BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERMOON AND EVENING

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway,-GRAND VARIETY ENTER

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sta - Arrani; on, The Magic Charge, Matince. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Housto UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, nea WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighti

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-DRAMA GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-WILD CAT NED-THIRTY-POURTH STREET THEATRE, 54th st., near

NEW PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 780 Broad-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av,-Matine

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND CON-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 3, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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"VIVA DON CARLOS!" WHAT A HERALD COR RESPONDENT SAW IN A TOUR OF THE BASQUE PROVINCES! BOURBONISM THAT HAS BEEN "BEQUEATHED FROM BLEED ING SIRE TO SON!" WITH DORREGARRY-FOURTH PAGE.

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PHENICIAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN BRAZIL-POSTAL PROGRESS IN THE EM-PIRE CITY-IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS-FIPTH PAGE.

PREE SCHOOLS AND FREE CONSCIENCES! THE LATEST PHASES OF THE JERSEY CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL TROUBLES-FIFTH PAGE.

THE HERALD'S DESPATCHES FROM VIENNA.

The weekly and European editions of the HERALD which will be issued next week will contain in full the graphic and instructive accounts of the opening of the Vienna Exposition as presented by our four correspondents, Herr Berthold Auerbach, Fräulein Louise Mühlbach and Messrs. Edmund Yates and John Russell Young.

A LEGISLATIVE BLUNDER.—Another remarkable example of the demoralized condition of the present Legislature and the unsatisfactory form in which they have left the charter is given in our news columns this morning. It is immaterial, as regards the general effect. whether it is a blunder or a sharp piece of political jobbery. It will be sufficient for the people to know that, should the power of the lent of the Board of Aldermen develop itself into the proportions which the charter permits, the appointments to be made by Mayor Havemeyer are in a fair way to be set aside. This blunder in the charter makers becomes even more vitally important when it is remembered that it will legally invalidate all bonds and bills signed by the present Mayor, and may thus temporarily embarrass the financial affairs of the metropolis.

The Heraid and the Vienna Exposition-Our Translation of Auerback

The four stories of the Vienna Exposition, despatched hither through the cable and published in yesterday's HERALD, were a journalistic triumph that the world had never before witnessed. Two of them were in English and two in the German language. The sale of the Herald yesterday, as a consequence, was 198,400 copies, with a large demand left unsupplied.

We publish to-day translations into English of the special HERALD despatches of Berthold Auerbach and Louise Mühlbach. Yesterday, in the German language, they were addr to our fellow citizens of German birth; to-day they will be read by the English-speaking people of this great Continent. The occasion celebrated was one of joy, of pride, of hope to the peoples of the earth. The opening of the Vienna Exposition to all the peoples of the world was an event instinct with significance to all mankind. Pomp and pride of imperial and royal houses were there to bring new glories on great names, and to win new acclaims for a right lordly respect of progress. In the half-sighted view of antiquity the magnates of the earth alone made history. Yesterday the Herald accorded to the actual Emperor of Austria, the prospective Emperor of Germany and the coming King of England their prominent places in the festival. To-day we print in English the words of Berthold Auerbach and Louise Mühlbach, giving the place of honor to the peoples. From Gernsbach, in the depths of the Schwargwald, Berthold Auerbach writes with a gifted pen his seer-like sentences of recognizing the democrac? in this great festival. Touchingly he draws the distinction to our German fellow citizen between the motherland of his birth and the childrenland of his posterity. We are reminded of the link that binds us to the Old World, where the presumptuous microcosm of the Exposition beside the Danube lifts its imperial crown to the skies. The chord of race that vibrates to the master touch of Auerbach is not stretched alone with the limits of the German's Fatherland. "Where German is the name for friend and Frenchman is the name for enemy" is too narrow a space for the sympathies of a philosopher whose philanthropy embraces the world. Mingling in the ocean of thought America is blended with Europe. The crested waves of progress gleam in the sunlight of universal love, and they advance on tides that should not recede. The ocean of thought rises above the rocks of hate and error. They are overwhelmed and hidden. The voices of the waters in a glorious diapason become the symphony of labor. This is the great-hearted Germans' dream of the World's Fair from the depths of the Black Forest. God grant that it may prove a reality. The world has had war and orrors and gory glory enough. We can ask for peace, and may it be the peace of the free.

Brimful of legend the idyll of Auerbach flows along. The Argonauts of inquiry seek their Golden Fleece of wholesome thought, of valuable information, at Vienna. The Cinderella of Labor is lifted from the ashes to be glorified amid the world's wonder beside her gleaming sisters Science and Art. The three combined are to be the Graces of the new dispensation. By a touch of his magic wand he places Benjamin Franklin, the chainer of the lightning, beside Guttenburg, who unchained the Bible and set the prisoner, Knowledge, free. The juxtaposition is beautiful, for Auerbach could scarcely have spoken thus through the HERALD to his brethren in America if Franklin and Guttenburg had not been. Force, thought and feeling united to produce our civilization, and Auerbach sends mankind to school at Vienna, there to learn of civilization at a glance what no man knew before. With idvllic tenderness he pictures Franklin walking with sorrowful musing among the terrible instruments of war. At the sight of the Star-Spangled Banner his heart is reassured that progress and freedom yet will mean peace. This is his grateful and heartfelt tribute to America, the land that nourishes so many of his brethren,

peoples of the world. From Vienna speaks the sweet story-teller of Germany, Louise Mühlbach. With the first dazzling impressions of the World's Fair upon her mind she, through the HERALD, greets her German sisters on the other side of the wide Atlantic. Famed as she is in story, and honored by the recognition of kings and princes, her next thought is to pay a tribute to the independent press. The Khedive of Egypt had asked her to picture in German the wonders of the land he ruled, and she regarded it as a high honor. But higher and greater she thinks the call of the HERALD to tell her story in her native tongue by the lightning's and the printing presses' aid to her German sisters so many thousand miles away. To-day she speaks in the English tongue to the men and women of the world, and the great outflow of her thought will strike responsive echoes in every heart. The noble woman's heart of Louise Mühlbach swells with conscious pride as she imagines her words read lovingly so far away. And it is a day of pride for the HERALD that the opening of the Vienna Exposition has given it the opportunity to awaken an international sympathy in a great occasion pregnant with good to the whole human race. The moving deeds of man in the stern days of war, she says, have been the objects of Herald enterprise; now she glories in the thought that she is to note for the HERALD the deeds of man in the peaceful combat where the victory is with

the home of hope to all the downtrodden

labor and ideas. We are proud indeed that ours is the task to present these beautiful thoughts surrounding the solid facts that the HEBALD printed yesterday in its special despatches detailing the opening of the Universal Exposition. The issue containing them numbered 198,400 copies, which the public seized, still asking for more. We have had many instances in the history of this journal showing how the public greeted enterprise. The work of the HERALD staff in many fields of danger and many paths of difficulty has brought its reward. The news of mighty struggles in our own and other lands has caused a sudden demand for the HERALD, which, at the time, seemed marvellous. Here, however, in the case of a festival of peace, when men were busy with trade and not timorous that this or that interest of theirs was about to be imperilled.

the enterprise of the Herald is recognized as

it never has been before. Nearly two hundred thousand copies insured, from actual perusal of the Hebald, two million readers at least. To these the story of the 1st of May in the capital of Austria is now as familiar as to any person in or out of Vienna who did not witness the celebration with his own eyes. The translations elsewhere will speak for themselves. To those not familiar with the German language they will show how the hearts of the literary thinkers of Germany beat in unison with our own. They will form a brilliant supplement to the dual descriptions in the Herald of yesterday from the pens of lessrs. John Russell Young and Edmund Yates. The mechanical achievement of the HERALD in successfully securing the transmission of so much news over the cable is one the difficulties of which few outside of the first order of journalists can comprehend. It was schieved, however, and the result in the HERALD of yesterday was recognized by the public, who purchased and read with avidity the enormous issue of one hundred and ninetyeight thousand four hundred copies. Such are the substantial victories of peace. To have been the foremost journal in war and the foremost in peace insure the HERALD's being foremost in the appreciation of the nation. It is a lesson in independent journalism that all who run may read.

The Imprisonment of the Herald Commissioner in Cuba-Demands of the British Authorities.

A telegraphic despatch from Havana, published in yesterday's HERALD, conveyed the intelligence that the commander of the British gunboat Plover, after consultation with the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba. had arrived at Manzanillo, where the Herald commissioner, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, is now imprisoned, and "politely asked" the Spanish authorities to release that gentleman, on the condition that he should be conveyed to Jamaica by the Plover and should not return to Cuba. The Manzanillo authorities, we are told, communicated the British officer's message to the new Captain General at Havana, and the latter replied that it was impossible to accede to the request, that he was powerless to alter the laws of the country, and that the trial must proceed according to law. A later despatch from Havana advises us that the commander of the Ployer "has demanded the removal of Mr. O'Kelly to Havana for trial an immediate change from his present unhealthy place of confinement and other measures for the mitigation of his imprisonment.

The response of the Captain General to the "request" of the commander of the Plover is unworthy of the position of that high official. It is a palpable evasion of a responsibility which he has no right to refuse to accept He is the military autocrat of Cuba, and his decision in all such matters is final. There is no pretence that Mr. O'Kelly has violated any law of the island. The most that has been laid to his charge is that he has broken extraordinary military rules, only enforced on account of the existence of the insurrection. Over these rules the Captain General, as supreme military head, has absolute control. As a new ruler over the island and as the representative of a not too secure Republic, he may fear to incur the enmity and opposition of the bloodthirsty volunteers whose excesses have outraged civilization. Cowardice may thus have prompted his reply to the British commander; but the assertion that, as Captain General of Cuba, he is powerless in the matter, is a palpable falsehood. His order would release Mr. O'Kelly from his unjust imprisonment to-morrow if he had the courage and the honesty to do an act of justice to an innocent man.

The "demand" of the commander of the Plover is full of significance. The British nation has not heretofore been in the habit of demanding justice for a British subject as a mere matter of form and then leaving him to his fate. Its polite requests, when made through a man-of-war, have generally been backed by cleared decks and shotted guns, and thus have always been effective. It remains to be seen whether in this instance the subterfuges of the Captain General will be accepted as satisfactory, and whether the request for the release of an unjustly imprisoned British subject will be abandoned on the first rebuff. Mr. O'Kelly has broken no law of the country in which he is imprisoned. His own published correspondence, written before his incarceration, triumphantly establishes his innocence and vindicates his honor. His detention in a Spanish dungeon is a gross outrage upon his person and an insult to the powerful nation whose protection he claims. The Spaniards cannot afford to protract the farce and the wrong of his imprisonment. Every hour of his unwarranted incarceration is a disgrace and an injury to his jailers. The action of the commander of the British gunboat implies that the English government is not disposed to submit patiently to the insult put upon it by Mr. O'Kelly's arrest, and the sooner the prisoner is set at liberty the better will it be for Spain. There is no just cause or excuse for Mr. O'Kelly's further detention, and the Spanish authorities should certainly understand that an arbitrary exercise of their power over a defenceless prisoner will only be regarded by the world as a proof of the weakness of their cause in Cuba.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON-ANOTHER TORY GROWL-In the House of Commons last night a vain and foolish debate took place on the decision of the German Emperor on the San Juan boundary question. The debate was commenced by the member for Middlesex, who called attention to the nature of the reference to the treaty of 1846, which, under the Treaty of Washington, was submitted. together with the Northwestern Boundary question, to the decision of Emperor William. Several members, as will be seen, took part in the debate. After several tory gentlemen had vented their wrath Mr. Gladstone rose. He contended that restricted arbitration was better than none, and that although the decision had been against England it had removed all causes of irritation from and restored friendly relations between two great nations. Mr. Gladstone's speech seems to have acted like oil on the troubled waters, for the subject was immediately dropped. It will be well if the opposition henceforward leaves the Treaty of Washington alone. What is done cannot be undone. Well enough done, too! But the tories cannot forget that the Treaty of Washington was not their work.

Extending the City Limits and Opening the Harlem River for Naviga-

Two questions of great importance, con ected with the interests and future of New York, are now looming up. These are relative to the annexation of Westchester county, or a part of it, to this city, and the widening of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek for navigation. The former is now pending before the Legislature and has called forth public meetings and petitions favorable to the proposition, as well as some opposition from a few short-sighted and interested individuals. The latter is engaging the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. Both projects will soon become necessary, if they be not already, and have a close connection with each other.

The parts of Westchester county bordering

the Harlem and East Rivers, and for mile into the interior, contain a large and rapidly increasing population, a population which, in fact, is metropolitan and inseparably united in business and interest with the city of New York. Miles of street railroads extend from Harlem Bridge and cars run continuously in connection with the city railroads. There are all the elements of a great city on that side of the river. A stream of people ebbs and flows there as along some of our principal thoroughfares. On Sundays especially the vast crowds crossing the Harlem Bridge and moving along the streets on the Westchester side give one the impression of being in the heart of a great city. Why, then, should not this population be citizens of New York? Why should they not share the burdens, as they have the advantages, of the city? The people of Westchester for the most part are in favor of annexation because they know their property would be enhanced in value and their business improved, and that these considerations outweigh the inconvenience of a little additional taxation, even should their taxes be increased. Then, with rapid transit, which must come soon by one plan or another, many thousands of the working classes and people in moderate circumstances will seek homes in Westchester. Annexation, therefore, is a matter of public interest and necessity, and cannot have associated with it any job.

The other project, to open the Harlem River for navigation, has been under the consideration of a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. It has, however, been seriously considered for some time past; by speculators, for selfish purposes, and notably by members of the late Tammany Ring and their friends. The report just made to the Chamber of Commerce shows that the gentlemen having the matter in charge understand the importance of it. They are not ready to give their views lully upon the subject, and ask for more time, but they properly recommend that the Legislature shall repeal all acts in favor of the Tammany Ring or others which make the opening of the Harlem River a job or a private enterprise. This great work is almost national in its character, if understood and carried out right, and should be undertaken by the federal government, the State or the city. If a deep and broad ship canal from the East to the North River were made more commerce would pass through it, probably, than through any canal in the world. And if there should be capacious docks in connection with it, as there ought to be, a vast saving would be made in the shipment and transshipment of produce and goods, and a revolution be effected in the business of the city. If this were accomplished, and the railroad system. the State canals and river trade were concentrated at that point, the cost of shipping and transferring produce and merchandise would be greatly reduced and would do more to advance the commercial interests of New York than anything else. We hope the Chamber of Commerce will urge this matter and that the Legislature will act upon it in a

broad and liberal spirit. MILITARY MONARCHS AT A WAR LECKURE The Emperors of Germany and Russia paid a visit during Thursday to General Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, at his residence in St. Petersburg. Their Majesties remained while the General repeated his lecture on Sebastopol during the Crimean war. The subject is gloomy one at all times, and must have been particularly so on May 1, 1873, by contrast of its leading past incidents with those of the great industrial history of the present hour. The Russian General is an accomplished scholar and soldier, and doubtless rendered his theme as attractive as possible to the distinguished audience by which he was surrounded. He is a gallant gentleman, also, so that it may be accepted as certain that he did full justice to the bravery and dash of the French heroes who carried the ensign of their nation to the height of the Malakoff, even despite his knowledge of the fact that it has been since lowered in war, and lowered even

THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, which was subjected to a slight run the other day, owing to some idle gossip in Wall street, invited an examination by the Clearing House, and demonstrated its complete solvency. The standing of this bank, as well as that of the Continental, was impugned at the time the Atlantic Bank collapsed, and hence the action of both institutions in soliciting an investigation at the hands of the Clearing House. No harm has been done by the suspicions which gave rise to such measures of self-defence. On the contrary, they have resulted in clearing the financial atmosphere and restoring public confidence in the banks.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.-A HERALD Special telegram from Mexico, dated at Matamoro on the 1st inst., reports that the treaty proroguing the sittings of the Claims Commission with the United States has been approved by the Congress of the neighboring Republic. The Lozada revolution has declined almost to the shadow of a shade, but the leader of the movement is still at large. Mr. Hatch, father of the American Consul at Merida, is dead.

THE SCRANTON (Pa.) Times (republican) says "free trade never has been and never can be a question on which the democratic party or any other party can be solidly united. When Pennsylvania politicians have any other view on that subject "expect larks when the skies fall." The way for the "democratic or any other party" to be united on free trade is to ignore Pennsylvania and her coal and iron interests positively and peremptorily, and never count upon her vote in a Presidential

The Trouble in the Holy Land-The Eastern Question Again.

Our news of this morning is to the effect hat the trouble between the Latin and Greek monks at Bethlehem has partially subsided and that order has so far been restored. We are not, however, permitted to think that the difficulty is ended. Russia, it is said, de mands the punishment of the offenders, but the Porte hesitates to comply with such demands. The question is understood to be before the Great Powers, but so far as is known there is but little disposition to approach so delicate a subject. Would it be wonderful if, in spite of the great peace demonstration at Vienna. the holy sepulchre difficulty should afresh kindle the flames of war in Europe? The Latin monks at the holy places miss Napoleon. A champion for the moment is wanted. Italy, however, is agitated, and all the indications are that the war party will win. The Porte is taking alarm and making preparations for contingencies, as is evidenced by extensive purchases of war material. Russia must not be too daring and the Porte cannot be too cautious, for a Latin crusade in favor of the holy places is still a possibility. A gigantic war turning upon this very Eastern question is, perhaps, not far removed from us in point of time. On this question at least the Latin races could unite. Such a union, once effected, might be a lasting gain.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is at the Fifth venue Hotel. Bishop O'Hara, of Harrisburg, is in town, at the Colonei John Pettit, of New Orleans, is staying at

the New York Hotel. Congressman William Whiting, of Boston, is at the Firth Avenue Hotel.

Horace White, of the Chicago Tribune, has arrived at the Brevoort House.

General Charles T. Gorham, of Michigan, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. preme Court, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

George W. Miller, ex-Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, is at the St. Nicholas The rumored illness of Mr. Thurlow Weed is

without foundation in fact. He is in the enjoy ment of his usual good health. Mr. Edward James Pugin, son of Augustus Welby Pugin, the eminent Gothic architect, is expected in

New York this week from Europe. Mr. Radcliffe Baldwin has been appointed by the State Department New York agent of the Vienna Commission. His office is at 72 Broadway.

Mr. Samuel Shellabarger has signified to the Secretary of State his acceptance of the appointmen tendered to him by the President as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Raiph Waldo Emerson has returned to England

from the East. He was present with John Stuart Mill and Professor Tyndall at the Vicountess Am-

Mr. John M. Bellew, the English elecutionist, has returned to the Brevoort House from his tour main in town until the 17th inst., when he will sail for England.

have been concerned in a plot to escape from St. Martin de Ré. They had almost succeeded in their purpose when their work on the prison walls Kemal Bey and Tevfik Bey, editors of Constanti-

journals suppressed for advocating unsound principles. Kemal Bey is well known as a writer and was formerly Governor of Gallipoli. A prisoner lately before the Court of Sanne-et-Loire, France, persistently refused to state his name or antecedents. "It is for the honor of my

family," he replied to questions about his silence

His flial piety was not heeded, and he was sen-

nople newspapers, have been arrested and their

tenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

M. Segher's suspension from the duties of Commissary of Police at Courtrai, Belgium, has raised a serious religious controversy. The liberals say that the Commissary's only offence was in eating meat on Good Friday, while the Church adherents declare that his drunkenness on that day was a public scandal and that he should be dismissed. ticed when you are not unwell, and only that medical students may practive upon you! Yet that is how persons only slightly ill are treated who apply at the Liverpool (England) Royal Infirmary, "For, said the chief surgeon of that institution lately in

court, "we must humor them, and it affords the students good practice." Mr. Price, of the Manchester (England) City Council, overcome by local prejudice, observed in that body, on the 16th uit., that "it was all very well for Liverpool, getting large sums of money by questionable means to expend it upon question ble purposes. Liverpool, sitting astride the inproceeds of her nefariously gathered—although they might be legal—rates." The Mayor and The Mayor and others disclaimed these sentiments, and so far influenced Mr. Price as to induce him to say that if he had said anything which reflected on Liverpool he

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

withdrew it at once.

(From Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector, May 1.1 The NEW YORK HERALD is now confessedly the

first newspaper in existence. Every day in the 365 of every year it embraces the very latest intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. This enterprise is appreciated by the wide-awake business men of New York, who rush to its office with advertisements in such number as to frequently compel the issuing of a quintuple sheet. A paper type-setters alone, uses up 5,624 pounds of metal in stereotyping, and keeps a paper mill busy. The enterprising proprietor and publisher of the HERALD, James Gordon Rennett, deserves the great patronage bestowed upon his mighty enterprise, for he is a faithful servant of the public in every particular, despatching his writers far and wide to obtain the best authentic information of what is transpiring from the North to the South Pole. The HERALD'S editorial columns are as bold, frank, honest and outspoken as its news department i extensive and fresh. There is but one New York HERALD, and James Gordon Bennett is its pub-

(From the Watertown (N. Y.) Reformer, May 1.] Sunday's New York HERALD is a quintuple sheet, comprising twenty pages, or 120 columns. Nearly eighty of these columns are devoted to advertise ments. If that is not success then it is difficult to know what success means.

OBITUARY. George B. Hicks.

George B. Hicks, a prominent electrician, inventor of the first automatic telegraph repeater, died at his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Countess Teresa Spaur. The Countess Teresa Spaur, in whose company on the 24th of November, 1848, His Holmess, Pope

Pius the Ninth, fied in disguise from Rome to Gaeta, has died at Vienna. EXECUTION OF A WOMAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2, 1873. stion has a special telegram from

reston, Webster county, detailing the particulars of the hanging of Miss Susan Eberhart, an accomplice of Spawn in the murder of his wife. She was hung at cleven o'clock to-day. Her last words were, "I am ready and willing." She was perfectly composed and unmoved, and had ne, dread of death. She had no fears, and hoped to meet all in a better world.

THE MODOCS.

No Purther Military Movements Comtemplated—Alarm of the Settlers—The Campaign of the Regulars a Failure. San Francisco, May 1, 1873.

The following despatch was received from Yreka his afternoon:-Captain Silva and Mr. W. S. Johnson arrived from the front this afternoon, having left General Gillem's camp on Tuesday morning. Mr. Johnson believes there has been nothing done since the battle of the 28th inst. Everything was quiet, and no different line of policy in fighting the

locs had been settled upon.
THE REGULAR CAMPAIGN A PAILURE. The opinion prevailed that it would be perfect ner pursued thus far. No scouting has been done and nothing heard from Lieutenant Cranston and the missing men, whose bodies have probably been

THE BODIES ON THE PIELD. Eight bodies are known to be still on the field of

battle or burned.

Captain Mendenhall's command arrived in came n the 28th from South Tule Lake. General Davis,

with his escort of twenty-five, left Butte Creek this

all the settlers on Butte and Bogus Creeks have

Colonel Wheaton and the First Fight.

Washington, May 2, 1873. General Sherman has received a copy of a letter addressed to General Canby by the Governor of Oregon, dated 6th of February last, expressing the utmost confidence in Colonel Wheaton's conduct in the Modoc campaign, and saying, in reference to which resulted disastrously, that it was approved by all the most experienced frontier men who were

Threatened Indian Hostilities in Nevada VIRGINIA CITY, May 1, 1873.

A mail carrier who has just arrived at Elk from he North reports that the settlers in the Mountain City district are greatly alarmed at the threaten-ing attitude of the Indians. Parties of Snake Indians are pouring in from all directions and they are all in war paint. A public meeting had been called at Mountain City to take measures to procure arms and prepare for an outbreak.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3-1 A. M. Symopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

The barometer has continued falling, with northeasterly and northerly winds, threatening weather and rain in the Middle States and over the lower lakes; in Canada and New England, brisk northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather prevail; southwesterly winds, increasing pressure, generally clear and clearing weather in the South Atlantic States; southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather and occasional rain prevail from the Northwest to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys.

Probabilities.
In the Middle States and in the lower lake regions falling barometer, lower temperature, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, generally clearing in Virginia and Maryland this afternoon; for Canada and New England, northeasterly and northerly winds, falling barometer, lower temperature, threatening weather and rain; for the Atlantic and Gulf States, southwesterly to north-Atlantic and Gulf States, southwesterly to north-westerly winds, cool, clearing and clear weather, with rising barometer; for the North-west and upper lakes and thence southward to Kentucky and Missouri, partly cloudy and clearing weather, rising barometer and low temperature. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego. Eastport, Portland, Boston, Wood's Hole, New London, New Haven, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes is the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

		1	872, 18	73.						1073.
3	A. M		54	50						49
6	A. M		54	49	6	P.	M.		. 68	50
				50	9	P.	M		. 62	45
				53	12	P.	M.		60	41
A	verage	temper	ature	yes	ter	day	7			48%
A	verage	tempe	rature	ioi e	CC	rre	espo	nding	date	
-27	last yo	ar		••••		••••	••••			02%

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Colonel W. A. Cameron Shoots Himseld Through the Head-An Affecting Letter

Colonel W. A. Cameron, thirty-two years of age, committed suicide at his residence, No. 6 West Sixteenth street, last evening, by shoeting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been attached to the Fifth United States artillery during

tached to the Fifth United States artillery during the war, and obtained the rank of brevet colonel. Since leaving the army he has been employed in the Custom House, but

BECRIVED A LETTER
a few days ago from Mr. Frederick Phillips, telling him his services were no longer required. Up to the day before yesterday Colonel Cameron lived in West Tenth street, but on that day he went to board in the house where he committed suicide. When Captain Burden was informed of the occurrence he notified Coroner Young, and the Coroner found the following letter in a memorandum book in the room where the body lay:—

AN APPROTING LETTER.

Mrs. Bisnop:—

Before I die I would like to say that all I have in the world I leave to my wife. May she be happy! May God bless her! I am, perhaps, a bad man; yet there are many worse. I loved my wife, and do so now. Goodby I die.

W. A. CAMERON.

I die.

Dr. George Thompson, of 42 West Tenth street, called at the station house last night and told Captain Burden he had attended on Colonel Cameren several times; that he had been wounded in the head while in the army and frequently suffered from the effects of it, and he had no doubt the suicide was the result of insanity. Colonel Cameron is said to be a distant relative of General Burnstile.

Fighting Over the Mining Suit.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 2, 1873. Five men were injured by accidents in the

Belcher and Crown Point mines to-day. In the Belcher three men dropped fifty feet down an incline, caused by the breaking of a rope. One had his leg cut oif and the others had their bones

broken.

The excitement at Ploche is now abated. A number of street fights occurred to-day. A man named Weich, wounded in the fight yesterday, died to-day.

An indefinite stay of proceedings was granted to-day in the case of the Raymond and Ely Company vs. The Hermes. Other heavy suits of the loriner company against the Kentucky, Ploche and Phonix companies are set for trial the presentmonth.

BANK SEIZURE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 2, 1873. Under the orders of the Circuit Court, the Sherin to-day took possession of the banking house of the Jackson Insurance Company, together with its contents. The act was supplementary to a suit of the executor of J. J. Polk vs. Kirtland & Co., of New York, for \$43,000, it being alleged that J. B. Kirtland, President of the Jackson Insurance Com-pany, was a member of said firm. It is believed that the bank is solvent and will soon reopen.

LARGE FIRE IN BOSTON.

A Number of Shops and Saw Mills Destroyed. BOSTON, May 3-1:30 A. M.

A fire broke out about one o'clock this morning n a carpenter's shop on Portland street, and extended to Causeway street, destroying a large number of shops occupied by various trades and saw mills, and covering a large area of ground. It is impossible to estimate the loss to-night, as the fire is still burning, although under control.

THE CASE OF GRAMBO, THE BROKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2, 1873. Harrison Grambo, who failed recently in a large amount, was to-day examined before a Register in amount, was to-day examined before a Register in bankruptcy. He said he overdrew his balance from the bank about a week ago, and it was only to the amount of \$100. Money received for bronzes disposed of a few days ago was used for counsel fees. The main part of the examination was as to the condition of certain real estate advertised for Sheritr's sale under various names.