

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 105

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—DIFDORCE.
WOODS'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE GARDEN'S CARE. Afternoon and evening.
ATHENIUM, 85 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.—THE BELLES OF THE BELLE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HURRY DUFFY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE FOUR PRINCES.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GABRIEL.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—UNDER THE GARLIGT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—DADDY O'DOWD.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, Broadway and 200th st.—MERRY'S NEW HIBERNIAN.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—MATHILDE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FASTEST BOY IN NEW YORK.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DRAMA, BELLEVILLE AND OLIO.
MRS. F. B. OSWALD'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DAVID GABRIEL.
REYNARD'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 50 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—GRAND CONCERT.
BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Now open, afternoon and night. Rink, 3d avenue and 63d street.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 15, 1873.

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FATHER HYACINTHE AND JOHN CALVIN.—On Sunday last Father Hyacinthe, from his pulpit in Geneva, was pleased to recognize the patron saint of the city. In an eloquent discourse he eulogized the life and labors of John Calvin, Calvin, after Luther, and before John Knox, the Scotch iconoclast, must be regarded as a powerful force in the religious revolution of the sixteenth century. Father Hyacinthe has found it hard to leave Rome. Now that he is able to pronounce an eulogy on John Calvin it is not unreasonable to conclude that, from some cause or other, he is discovering freedom of action and liberty of speech. Between Rome and Geneva, the chair of St. Peter and the memory of John Calvin, there is a wide gulf. Has Hyacinthe bridged the gulf at last?

The President and the Modocs—He Authorizes "Their Utter Extermination."

The official despatches from Washington, which we publish this morning in reference to the shocking and inconceivably stupid treachery of the perfidious Captain Jack and his untamable band of savage cutthroats, announce a decisive revocation of the peace policy of brotherly love, costly presents and the stated preaching of the Gospel to those "noble red men" who appear at peace conferences with the scalps of their white brethren dangling from their waistbands, and with loaded revolvers deliberately prepared for murder. Immediately upon the heels, however, of the news of this intolerable outrage of the "noble red men" of the lava beds, it appears that certain champions of the exploded Indian peace policy from Boston and in Philadelphia have been petitioning the President not to abandon his general plan of conciliation towards the Indians because of this unfortunate but exceptional affair of the lava beds. These charitable petitioners would, no doubt, be pleased with the pardon of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Shack Nasty Jim and their confederate band and their establishment on a reservation of their own choosing, under the protection of the government, and with a liberal stock of provisions from time to time, and clothing, ornamental blankets, trinkets, hymn books, revolvers, repeating rifles, scalping knives and a good supply of ammunition to keep them quiet. Of course these peaceful contributions to the Modocs would be considered by them as embracing again the privilege of an occasional raid upon a passing white emigrant train, and the indiscriminate slaughter of its men, women and children; but in the pursuit of this benevolent scheme of Indian subjugation by brotherly love its advocates will perhaps tell you that in all great reforms in the cause of humanity some sacrifices of even innocent lives must be expected.

We are gratified to know, notwithstanding this strange humanitarian view of the question, that all other instrumentalities failing, an utterly irreclaimable and diabolical band of savages have convinced the President, after many weeks of temporizing, dilly-dallying and child's play with them, that their extermination is the only remedy for their astounding insolence, treachery and brutality. General Sherman, in his army order to General Gillem, touching the murder of General Canby, says "The President authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack (on Captain Jack and his band) so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime," and that "you will be fully justified in their utter extermination." In his despatch to General Schofield, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, General Sherman says, "The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear they have met the doom they have so richly earned by their insolence and perfidy." General Sherman has also directed General Schofield to consult with Mrs. Canby and to see that all the honors due to a worthy soldier are paid to the memory of him whose life was sacrificed in a mistaken mission of humanity. Meantime General Jeff. C. Davis, who has had some experience among the red skins of our extreme Northern Pacific coast, takes the place of General Canby, and this appointment will be approved by the country when it is known that the Indian policy of General Davis is the positive and decisive Indian policy of General Sherman.

But the essential point in all these despatches is the President's authority for the utter extermination of the insolent and treacherous Modocs. Our only fear now is that, in storming the stronghold of Captain Jack, General Gillem may find that he and his band have escaped. It is probable that these Modocs, in contriving the assassination of General Canby, provided also for an immediate retreat, to escape the swift and terrible punishment which they must have felt would otherwise follow close upon their terrible crime. It will not, therefore, surprise us if, with our next news from the lava beds, we have the humiliating information that Captain Jack and his band have strangely escaped and mysteriously fled to parts unknown. But this whole Indian camp, warriors, squaws and pappees, is said to number less than a hundred, or about seventy souls; and as we understand the situation from our special correspondent on the ground, they are surrounded by some seven hundred United States troops so completely that escape is all but impossible. We hope, at all events, soon to have the intelligence from General Gillem that in pursuance of his authority from the President he has stormed the den of Captain Jack and his band, and that the Modocs are exterminated, excepting the women and children. Still, there is the possibility of the escape even of Captain Jack. It is even possible that he and his immediate attendants in that bloody peace conference with General Canby were all that remained of the band at that time in those lava beds.

But assuming that their extermination is to be the next official report concerning the Modocs, the question again recurs, what will be the policy of the government henceforward towards all those other wild tribes between the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast? They are hemmed in by white settlements on every side, their happy hunting grounds are invaded in every direction, and nearly all the tribes concerned are reduced to their reservations, after a fashion, with plenty of rations and fire, and the stated preaching of the Gospel. But General Howard's peace policy with the Apaches would have been a horrible failure but for the intervention of our soldiers, and they have only partially succeeded in reconciling those bloodthirsty redskins to their reservation after nearly exterminating their bravos upon the warpath. It may be said that the success of the peace policy with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail is very encouraging. But they, too, required some wholesome and effective chastisements before they were brought to terms. The great tribe of Sioux to which these Indians belong can muster some fifteen thousand warriors, and it is possible that just now they are eating at government expense, so as to be well prepared to carry out their threats of preventing the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Captain Jack, grown impudent and defiant from his successes in murdering and

plundering emigrant trains, and in baffling and defeating the insufficient detachments of troops sent out from time to time to punish him or to treat with him, has carried his presumption to a point beyond the forbearance even of President Grant. Now if it should appear that a thousand men are insufficient to dislodge Captain Jack we cannot doubt that two, five or ten thousand, if needed, will be ordered to this duty of pacifying these outlawed savages. This Modoc business, however, one would think, ought to suffice to convince the President that in his general treatment of the Indians a little less of the hymn-book policy of General Howard and a little more of the exemplary carbine policy of General Sheridan towards refractory tribes or straggling warriors is the policy of peace and safety to whites and Indians.

Still, on the broad and general question, what shall we do with our Indians? We have much yet to learn. The reservation policy, the great idea of General Grant, we fear, in the end will be a failure; for in communities to themselves the Indian as he has been and is, will still be an Indian, and comparatively useless to himself and his white neighbors. Massed in the Indian Territory or distributed in reservations, his fate will be demoralization, decline and dissolution. In any event, the foolish, childish course of peace negotiations pursued with Captain Jack down to the murder of General Canby, it is to be hoped, has put an end to this ridiculous and pernicious practice of treating with these wretched Indians as with independent States, instead of taking them in charge as irresponsible creatures, thrown upon the hands of the government with the territory in which we find them.

Those who advocate the peace policy have ever made the mistake of thinking that the straight-haired Indian, as a "child of nature," preserves all the guileless beauty of mind which characterizes children as we know them. The savages who so cunningly planned the massacre of Friday last, and so ruthlessly perpetrated it, are as pretty specimens of infancy as a four year old tiger. Like him, they cannot be tamed. The bars of a cage may keep him from mischief, if you are content to feed him, but to let him out in the farmyard after whetting his teeth and singing hymns to him is an experiment that can only end in death to the cattle. With the Indian it will end in such brutal scenes as that in which General Canby and Dr. Thomas met their deaths. With the bad Indian we say, if you want a specimen keep him in a cage; if you have no cage to hold him, kill him.

The Erie Investigating Committee—Are We to Have an Honest Report?

The Assembly Committee has been laboring faithfully at its work. It has examined Mr. Jay Gould and others in relation to the alleged legislative bribery and corruption in years gone by, and has elicited some very interesting information. There is a sort of magnificence in the nonchalance with which Mr. Gould has chattily told the committee how he threw about hundreds of thousands of dollars on this side and on that side in his Napoleonic management of political parties in four States of the Union, and how he paid men of such ability as suited his purpose with a princely liberality by means of the famous "India-rubber account," which appears to have possessed some of the qualities of Aladdin's lamp. There is a cool effrontery really astonishing in the testimony of the lobby agents, who advertise themselves as willing to brave the risk of perjury for the sake of money, and who impudently swear that they received their sixty thousand dollar fees for walking up and down in the halls of the Capitol at Albany. There is something comical in the manner in which that well known politician "Boss" Tweed first baffled the committee and then slipped through their fingers to Canadian soil.

But, after all, what good end will be accomplished by these renewed revelations of a license and a corruption with which all men are already familiar? The committee was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the present management of the Erie Railway corporation is any more honest than the management which it succeeds; whether the charge that the interests of the American people in this abused road are sacrificed to the greed and avarice of English stock-jobbers is true or false, and whether any legislation is needed to protect the people, as well as the bona fide stockholders of Erie, in the rights they possess in a corporation chartered under State laws and enjoying a valuable franchise bestowed upon them by the State? There are ugly rumors abroad that the old legislative corruption matters have been brought into prominence with the cunning object of diverting public attention from the real business of the committee, and that the Erie directors boast of the certainty of such a report as will satisfy them and leave their management unassailed. Let us have a full disclosure of all legislative corruption by all means; let us get the tainted Senators and the fugitive Tweed before the committee if it be possible, but do not let the members of the committee skulk behind this legislative excitement to whitewash any maladministration of the present Erie directors and thus prove themselves of a piece with the legislators whose corruptions they are pretending to investigate.

The committee must not evade the duty of discovering whether any money has been or is to be paid out of the funds of the road toward repaying the amounts expended in buying up the old Board of Directors and placing themselves in power; whether the recent dividend on the stock was honestly earned or was paid by increasing the debt of the company for the interest of a London firm of stock-jobbers; whether any intention exists of fastening upon Erie the dead carcass of the Atlantic and Great Western corporation in that English speculation who were swindled in the latter speculation may recover their money at the expense of Erie. These are the practical useful points to which the committee should direct their attention and upon which they should base legislation. Their report will be looked upon with grave and just suspicion unless it shall be accompanied by a bill which shall prohibit under heavy penalties the payment, directly or indirectly, by the Erie directors, of any expenses attending the change of management, and which shall make it a penal offence to pay an unearned dividend, or to make any lease,

agreement or contract with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, unless after a vote of four-fifths of the bona fide Erie stock-holders.

Our Imprisoned Commissioner's Cruel Treatment—Another Letter from His Dungeon.

The news from Havana, which we print to-day, relative to our imprisoned Commissioner, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, gives scarcely a ray of light on his deplorable position at present. Our Consul General maintains silence, and even Consul General Dunlop evinces unusual reticence. The latter states to our correspondent in Havana that he has had three interviews with the former, but declares his inability to make the result public. He limits his opinions to the statement that, in his belief, extreme measures will not be taken with Mr. O'Kelly. The Spanish authorities, the longer they regard this case, will find the extreme inadvisability of meddling with the neutral agent of independent journalism more powerfully impressed upon them. They have already, by their harsh and arbitrary conduct, injured themselves in the eyes of the civilized world, and we have no doubt that when Mr. O'Kelly returns to write the history of his perilous enterprise they will be ashamed, if they know what shame is, to have treated a brave gentleman so meanly and in such bad faith. We have already a gauge of our Commissioner's fidelity to his mission in the manly letter which he wrote after a week's imprisonment in the foul calaboose of Fort Gerona. It is refreshing to turn to this letter from the miserable cruelty which the Spanish authorities have heaped upon him. It shows how strong he felt in the righteousness of his cause when he presented himself undisciplined within the Spanish lines at Manzanillo. He has faithfully carried out his mission, not only in its completeness, but in the strict neutrality, which he everywhere preserved. Alike heedless of the advice of "prudent friends" in Havana and insurgents in the field, he returned as he went, trusting "foolishly to the generous and enlightened views of the Spanish authorities." The much-talked-of letter from Céspedes is addressed to the proprietor of the HERALD, as Dr. Livingstone directed the letters carried by Mr. Stanley. The charges on all sides made by the Spaniards blow away like chaff before the wind when this letter is read. To arrest, imprison and threaten with death this man as a spy is to add obtuseness to malignity. He has been kept, he informs us, in ignorance even of the charge against him. It is a sorry comment on the hopefulness of Spanish rule in Cuba.

All the governments and statesmen of civilized nations now admit the right of the press to exploit every matter of a public nature, in war or peace. No nation of Christendom in Europe or America can build a wall of seclusion and isolate itself from the rest of the world. The arbitrary power exercised in the Dark Ages is no longer admissible. The great statesmen and governments of civilized nations at the present time not only know that it is impossible to withhold information from the people, but actually seize the opportunity the press affords to enlighten mankind on all important events. In fact, the more exalted and capable men who rule nations are the more they use the press to enlighten and satisfy the public. With regard to war, whether it be a civil war or between hostile nations, the practice now is to allow the correspondents of important and responsible papers—particularly if they be independent—to see and report everything of a general nature and of what has transpired pertaining to the conflict. In the civil war in this country foreign correspondents were admitted on both sides to examine and report what they saw. Mr. O'Kelly was precisely on a similar mission in Cuba for the leading independent paper of the United States. It is absurd to talk of the abstract right of a government to act arbitrarily or with inhumanity to a newspaper correspondent who, as a non-partisan, is simply performing his duty to the press and public.

A Brilliant Prospect for Our Amateur Oarsmen.

A project is on foot for a grand international regatta on Pleasure Bay and Shrewsbury River during the approaching season, which, if carried out on the magnificent scale contemplated by its originators, will mark a new era in the history of boating in this country. The design has the merit of ambition. The Oxford and Cambridge University crews of England, the famous London Rowing Club and any amateur crews in any country which may desire to visit us are to be invited and to be allowed to contend in races open to all nations for single sculls, pairs, four, six and eight oars, as the case may be. As a novel feature of the great regatta Venice is to be invited to send over two or more gondolas, with picked men, so that we may behold on the placid waters of Pleasure Bay a contest such as has never before been witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. Our foreign visitors will be repaid by the sight of canoe races, and, it is hoped, of a race between boats and boatmen of Japan. A sufficient sum of money is to be raised by subscription to afford a number of prizes well worth contending for, and it is probable that with one exception the prizes will be paid in money, so that the successful crew can either use it to pay their expenses or invest it in such a trophy as may suit their taste, according as economy or the love of honor may prompt.

No better waters than those of Pleasure Bay and Shrewsbury River could be selected for such an enterprise. The surrounding heights afford ample accommodation for tens of thousands of spectators, and the easy distance from New York and the ample facilities of travel would attract to the regatta such swarms as are accustomed to pour out of London down the banks of the Thames on the occasion of a university boat race. The accommodations at Long Branch are to be largely increased this Summer, and already a splendid new steamer is ready for the line, while a monster ferryboat for freight trains, now nearly completed, is to be fitted with an upper saloon capable of accommodating four thousand persons.

Seabright and other new settlements that are yearly springing up between Sandy Hook and Long Branch afford a relief to the latter place, and are quite as attractive, so that there will soon be no lack of accommodation on the

Jersey coast. One thing, however, will be necessary to make the project a success. We must have reasonable charges for everything and no impositions upon natives or strangers. Let the Jerseymen and hotel-keepers learn that honesty is the best policy and that fair profits and large trade are the solid foundations of fortune, and the regatta will not only be a great success, but the great watering place of New York will secure a popularity which a grasping avarice has hitherto done its best to destroy.

The Earthquake at San Salvador—Timely Warnings to the Inhabitants.

We entertain the hope that the despatch from Aspinwall announcing, with the destruction of the city of San Salvador by an earthquake, the loss of eight hundred human lives, is an exaggeration of the fatalities from the terrible calamity. We are drawn to this opinion from the letter published in Saturday's HERALD, addressed to Messrs. J. J. Ribon and Munoz, the former the Consul General for this city from San Salvador, in which letter the writer, Señor J. Milendes, says (March 10, 1873):—"Since the 4th of this month we (of San Salvador) are all living in a great state of alarm, for we have experienced one hundred and ten shocks of earthquake, more or less. The most terrible of them all, which occurred on the date just mentioned (March 4), affected, we believe, the stability of almost every building in the city. We are ignorant, however, from which of the volcanoes the shocks proceed." This was written at San Salvador on the 10th of March, and April 10 is the date of our despatch from Aspinwall, which does not give the date of the crushing earthquake and destructive conflagration reported. Allowing ten days for the news to come down the Pacific coast from San Salvador—say nine hundred miles to Panama and thence across the isthmus to Aspinwall—the culminating earthquake reported at San Salvador did not probably occur till about the 20th of March; and from the 10th to the 20th the city was, doubtless, subjected to numerous shocks day and night. We infer that from these warnings, continued through a period of twenty days, the citizens had taken the alarm, and that probably two-thirds of them had retreated from the city, and that those who remained were prepared to fly at a moment's notice, and that thus the loss of life from the crowning catastrophe was, comparatively small. These are our conclusions from the letter of Señor Milendes.

The city of San Salvador was founded by a Spanish colony in 1523. The little Republic of which it is the capital is in length one hundred and sixty miles, with a breadth varying from fifty-five to seventy miles, and, possessing a fertile soil and a delightful tropical climate, is one of the most prosperous of the Central American States. But it is pre-eminently a volcanic country, situated on the backbone of the Continent, which bristles with volcanoes from South America to the heart of Mexico. In the State of San Salvador there are a dozen volcanic peaks along the crest of the plateau, and within three miles of the city is one of these peaks, rising some nine thousand feet above the sea, and bearing the name of San Salvador. For many years this crater, half a league in circumference, has been inactive and partially filled with water. But doubtless it is from the closing of this safety valve that the city from time to time has so severely suffered from earthquakes, particularly in 1659 and 1864, when in each visitation it was nearly destroyed. As precautions against these dangers the houses are built low, with thick walls; but in other respects the city, with its aqueducts, cathedrals, churches, convents and university, its broad streets, plazas, shade trees and fountains presented a fine appearance to the approaching traveller from the neighboring heights. In 1854, when the city was prostrated, the seat of government was transferred to the town of Cojutepeque, eighteen miles distant, but was restored to San Salvador with the repair of the public buildings. This disastrous earthquake of 1873 will probably cause the permanent removal of the State capital to some safer locality. The people of San Salvador, with two such warnings as those of 1854 and 1873, will certainly act wisely in now permanently abandoning that dangerous ground, attractive and convenient for the central administration of public affairs and for trade as the situation may be.

In the breaking up of our late severe and protracted Winter our Continent is passing through a season, north of the Equator, of fierce tornadoes, heavy storms and destructive inundations. Experience, too, has taught us that these periodical and widely extended atmospheric disturbances in the transition from Winter to Summer are more or less attended, in the zones affected, with subterranean perturbations, such as tidal waves, earthquakes and fierce eruptions in volcanic districts. In this view, whatever may be the real extent of the disasters to life and property from the reported earthquakes in San Salvador, we shall not be surprised if within a few weeks we hear of other tremblings of the ground between Central America and Oregon.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.—By a HERALD special telegram from Mexico City we are enabled to state the existence of internal quiet in the republican territory and the continuance, to a very recent date, of a satisfactory progress in the administration of national affairs. The work of the Mixed Commission engaged the attention of the people and the Executive. The diplomatic relations with Spain were being treated in a careful manner, but ministerial communications had not yet been reopened with France. Lozada's attempt at revolution proved a miserable failure.

REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO.—By way of Key West we have HERALD special telegram advices from Porto Rico, which inform us that the troops serving in the island had revolted in favor of the Republic. Great confusion ensued. The crews of two American vessels which were in port at the moment, were disembarked as pacificators for the restoration of order. The colonists asked aid from Cuba, and two Spanish war vessels were about to sail from Havana for the coast of Porto Rico. The imbrogio thus presents the unusual feature of republicans in arms against a republic.

ANOTHER MONSTER STEAMSHIP for the ocean ferry is the City of Chester, just launched at Glasgow for the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, which is, after the Great Eastern, the largest merchant steamer in the world. Her dimensions are:—Length, 458 feet; breadth, 44 feet; depth, extreme, 38.8;

moulded, 36.4; capacity, 4,800 tons; engines, 800-horse power, with 15 boilers and 30 furnaces. Her crew will comprise 135 men. She is calculated to carry 132 first class passengers and 1,310 of third class, and to make 17 knots per hour. It is to be hoped she will be able to carry coal and food enough for the trip and be handled by competent and careful officers.

THE POPE'S CONDITION OF HEALTH.—We are enabled to announce in the columns of the HERALD to-day that Pope Pius IX. has tided over the crisis of his attack of illness and remained at a late hour yesterday in the enjoyment of a hopeful convalescence, which gives promise of a speedy recovery of his bodily strength. The Sovereign Pontiff has just received several personages of note at audience in the Vatican, and by this act has afforded consolation, with a degree of joyful reassurance, to the mind of the universal congregation. An American special report from the interior of the Vatican states that the life of the Pontiff has not been in serious danger at any late moment, and that the venerable patient was merely temporarily invalidated by an attack of lumbago. But this painful rheumatic affection may have become very dangerous, particularly to a man at his time of life. We are rejoiced to know that the symptoms have disappeared, for as Rome rejoices the world is made glad.

A WESTERN PAPER states that Governor Osborn, of Kansas, thinks he is the coming man for United States Senator from that State. Many come, but how few remain.

WITH AS MUCH TRUTH as poetry the Philadelphia Age says "if the Cuban government treat the HERALD's reporter as a spy, then the American people will want to know the reason why."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- President Grant will leave on Wednesday evening for St. Louis.
Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Congressman J. H. Platt, of Virginia, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.
The President has recognized Mr. Henrik Broem as Consul of Denmark at New York.
General Hagner, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Congressman G. Adams, of Lexington, Ky., is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
General A. J. Myer, "Old Prob.," yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington.
Judge Platt Potter, of Seneca, and Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, Minn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Samuel Bright, brother of John Bright, the distinguished English statesman, has just died at Geneva, Switzerland.
Mrs. Balfe has forwarded to the British Museum the original scores of her late husband's well-known musical works.
Mr. Barber of Michigan, yesterday entered upon his duties as Third Assistant Postmaster General, in place of General Terrell, resigned.
Mr. Albert Grant, of Kinderhook, has bought from the widow of Bossini all the unpublished works of the great composer for 100,000 francs.
Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, and Professor J. Winlock, Director of the Harvard Observatory, are at the Brevort House.
The Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, a member of the French National Assembly, has just died of disease of the heart. He was many years Minister of Marine under the Empire.
An American farmer, William Schroeder, with his family, has arrived at Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, to settle. He belonged to Elysum, Ohio, but seemed not to consider it the Elysum he wanted.
M. Lockroy, the editor of the Paris Rappet and M. Pelletier, its publisher, have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs for the violent language of some of its articles against the monarchists.
The British Royal Geographical Society has just sent Dr. Kirk, British Consul at Zanzibar, a silver tea and coffee service as a testimonial in recognition of his services to his country and to science in promoting African exploration.
Admiral Pion, of the Haytian Navy, who arrived from Port au Prince by steamship St. Thomas yesterday, is staying at the New York Hotel. If the grades of officers in the Haytian Navy correspond to those in our own, the Admiral's must be a post of much dignity. That navy consists of one superannuated tugboat with some untrustworthy cannon on board.
In Pernambuco, Brazil, two old ladies living in the same house died recently. One was 103 years of age, and by an only daughter could number sixty-two descendants. The other was 108 years of age, married at twenty-five years, in 1790, and has had fifty-six great-grandchildren through five children, the youngest of the great-grandchildren being fifty-six years old. Great producers.
Four men have confessed to the murder of a girl named Clausen, at Eltham, England, in April, 1871, and asked the favor of being hanged for the crime. Yet all of them have been proven to have been distant from the scene of the murder at the time of its commission. The English police now find their duty of convicting criminals changed for the necessity to prevent lunatics from sacrificing themselves on the altar.
A Communist leader named Honette has been arrested in Paris, after having been employed in the Ministry of War for over fifteen months. He was recognized by a policeman as the man who had sentenced him to death just before the entry of the national troops into Paris. The agent saw Honette as he was entering the room of General Besou, Chief of Cabinet, and crying, "it is he," faintly. What a terrible thing a Communist must be when the mere sight of him makes a monarchist faint!
M. Gaston de Brimont is a French "baron," who dislikes work. Lately he was routed, in the United States Court in this city, while trying to compel his dead wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peniman, of New York, to grant him an annuity for his support. He now seeks a fortune from another source, having begun a suit for libel against the Paris American Register. He feels that he was libelled by a report of the trial of his suit versus Peniman, taken from a New York paper and republished in the Register.
In regard to the new and rising political power in the West, among the rural population, it may be stated that scarcely two years have elapsed since the first grand, or lodge of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in the State of Iowa, and now grants are to be found in almost every community of farmers, in twenty-two States of the Union, and the aggregate membership is estimated at 1,800,000. In Iowa, they claim 106,000 patrons, while there are said to be still a larger number in Illinois.
OBITUARY.
General Frederick Caldwell, I. B. A. Lieutenant General Frederick Caldwell, Adjutant General of the Imperial Brazilian Army, recently died at Rio Janeiro, of fever, at the age of seventy-three years. He was of European parentage, his father, General Caldwell, being an Irishman. The General was born in Portugal during the Peninsula war. At ten years of age he enlisted at Rio, and when independence was declared adhered to Brazil. He lost an arm in one of the River Plate campaigns, and his last field service was in 1866, when he accompanied the Emperor to Rio Grande do Sul and received the surrender of the Paraguayan invading army at Uruguayana. General Caldwell was highly esteemed by all classes, and also by the Emperor of Brazil, who looked upon him as one on whose loyalty he could unhesitatingly rely. At his death, he left a family of five children. General Caldwell was highly honored through professing the Roman Catholic religion, he ordered to be buried with him in his coffin the Book of Common Prayer of the English Episcopal Church.