

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 134

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- ATHENEUM, 225 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Sts.—AZARAH; OR, THE MAGIC CHARM.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker Sts.—LUCRETIA DEAMPT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union Square, near Broadway.—FROU FROU.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth St.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST WILL.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St. and Eighth St.—MONTI CRISTO.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third St. corner Sixth Avenue.—DADDY O'DOWD.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DRAMAS, BULLDOG AND OLIO.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth St.—BLUES BY SEAS.
ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 25th St.—MCGYON'S NEW HIBERNIAN.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HELD IN CHECK.—LAUGHABLE COMEDY.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—DIVORCE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.—WILLIS REELEY. Afternoon and evening.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNDER THE GALLOTT.
TONY FOSTER'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St., corner 5th Av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 4, 1873.

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THE HERALD'S DESPATCHES FROM VIENNA.

Our weekly and European editions of the Herald will contain in full the graphic and instructive accounts of the opening of the Vienna Exposition as presented by our four correspondents, Berthold Auerbach, Louis Mühlbach, Edmund Yates and John Russell Young. The accounts of the two distinguished German writers will be published in the German language.
The VIENNA EXPOSITION offers a wide field for discussion in the German newspapers, and the opening day at Vienna naturally evoked extended comment from the leading journals of Berlin. As the character and tone of that opinion must necessarily interest the German people in the United States our correspondents telegraphed the articles and we present them, fresh and sparkling, in German text, to-day.
PRESIDENT WATSON'S statement of Eric's financial prospects to the English public will be found elsewhere epitomized in our special despatches from London. The British speculators appear to be satisfied with the exposé.

Cable Tolls—The Interests of the People Against the Profits of a Monopoly.

A cable despatch from London brings the information that the steamer Hibernian will leave England to-morrow to attempt the repair of the French Atlantic cable, and that the Great Eastern and Edinburgh will start towards the close of May on their expedition to lay the proposed new cable from Valentia to Heart's Content. After this work shall have been accomplished the Great Eastern will undertake the task of recovering and repairing the broken Anglo-American cable, and the Edinburgh will proceed to lay two new cables between Placentia, Newfoundland, and Sydney, Cape Breton. If all these undertakings prove successful there will be four cables working across the Atlantic and five across the Gulf of St. Lawrence before the first of September; those across the Atlantic being the present working Anglo-American cable, the other Anglo-American and the French cables, now broken, and the new cable. This programme certainly seems to promise an effective telegraphic service between England and America, and if we had any assurance that the company in whose hands the business is now concentrated would use the advantages at their command in good faith in the interest of the public we might well be satisfied with the prospect. International telegraphic communication is now a necessity of commerce. The telegraphic communication between the States is scarcely of greater importance to our people. The evil has been that Atlantic cable telegraphy has not, up to this time, been popularized by reasonable rates. This has been due to the fact that there has been no opposition in the business. The original proprietors, having held control, have made the public pay all the costs of early experiments and failures, as well as enormous profits on the total investment. The mischief of an exorbitant tariff is that it gives large capital an undue advantage by confining the use of the cable to the wealthy operator. This was a subject of complaint when the Anglo-American Company commenced its business with almost prohibitory charges, and every one will remember the gratification with which the intelligence of the success of the French cable was received. There was then a prospect of competition and a probability of fair rates in consequence. The power of the Anglo-American Company soon sufficed to compel a union of the two lines, and the hope of more liberal treatment was at an end. There were then three cables at the command of the united companies, but the people derived no benefit from the increase of facilities. The unreasonable tariff was kept up and the additional cable only served to increase the profits of the stockholders. We may therefore fairly conclude that the four cables now promised us by the early part of September next will only swell the receipts of the company and not decrease the rates to the public. Few corporations are more completely entitled to the bitter words, greed, extortion, bad faith, in the description of their conduct, than the Atlantic Cable Company. Never in its history has the company treated the press and the public with fairness and common business integrity. During the Franco-Prussian war it raised its tolls because the news necessities of the Herald and other journals required a constant use of the lines. In ordinary business transactions this would have been called by a word very like swindling. The moral qualities of the act were not less heinous, for it was taking advantage, not so much of other people's necessities as of their business patronage to extort money from them. No usurer ever demanded a higher rate of interest from his customers; no pawnbroker ever higgled more narrowly and meanly to make a few cents out of misery. Now that the Vienna Exposition has commenced, in consequence of which the business of the company is likely to be largely increased, we have a repetition of the same policy, and that, too, in face of a promise that the cable tolls should be reduced to the old rates. The first increase was from seventy-five cents to one dollar per word; now from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per word, making the increase fifty per cent on the new and one hundred per cent on the old rates. In the first instance the increased rates were the result of greed and extortion and a criminal disregard of the rights of the public. Now downright bad faith and the violation of a pledge of long standing are added to a repetition of the old offences. All this exhibits a meanness and effrontery that few men would wish to have written in their obituaries and handed down as an inheritance to their children. The excuse put forth for this extortion is that the company has now but one cable in operation, and hence desires to drive away rather than attract business. If we exact exorbitant rates, say the managers, we shall deter people from using the cable, and thus keep business down somewhere near its capacity, while at existing rates we shall have more business than a single cable can accommodate. This is a very poor apology for the greed of the company. It would be an easy matter for the cable offices to refuse to accept a greater number of messages than they could despatch in the twenty-four hours, unless the senders were willing to submit to the delay. The raising of the rates is simply dictated by the avarice of the company. They have now but one wire in operation, and they intend to realize as large a profit from that as they would make if they had two or three cables in working order. It is self-interest alone that prompts the doubling of the rates. The convenience and accommodation of the public have nothing whatever to do with it, and the pretence that the greedy and extortionate action of the company is instigated by any other than selfish considerations is a fraud and a falsehood. It may be true that all the business that can be done with one cable, although employed without cessation, day and night, will not pay as heavy dividends to the company as have been heretofore realized; but the question is whether the whole damage of the injury to the public, or whether the corporation which has made enormous profits out of the people before the accident shall bear a portion of the loss. This is the true issue, and the object of the cable directors in doubling their charges is to save their corporation from any injury by the suspension of two of their lines and to make their patrons pay all the cost. Where are we to look for relief? We can have no assurance after our experience with the French Cable Company

that a line laid by a private company will not sooner or later be absorbed by the old monopoly. A powerful corporation, having a complete monopoly of its business, generally finds it easy enough to strangle or crush or absorb a new enterprise threatening to compete with it. This is the danger to any line built by private capital. We recognize the difficulties, too, which are in the way to prevent a line being laid by the combined efforts of the two governments, nevertheless the benefit to be secured is worth the effort. The English and American governments should combine in laying a postal cable, the use of which should be fixed by treaty. There is no objection to such an undertaking so far as principle is concerned, and there can be no doubt that it would be most salutary in its results. But before it can be done a powerful and unscrupulous lobby in the houses of Parliament and of Congress would have to be conquered. A corporation which has one hand on the throats and the other in the pockets of the people of two continents will not easily let go its hold. And all this requires that a determined effort shall be made to secure safety to our business interest by the construction of a new line, over which the directors of this company can never hope to exercise any control. The whole subject is one of the profoundest importance, and the conduct of the cable company requires speaking of the plainest kind. We cannot entrust men for justice who show by their acts that they despise every principle of fair dealing. They must be taught the lesson which meanness and disregard of the rights of others are always sure to teach in the end—the lesson which the East India Company, the Hudson Bay Company and many others equally grasping and selfish have learned when their outrages became unendurable. The outrages of the Atlantic Cable Company are unendurable now, and there is no escape from the wrongs of the monopoly except by the laying of an independent line. We must have competition if we expect honesty in the telegraph business between this country and Europe.
Mr. O'Kelly, the British Gunboat and the Spaniards.
Among many curious phases of the rule of Spain in Cuba the fear exhibited by the Spanish officials of the Herald correspondent, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, is the most remarkable. He quietly returned to Manzanillo from the insurgent lines, where he had been performing his simple duty, and through the British Vice Consul made known his presence to the Spaniards. He was straightway hurried to a dungeon—this dangerous man of peace and impartiality. Don Whiskerandos de Swashbuckler had double graces placed over him, and if diabolical frowns would kill a man Mr. O'Kelly should have died on the first day. They were five days making up their minds whether they were not afraid to allow Mr. O'Kelly's telegrams to pass. They have feared, in fact, that Mr. O'Kelly would be able, in fairness, to tell more of the insurrection than they desired, and so they were afraid to let him go. Mr. O'Kelly's letter from the headquarters of the insurgent President, Céspedes, has shown the clear frankness of our correspondent's views, and would with any people, short of Spanish officials, have induced the sensible action of freeing a man against whom they have no case. They now find themselves face to face with a difficulty of another sort. A British gunboat has dropped into Manzanillo and demanded Mr. O'Kelly's removal to Havana and the amelioration of the unwholesome conditions of his imprisonment. We are not yet informed of the reply of Don Whiskerandos de Swashbuckler, who mistakes for Spain in Manzanillo, but we feel very certain that he will be led to consider gunboat arguments with as much alacrity as the circumstances require. The British government has acted commendably. The Captain General in reply to the demand has descended to the smallness of a transparent subterfuge. He, General Peltain, is the republican military commander there, and supreme in authority. He may not, to be sure, dare to call his soul his own in face of the bloodthirsty volunteers of Havana, who murdered the students; but he is the military master, and has no need to hide his authority from the British gunboat behind a farcical form of military regulations, inapplicable to the case of Mr. O'Kelly. If there is anything wanting to complete the picture of governmental folly which this whole question presents it is that the Spanish government in Cuba should affect to despise American public opinion, which its every act shows it to fear. Taking advantage of the fact that Mr. O'Kelly's release could not be officially forced by the American government, it presumed that his character as an American journalist would prevent the British government, whose subject he is, from interfering. Its ignorance of the fact that no government on earth is more jealous of its honor than the British was lamentable. It now has to deal with the Power that sent an army into Abyssinia to rescue English subjects from the barbarian Theodoros. The republican government of Spain, under which Cuba is at present ruled, has not been recognized by England, and no tortuous diplomacy is possible. The navy, with its rifled guns, is the only means of communication possible between England and Spanish authority in Cuba at present. What new device the Spanish authorities may invent to evade their responsibility we cannot say, but none would be too ridiculous to imagine. The Captain General has led the way in this shirking matter; but if the commander of the gunboat Plover sends, as the captain of a British man-of-war sent before to the Governor of Manzanillo, this message, "Bring the British subject you hold prisoner on board by such an hour, or I shall bombard the town," the evasion, trickery and shirking will be at an end, and Mr. O'Kelly will be free. The British government is by this time aware that Mr. O'Kelly has acted in no way to invalidate his claim to its protection; that he has carried out his mission to Cuba strictly as a neutral and a gentleman, and that nothing but a ridiculous Spanish fear of the truth being told actuates the authorities in detaining him. We shall not, therefore, be surprised to learn that such a message has been sent and promptly complied with.
THE WEEK IN WALL STREET closed upon a feverish stock market, but with an easier and more cheerful condition of affairs in the money market. The bank statement pub-

lished yesterday, is the best return in many months, and shows that the banks now hold a surplus of nearly three millions of dollars. The stock feature yesterday was Pacific Mail, which fell six per cent on rumors that a prominent director of the company was unable to take up his notes.
James Brooks.
To-day the remains of James Brooks will be taken to their resting place. They will be followed not only by the profound sorrow of a devoted family, but by the regret, also, of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, both in private and political life. In New York especially the loss of Mr. Brooks will be felt and mourned. Not only had he been a successful newspaper editor and proprietor here, but he had represented this commercial metropolis in Congress for twenty years. A man who could attain this distinction by the force of his own talents and industry was no ordinary man. He was, like so many of the editors and public men in this country of freedom, equality and action, the maker of his own fortune, for he began life as a country school teacher and as a clerk in a country store. But he had ambition, talent and energy of character enough to burst through the bonds that poverty, local disadvantages and want of opportunity imposed. From the contracted basis of a country school education he became by study and experience educated in the practical affairs of the world and attained the position of a statesman and instructor of the public. This, indeed, is the experience of almost all our prominent and successful men, and shows the value of our institutions. The career of Mr. Brooks should prove encouraging to every aspiring young man who feels that he has the ability to rise in the world. Though Mr. Brooks was the representative in Congress of this democratic city he represented more the commercial community than the populace. There was a tinge of affected gentility or aristocracy in him which prevented him from cordially sympathizing with the ward and pot-house politicians, though a member of their organizations and receiving their votes. He was a whig formerly, and naturally so, for the party assumed to have a special odor of respectability about it. But when that party was broken up Mr. Brooks, from his Southern affiliations and hostility to ultra-radicalism, naturally drifted into the democratic party. His whig views on the tariff and other questions became modified by his later association with the democrats, and for some time before the close of his career he was in full harmony with them and one of their most efficient leaders. For some years before his death he was one of the ablest democrats in Congress, and took broad views of public affairs. His unfortunate connection with, or the association of his name with, the Crédit Mobilier disclosures clouded the close of his political life, and, no doubt, was a matter of deep regret to him. He probably drifted into that affair at a period when everything was loose and extravagance and demoralization were rampant, without having any evil design or thinking of the consequences. However, we will not dwell on this subject. No one is perfect. We prefer to speak of our deceased fellow journalist and long time efficient representative in Congress in kindly terms. There was much in him that calls for commendation as a gentleman, a citizen, a public servant and in domestic and private life. Let the good be remembered and the rest be buried with him.
The Heavy Rains and the Rising Rivers.
The great rain storm which has given such an ugly aspect to "sweet May" has been an immensely extended affair, and appears to verify in part our anticipations of a wet Spring. The extreme and unusually long cold of the past winter has left the Continent in such a frigid state that now the returning and moist southerly winds of the season are condensed in floods of rain. The process of rapid and large condensation has exhibited itself on such a large scale that the Western rivers—the Ohio, Alleghany, Youghiogeny, Tennessee and others—yesterday were reported rising rapidly; and the rain belt spread its watery folds over the Western States, the lakes and the entire Atlantic seaboard. It is known that the rainfall in the West is generally doubled from March to April and again doubled from April to May. The profusion of rain in the Mississippi Valley and westward gives an appearance of periodicity to the floods of the great rivers. The rivers tributary to the Father of Waters west of its basin have their regular May floods, and at the first opening of Summer they are visited by deluging thunder showers. The streams which take their rise on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are not in full flood till June. In 1855 the first fifteen days in that month the Kansas, at Fort Riley, was tremendously swollen, and Fremont's party suffered heavily in attempting to cross it. On the hundred and fourth meridian, and four thousand feet above the sea, in 1853 Fremont found the South Platte greatly enlarged by melting snows of the mountains as late as July 1.
There must be an unusually immense quantity of ice and snow to be dissolved and find its way to the Mississippi basin within the next few weeks, and we repeat our former warning of danger in the Mississippi Valley. Should this be unhappily realized it may cost the country millions of dollars from the loss of cotton and other crops, to say nothing of other losses to individuals. It is estimated that over thirty millions of acres of prolific soil in the Mississippi basin are, on an annual average, the prey of inundations, which, rushing through the cravasses, drown the surrounding country. The inhabitants through this section cannot be too wide awake or too busy in preparing to avert such a calamity. After to-day we may hope for an interval of finer weather and some of May's radiant charms.
GENERAL PORTILLO, of the Spanish army in Cuba, is reported to have refused to resume the command of the troops operating in the Cinco Villas district. If the report is well founded the friends of Cuba Libre will have cause to rejoice, for as it cannot be thought for a moment that the gallant soldier has any objection to the shedding of blood it must be inferred that he sees no prospect of success in another campaign against the patriots. And if the General feels discouraged, what must be the opinion of the army?

So far the month dear to the poet's mind has shown very little of the merriment and brightness associated with it, and no opportunity has been afforded for a display of those bewildering toilets that should bloom about this time. But, rain or shine, no daughter of Eve can be seen in her pew at church to-day with any relics of the Winter styles about her. Wee betide the wearer of a New Year's bonnet should she parade its faded glories along the aisle of a fashionable church, flanked on either side by supercilious high crowns, looped up with clasp and feather, and low soft crowns, almost hidden in floral drapery. Even the dust gray veils of her Spring sisters would blush at such audacity. No lady can complain of a want of variety in head gear, and novelties are more numerous than in past years. The favorites of bygone generations, which look down upon us occasionally from mouldy canvases, find themselves suddenly revived for this season only, and flaunted over May suits as novelties. Should the May belle fancy a conservatory of flowers she may carry one on her head and be entirely in fashion. Taste and inclination have as wide a field for selection in the line of dress materials and styles. The rage for trimming is more extravagant than ever, it being at times no easy matter to know what the original material of a dress consisted of before it was lost in lace, gauze and bands of velvet. The new polonaises have become great favorites, and deservedly, for they are very becoming. Some of the street costumes are picturesque enough to make a painter's mouth water, and graceful in their loops and ruffles. The style of coiffure by which the hair is tortured out of its natural growth to form a sort of nest on the top of the head cannot prevail with ladies of taste. Although extravagance, as usual, enters largely into the details of Spring toilets, yet there is much to admire in the latitude allowed to judgment and good sense.
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Elisha Riggs has been elected President of the Washington Club, of Paris.
Solicitor General S. F. Phillips has arrived from Washington, at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Senator Sargent leaves Washington for California next Wednesday. His family remains East.
Congressman Clinton L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Judge William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Grand Central Hotel.
Judge Noyes, of Vermont, and State Senator Townsend E. Cook, of Jamaica, are at the Sturtevant House.
W. A. Howard, of Michigan, the Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Rev. Joseph Franzoli, of St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, sailed yesterday on the steamship Mosel and will remain in Europe for several months.
Dog stealing has come to be a precarious practice in London. The police now arrest every one who has the appearance of carrying "padding" in his pocket.
Senator Corbet, of Oregon, and his wife, have left Paris to be absent until September. They will take up the meantime with travel through Italy and Germany.
General George B. Williams, the Japanese Special Financial Agent to the United States and Europe, has been married to Mrs. Nellie Peake, a Californian lady, in Paris.
The Comte de Vernon, a zealous archeologist, has found the heart of Charles VIII. of France encased in a small leaden box, in the Church of Notre Dame de Cléry.
General Charles T. Gorham, our Minister to The Hague, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He is home on leave of absence, but is said to have no wish to return to his post.
Dr. Theuclik, the celebrated Protestant theologian, Professor at the University of Halle, Germany, celebrated, on the 7th ult., the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to a professional chair.
Carlism in Spain is receiving very unexpected support. George H. Butler, our late Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, and his former secretary, Major Wadleigh, are announced to have pledged their "fortunes and sacred honor" (1) to it.
A man named Inglin was the cause of a fierce duel with knives between two women, in a house on the Boulevard de Ceurolles, Paris. The contest occurred on the 10th ult., and one of the loved-maddened was fatally and the other severely wounded.
The London Calcraft is about to suspend his profession instead of criminals, and pass the rest of his life in seclusion, sweetened by the cultivation of roses, dahlias and tulips. When he hanged Mrs. Cotton, at Durham, he remarked she was the last on which he should "put a night cap," though he would like to have ended his official life with applying his "mobile art" to a newspaper reporter. His successor is to be Robert Pickard Evans, a well-to-do Welsh farmer, who, out of pure love for the "art" of hanging, has assisted Calcraft for fourteen years.
LOUISIANA.
Resistance to the Authority of Kellogg Advocated—Men and Artillery Sent to St. Martin's Parish.
NEW ORLEANS, May 3, 1873.
Twelve houses on Lafayette and First streets were burned this afternoon. Loss \$20,000.
During the fire a den of nickel counterfeiters was discovered. A large quantity of base coin was captured and several arrests were made.
The citizens of Iberia parish organized a Tax Resistance Association to-day. Addresses were made by several members of the bar, who offered their services free of charge. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Governor McEnery, reappointing Governor Kellogg and urging resistance to the collection of taxes.
One hundred Metropolitan soldiers, with a piece of artillery, have gone to St. Martinville, St. Martin's parish, to install Governor Kellogg's officers.
THE CONGRESSIONAL COMPAG.
Preparations to Enlighten the Legislators—Mayor Brown to Preside.
ST. LOUIS, May 3, 1873.
Forty-three members of Congress, representing in part the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin, have already accepted invitations to participate in the Congressional Conference which is to meet here on the 13th inst. Only six of those invited have so far declined, and they solely because of important business engagements.
Captain James B. Eads, Captain W. Gould, Captain John A. Scudder and B. Adams, Messrs. Eads and Gould were appointed to report in detail the wants of the Mississippi Valley most requiring Congressional attention.
A request has been received from New Orleans that each chamber of commerce or like organization in the Mississippi Valley be invited to send a delegation to the Conference.
It has been decided that Joseph Brown, Mayor of this city, shall be President of the Conference.
TO BE HUNG BY THE NECK.
WALKERTON, Ont., May 3, 1873.
Five prisoners, James Johnson, James Best, Arthur Best, John Kerr and Edward Johnster, have been tried here for the murder of George Price, in the township of Bruce, on the 17th of March last. Johnson was found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 3d of July next. The others were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to short terms in the Penitentiary.
ANOTHER FIRE IN BOSTON.
BOSTON, May 3, 1873.
A fire broke out at eleven o'clock this evening in the fish curing establishment of Freeman Snow, on Snow's wharf, off Federal street. The entire building, containing a large amount of fish of various kinds, was destroyed. The damage is estimated at from ten thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars.

THE LAVA BEDS.
General Gillem to Surround the Modocs.
THE RECENT BUTCHERY.
Disgraceful Conduct of a Portion of the Troops.
BRAVERY OF THE SURGEONS.
Only Two Modoc Indians Killed During the Fight—Reinforcements Arriving.
LAVA BEDS, May 1, 1873.
No further action has been taken against the Modocs, and the lessons received by our troops on the 26th ult. are fresh in the memories of those in command. Nothing will be done for the present, while awaiting the arrival of the Fourth infantry, now on their way from Little Rock. They will probably arrive at the lava beds about the 17th of this month, and the additional 500 men will enable General Gillem to surround the enemy and starve them out.
DESERTION IN FACE OF THE ENEMY.
From additional particulars I have gathered relating to the fight of the 26th ult., the great loss of life is mainly attributed to the desertion of Company E, Twelfth infantry, and some few of the artillery, who, when ordered to fall back and hold a bluff in the fear of the troops, to cover their retreat, started falling back, and would probably be falling back still if they had not struck our camp.
HOW THE FIGHT WAS LOST.
It appears the command had just reached a little sandhill, and were grouped together talking about their trip, when a couple of shots were fired, afterwards followed by four or five more. Captain Thomas and Captain Wright displayed great coolness, the former ordering Captain Woolton to move his men and to hold a position in the rear, while he sent the artillery to the right to take possession of a breastwork. If these orders had been executed there would have been comparatively slight loss. But the men went straight to camp, and when the officers and non-commissioned officers fell back to these points, expecting to be covered, they were
MET BY A MUDDEROUS FIRE
from the Modocs, who had crept round and taken possession of the very position that they expected was held by the cowards then on their way to camp. The gallant little band were then entirely surrounded and left
AT THE MERCY OF THE SAVAGES,
who poured in an incessant fire. The Warm Spring Indians, who came up later, were unable to be of much assistance, as they had to keep back to avoid the fire of our own troops. The reinforcement arrived at dark, and, not knowing the country, lay in the rocks until daylight on Sunday, when they proceeded to the relief of the wounded.
BRAVERY OF THE SURGEONS.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Semig behaved very gallantly, and was wounded while dressing the wounds of a soldier. Assistant Surgeon McEldery came out with the reinforcements and remained all Sunday and Sunday night with the wounded, alleviating their sufferings as much as possible.
THE BODY OF LIEUTENANT CRANSTON
has not yet been found, but there are no hopes of his having escaped. Donald McKay denies that there were four Indians killed, saying there were two scalped and he saw two carried back badly wounded. However, there were only twenty-three Indians engaged in the fight.
REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.
General Davis and staff are expected here to-morrow evening. Captains A. Mendonhall and Hasbrouck, with 113 men of the Fourth artillery, arrived yesterday. The wounded are doing well, and receiving the most devoted attention at the hands of Assistant Surgeon Dewitt.
No Further Movement of Troops—Arrival of General Davis.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 3, 1873.
There has been no further movement of troops in the lava beds.
General Davis arrived at General Gillem's headquarters on Friday.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Indications of Indian Hostility—Governor Ferry Calls for Arms—Acting Secretary Robeson's Reply.
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.
The Secretary of the Interior yesterday received the following telegram from Governor Ferry, of Washington Territory:—
There are strong indications of hostility among the Indians in this Territory. emissaries from the Modocs have probably visited them. The settlers have called upon me for arms. There are none in the Territory. I await instructions.
This telegram being referred to the War Department, Acting Secretary Robeson to-day informed the Secretary of the Interior that under the provisions of the act of 1868 the Territory of Washington is entitled to arms to the value of \$20,000 on its quota for the militia, and that the War Department is able to furnish about 500 stand of arms, with equipments and ammunition, to be charged to the quota of the Territory, upon the requisition of the Governor, either by letter or telegram; but the Acting Secretary desires that the Governor should distinctly understand that these arms are to be advanced only on the regular allowance of the Territory, and that the general government in no way directs or authorizes any militia operations not instituted by its order and under its direction and control.
The substance of the foregoing was to-day telegraphed by Secretary Delano to Governor Ferry.
ARMY ORDERS.
The Superintendent General of the recruiting service is directed to forward to Austin, Texas, via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, 125 recruits for assignment to the Tenth Infantry; Captain Edward V. Sumner, of the First cavalry, is ordered to report to Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, Commander of the Department of the Columbia, for duty as Aide-de-Camp; Second Lieutenant Sawyer and Johnson, of the Fifth cavalry, change places on "mutual application."