

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 116

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third Avenue.—Dix Tochter der Heule.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—Abraham's Pledge.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.—McEvoy's New Hibernian.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A Capital Conqueror.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—Drama, Burlesque and Olio.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, 34th st., near 3d av.—Variety Entertainment.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—Divorce.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Escaped from Sing Sing.
ATHENEUM, 55 Broadway.—Grand Variety Entertainment.
NIRLON GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—Winged Man in the Riotous Place.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Henry DeWitt.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—Four Frogs.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—David Garrick.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—Under the Gaslight.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Green Bushes.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—Negro Minstrelsy.
TONY PATRO'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Oratorio and Concert.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 2nd street and 4th av.—Afternoon at 2.—Lecture on Yankee Character and Humor.
APOLLO HALL, corner Broadway and 28th street.—Grand Concert.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 26, 1873.

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THE MODOC WAR has degenerated into a game of hide and seek between the surviving members of Captain Jack's band and the artillery, cavalry and infantry of the United States and the Indian auxiliaries. Our special despatch from the lava beds affords us no ground for believing that the exciting and somewhat ridiculous game is near its close. The last report states that the savages had retreated to Goose Lake; but we may hear to-morrow that they are firing away from Gauder Bluff. General Gillen was to have made "a quiet" attack on them yesterday; but Jack, it seems, suspected that it was about time the army moved on his works, and withdrew to avoid a disturbance in his household. Under these circumstances it is comforting to be assured that more batteries of artillery are en route to the front.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the government bill authorizing a complete control of the Church by the State government. The measure applies to the Roman Catholic and Evangelical Communions equally, as will be seen by the synopsis of its provisions which is set forth in our columns to-day.

The Republic of Spain—Is a Republic Possible on the Continent?

In the dissolution of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly the republican government of Spain has done a bold and hazardous act. We must recognize that this advisory Committee was left by the radical or monarchical majority of the late Cortes as a watch and a restraint upon the free action of the present government. It was the last feeble endeavor of the Zorrilla party to stay the influx of republicanism. As a mere inconvenience it might have been submitted to until the coming elections in May had not the Committee made a clean breach with the Ministry by refusing to recognize Pi y Margall as the temporary substitute for Figueras during his late domestic affliction. The populace of Madrid, like that of all the large cities of Spain, strongly favors the government, and the late tumults have shown that Madrid, like Paris in 1793, was determined not to allow any obstructions to the march of its pet ideas. Hence the riotous demonstrations against the Committee. The prudence or otherwise of the government in dissolving the committee cannot be easily judged at this distance, and scarcely in Madrid. It is clear, however, that it has acted under the coercion of the Reds, no matter how much the act was in sympathy with its own real desires, and to obey a mob is the most dangerous of all governmental weaknesses. It could not hesitate. It was a question of championing a body of grumbling enemies of the Republic against the fierce friends of ultra republicanism or of abolishing the Committee to preserve the confidence of the dangerous Reds. It chose the latter alternative, but it remains to be seen whether the victorious mob will allow the government it has once controlled to stop short in obeying its further and wilder behests. The crisis is a terrible one for the young Republic. Unless the elections are reached in peace the future of Spain may present many scenes from which humanity must turn aside sick at heart. The mob has risen and been obeyed, and it may not be long before the temperate, well-intentioned government may find in its present friends a bitter foe and a relentless master.

The difficulties that have surrounded the Republic from the beginning are disheartening. We can well understand how Mr. Castelar, in the speech which our correspondent reports in his letter from Madrid, published in another part of the HERALD, should have passionately rebuked the apathy and unkindness of the Assembly towards the government; but yet it was in the nature of things. The old Cortes was chosen to support the dynasty of Savoy. It contained a majority of monarchists. The Republic had been proclaimed really in spite of the Cortes, for all who read Spanish events clearly will see that behind the Assembly was a public opinion that could not be resisted—a public opinion that saw no peace for Spain but in a republic. Men holding power do not surrender it willingly. Even when the substance departs the shadow remains with all its illusions. The Cortes clung to power with desperation. The radical majority could not believe that it was dead to them, and that they could at best only hold its lifeless body in a cold embrace. This is the experience of all revolutions. Statesmen as a general thing—statesmen, at least, of the class of Serrano and Zorrilla—yield too late.

The most gratifying point in the republican victory is the circumstance that it was achieved by moral pressure. The outbreaks in Spain since the advent of the Republic have hitherto been the work of the monarchists. In the north the partisans of Don Carlos are interrupting trade, tearing up the railway tracks, taking travellers prisoners for purposes of ransom, levying tribute upon peaceful villages and destroying industry. While we have an alien Bourbon prince making war Spanish noblemen live in Paris and support him with money. It is the old "emigration" over again of the great revolution. This is the principal cause of the unrest and misery in Spain, and we have little doubt that more has been lost to the nation in material wealth and prosperity from the ambition of this Prince than would suffice to take Spanish credit from the mire and gain for it the confidence of Europe and the world.

So long as there is one crown and three pretenders to it there will be wars of succession and internal strife for supremacy. There is only one form of government that does not admit of pretenders—the Republic. The question arises, Is Spain fit for a republic? We in America are in the constant habit of asking questions of this kind about European countries. We have the theory somehow that republicanism is a superior kind of government, fitted alone for a superior kind of people. Men cannot live in high places unless they can breathe rarefied air. It leads to insanity and intoxication of spirits and consequent excesses. So, when nations suddenly reach the high tablelands of liberty, there result the Reign of Terror, the chaos of the Commune, and so on. Not being insensible to considerations of national vanity we deduce the argument that we alone are fit for this supreme political felicity, and that the other nations—German and French and Spanish—have not arrived at that perfection of nature which makes a republic in any way possible to them. This seems to be a preposterous and unsteady argument. We have seen no monarchy lead its people to republicanism. The tendency of Napoleonism, Bourbonism and other divine-right manifestations of power has been to unfit people for a republic. Bourbonism generated the Reign of Terror; Napoleonism inspired the Commune. That is to say, the people were so repressed and narrowed, and denied generous aspirations and the freedom to grow, that when they found liberty they understood it to mean license. It is most unjust to deduce from this that to these nations—to France and to Spain—liberty will always mean license. Were this true then there would be no solution of the political problems of the Latin countries, but a war of extermination. But it is not true. Misgovernment will do with nations what malpractice and improper education will do with men. In China, we have read, they will take a living child and put its tender, growing body into a grotesque porcelain vase, and in a few years, when the vase is broken, you have a living monster. Men naturally grow into shape with the con-

ditions around them. When the conditions are such as we have seen inspired by Bourbons and Bonapartes we must not be surprised with the guillotine standing in the Place de la Concorde and the library of the Louvre in flames.

The return of any of the aspiring princes would mean simply the triumph of one party and the extermination or banishment of the other. The men now in power would fly to Portugal or France if they escaped death or imprisonment. All the revenges and disappointments taking root in the hearts of the royal partisans would demand satisfaction. This has been the law of restorations. First we have the intoxication of success, then the enjoyment of revenge. We are happy to win, but none the less happy to punish those who interfered with our winning before. This is one reason, perhaps, why restorations are rarely permanent. The tide of revolution recedes when its force is spent, only to come again with renewed power. Charles II. led to William III., Louis XVIII. to Lamartine in 1848 and Thiers in 1870. It might be demonstrated, we think, that when a nation deliberately overturns a form of government that has existed for ages, and has all the prestige of antiquity, tradition and power, there is a reason for it so deeply planted in the national heart that no permanent restoration is ever possible. We fear very much that the only effect that can attend the return of Don Carlos or Don Alfonso to the throne of Spain will be a revolution as terrible as any known in history. The Reds have felt this, as their threatening demonstrations testify, and the government feel it, as their preference to throw themselves into the arms of the red revolution rather than foster what had the smallest suspicion of the reaction proves.

It is difficult not to see this. The Spanish quality is more conservative and more patient than the French; but it is a quality whose anger becomes terrible. We saw this in the war against Napoleon, when every man and woman took arms and assassination was made a patriotic duty. The Republic has come naturally to Spain. No law has been broken. None of the powers of the State have been infringed. The men who control the Commonwealth are among the worthiest citizens. Many new problems have arisen, and while their discussion has not been as thorough as we would expect from Mr. Mill or Mr. Bastiat, they have been honestly met. They have made mistakes, but the tendency of the Republic hitherto has been wise and prudent and patriotic. Every step it has taken has been unusually difficult. With Carlism in arms in the field and reaction conspiring in the Cortes; with an Assembly which loved it not and would have rejoiced in its downfall; with a sensitive, badly-informed, suspicious, easily-moved following, apt at any time to flame out terror and strife; with Europe looking coldly on and no friendly hand but that of America, and America not the most welcome on account of its Cuban reputation, we cannot imagine a situation of graver difficulty. When we further consider the internal state of Spain, supposing all other conditions satisfied—the want of order in the army, bankruptcy hovering over the treasury, insurrection in Cuba, abuses in civil government and the necessary reforms, every one of which will summon new enmity—we can understand how the stoutest heart in Spain would quail at the responsibility, and how sincere Mr. Castelar must have been when he said that he would regard him as his best friend who would relieve him of power.

But nothing that lives is born without sorrow and travail. This law of our nature is also a law among nations. The men who rule the Republic cannot abandon their work nor avoid the responsibilities. If they fail now they must leave an example to those who will be called upon to resume the work under happier stars. We hope they may not fail. We pray for their success, at the same time feeling that success can only be attained by efforts and sacrifices and patient, sturdy labors that have no parallel in history. The gravity of the present situation will test all their qualities. Anarchy or bloody reaction would be the alternative of their failure.

Ocean Telegraph Cables—Progress and Monopoly.

We hail with pleasure every fresh development and progress made in cable telegraph communication, for both the press and public are deeply interested. Not only are more facilities required to meet the increasing demand for communication between distant nations, but accidents may occur to existing cables at any time that might leave us in the dark and seriously interfere with business. We need, therefore, more cables between America and Europe, in order to accommodate the public and to prevent any interruption to the transmission of messages in the event of accidents. We want more, too, for the sake of competition and to make ocean telegraphing as cheap as possible. It is gratifying to notice, then, that the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company is about to lay the new French cable, as it is called, and that the steamer Kangaroo, in the employ of that company, left New York harbor on Thursday for Hog Island, on the Long Island coast, and near Rockaway, for the purpose of laying the shore end of this new Atlantic cable. This is to be connected with the shore end lately laid at Halifax harbor. The Great Eastern is about to lay the deep-sea cable from Cornwall, England, to connect with these. We learn at the same time that the Portugal and Brazil Telegraph Company is making progress for completing its line at an early day, the second section to extend between the Portuguese coast and Madeira, to be ready for laying in June. While, however, we have the gratification to record this progress we are informed that the cable companies, or some of them, are contemplating a consolidation of their interests. At a meeting of shareholders in London a resolution was adopted in favor of such consolidation. This looks ominous of a gigantic monopoly and consequent high rates for telegraphing. We live in an age of monopoly, and the public are made to pay dearly for the advantages science and progress bring. If there is to be no competition in ocean telegraphing, and the people and press are to be at the mercy of such a stupendous consolidated monopoly as is contemplated, let us hope the governments will find some way of protecting the public and of keeping down the tariff for telegraphing to a reasonable pay-off rate.

The Vienna Commissioners Come to Grief—More Administration Blunders.

The State Department at Washington is unfortunate. Embarrassment after embarrassment comes upon the administration through a diplomacy which, however well meaning, appears incapable of escaping blunders. The eyes of the world are upon the Vienna Exposition, and the first offensive sight that presents itself is the picture of the suspension of the paid commissioners of the United States of charges reflecting upon the discharge of their official duties. This *contredans* is the more unfortunate since nothing of a similarly unpleasant character has occurred with the representatives of any other nation; and although the misconduct complained of, if it really has existence, will be remedied by the instructions forwarded to Mr. Jay, we are not likely on that account to escape the arrows of those who are always prompt to discover the many assailable points in our political armor.

For some time past rumors have been in circulation damaging to some of the persons who have enjoyed the privilege of parading themselves with gold badges, as the representatives of the United States at the Vienna Exposition, on the strength of their appointment as the paid clerks or assistants of the salaried commissioner. Of course no care and judgment in the selection of such agents can be secure against the intrusion of some objectionable persons in the list of appointees; but the trouble has been that the State Department at Washington has endeavored to conceal the unfavorable reports that have reached it, and has in fact deceived the press and imposed upon the public a denial that such reports existed. Now that the scandal cannot be longer covered up we have the official intelligence that all the paid agents are suspended, subject to the investigation of the charges by Minister Jay, but of course without prejudice to any of the accused parties. The Commissioner is included in the suspension, but he and any or all of his agents may be restored to their positions if no good reasons should be found for a change.

It is fortunate that under any circumstances we shall not suffer for want of a fitting representation at the great Exposition. All the honorary Commissioners appointed by the President appear to be gentlemen of character and position, who will worthily represent the nation at Vienna. Those from our own city are Messrs. Jackson Schultz, John H. Sherwood, Douglas Taylor and Francis A. Stout. The thirty or forty honorary Commissioners from other States are citizens of similar standing. The skilled artisans and scientific commissioners are not included in the suspension, and nothing has been said against them. It is possible, therefore, to get along well enough without the paid agents attached to the salaried Commissioner's staff; but this piece of good fortune does not make the blunder of the State Department any the less deplorable.

Mountain Telegraph Cables.

The recent prolonged interruption of telegraphic communication with the Pacific States, due to the great sleet storm coating and loading down the wires, is a forcible illustration of the need of subterranean or mountain cables. In some portions of the Andes visited by the violent mountain storms, destructive of all telegraph lines above ground, cables have been substituted for wires and laid on the surface or under the ground. Application having been made to Sir William Thomson, the highest authority as a practical and scientific electrician, to determine the practicability of such lines, he has formally given his opinion that they are of great value, and, except where, very rarely, an avalanche may destroy them, they are unexceptionable. The telegraph which crosses the Pampas from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, and thence into Chile by the Uspallata Pass (at a height of twelve thousand five hundred feet above the sea), is nearly twelve hundred miles long; and in its highest parts, from Punta de Inca, on the eastern side of the Andes, to Ojos del Agua, on the Chilean side, it is a snow cable, buried two feet in the ground along the railroad, in order to avoid any fault of insulation in the winter months. And this plan, according to the report of the English Government Inspector General of Mines to the Argentine Republic, has proved most effective and of the greatest convenience to merchants and all classes on both sides of the Andes.

It is very evident that subterranean or surface cables would be of the greatest utility, by withstanding the strain which now in every hail, snow or sleet storm encases the suspended wires with vast masses of ice, breaks them to pieces and severs our transcontinental and even local circuits. We all remember the sleet storm of January 5, when, to use the words of the *Journal of the Telegraph* of the 15th of that month, "though it lasted only a few hours, the results in the destruction of wires and poles were without a parallel in this section." The prostration of the wires was so general that in the evening the Western Union Company did not have a single wire in operation from their office; and even the fire-alarm system for a time was wholly deranged. But the greatest and most frequent telegraphic derangements of this kind occur between the Pacific and Eastern States, and such interruptions in time of war, or as now, when the country is anxious to hear from the seat of the late terrible tragedy at the Modoc lava beds, become serious sources of public apprehension and danger. A mountain cable similar to that which spans the Atlantic, only smaller, if laid along the line of the Pacific Railroad, in lieu of the present suspended wire, would never be in danger of breaking from sleet loads or snow drifts, and we might depend upon it in all weather for regular intelligence from California. In case of a railroad train being blocked by snow the conductor could easily attach an instrument to the cable and communicate with the nearest station, instead of being, as now, left with wires broken and poles down, entirely cut off from succor. Professor Silliman, in a recent letter, states that if such snow cables as we propose are laid in insulating material, proof against natural agencies of destruction, the "electrical leakage" will be very small—so much smaller than can possibly be the case with wires suspended in the air—as to effect great saving to the telegraph companies.

The business interests of the whole country, the press, the railroads, the government offices, especially the Weather Bureau, and also the telegraph companies themselves, suffer so much

from the present defective telegraphic communication with the Pacific that our telegraph engineers and electricians may well bestir themselves to carry out such a suggestion as we now make.

Affairs at Albany.

Preliminary skirmishing over Mr. Winslow's Usury bill in the Assembly seems to indicate a disposition among the country members to let the city representatives have their own way in regard to making money simply a marketable commodity. Having cleared the way by disposing of all other proposed measures affecting the legal interest question, the House will take up the Winslow bill as a special order, and consider it as covering the whole ground. Most probably it will become a law, and the State will have the opportunity so many of our financial men have long desired to test the practical working of abandoning the old theories on usury. Governor Dix having advised the repeal, will, no doubt, sign the bill if it should pass. The Senate has passed the bill fixing the amount of Commissioner Van Nort's salary, with a direction to Comptroller Green to pay that officer's back accounts. Both houses agreed to the charter for a cross-town railroad from Christopher street ferry to East Tenth street ferry, the company to pay the city three per cent of the gross receipts. The bill submitting to the people next Fall the question of electing or appointing judges passed the Assembly, as also did the Canal Appropriation bill, granting some seven hundred thousand dollars less than last year for extraordinary repairs. In the discussion on this latter subject quite a general disposition was shown to cut the State clear of the obligation to keep up the useless lateral canals by large annual expenditures which can bring no returns. The motion for a commission to settle bills against the New York Sheriff's office was lost.

Governor Kellogg and His Gunboat.

Is not Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, stretching his authority a little in getting up an amateur navy, with belligerent intentions, on his own account? It has, we believe, been generally supposed that Congress had sole power in such cases, and that the President was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with a Secretary of the Navy—who, fortunately, at this juncture, happens to be a rare old salt—as a Cabinet adviser. But perhaps Kellogg has usurped the title of "Lord High Admiral," like his other arrogant assumptions in Louisiana, and it was necessary for him to have a navy in order to complete his sway as High Cockalorum in General of the "Pelican" State, a *soubriquet* that should be at once dropped by the people, for Louisiana has ceased to "feed her young." Now let us see what the Lord High Admiral will do with his gunboat.

Open Cars on the City Railroads for the Summer.

It would be a great boon to the public, and we think that they should become general, instead of being confined, as last year, to one or two roads. It is not, of course, yet time for the open vehicles; but we give the companies and the public the hint, that the subject may not come up for "ventilation" when the stifling summer heat is upon us.

PRESIDENT GRANT and family have gone to Denver, Colorado, to take an observation or two from the "Dome of the Continent." He will meet with a hearty reception from those gold miners and the pioneers of Pike's Peak.

GOVERNOR DIX is looking over the new charter, and, meanwhile, our city office-seekers, taking it for granted that he is bound to sign the bill, are bewildering Mayor Havemeyer with their patriotic appeals to serve the public under this new charter. The Mayor and the office-seekers are to be pitted.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, is reported at the Astor House.
Ex-Senator James H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
General Robertson, of the United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Captain A. Piper, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Sturtevant House.
Commander Hand, of the British Navy, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.
Assistant Postmaster General C. H. Hill yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Washington.
The Commentatore Negri Cristoforo has been named perpetual President of the Italian Geographical Society.
Dr. Carlier, of Brussels, one of the first to introduce homopathy into Belgium, has just died at the age of seventy-five years.
Messrs. Levi P. Luckey, private secretary to the President; Wm. O. Avery, chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Office, and Mr. Martin, of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington last night for New York, and will sail for Europe to-day, in charge of bonds for the Syndicate.
Mr. Francis A. Stout, of New York, has been re-appointed by the Department of State to take charge temporarily, until he leaves for Europe as one of the honorary commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, of the office in New York for the reception and forwarding of articles for the exhibition.
Joseph Medill was asked if he would run again for Mayor of Chicago, he replied:—"There isn't political, social or pecuniary inducement enough in Chicago to lure me. I have had enough." Like the savage Danbury canine that had been terribly dosed with horehound and cayenne pepper, he "don't want any more seasoning."
The President of the French Assembly is not the most inviting position in the world. During the first Republic the Assembly had sixty-three Presidents, twenty-two of whom were outlawed, eight were guillotined, eight transported, six condemned to imprisonment for life, four went mad and died at Brest, and three committed suicide to escape the scaffold. Only two escaped.
A Parisian lady, who had a singular appetite for needles, and succeeded, in spite of friendly warning, in making many lunches upon them, whereby she seemed to thrive, has, at length, died. A post-mortem examination shows the needles embedded in the flesh, near the backbone, as neatly as pins done up for sale.
One saunterer having been sentenced in Liverpool, England, to twenty years' imprisonment for the murder of his wife, the *Pall Mall Gazette* is fearful that as wife slaughter had almost become fixed among the minor delinquencies, this case will cause much perplexity in many British households. British mothers-in-law are reported in danger.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY EN ROUTE TO COLORADO.
WRENCH, Kansas, April 25, 1873.
President Grant and party stopped in this city two hours this morning on their trip to Colorado. The party visited a number of points of interest and then resumed their journey.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 25—A. M.
Probabilities.
The temperature will probably increase in the Northwest and thence gradually eastward over the Lake region and to the Ohio valley during the day; for the Northwest and upper lake region and thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, southwesterly and southeasterly winds, diminishing pressure and partly cloudy weather; for the Western Gulf States and Tennessee, southerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States clear weather, light, variable winds and high pressure; for the lower lakes and Middle States partly cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon, except in New York, with light northwesterly winds and low temperature, increasing by Sunday; for New England and Canada low temperature, occasional rains and cloudy weather, clearing by Sunday.
The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building.
1872. 1873.
3 A. M. .... 54 43 3 P. M. .... 53 50
6 A. M. .... 52 42 6 P. M. .... 51 49
9 A. M. .... 50 44 9 P. M. .... 50 49
12 M. .... 48 42 12 P. M. .... 46 44
Average temperature during the day ..... 45%
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 47%
SNOW STORM OUT WEST.
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1873.
A brisk snow storm has just commenced here. It is snowing at Pittsburg also.
Despatches received from various points indicate a fall of snow at Dayton, Eaton, Middletown and other places in the Miami Valley. There was snow also at Charlestown, W. Va., and at Fronton, Ohio, and it fell to the depth of two or three inches at Anna, Ohio, last night.

RIVER NAVIGATION OUT WEST.

DETROIT, Mich., April 25, 1873.
A steamer arrived at East Tow as this evening, having left Bay City at ten o'clock this morning. She encountered considerable ice, but reports navigation better and the ice quite rotten.

NAVIGATION ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1873.
The wind changed to zero, releasing the ice-bound fleet, with the exception of two small vessels, which will be towed out to-morrow.

O'KELLY AND CUBA LIBRE.

[From the Minneapolis Times, April 21.]
We print elsewhere from the *Graphic* a brief account of James J. O'Kelly, Special Commissioner of the New York Herald in Cuba. Mr. O'Kelly has proved himself a gallant gentleman and an enterprising journalist. He deserves a better fate, than to be shot as a spy by Spanish barbarians, and we have little fear that he will be.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 25, 1873.
Major General W. S. Hancock, commanding the Department of the East, arrived here yesterday morning from New York to visit the Artillery School and inspect the post. He was received with the customary salute, and at ten o'clock reviewed the troops. In the afternoon he visited the National Military Asylum, near Hampton. He will deliver the diploma to the graduating class this evening and afterwards leave for New York.

BRIDGING THE BLOODY CHASM.

Welcome to the Secretary of War and General Sheridan in Texas.
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 25, 1873.
The Secretary of War and General Sheridan and staff reached here to-day, after making a tour of the Rio Grande frontier for several hundred miles. They were received by the City Council, and are guests of the city. The streets and houses are decorated with flags, and a general welcome is being extended to the distinguished guests. They will leave on Monday for New Orleans by steamer, touching for a few hours at Galveston.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Worcester was at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 8th inst. All well. She was bound to Porto Cabello, Venezuela.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

AUGUSTA, April 25, 1873.
The Governor has appointed Hon John A. Peters, member of Congress from the Fourth district, Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of Judge Kent's term. He has also appointed Hon. Joshua Nye Insurance Commissioner.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS OF GOVERNOR INGERSOLL OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25, 1873.
Governor elect Ingersoll has appointed the following staff officers:—Adjutant General, William P. Trowbridge, of New Haven; Quartermaster General, William H. Green, of Hartford; Paymaster General, William S. Charney, of New Haven; Commissary General, Andrew S. Jarvis, of Weston; Surgeon General, Dr. Frank S. Burgess, of Plainfield, Alder—William D. Hubbard, of Hartford; Milo R. Richardson, of Salisbury; Charles W. Shelton and A. H. Robinson, of New Haven. Private Secretary, Jonathan Ingersoll, of New Haven.

CANADA.

French Canadians Leaving for the States in Unusual Numbers.
QUEBEC, April 25, 1873.
The exodus of French Canadians to the States from the country districts and this city is greatly in excess of former seasons. A large number of inward bound vessels are reported as having passed Father Point and other stations below. Tugboats have gone down to meet them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Albert W. Smith Found Guilty of the Murder of Charles D. Sackett.
SPRINGFIELD, April 25, 1873.
In the Supreme Court in this city to-day Albert W. Smith was convicted of the murder in the first degree of Charles D. Sackett, at Westfield, on the 20th of November last, and he will be sentenced to-morrow. The circumstances that led to the crime were that Smith had an infatuated passion for Miss Jennie Bates, of Westfield, and, meeting her returning from a theatre in company with Sackett, to whom she was betrothed, fired several shots from a pistol, wounding Miss Bates in three places and putting a bullet through Sackett's breast. The effects of the wound he died in a short time. Attorney General Train and District Attorney Stearns conducted the prosecution; and N. A. Leonard, of New Haven, and Whitney of Westfield the defence. The line of defence was that the murder was committed under a monomaniacal delusion.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1873.
John J. Murphy was executed at Stockton to-day for the murder of Patrick Murray five years ago.

THE YOUNG INVESTIGATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Supervisors as to the above investigation held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The examination of Mr. Andrew J. Garvey was continued and completed by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins. In the cross-examination by Mr. Rufus P. Andrew, Mr. Garvey said that he was worth \$20,000 thirteen years ago, which was about the time he commenced to do business for the city. He stated that he had secured the contract for Young what he supposed to be checks. The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

DEATH OF A DETECTIVE.

Detective Woodridge, of Police Central Office, died at his residence, in White street, last night after a long and protracted illness.

GAS STRIKERS IN CINCINNATI CIRCUMVENTED.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1873.
The strikers at the Gas Works this morning waited on the officers of the company and asked to be reinstated. The Vice President declined to give them any encouragement. Their places have been filled by other men, and a full supply of gas has been maintained.