

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE REBEL'S LAST FEAT, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DRAKE, DUBESQUE AND OLIO.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—LAW IN NEW YORK. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE SCOUTS OF THE PRALINE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—HURRY DUFF.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—COURT JACK—MICAWBER.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GABRIEL.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.—DAS STUFGESST.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—UNCLE SAM.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—DADDY O'DOWD.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SEA OF ICE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st. and 4th av.—AFTERNOON AT GRAND CONCERT.
BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Now open, Afternoon and Night. Rink, 3d avenue and 3d street.
LENT'S CIRCUS, MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Fourth av. and 26th st. Afternoon and Evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, 50 Union place, corner of Seventeenth street.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 11, 1873.

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GOOD FRIDAY will be observed as a close holiday by the Stock and Gold Boards and by the Cotton and Produce Exchanges. The Cotton Exchange has adjourned over until Monday morning. In London Saturday and Monday will also be observed as holidays. As Good Friday is not a legal holiday the banks will have to remain open as usual to meet the payment of drafts. The expediency, if not the propriety, of making the day a legal holiday, is getting to be more striking every year. Governor Dix might make the matter the subject of a special message to the Legislature, or the Legislature might take it up without any further suggestion.

The New York Charter Fraud in the Senate—Schemes of the Lobby.

After three months of plotting, counterplotting and chicanery over the New York charter, the lobby has taken the matter in hand, and have at last fairly exposed their game in the Senate. Their object is to defeat the passage of any new charter, in order that the present office-holders on the democratic side, the remnant of the Tammany Ring, Police Commissioners, Fire Commissioners, Commissioners of Charities and Correction and others, together with the old Connolly heads of bureaus in the Finance Department, may retain their positions. The surest method by which they could accomplish their object was by obtaining enough votes to retain Comptroller Green in office—a proposition which the Senate had repeatedly defeated by a decisive majority. This they succeeded in doing yesterday, and from the character of the lobby agents employed in the work it can be readily understood by what means the result was secured. As it is universally conceded that Comptroller Green is not capable of discharging the duties of the head of the Finance Department to the advantage of the city, however valuable may have been the services he rendered in the early hours of the reform movement through his relations with Comptroller Connolly, and as it is notorious that the Assembly is largely opposed to his retention, this new scheme of the lobby is depended upon for so embarrassing and complicating the issues as to render the final defeat of the charter highly probable.

The democrats in the Senate, of course, aided in this plot, and it is said that the democrats in the Assembly are to be "convinced" by the customary legislative "arguments" of the policy of following the example of the democratic Senators. A rumor prevails that the Custom House Ring is assisting in the work for their own ends. The prior action of the Senate in placing the appointing power in the hands of Mayor Havemeyer and retaining four of the present republican heads of bureaus for the balance of their full terms was not acceptable to the Custom House politicians. The officers retained are not in the stripe of republicanism that finds favor in the Murphy wing of the party, and the Mayor's bitter denunciations of the men who "gamble all night to cheat each other and plot all the day to cheat the people" give them but little hope of receiving favors at his hands in the distribution of the remaining offices. Hence they prefer the present muddled and disorganized government to one which would be likely to strengthen the Mayor on the one hand and the opposition faction, in their own ranks, on the other hand. If, therefore, the disgraceful tampering with the interests of the city of New York which has been witnessed at the State capital for the past two or three months should end with leaving the remnant of the Tweed democracy undisturbed in their comfortable positions the responsibility will rest with the republican majority in the Legislature and with the Custom House Ring.

The dishonesty of the "reform" professions of the republican managers, made prior to the last November election, is now exposed in all its nakedness. Their duty to the people demanded at their hands a fair, honest charter for this city. They could have secured this if they had chosen to place the appointing power where it properly belongs, in the hands of the Mayor, and to sweep away all the old office-holders in a body, or at least all who were objectionable either as Tammany Ring democrats or as incompetent public servants. This was the honest course to have pursued. They might have even succeeded in giving us a good government and have satisfied the people had they chosen to make a partisan question of the spoils and to take all the offices for republicans by the creation of commissions or otherwise. The citizens were indifferent as to who might fill the public departments, provided the offices were placed in the hands of honest, capable and enterprising men. Instead of either adopting a straightforward, honorable course or carrying out boldly a decisive partisan policy, the republicans have been squabbling among themselves, and the Custom House Ring has been grasping at dictatorial powers until the lobby has stepped in and taken the game into their own hands. It is openly stated at Albany that a large amount of money has been raised by the present democratic office-holders whose places were in danger, and that this fund, aided by the rule or ruin policy of the Custom House Ring, is to defeat the passage of any charter this session and to leave the city government in its present deplorable condition, with all the departments jangling and inefficient, and all public progress and improvement blocked. This is the true meaning of the vote to retain Comptroller Green in office. It remains to be seen whether Speaker Cornell and Vice President Robinson will defeat the lobby conspiracy by appointing a Committee of Conference that will agree upon an honest charter, and place the responsibility upon those who may be purchased to defeat the conference report.

Germany, Russia and Austria—The Entente Cordiale.

Emperor William, Prince Bismarck and von Moltke, with a brilliant retinue, are to leave Berlin for St. Petersburg on the 25th of the present month. On the following day, according to the programme, the Crown Prince of Germany and his wife, the Princess Victoria, will leave Berlin for Vienna. This announcement is valuable, chiefly for the reason that it shows that a good understanding prevails among the three imperial families. Emperor William, in the most handsome manner possible, repays the visit which the Czar Alexander made to Berlin at the close of the late war. Austria, however, was not unkind on that occasion; and as Austria is now recovering from her misfortunes and commanding attention through her grand World's Fair, the Crown Prince and his amiable Princess go to Vienna to take part in the opening ceremonies of the Exposition. In itself this interchange of courtesies is all very well. For the present it means peace. Would that it could convince us that the peace would be lasting! Unhappily, it gives us no such assurance. On the arrival of Emperor William with his suite St. Petersburg will bristle with bayonets, and Russia will adorn herself in the gorgeous panoply of war. It will be the same in Vienna on the occasion of the opening of the Exposition. The peace of to-day may be shattered to-morrow; and then what will signify all those professions of

friendship? Poor France, so recently imperial, too, is now left out in the cold. But France can afford to be indifferent. Her time will yet come.

The Imprisoned Herald Commissioner.

In our latest despatches from Cuba, published elsewhere, will be found the fullest information we have been able to obtain respecting the position of Mr. James J. O'Kelly. He was in prison at Manzanillo on the 8th inst., and in view of the impossibility of defending himself properly there asked his removal to Havana. This natural request the Captain General has seen fit to deny, although so urged by United States Consul General A. T. A. Torbert. The trial has been ordered by General Ceballos instead to take place at Santiago de Cuba—a point still more remote than Manzanillo—as though the purpose was to throw all possible obstacles in the way of communication. We cannot say which is the more unjust, the arrest and detention itself, the nervousness with which it has been kept secret, or the refusal to give the guiltless prisoner the simple right of an investigation where Spanish power in Cuba is strongest, and where he could at once convince even the most willfully blind of his entire innocence. Why send him still further away from Havana?

While all the liberal thought of the civilized world is applauding the efforts made by the people of Spain towards emancipation from old despotisms, ancient prejudices and cancerous political evils, what a sad contrast is furnished by the action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba relative to our commissioner! While Spain is struggling for light Spanish Cuba is struggling vainly against it. Because of the light it will let in upon the dark places of Spain's old misgovernment the Spanish Republic is hailed; because of the light which a newspaper writer can let in upon the horrid war in Cuba (barbarous on both sides) he is imprisoned, threatened and isolated. Mr. O'Kelly has procured information which the American government has expressly stated the necessity of obtaining. The civilized world, in fact, asked information about the dark, bloody and endless strife "at our doors," and Mr. O'Kelly's only offence is in procuring it. Will the Republic of Spain proclaim through its representatives in Cuba that to learn the truth is a crime? There can be no other accusation against our commissioner, let sophistry and prejudice twist his straightforward action as they may. Captain General Ceballos recognized the neutral, journalistic character of our commissioner, as he did that of his predecessor, Mr. Henderson. He extended more favors to the latter; that is all the difference. In his letter to Mr. O'Kelly he spoke of the dangers that might befall him among the insurgents, and how unjust public opinion might distort his possible death among them into a Spanish assassination. He then told him to proceed "at his own risk." These unpromising conditions Mr. O'Kelly accepted. His mission was no secret and his careful impartiality was evidenced in several letters to the HERALD. Assured by General Morales of the manner in which he could obtain "pardon" if he needed it, he left for the rebel lines. The belief that he could be, even constructively, a spy, was never entertained by the authorities. Once past the Spanish lines, he could have left the island without ever recrossing them. This the most rancorous Spanish partisans have hastened to state. But Mr. O'Kelly was an impartial journalist and not a spy. He did not sneak away from the coast, as he could have done; but, respecting his own and his mission's dignity, returned in good faith to the Spanish lines. This is the man on whom the Spanish authorities seem to imagine they can wreak a malicious vengeance with impunity.

With the life of such a representative of the highest interests of journalism in danger we can rely on the press of America in the expression of their opinions. His life is the common cause of all. The attempt to shut out unbiased inquiry in Cuba, with murder threatened in furtherance of that attempt, appeals in but one way to the American press—namely, as a blow at the cause of intelligence, which is the cause of all. In simple justice to the brave man who has carried the banner of intelligence amid the scenes of this deadly, crime-stained war in Cuba we appeal to all humanity against his persistent persecutors; convinced that the voice of civilization will be with us, and that the great, godlike voice will be obeyed.

Apart from the flagrant folly and injustice of Mr. O'Kelly's arrest and detention, we would gravely ask the Spanish authorities what they would expect to gain could they even murder him without fear of the consequences? Do they imagine the world would therefore be content to let the Cuban war of horrors proceed for another five years without question? Supposing that Mr. O'Kelly's blood could be shed without civilization demanding redress for the deed, do they think that the exact state of the horrible strife would escape recital and publication? If their object be to stifle the voice of appalled humanity, the imprisonment, the murder of a HERALD correspondent will not form one thread for the gag. We have repeated the statement that no effort to identify our commissioner with any bias or partisanship in the question beforehand will do other than injure the

Spanish cause in the eyes of the world. His pledges to speak impartially of what he has seen are too deeply registered to be even effaced by this blind persecution. Look at the question in what oblique light they may, the Spanish authorities will find themselves before the one immutable fact, that they are persecuting, imprisoning and threatening a man whose only crime is honestly, openly seeking the truth in the broad interests of humanity and civilization. This is the light in which the press, the people and the governments of America and England will regard it. Can the Spanish authorities venture to murder such a man?

An Epistle from Brigham Young.

While the HERALD has been sending its commissioners to Africa and to Cuba, and has its representatives in every civilized nation of the earth, seeking to gather up the facts of current daily history, it has at no time been indifferent to passing events at home, and where energy and bravery have been called for it has had willing messengers ready at a moment's notice to go whither duty called. The deep prejudices existing in Utah between the Gentile and the Mormon have rendered it difficult to receive from that Territory at any time a perfectly unbiased report from either side in the controversy that has so long continued to threaten the peace of the people and the stability of its best commercial interests.

With a realizing sense of our obligations, as an independent journal to spare no effort or expense in placing before the world the facts of all controversies that interest our people, we thought it but fair and just to the Mormon Prophet that he should be heard at this time, when there is so much rumored and so little understood about his purposes and designs that seem calculated to disturb the commercial relations of the Mormon people with the rest of the world.

We offered to ex-Governor Young the use of our columns to explain. He has done so in his own way and style, and we give his despatch verbatim.

It is not fitting that we should at the present moment comment at any length upon his sentiments and the judgment that he passes upon his own labors and the purposes of his life, but we may properly enough suggest that if the same liberality of sentiment expressed in this epistle were borne out in the sermons in the Tabernacle and in the Mormon press at Salt Lake City there would be little foundation for quarrel between the Saints and the sinners. At the ripe old age of seventy-two we can well imagine his desire for peace, and we would be glad, indeed, that the worldwide publicity which the HERALD gives to the utterances of the Mormon Prophet this morning would be the ushering in of the millennium in Utah. We are, however, given to some cynicism in face of Brigham's magnificent prospectus of his own and his Saints' little commercial games. He is prophetic in his despatch, probably the first instance of prophesying by telegraph on record. Time alone tests these things.

Good Friday.

An eminent English artist has for the past two years been engaged upon a picture which is entitled "The Shadow of the Cross." It represents the sunset hour, the scene being a carpenter's shop and the characters the Saviour and His mother. The day's work is just done, and Christ stands erect, His arms extended in the ancient attitude of prayer. His mother kneels, with her back turned toward the observer and her face in the direction of her Son. The room is filled with the sacred radiance of a solemn sunset, and as the figure of Jesus intercepts a portion of the light the shadow of a cross is projected from His erect attitude and outstretched arms. Upon this shadow His mother's gaze is supposed to be riveted, with a tragic prevision of all that it portends. Her face cannot be seen, but her hands and arms are eloquent, and inform us of her agonized amazement almost as gracefully as her features could do. In that grim shadow she reads, with spiritual eyes, the pathway that her Son must tread. The moral of His life for the first time breaks upon her, and she shrinks in speechless anguish before the Divine Mystery to which she has been the medium of giving birth.

Perhaps the emotions which the artist has imparted to Mary at this supposititious moment will find an echo in more than one heart during the solemnities of to-day. It is one thing to have followed the ritual during a lifetime; it is another to penetrate the spiritual meaning which underlies it and to take in, broadly and deeply, the whole significance of Christ's birth, life, sufferings and death. The shadow of the cross has fallen over all humanity, and that darkness imprints a tender stain upon the garment of every penitent. The sombre poetry of the Passion finds a rhyme in every heart, and all human nature's saddest and most valuable experiences are verified to the metre of the crucifixion. With all that there is attractive and fascinating about an honest scepticism, faith still continues to soften its millions of hearts, and the world is better for believing that those who are willing may be saved by the death of One who was perfect. But it would be pleasant to anticipate that the Good Friday which we solemnize to-day would leave an ineradicable influence upon society. The most that we are warranted in expecting is that its celebration is one of those beneficent stays which prevent our being quite so reckless as we might otherwise become. Human nature in general—and, perhaps, New York human nature in particular—needs as many of these sacred hindrances as can possibly be secured, and we therefore hope that the exalting influences of to-day will extend widely, deeply and permanently.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC" HAS WORKED ITS WAY TO PERMANENCY AND SUCCESS. Its first efforts to present illustrations according to the new method did not fill the critical mind with brilliant angurics. In the short space of six weeks it has much improved, and, both from the skill and excellence of the work presented and the taste and enterprise in the choice of subjects, the Graphic gives fair promise of its future. In yesterday's issue it gave a fine and accurate portrait of Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD's Cuban commissioner. The accompanying memoir we publish elsewhere.

The Spring Floods—Danger Impending in the Mississippi Valley.

The early arrival of the Spring floods will be noticed with general concern, especially in the broad valley of the Lower Mississippi. For the past week the rainfall has been heavy through the West, varying from two to nearly five inches through Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. At Fort Wayne the reports by telegraph mentioned yesterday the heaviest rain—amounting in forty-eight hours to three and three-fourths inches—known in five years. The floods of the great Western waters occur in February under the snow melting suns of that month, and are followed by the May and June rise, which often commences early in April. The latter inundation is the effect of the Spring rains brought from the Gulf of Mexico in the southwesterly or great equatorial current and condensed in the country, still cold from the Winter's refrigeration. The snow and rain fall returns for the past three months show that, notwithstanding the great droughts in some parts of the Southern hemisphere, for example at the Cape of Good Hope, in the United States an unusual amount of water has been falling. According to the law of weather chances and probabilities recently deduced by M. Kappen, the Russian meteorologist, the weather has a decided tendency to preserve its character, and we may stand cautioned to expect heavy rains and progressive floods from this time till the middle of June. The section most eminently threatened is the Mississippi Valley, south of Cairo, and if the Ohio, the Missouri, the Illinois and the Red Rivers combine to swell the volume of the Father of Waters at this juncture, the danger of overwhelming the levees and destroying the cotton crop will be very great. It will be remembered that the memorable flood of the great river in 1858 began just as this has done, early in April, and gradually increasing, reached its disastrous culmination in the middle of June, inundating the city of Cairo and sweeping like a great tidal wave over the whole country to the southward. The Rocky Mountains are now beginning to dissolve their vast glaciers and snow accumulations of this long and terrible Winter, and the thousand streams which will flow from them to the Mississippi within the next month, reinforced by the floods of the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, the Wabash and Tennessee, will be likely to make a fearful assault on the already insecure embankments south of Memphis. It is not yet too late to prepare for the probable emergency by fortifying the artificial bulwarks erected against the watery invasion.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Congressman T. C. Platt, of Oswego, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Judge George W. Dobbin, of Baltimore, is at the New York Hotel.
Judge George T. Bigelow, of Boston, is in town at the Brevoort House.
Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.
T. C. Callicott, of Albany, the former Speaker of the Assembly, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
J. W. Garrett, of Baltimore, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is at the Brevoort House.
Ex-Queen Isabella is shortly going to Rome with the Prince of Asturias to have the youth confirmed by the Pope.
Lieutenant Wheeler is making the final arrangements for resuming the exploration of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona.
The Archduke of Austria, and the Princess Marie, of Braganza, daughter of the ex-King Don Miguel, of Portugal, are betrothed.
The Attorney General of the United States has appointed Mr. Pedrick to act as Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice during the absence of Mr. Falls.
W. L. Scruggs, who was appointed Minister to Colombia during the session of the Senate and whose nomination was not acted upon, was again appointed by the President yesterday for that mission.
Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, wife of Professor Fawcett, the distinguished English liberal leader, member of Parliament for Brighton, is winning high commendation as a lecturer, having recently appeared on the rostrum in Liverpool with an able, common sense discourse upon "Luxury and its Uses."
It is stated that we are likely to have a sort of religio-temperance commotion in this neighborhood before long. Unlike the cholera or plague, which usually starts in the East and takes a western course, this visitation comes from the West in the person of a noted backwoods exhorter who has been creating a tremendous sensation among sinners and inebriates in the western part of the country.
A miner at Helston, England, lately started to go home with three cartridges of dynamite (concentrated blasting powder) in his trousers pocket. It is supposed he intended to blow up his wife in case supper should be slow or anything else should go wrong. He was found as bare as Adam before his illicit fruit desert, deficient of one hand, and with a large hole in his stomach. His tin match box is reported missing.
Our governmental swallows can scarcely be said to fly, but about this time of the year they are called, and go in numbers, "on business," to the European Arcadia. On the steamship City of Brooklyn, which sails to-morrow, ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey; John P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury; Colonel Richard J. Hunt, Inspector of Consulates, and Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, will be passengers. Mr. Bigelow and Senator Cattell, who was recently appointed an agent of the Treasury Department, are charged with a financial mission, and Colonel Hinton is going to Europe to overlook and report the condition of our Consular affairs. Mr. Bigelow is now at the Hoffman House.

ARMY ORDERS.

Orders have been issued from the War Department under which General Rufus Ingalls, division and Depot Quartermaster at New York, goes to Vienna, to observe and report upon all appliances there exposed which have relation to the supplying and moving of modern armies by land and water, his place being temporarily supplied by Colonel Chas. G. Sawtelle. Colonel H. C. Ransom, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, is transferred in the same capacity to the Department of the Gulf which carries him from St. Paul to New Orleans. Colonel Rufus Saxton is transferred from the Department of the Columbia to that of the Lakes, removing him from Portland, Oregon, to Detroit, and displacing Major J. A. Porter, who is to have a southern station in exchange. Colonel R. N. Batchelder is transferred from New York city to Portland, Oregon; Major Benjamin O. Card, Depot Quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas, goes to St. Paul; Captain W. B. Hughes is transferred from New Orleans to San Francisco; Captain E. D. Baker from Utah to Dakota; Captain J. G. Lee from Washington to the Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Captain G. C. Smith from San Francisco to Fort Union, New Mexico, and Captain A. J. McDonough from the latter post to the charge of the National Country Branch of the Quartermaster General's office. Majors J. D. Bingham and M. J. Ludington are retained in charge of their present duties in the bureau at Washington.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The President to-day appointed Capt. Wm. N. Jeffers, of the United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, vice Rear Admiral Case, who is to take command of the European fleet.

ENGLAND.

The Budget Reduction of the Sugar Duties—Treasury Proposition for Its Operation—Explosion on Board a War Ship—Bullion in Outflow from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, April 10, 1873. Right Honorable Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has arranged to carry the reduction of fifty per cent on the sugar duties into effect next month. The reduction on raw sugar will take place on the 5th, and on refined sugar on the 25th. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £548,000 during the past week. ALARMING EXPLOSION ON BOARD A WAR SHIP. A shell exploded yesterday on board Her Majesty's gunnery ship Cambridge, during practice at Devonport. It has been ascertained that many persons were hurt, but beyond this nothing can be learned, as the authorities refuse to allow details of the occurrence to be made public. COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN TALENT. The British Society of Engineers gave a complimentary banquet last night to Mr. Silas Seymour, of New York. THE STEAMSHIP CELTIC IN PORT. The passengers who arrived from New York by the steamer Celtic on her last trip held a meeting before reaching port, and adopted resolutions complimentary to the officers of the ship.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. TRIESTE, April 10, 1873. The United States store ship Supply was towed into port to-day by the Brooklyn. The Supply has the American contributions for the Vienna Exhibition on board.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—The Convention to Nominate State Officers for Election in November Next to Take Place on July 30—Radical Hopes of Success. RICHMOND, April 10, 1873. The election for State officers and a new Legislature will be held in November next in Virginia. A large meeting of the State Republican Committee was in attendance here to-day pursuant to call. The committee was full, every part of the State being represented. Hon. W. H. Stoeckel, member of Congress from the Fourth district, presided as chairman. There was entire harmony of sentiment. Several distinguished republicans not of the committee were also in the city, including Congressman Platt, Colonel R. W. Hughes, Dr. Walsh, of Whiteville; Colonel William T. Early, of Charlottesville; State Senator Greene, of Petersburg, and others. The committee fixed upon Lynchburg as the place and the 30th day of July as the time of holding the Republican Convention to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. The members of the committee represent that there is little, if any, difference of opinion as to who will be the republican candidate for Governor, the general feeling being in favor of Colonel Robert W. Hughes, of Abingdon. There is no probability of railroad issues being introduced into the republican platform. Colonel Hughes remarked that for thirty years political parties in this State had allowed their members to think as they pleased on railroads and religion. The disposition is to make popular education, the material development of the State through aid from the Federal Government, and the cultivation of liberal sentiments towards Northern mechanics, manufacturers, farmers and capitalists coming here the chief objects of the Convention. The republicans will probably express their appreciation of respectable and worthy carpet-baggers by putting Mr. C. P. Hamwell, Legislator from Surry county, on the ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. There is a general feeling in favor of Mr. Lumford L. Lewis, of Guilford county, grand juror and member of the State bar, brother of Senator Lewis, as candidate for Attorney General. The committee express entire confidence that the Convention will be harmonious and able, and that its nominations will be made by acclamation. They also speak with confidence of carrying the State. They say Virginia gave great support to the republican cause over Greeley, though the conservative canvassers of the votes only counted them 2,000 majority. The members of the committee further declare that the people in all parts of the State are looking anxiously for aid from Congress for the common schools and for the completion of the Virginia water line, and are desirous to have a good government in accord with the ruling party in Congress. The report that Robert E. Lee, Jr., is to be the conservative candidate for Governor is without authority of well advised men of that party, and has no foundation whatever.

THE MCKEESPORT FIRE.

The Loss by the Destruction of the National Tube Works Estimated at Half a Million—List of the Companies in which Insurance Was Effected. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 10, 1873. The loss by the burning of the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, last night, is larger than at first estimated. The main building was 285 feet long and 160 feet wide; the most important part of the machinery therein was destroyed with it. A blacksmith shop building, 130 feet by 35 feet wide, was also destroyed, as well as the building over the Gas Producer storehouse, 160 feet by 20 feet. It was full of valuable stores. The total value of the buildings, stores of all kinds and machinery is estimated at \$500,000. The loss of the machinery and the debris, when the exact loss to machinery can be ascertained. The following is a list of companies in which the works were insured: Phoenix, of Brooklyn, \$5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Standard, of New York, \$5,000; Royal, of Liverpool, \$10,000; Imperial, of London, \$10,000; National, of Hartford, \$10,000; Orient, of Hartford, \$5,000; Alps, of Erie, \$5,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, \$5,000; Pennsylvania, \$5,000; London, Liverpool and Glasgow, \$5,000; Commercial Union, of Albany, \$2,500; National, of Hartford, \$5,500; American, of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Lorrillard, of New York, \$5,000; Commercial Union, of London, \$5,000; National, of Providence, \$5,000; German, of Erie, \$5,000; Republic, of New York, \$5,000; Howard, of New York, \$5,000; Lancashire, of New York, \$5,000; Fireman's Fund, of California, \$5,000; State of Missouri, \$5,000; American Central, of St. Louis, \$5,000; Black River, of New York, \$5,000; Artisans, of Pittsburgh, \$5,000; Pittsburgh, \$5,000; Citizens, of Pittsburgh, \$2,500. The remainder of the insurance (\$50,000) was in Pittsburgh offices, the Eureka, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Reunion, City, Peoples' and Alleghenia being among the number.

CHASE CITY.

Chief Justice Chase Waited Upon in Richmond and Presented with an Address Touching the Incorporation of the Town Named After Him. RICHMOND, April 10, 1873. A deputation of English and Northern settlers called on Chief Justice Chase, at the residence of General Bradley T. Johnson, this morning, and presented him with an address on the occasion of the incorporation of Chase City, in Mecklenburg county. This is the largest and wealthiest Northern colony in the Southern States. Among the deputation were Judge Wright, late of Connecticut; Rev. J. Yashenburt, late of Ohio; John E. Boyd, late President of the State of Virginia; George A. H. Andrews, of England. The Chief Justice, in reply to the address, promised to visit Chase City, expressed the greatest pleasure at the extraordinary progress of Northern and English emigration in this State, and said that by this means Virginia would, ere long, surmount all the difficulties of her present impoverished condition. He was especially glad to see so many Ohio and other Western settlers in the Old Dominion. In response to an inquiry on the part of the Chief Justice the deputation stated that both English and Northern settlers generally were fully satisfied with their success in this State. General Johnson entertained the deputation in elegant style, and after toasting success to Chase City the visiting gentlemen were highly gratified with their reception by the Chief Justice.

THE HERALD AND ITS MARVELLOUS ISSUES.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Register, April 10.] The NEW YORK HERALD is one of the wonders of the world. On Sunday last it printed a quintuple sheet, and every day since a quadruple sheet. It is a proud satisfaction to Americans to know that the largest newspaper establishment in the world is theirs. The details connected with the publication of last Sunday's edition, read like a fairy tale. The number consisted of twenty pages—that is, 120 columns, of which seventy-eight were advertisements and forty-two reading matter.