BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-WILD CAT NED-THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway .- DRAMA. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—Grand Variety Enter-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston ats - AZRAEL: OR, THE MAGIC CHARM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker street.—humrry Dumry.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.—Ein Moderner Barbar.—But Bisharck.

THIRTY-POURTH STREET THEATRE, 34th st., nea 3d av. - Variety ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 244 FT. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.-

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av. -- Nagro Minstructay, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.-LECTURY

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-LECTURE

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

QUADRUPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, April 29, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC BANK led to a depressed stock market yesterday and an uneasy feeling in monetary circles, but without occasioning further trouble. The decline in stocks was brought about chiefly by sales of the shares held for the defaulting cashier by his Wall street brokers, his position leaving them no alternative but to dispose of his unprotected holdings. The features of the defilection are about as at first given in the H mann. The losses to depositors will be coors two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for which the stockholders (generally rich men) are liable to the extent of their stockviz., three hundred thousand dollars.

The Cincinnati Times (republican) declares that it is the firm determination to run the democratic party into power on the tree trade doctrine, and warns the farmers to look to it that in their present movement "they are not made catspaws of." The chances are about equal of their being juggled by the republican as by the democratic party. What the farmers should do is to let both parties alone severely.

NEW YORK HERALD The Late Elections in France-The Republican Prospect in Europe.

The elections which have just come off in France have resulted in radical and republican victories. Most importance, of course, attaches to the radical triumph in Paris. The result in the capital has caused, it is said, the greatest excitement there, and the provinces have echoed the surprise. A panic has fallen upon the Bourse, and when the purseholders and purse jugglers become fearful the political barometer is generally falling in anticipation of bad weather for somebody. Taken altogether, however, it is impossible to refuse to admit that the results of these elections indicate with tolerable distinctness, as well as with some emphasis, the tendency of the current of popular sentiment in the great cities of France and in some of the more populous departments. For some weeks past the eyes of the outside world, as well as the eyes of France herself, have been turned upon Paris; for it was universally felt and confessed that the election contest in that city would reveal the strength or the weakness of President Thiers. Nay, more, it was the universal conviction that the result of the election would have a powerful effect in determining the future policy of the government. M. de Rémusat has been a prominent and useful member of the government, although he has not had a seat in the Assembly. When one of the seats for Paris became vacant it was natural enough for the President to desire that the place should be filled by his friend and fellow laborer, M. de Rémusat. M. de. Rémusat was accordingly nominated by the Mayors of Paris, who are the creatures of the government. The subsequent appearance in the field of M. Barodet, ex-Mayor of Lyons, a pronounced radical, and of Baron Stoffel, a well known conservative, so diminished M. de Rémusat's chances of success that M. Thiers was advised to withdraw his candidate. This, however, he did not deem it proper to do ; and so the decision was left to the ballot box. The result is now before us. The vote is as follows:-For M. Barodet, 180,146; for the Count de Rémusat, 135,406; for Baron Stoffel, 27,058. An error in the transmission of the cable news from Paris on Sunday made Baron Stoffel second and the Count de Rémusat last in the field. It is quite clear that Paris put forth her strength on the occasion, for the vote is unusually large. In spite of all the strength which the government could put forth M. Barodet, a violent radical, who caused the red flag to be hoisted in Lyons, is now one of the members for the city of Paris in the Assembly.

We are not surprised to learn that the result

has been accepted by the government as a

defeat. The election in Paris has demon-

strated that the radical sentiment in Paris is much stronger than was believed by the President and the other members of the government. With a similar radical triumph in Marseilles and another in Bordeaux, it has now become a necessity for the government to look facts in the face and so to shape their course as to meet, as far as possible, the demands of the situation. It was a common rumor in Paris yesterday that the Ministry of M. Thiers would be considerably modified, but our latest despatches declare no change to have taken place. It was considered probable that the Count de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, and M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, would resign, and that M. Casimir Perier, formerly Minister of the Interior, and M. Grevy, late President of the Assembly, would take places in the new Cabinet. It may be difficult to induce such men as Perier and LAST! DETAILS OF THE RIOT! TESTI- Grevy to accept office, but the fact MONY FOR THE PROSECUTION-SEVENTH that a rumor of this kind is put in circulation is itself proof that the members of the Left are jubilant because of the victory they have won, and that a more pronounced republican policy on the part of the government has become a necessity. Latterly the Right have been led badly. Since the Treaty of Evacuation was signed they seem to have lost their wits. All the glory of the treaty was theirs, and they might do as they thought proper. They supported speakers like M. Temple, whom President Grevy had to call to order; and they sustained the Marquis de Grammont, who refused to withdraw an insult launched at one of his colleagues in the Assembly, even when ordered to do so from the President's chair. It was not wonderful that M. Grèvy, whose heart is bound up in the Republic, and who has as earnestly labored as he has ardently longed for its success, should, in such circumstances, resign his position. It was not only, as he said, that he felt his office insulted, but that he could not resist the conviction that the Right were "juggling away the Republic." M. Grèvy refused to return to the chair of the Assembly, because, as he said, he wished to devote his whole strength to the advancement of the republican cause. The Right were evidently resolved to make an end of the present uncertainty, and M. Grèvy was also of opinion, in view of the action of the Right, that the time for conclusive action had come. The result of the Paris election goes so far to show that the Left are also of the same opinion. The Right are to blame for precipitating a crisis; M. Thiers is so far to blame for forcing his candidate upon the people; but the Left have no reason to regret the conduct of either, as the victory is theirs. Whether M. Grevy and such as he will or will not take places in the Cabinet of President Thiers, the result must still be the same-the

> veals a state of feeling, both inside and outside of the Assembly, which is in the last degree discouraging to the hopes of the monarchists. We look upon these election results as a republican gain, not to France alone, but to Europe at large. The defeat of the reactionists in France will ring like a note of triumph over the whole of the South. It will inspire Castelar and his friends with fresh courage, and will powerfully tell on the result of the Spanish elections. It will give hope to the waiting though silent republicans in Portugal. And in Italy the sound will be heard; and the despondent disciples of Mazzini will feel as if they beheld at last the dawn of the longdeferred day of liberty. In September the German invader will finally leave the soil of France; the Bordeaux compact will be

President must lean more towards the radical

and republican Left and less towards the con-

servative and monarchical Right. The elec-

tion of M. Buffet as President of the Assembly

and of M. Barodet as member for Paris re-

decide on their future form of government. In a short time from now the Assembly will be again in session, and in view of the evacuation, which is to take place in the first week of September, arrangements must be made for a dissolution. The truce which has so long reigned is already practically at an end. From the moment the Assembly meets the factions, one and all, will eagerly seek the advancement of their own interests. The Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Bonapartists, each will do their best. Notice of a motion has already been given to the effect that within two months fter the departure of the Germans the Assembly will dissolve itself. It is not at all improbable that a section of the Assembly may oppose the dissolution even then, believing as they do that delay is a gain to the cause of order and good government. It is difficult, however, to see what good could come from further delay, and it is more difficult to believe that, even if the Assembly should refuse to dissolve, the nation would tamely submit. If the people are in favor of a monarchy, or if they prefer the Empire to the monarchy, or if they prefer the Republic to either, they ought to be allowed to say so. Gambetta and his friends have long been impatient of delay. The nation, they say, is ripe and ready for the definitive proclamation of the Republic. The Bourbons cannot agree and the Bonapartists are without a head. Why, then, should republicans wait? The Bordeaux compact lone prevents them from acting. When that compact shall cease to be binding, why should not the strength of parties be fully tested and an end made of the present uncertainty? During the coming Summer and Autumn France will be the scene of much political activity, if not of political strife. But the promise is good for the Republic; and the triumph of the republican cause in France will be a republican gain to the rest of Europe.

The Imprisonment of Our Cuban Commissioner.

We publish in to-day's HERALD a communication from Mr. O'Kelly, our special commissioner to Cuba, giving the history of his adventures within the Spanish lines from the date of his arrival at Manzanillo on his voluntary return from the Cuban camp up to the 16th of April. The main facts were previously known, but the details, which are graphically related, will be found of much interest. While the Spanish authorities may have been justified in the temporary detention and examination of a neutral after his return from the insurgent lines for the purpose of assuring themselves that he carried no contraband information and had not forfeited the character he professed to bear, the treatment to which they have subjected our correspondent, the needless protraction of his imprisonment and the seizure and violation of his legitimate papers, afford conclusive evidence that their desire is to delay, if not to suppress, the information he has gathered rather than to simply protect themselves against a violation of the laws of the island. Mr. O'Kelly's mission was well known to the Spanish authorities before he started on his hazardous journey. They were aware that he visited Cuba Libre for the purpose of reporting faithfully and impartially the condition and prospects of the rebellion. He made no secret of his business and his intentions. but brought them officially to the notice of the Captain General and of his subordinates in the government. If he was violating any law, in his proposed visit to the Cuban lines, the Spanish officers were made aware of his design, and it was their province and their duty to prevent its execution. They permitted him to undertake the journey and to leave their own lines for that purpose without molestation. They even told him that he was at liberty to go at his own risk of being killed on the way, and, when questioned as to his treatment should he return, they gave him to understand that he would be in no danger if he could prove that he had faithfully observed the character of a neutral. Under these circumstances we insist that they have no right to subject Mr. O'Kelly to unnecessary detention or to any indignity. It is a breach

of good faith and of honor to do so. When first arraigned before a military court, without counsel to defend him, ignorant of the charges brought against him and refused the privilege of the presence of his Consul, Mr. O'Kelly very naturally refused to plead or to recognize the authority of the tribunal. It appears that this refusal occasioned some embarrassment to the authorities, and the result was an attempt to criminate the prisoner in some manner through evidence given against him, so as to enable the Court to act upon some definite charge. To this end his private papers were opened and examined by the Court, but they appear not to have contained the wished for proof of the complicity of the accused in the rebellion. A witness was then found in the person of a negro girl to testify that she had seen Mr. O'Kelly in camp with Cespedes in a spot which he had never visited. Understanding the object of this sort of evidence the prisoner withdrew his objections and recognized the Court. The case against him, whatever it may be, was then forwarded to Havana, and if the Captain General regards a trial as necessary he will so announce. If otherwise, we presume Mr. O'Kelly will be set at liberty. The outrage has already gone far enough, and if the new Captain General has any respect for his own reputation and for the honor of his nation he will put a stop to it forthwith. There is not a shadow of evidence to implicate our correspondent in any manner with the insurrection. He went to Cuba in the true spirit of an enterprising journalist. He prosecuted his work faithfully and in the broad light of day. He returned to the Spanish lines after his task was completed, trusting to Spanish honor and chivalry to respect his rights even as he had respected the rights and feelings of the Spanish nation. We are quite confident that he can stand in no peril of his life, for he has committed no offence against the laws; but his continued imprisonment is an unpardonable outrage under the circumstances, and will be so denounced by every civilized nation and by every honest citizen. It is against this outrage that we now protest, and we call upon the republican Captain General of Cuba to respect the freedom of an innocent man, and to set our correspond-

THE HALIFAX (N. S.) Recorder regrets that the exodus from that province to the United States the coming season bids fair to exceed ended and the French people will be free to that of any previous year. What reason is

ent free without further delay.

there for regret in a people changing their place of residence, or even nationality, if they can better themselves? To our Nova Scotia friends we say: - "Come on, if you want to. There is room enough on 'Uncle Sam's farm' for all of us."

The Atlantic Cable Company Monopoly-

The Governments to the Rescue. A telegram from London, under date of this morning, states that the Anglo-American, the French and the Newfoundland cable companies agreed on Monday to an amalgamation of their interests, Of the many monopolies of which the public have reason to complain there is none to be deprecated more than that which lays an embargo upon or restricts intelligence The Atlantic Cable Company assumed to do this in its proposition to combine all the telegraph cable interests for the purpose of advancing the tariff of charges. The object in proposing this combination is, of course, to prevent competition, and thus to leave the public at its mercy. The motive for this action, we are informed, is to make the most out of the increased business likely to arise from the Vienna Exposition. In other words the greedy monopolists say there will be an unusual amount of business for the cables, and we ought to take advantage of that to increase profits. It is the argument of the pawnbroker or usurer, who measures his opportunity to fleece his victims according to their growing necessities. In all other kinds of business, legitimately and fairly conducted, prices are usually lowered in proportion to the amount done. But this grasping monopoly proposes to reverse this order of things based upon a sound principle of business and political economy. Admitting there is a limit to the capacity of the telegraph cables, they can by proper management and known appliances convey more messages than they have generally conveyed, and, as the cost is no more, or but a trifle more, the augmented receipts would be so much additional profit. Every one must see, then, that the cable companies could afford to lower their charges and yet not lessen their enormous dividends. Instead of doing that, however, it is proposed to advance the rates for telegraphing. This is a Shylock proceeding and a monstrous injustice to the public. It is a proposition to withhold intelligence and to clog the wheels of trade.

The common saying, that corporations have no souls, is verified in this case. The Atlantic Cable Company knows very well that competition cannot spring up to its interests in a day or a month, as it might and does generally spring up immediately against a monopoly in commercial affairs, and, therefore, it may smile complacently at public indignation while carrying out its unjustifiable exactions. We can imagine the directors calmly contemplating their augmented dividends and treating contemptuously the remonstrances of the public and the press from a consciousness of having it all their own way-knowing that no rivalry can be created, at least not immediately, and that the combination they propose will be irresistible. Such a state of things is not pleasant to contemplate. In behalf of the public and the press we protest against it. We claim that the people and the press have rights in this enlightened age that no monopoly should be permitted to ignore. The interests of eivilization, commerce, progress, and even international intercourse, are involved in this question, for the ocean cables are the media f all these. It would be absurd to admit that a company-a few men-from interested and selfish motives, should have the power to obstruct or control these. Yet the advance of rates as proposed would have that effect. In fact, a combination of the cable companies for the purpose of monopoly or for other purposes could restrict the use of the cables to a favored few and exclude the public generally. There is neither justice nor reliability but in the most free and liberal use of these impor-

tant agents of communication. How, then, is this monopoly to be restrained and the public to be protected? How are the interests of commerce, the press and the people to be secured? It is clear there is little to be expected from the companies, or at least from the Atlantic Cable Company. Nor can the chartered privileges be invoked to protect the public. There is no way, apparently, of controlling the monopoly and its tariff but by the action of government. The different governments of the world should enter into a convention for regulating these great international lines of communication. The United States and England especially, which are the two most important commercial nations, and have by far the greatest intercourse through the medium of the Atlantic cables, ought at once to make a convention for regulating the management and charges of these submarine telegraphs. We hope the President will open negotiations for that purpose without delay. In the meantime we warn the cable companies not to defy public opinion or ignore the public interests, but to be content with the enormous profits they are now receiving. If there be no other way of protecting the people in this matter, the governments should take possession of the cables at a fair valuation, and, as with the postal telegraph in England, give every facility for communication at reasonable and paying rates.

The Indians-Latest from the Lava Beds-The Blackfeet on Our Northern Frontier in Motion.

We have a special despatch of the 26th from the lava beds, by courier to Yreka, California, and thence by way of Sacramento by telegraph, the gist of which is that not a shot had been fired for three days; that among our troops on the ground there is a difference among the doctors as to the location of Captain Jack and his missing Modocs, some of our wise men believing them to be still hiding away among the caves and chasms of the pedregal, and others believing that they will be scattered about in twos and threes all over those regions from the Great Basin to Oregon and Idaho, and will thus probably give employment to our troops and keep the white settlers concerned in a state of alarm all Summer; and that meantime there was to be on the 27th a reconnoissance of the pedregal where the missing Modocs were by Donald McKay, supposed to be.

We only hope that Captain McKay May "see them on their winding way." despatch from San Francisco reports

nearly all the cavalry horses at the seat of war sick with the epizooty. If so, the Indian ponies must also be suffering from the same disorder, and thus probably Captain Jack may possibly still be within the immediate neighborhood of his volcanic stronghold.

But from Toronto we have some news of the noble red men, which, if grounded on truth, reduces this Modoc war, and even General Crook's successful repeating rifle campaign against the Apaches, to a mere bagatelle. This Toronto news is that there has been fighting between the American troops and the Blackfeet Indians (in Dakota Territory, we suppose, and along or near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad), and that large numbers of the Americans were killed; that it is feared this is the beginning of trouble in the Blackfeet country; that the Indians of Fort Sully are alarmed in consequence of the movements of the Yankton and Tonton Indians (Teton, probably), who have crossed the line, to the number of seven or eight thousand, and threaten the interior settlements of Manitoba. This is a wild and incoherent despatch, however, and has the odor more of a Canadian-Indian ring on the warpath than of an invading army of seven thousand Indians from the United States heading for the half-starved

settlements of Manitoba. There are many reasons, nevertheless, for the apprehensions that exist along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, between Minnesota and the Rocky Mountains, of serious troubles with the warlike and comparatively powerful Indian tribes in that section; but in those high latitudes it is, we think, too early for the Indians to take the field for active military operations. The grass of those elevated plains is not sufficiently advanced for this purpose; for, as all those tribes are horsemen in war, they can undertake a campaign only when there is grass for the subsistence of their ponies. In the Winter and early Spring they are subsisted on the dried grass of their sheltered mountain sides or valleys; but, with the springing grass on the plains, they come out upon the Great Plains for the practical business of hunting the buffaloes on their northern migration, captur-ing emigrant trains and fighting even the United States troops when the odds are in favor of the redskins. At all events we fear our peacemakers, carbineers and psalmsingers will have a lively season copper-colored brethren this Summer between the Great Plains and the Pacific coast, and from the Mexican frontier to the British pos-

CENTRAL PARK AND OUR BRIGADE REviews.-Efforts are being made to obtain permission from the Park officials to allow the brigade reviews of our militia to be held on the plaza south of the Mall. The only objection made to the proposition is that the grass will suffer from being so much trodden upon. This is a very trivial one, for during the Summer months the plaza is "common" two or three days every week, and the additional half dozen days for the military can do no harm. The Park is the only available space large enough for a brigade to assemble for inspection, and the fine opportunity it affords to witness a scene in which so many delight should overcome all objections to it. The idea of "borrowing a parade ground" from Brooklyn for our brigade reviews, as has heretofore been the case, ought to be abandoned altogether.

THE CINCINNATI Enquirer is happy because the matter of the site of the new Post Office in that city has at last been settled. It "trusts that work will be commenced on the new edifice at once, for there is a hint that Congress is likely to take an economical fit one of these days." That is one of those fits that scarcely ever benefit the public. Congress as taken one every now and then in regard to our own new Post Office building. The edifice is now waiting, to use a familiar phrase, for some one to "put a head on it."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Spurgeon will not come here to lecture for any

Colonel Forney, of the Marines, is at Cairo, Mayor John Screven, of Savannah, is at the New

York Hotel. General S. E. Marvin, of Aibany, is staying at the

New York Hotel. A Washington paper compares Captain Jack to

Leonidas. Let that "pass." The death is announced at Paris, April 12, of Hon. Luther Kennet, of St. Louis, Mo.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, is

staving at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Hagner, of the United States Army, has

quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Professor Huxley has just taken his chair as

Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, and his

two daughters have gone to Europe. Calvin S. Mattoon, United States Consul for the

Sandwich Islands, is at Nyack, on the Hudson. Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, proposes to sail for Europe on Saturday. General James S. Negley, Congressman from Pitts-burg, Pa., has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Emperor William has created the Old Catholic leader Professor Von Schulten a Privy Councillor. Architect A. B. Mullett, of the Treasury Depart ment at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Indian Commissioners George H. Stuart and Felix Brunot yesterday returned to the Fifth

An Austrian subject named Sesson has been expelled from Semindria by the Servian authorities

because he is a Jew."
Congressman Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, has ar rived in Paris. He intends to occupy the Summer with travel through Europe.

Mr. H. Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of the

British and American Claims Commission, yester day arrived at the Brevoort House. A Western paper calls Mark Twain a "sage." from his intimacy, probably, when an infant in

fame, with the Rocky Mountain sage brush, Mr. Clarence A. Seward, of this city, has been in attendance at the Mansion House, London, as a witness in the great Bank of England forgery case. President Grant, it is asserted, is certain to become one of the richest men in Missouri, owing to the extraordinary rise in his real estate in St.

William Roupell, formerly M. P. from Lambeth the celebrated will forger, is ill in Portland Convict Prison, England, and an endeavor to have him released is being made.

Justice is no respecter of persons at Cork, as may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Mekles, a Justice of the Peace there, has just been sentenced to one week's imprisonment for a misdemeanor.

M. Courbet's pictures are excluded from the Vienna Exhibition because he is a Communist, out some Vienna students are about to repair that wrong by providing a private place for their exhi-

Twelve hundred butchers were entertained at tea in Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, London, or Easter Tuesday, after which they were addressed by the paster and Rev. Mr. Cuff, "butcher and preacher."

It now appears settled that Count Arnim is to re-

ceive the German Embassy at London, vacated by the death of Count Bernstorff, and General Manteuffel is to represent the Emperor at Paris as soon as France is evacuated by the

"Jim" Nye is like to get an international reputation, as Un Sénateur qui déménage par la poste. The Paris papers thus dub him, and speak with admiration for a man so futile in expedients as to send his household goods by mail home from Washington before the franking privileges had run out Some time ago a servant of the People's Bank at Viterbe Italy was killed by an unknown robber. hand, of the corpse were found a few red hairs. Following up this clew the police have arrested a man who has the misfortune to have a red beard

on suspicion of being the murderer.

The proposed Convention of Governors in Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th May, is likely to be a success. The following Governors have signified their intention of being present:—Hendricks, of Indi-West Virginia: Brown, Tennessee: Harris. Alabama; Moses, South Carolina; Noyes, Ohio; Carpenter, Iowa; Washburne, Wisconsin; Beveridge, Illinois; Cook, District of Columbia, and others. All the mayors in the State will also be there. The affair is creating almost as much excitement in Atlanta as if a circus were about to

WESTERN SURVEYORS AND SAVAGES. The Pioneering Parties of the Northern

Pacific Railroad To Be Protected by United States Troops-The Official

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1873. An expedition will be organized, to be assemble at, and in readiness to depart from, Fort Rice, Da-kota Territory, on the 15th of June next, for the Northern Pacific Railroad in making surveys for the location of the line of that road between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will be constituted as follows:-First, a battalion of ten companies of the Seventh cavalry, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Second, a battalion of ten companies of infantry, four of the Eighth regiment and six of the Ninth regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel L. P. Bradley, of the Ninth regiment. Third, a battalion of five companies of the Tweaty-second infantry, under command of the senior captain; two of these companies to be drawn from Fort Randall, two from Fort Sully, and designated by the respective post commanders. Fourth, a battalion of four companies of the Seventeenth infantry, two from Fort Rice, one from Fort Lincoln and one from Camp Hancock, under command of Major R. E. A. Crofton, of the Seventeenth infantry.

Fith—The detachment of seventy-five Indian scouts authorized by special orders No. 62, curront

Major R. E. A. Crofton, of the Seventeenth Infantry.

Fith—The detachment of seventy-five Indian scouts authorized by special orders No. 62, current series, from the Department of Dakota, and, in addition, five scouts each from Forts Totten and Wadsworth, to be selected by the respective Fost Commanders from those of their commands who accompanied last year's Yellowstone expedition.

Sixth—1 detachment of artillery sufficient to man two Rodman filled guis, to be commanded by an efficer selected and detailed by the commander of the expedition. The men of the detachment will be selected from the batalon of the Seventeenth or Twenty-second infant,—hereinbefore designated as a portion of the expedition. Stanley, of the Twenty-second infantry, is assigned to the command of the expedition. Excepting such staff officers as may hereafter be assigned to the first officers as may hereafter be assigned to the formand. The expedition will leave Fort like with sixty days subsistence and forage. Subsequent arrangements will be hade for the further supply of the command either from a depot to be established on the Yellows tone or from Fort Buord. Over two hundred six-m ule teams will accompany the expedition and authority is siven to hire such number of private teams. It may be required for the use of the sick of the command. Not less than five ambulances will be taken. The special order also prescribes the all, wance of clothing for the infantry to be carried in the knapsack; authorizes the supplying of portable forges, coal, 3,500 horseshoes and the employment of mechanics, and is specific in detail as to the n. Verments of the exapedition, subsistence and of the exaperition will not allowance is fixed at 200 rounds per man of the cavairy and infantry, 40 rounds to be carried habitually in the cartridge boxes, the remainder in bulk in the wagons. The commanding officer, be kept out until the 1st of October, if its services are required for that length of time, and may, at the discrettion of the commanding officer, be kept o

FORTRESS MONROE.

Farewell Festivities of the Artillery School-Painful Accident-Injuries by

Frost. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 28, 1873. The graduating hop given by the officers of the artiflery school took place last evening, and war

1st of May, and rejoin their respective regiments. Some of them go to Portland, Me., some to Key West, some to Alaska, and others go out to fight the Modoca. The members of the class for 1874 are arriving daily, and will be here on the 1st proximo. Yesterday afternoon, as the brig Fylle, from Baltimore, bound to Newry, Ireland, was coming down the bay, a sailor on the main topgallant yard let fall a marilinspike, which struck a young man named John Kelly in the small of the back, man named John Keily in the small of the back, near the spinal column, inflicting a serious, if not intal wound. Keily was leaning over the rail, and the sharp point of the instrument penetrated the nesh to the depth of nearly two inches. The Captain brought him ashore this afternoon, and will take him to Baltimore to-night, where he will be placed in the hospital.

The farmers report a heavy frost in this vicinity last night, which, it is feared, has done considerable damage to early fruits and vegetables.

ART MATTERS.

The Sherwood Sale To-Night. No one who has visited, with a purchasing eye, the very fine collection of paintings at the residence of Mr. John H. Sherwood, 522 Fifth avenue, will fall to remember that the first evening of their sale, at the Clinton Hall salesroom, by the Leavitt, occurs to-night. It was at first intended

to dispose of them at Mr. Sherwood's private residence; but the business prestige and associations of Clinton Hall altered the programme in this respect, and, we think, with prudence. On Sunday we aliuded at some length to some of the chief features of the collection. Among those in to-night's sale are Guy's "Little Stranger," one of the most exquisite things in its way that we have ever seen; Cropsey's "Mountain Brook;" "Winter Landscape," a very fine composition, by Boughton; a clever bit called "Nest Hunting," by Eastman Johnson; Slegert's tender claboration, "Sunday Morning;" H. and C. Shayer's very beautiful painting, "Pairfield Lawn, isle of Wight;" "Reconciliation," showing two charming children at the consummation point of a pretty quarrel; J. G. Brown's superb "Street Musicians;" Winslow Homer's "Snapping the Whip;" "The Coming Storm," by Bouguereau, a strong picture, full of sadness and longing; Steinheil's "Poor Student," a delicate idea, finely claborated; Hugues Merle's "Mignon;" Jervis McEntee's "Prosty Morning," one of the most vital and versatile pictures that we have ever seen by that artist; and Spitzweg's "Landscape," full of rich contrasts and tender antitheses. residence; but the business prestige and

Madison Mills, U. S. A. Brevet Brigadier General Madison Mills, Surgeon in the United States Army, died at his quarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., at seven o'clock yesterday evening. Surgeon Mills was a very meritorious officer. He entered the service, according to the date of his first commission, on the 15th of February, in the year 1847. He was promoted to the rank of lientenant colonel by brevet on the 29th of November, 1864, and advanced at intervals since to colonel by brevet and brigadier general by brevet. His remains will be interred from the chapel, Governor's Island.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN. Knocked Down in the Street and Rob-bed of \$800.

The police are looking after an unknown highway obber who assaulted a citizen of Brooklyn named Henry Hudson and abstracted \$800 from his pocket. The gentleman named, it appears, was returning home through Smith street at a late hour on Sun day night, after visiting a couple of liquor saloons, when he was suddenly knocked down, and was left insensible on the sidewalk. He was taken to his insensible on the sidewalk. He was taken to his home, 162 Wyckoff street, by two strange men-the injured man is suffering from a severe wound in the head, caused evidently by a blow from some

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Congress, Commander Rhind, was at Gibraltar on the 11th inst. from