

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVIII.....No. 139

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FRODO FRODO. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—THE SQUIRREL'S LAST SHILLING. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth Sts.—MONTY CRISTO. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—DADDY O'DOWD. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—DRAMA, BULLDOG AND OLIO. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—BULLDOG OF ALLAH. ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St.—MONTY CRISTO. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ROUGE DIAMOND. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—DIVORCE. WOOD'S MUSIC, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and Fifty-Ninth Streets.—MIDNIGHT AND EVENING. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third Avenue.—GERMAN COMEDY. ATHENEUM, 88 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Sts.—AZAZEL, OR, THE MAGIC CHAIR. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MORNING AND EVENING.—LADIES' BATTLE, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—ARTIST ENTERTAINMENT. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 47th St.—NIGRO MERRYMAID, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 62 Broadway.—EVENING AND DAY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 9, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE CARLISTS AND THEIR RECENT DEFEAT.—It does seem as if at last Carlism was about played out in Spain. All the recent fights of which we have any account have gone against them. At Vera, in Navarre, they sustained a signal defeat, fifty being killed and twenty taken prisoners. While we write a band of Carlists, near the town of Igualada, some thirty-three miles northwest of Barcelona, is surrounded by republican troops, and its surrender is confidently expected. The Carlists are not winning any more; but it is difficult to say who else is winning in Spain. The situation is still as near chaos as possible.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.—His Holiness Pope Pius IX. is, according to a telegram from Rome to London, again prostrated in strength to a fatal degree of debility. It was alleged in Rome that the Pontiff had died, but the assertion was not confirmed last night. The question, is Pio Nono the last of the Popes? remains for solution. By a despatch direct from Rome we are assured that the Holy Father received a Spanish deputation yesterday, made a treasury note of the receipt of a large money subscription forwarded by "faithful sons" of the Church in that country, and in reply expressed a most paternal hope for the welfare of the peoples and princes of the world. The Vatican is becoming a centre of press news.

The State of Civil War in Louisiana—The Danger and Disgrace to the Republic.

The deplorable state of affairs in Louisiana has not yet culminated in the worst horrors of civil war; but all the elements are ready. We will be told that the United States is at peace; but our special despatches report the rapid concentration of United States troops in New Orleans, the sending forward of detachments of United States troops, and they tell of a people whose attitude can be described as on the verge of insurrection. It is eight years since the last of the Southern armies surrendered to the Union forces. Eight years have passed in which the party that congratulates itself on saving the Union has had the power and the opportunity of healing the wounds caused by the war. What is the result? We find ourselves to-day on the borders of that supreme horror, a war of races. The massacre of the wretched, misguided negroes at Colfax, in Grant Parish, was a terrible commencement, for which the republican party, as well as the bloodthirsty whites who committed the atrocity, will be held responsible by history. Such is the disorganization of the State of Louisiana that the massacre has passed by without any steps being taken to inquire into the matter. The usurping government placed in position by the bayonets of the United States troops has found itself unable to preserve order without the further aid of these bayonets. Negroes may be massacred by whites or whites robbed and killed by negroes, but the Kellogg government are unable to punish the offenders on the one side and will not do so on the other. The position of the Metropolitan or "police" of the Kellogg party at St. Martinsville is almost ridiculous. They are supposed to represent the might of a great commonwealth; but they are defied and beaten back when they attempt to move by a body of volunteers under the command of a man who holds a commission from McEnery. Unable to send the United States troops openly to drag the people, the convenient plan of using them as a posse comitatus is resorted to. So far the policy of the resisters has been very crafty. They have avoided all collisions with the United States troops, as that would place them at the mercy of the federal government. They have refused to allow the assessment of taxes to support the Kellogg party, and have shown their readiness to fight the hirelings of that party whenever the United States forces were out of the way. The present condition of affairs is perfectly anomalous, and can scarcely continue for any length of time without ending in a desperate conflict, in which it is inevitable that the "resisters" will go down as such. The word "insurrection" is freely used in the highest army circles, and the temper is such that, if the slightest excuse is offered for calling insurrection a fact, a reign of blood will be speedily inaugurated.

It is fortunate, so far, that no battle has occurred between the contending forces that represent the State parties. The shameful side of the matter is that only the presence of United States soldiers can prevent a sanguinary combat. The cure is as discreditable as the malady. The country where the disturbances are in progress is, as will be seen by our map, in the swampy district of the bayous near the southern coast. The position held by the McEnery commander, Colonel Le Blanc, is on an island accessible only by three slight wooden bridges, easily defended. The country people around are said to be bringing in supplies for his men, and the hostility of the whites in the section against the unfortunate blacks is illustrated in significant hints from New Iberia about "measures necessary to the protection of the white race being coolly and openly taken." The white man on the streets who threatens to raise the negroes appears in our despatches also, and it would seem that all the explosive materials of human passion are waiting only for chance ignition to spread havoc. In the chaos all the rights of the citizen are lost. The first great crime in the nullification of the ballot has led to a hundred others. The military heel which trampled on this great bulwark of free government crushed all other liberties at the same time. Where those who have been deprived of their share in the government are in the numerical majority they, in turn, have disregarded the citizen rights of their opponents; the party made insolent by success spares no effort where numbers are in its favor to make defeat galling to its opponents. Crime is heaped upon crime. Outrage is offset by massacre. Passive resistance is faced by unmistakable threat. It only remains for the rash on one side or the superservicable on the other to precipitate civil war.

We have from the commencement of these troubles sincerely hoped that the sound sense of the people of Louisiana would resist all temptation to invoke a conflict, which, apart from the bloodshed that must follow, will render the material condition of the State more deplorable than ever. Plundered as it has been by rascals, some of whom are now in the party of resistance, there is a depth of misery still greater which a state of civil war would produce. The disgust which the usurping action of the federal government will produce throughout the nation can only be removed by ill-advised acts on the part of those robbed of their rights.

The Executive of the nation is hastening homeward from his Western trip, and it is worth while asking what he will think of his work when the numerous telegrams reach him which were chasing him and each other over the country yesterday. He may imagine that his power is such that he can act without being held responsible to the nation or to humanity. This, however, is not the case. History has its revenges on individuals as well as on nations. The party which gave him all his present power may see such consequences flowing from his first action in Louisiana that it will fall away from him as from a leper. The danger which menaces true republican government in the South will not be forever justified by republicans in the North and West on the selfish ground of party necessity. The disgrace which it brings upon the nation will be felt even by radicals, who are not office-holders, as the great stain upon their party. The constitution of the United States is invoked to justify what future action the federal authorities may adopt. But the world will note the bitter irony of this, as the original infraction of that constitution is seen to be the moving cause leading to the strife, perhaps

bloody, illustration of the fourth article. We suppose that President Grant among other things looks forward, in imagination, to his name holding an honorable, if not a great place in history. The story of Louisiana and his connection therewith will be one of the very black clouds upon whatever figure he may make in the tale of the future. The echoes of the rebellion can only be wakened now by the guns of federal soldiery, and if they are aroused the true patriotism of the nation will loath and desert the whilom leader of federal armies who, in his Louisiana usurpation, gave the first signal. It is a saddening outlook. We cannot afford to have another bloody rebellion. That is a proposition easily understood; but the responsibility for making rebellion a probability will be fixed and justice done in the people's measured way.

Our Late Chief Justice as a Politician and Presidential Candidate, and Others in the List Withdrawn.

In the character of a politician and Presidential candidate our late Chief Justice for many years filled a position so conspicuous and wielded an influence so great and far-reaching in shaping the vicissitudes of our political parties and the destinies of the country that in this rôle he doubtless stands more prominently to-day than in any other before the minds of our readers of all parties. Looking to the White House, his claims, his aspirations, his plans and movements, his hopes and disappointments will, from our city millionaire's town residence to the miner's cabin in the Sierra Nevada, be a theme of discussion for days and years to come. His case will be added to the examples of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Seward, Cass, Douglas and others, as confirming the opinion that obscurity, and not distinction, is the passport to the Presidency, and that the prize for which our greatest statesmen have struggled all their lives in vain is sure to be won by some military chieftain or given to some second rate politician as a compromise in our juggling party conventions.

There is too much truth in this opinion; for it cannot be questioned that from Jackson to this day the important question of "availability" has superseded all other considerations in the nominations of our Presidential candidates, and that accordingly the Presidential succession has been controlled by military glory or the chapter of accidents among the hucksters of our party conventions from General Jackson down to General Grant, excepting Van Buren, who was nominated and elected as the choice of "Old Hickory" for his successor. But when we come to consider the Presidential aspirations of our leading politicians of the last fifty years, the claims of Salmon P. Chase, on the basis of party services and personal merits and qualifications, we think, were superior to those of any other disappointed candidate, always excepting Henry Clay, "the noblest Roman of them all."

Military glory carried Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Grant into the White House. Jackson carried in Van Buren; Polk and Pierce were mere accidents, resulting each from a make-shift compromise in a juggling convention. Buchanan was forced upon another huckstering council of his party managers as "Pennsylvania's favorite son." Fillmore, Tyler and Johnson, each elected as Vice President, became each, in the chapter of accidents, with the death of his President, the successor to his unfinished term of office, while Lincoln himself was only a bold venture at Chicago in the way of a compromise between the supporters of Seward, Chase, Cameron and others. This summing up covers the successful list of our Presidential aspirants of the last forty-five years; and yet Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Johnson belonged to the unsuccessful list as candidates for another term. We leave Buchanan out of this category, for we believe that in the Spring of 1860 he had seen enough and had felt enough of the rough riders for a Southern Confederacy to be anxious to get out of their way and safely back to the quiet shades of Wheatland.

We have, then, only to consider in the period from Jackson down and in connection with the White House those

Kings and prophets who waited long, But died without the sight.

First among these stands the great Harry Clay, who, in 1844, came so near an election that an honest count all through would most probably have carried him in. We need not here enlarge upon his claims and qualifications nor upon his heavy disappointments—first, in being defeated by Polk, and next in being superseded by Taylor on the ground of availability. Calhoun, though disappointed as a Presidential aspirant, abandoned the field in his quarrel with Jackson, and devoted himself to sowing the dragon's teeth of his Southern abstractions, which in due season produced a heavy crop of armed men. Webster had nothing to recommend him for the Presidency beyond his magnificent strength in Senatorial debates and Supreme Court arguments. He was a great statesman; but there is no great law on the national statute books credited to Webster. He was rather a follower than a leader in the Senate, and he shrank from those aggressive battles which were the heart's delight of Clay. It was in 1850 that Webster, in support of Clay's compromise measures on slavery, sacrificed Massachusetts for the broader field of the Union; and it was in 1852, in being out by General Scott as the whig candidate for the Presidency, that Webster succumbed to his great disappointment, and he never rallied from the blow.

Seward, in 1856, was set aside by the Republican Convention, and Fremont, as "the pathfinder," on considerations of expediency, was nominated; and to this our illustrious "Sage of Auburn" cheerfully consented. In 1860, when superseded by Lincoln, he felt the ungrateful treatment of his party; but, instead of organizing a mutiny and breaking up his party camp like Van Buren, he stooped to the blow, and during the first term of Lincoln generously proclaimed himself in favor of the President's re-election. It was peculiarly a characteristic of Seward to adapt himself to the situation and to make the most of it. Cass was too phlegmatic to suffer much from his Presidential disappointments, and too well provided for at his home in Michigan to care much for the loss of honors or emoluments at Washington. Douglas—impetuous, impatient and aggressive—rushed through his case to the dissolution of the democratic party

at Charleston, and shortened his life in his desperate and deadly war battle against the Southern fire-eaters. His rise from local obscurity to a commanding national popularity was astonishing, and his fall the fall of the democratic party. If he perished from the effort, still, like Sampson, he had pulled the temple down upon the Philistines.

Our late Chief Justice, as a politician and Presidential candidate, had laid his foundations on great ideas, broad and strong. Garrison and his ultra abolition party were impracticable, because they made their war against the constitution as "a league with death and a covenant with hell." Even Seward, right as he was in the abstract, weakened his cause as an anti-slavery leader in proclaiming "a higher law" than the constitution. It was Chase who, more than any other anti-slavery leader, put the party of "free soil" on the road to victory by confining their line of battle within the pale of the constitution. Hence the tremendous revolution, embracing universal liberty and equal rights, which has followed. Hence we may truly say that the Presidential claims of Chase upon his party and upon the country were surpassed only by the claims of Clay in the whole list of our disappointed political pilgrims for the White House. And in the sequel the memorable words of Clay on this subject will also as happily apply to Chase—"I would rather be right than be President."

The United States at the Vienna Exhibition—British Views.

We have denounced the scheming and jobbery of the nonentities and shoddy people who were appointed by our sagacious government to represent the United States at the Vienna Exhibition, and we have foreshadowed what would be the result of the inadequate means and want of preparation and management to make anything like a fair representation of our products, skill, art and progress. Our correspondents at Vienna, too, have described the disgraceful incompleteness and mismanagement of the United States department, the flag being down on the day of the grand ceremonial of opening the Exhibition, signifying that our Commissioners and exhibitors were not ready. Not being blind to the faults of our own people and country we have censured unsparingly these evils and shortcomings. At the same time we saw that this country labored under peculiar disadvantages, as the great distance of Vienna from it, and consequent want of sufficient interest in an exhibition so far off, as well as the cost and difficulty of removing objects to the great show, would prevent much being sent that might be exhibited at or near home. European nations had an advantage over us in this respect. They felt the impulse of the movement more than Americans, and had greater facilities for sending their objects of industry and art to Vienna. Then, there are some things that cannot be represented at the Exhibition. We could not well show the freedom, equality and happiness of forty millions of people any more than England could show her three or four millions of wretched paupers and the millions of disfranchised people, who, in a political and social point of view, are no better than serfs. A good picture or a fine piece of sculpture from a European artist could be easily transported to Vienna and placed in full view; but it is not so easy to present to the eye in the Exhibition the wonderful natural and developed wealth, the surprising progress, the education of the masses or the great and near future of the United States. We shall, doubtless, after all, show some good machinery, excellent labor saving inventions and fine productions that will compare favorably with any in the world. In all that pertains to the well being, happiness or general progress of the people we shall not be behind any nation, and, we think, shall stand first.

But our British cousins, who are very affectionate and not a little patronizing in their manner, when they want to settle Alabama difficulties, are ever ready to exaggerate our defects and to lampoon us. A full-blooded Englishman, evidently, writing to the London Daily News from Vienna, gives a "correct list" of the articles to be seen in the section of the Exhibition assigned to the United States. These are:—"Two cases of Colt's firearms, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt cellars, a dentist's chair and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi River." There, countrymen, is the figure we cut at Vienna, according to this amiable and friendly Briton. Let us hope the unpacking of cases that we hear so much of will show something more. We confess to desiring some of this satire, for almost everything our government touches of this character is badly and meanly managed. And our shoddy Americans are too much in the habit of grabbing, and, when abroad, of making fools of themselves. The vanity over a stuffed eagle is a little pardonable in an American; but the Mississippi water we cannot excuse, because six bottles hardly represent the Father of Waters. Well, we must bear the Briton's satire and not seek redress by going to war with England. But how about our own Exhibition in 1876—the Centenary Exhibition? Will there be jobs and schemes, and plundering, insignificant Commissioners? Will there be nothing but stuffed eagles, salt cellars, binnacles, firearms, dentist's chairs and bottles of the Mississippi or Susquehanna water? Let us mend our faults and do better, though the merit of doing so may not make John Bull more amiable or less patronizing.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Levi Woodbury, of Boston, is staying at the New York Hotel.

The King of Dahomey is having his coffin made in Birmingham, England.

Neal Dew is trying to get up an excitement over teetotalism in England.

Lieutenant English, of the British Navy, yesterday arrived at the Gilsey House.

Governor D. P. Lewis, of Alabama, yesterday returned to the Grand Central Hotel.

Sir Joseph Hawley, having become convinced of the spruce business it fosters, has retired from the turf.

The Prince of Wales will make his first stay at Oxford since 1863 during the Commemoration in June.

Lord Elio is a democratic peer. He is often seen in London with such men as Odger and Bradlaugh.

The claimant Tichborne wants to visit the United States, but there are hindrances that he may not overcome.

General G. A. Gilmore, of the United States Army, has temporary quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. J. C. Parkinson, formerly of the London Daily News, is working to develop the coal mines of Nova Scotia.

J. M. Schreiber, Professor of Stenography in the Vienna University, has written the "Iliad" of Homer in the space of a nutshell. The work is on exhibition at the Exhibition.

The Rev. Mr. Mackie, of Elgin, England, was so much affected lately by the death of the Rev. Mr. Wylie that he announced that, out of respect to the memory of his much lamented friend and fellow laborer, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, there will be no public worship in the parish church of Elgin on Sunday next!

Prince Massimo, who recently died in Rome, claimed descent from Q. Fabius Maximus, the "Cunctator" of the Punic war, a more ancient lineage than that of the Courtenays and "all the blood of the Howards." He believed in the temporal power of the Pope so earnestly that on the contrary of Victor Emmanuel into Rome he closed his palace gates and kept them so until his death.

THE PRESIDENT EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1873.

President Grant and family left for Washington this morning at nine o'clock in a special car on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad.

NAVAL ORDER.

Lieutenant Commander John McGowan has been ordered to duty on the European station.

ARMY ORDERS.

Captain A. R. Bunton, of the Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in Charleston, S. C., and ordered to the Watervliet Arsenal, at West Troy, N. Y. Surgeon John G. Milhan has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to the Department of the Columbia. Captain George H. Weeks, in addition to his present duties, is ordered to relieve Major Potter of his duties, a Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Rufus Saxton, to assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster.

the Mississippi can be secured the prospect is still brighter for the Southern and Gulf States.

Mr. O'Kelly Removed to Santiago de Cuba—The British Gunboat.

Our special despatches from Havana bring us the information that Captain General Pieltain received orders from Madrid to remove Mr. O'Kelly from his loathsome quarters at Manzanillo to some more fitting place. Under the plea that our special commissioner cannot be removed from the jurisdiction whereunder he was arrested, he has ordered Mr. O'Kelly's transfer to Santiago de Cuba. This transfer is still more objectionable, as it places him in the hands of the very man—General Morales de los Rios—who was so profuse in threats of shooting Mr. O'Kelly should he return to the Spanish lines after visiting the insurrection in pursuit of his perfectly legitimate mission. It is besides a still greater distance from Havana, and therefore more difficult for his friends to communicate with him. The Captain General has pledged himself to decide the case as soon as the ridiculous *sumario* is concluded, and of whose precious incubation Mr. O'Kelly has himself given us a graphic pen-picture. The deliberate slowness of this *sumario* will be inferred from the fact that Mr. O'Kelly's papers, which had to be subjected to all this absurd scrutiny, consisted of a letter of courtesy from Cespedes to Mr. Bennett, three correspondent's notebooks and some private letters. Mr. O'Kelly has been in prison thirty-eight days, and the authorities have not yet concluded. The Captain General must be aware that in Havana Mr. O'Kelly would be safer than anywhere else, and that the whole island is under his jurisdiction.

The British gunboat Plover, it now appears, was sent at Mr. O'Kelly's request, and its officers had no instructions to take any particular steps in his regard. We publish in another part of the Herald an interesting interview with our imprisoned commissioner, which will show the conditions under which Spain civilizes in Cuba.

RUSSIAN MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The virtual conquest of the territory of Khiva by the soldiers of the Czar of Russia has not, it appears, satisfied the Muscovite ambition for dominion in Central Asia. We are told that war is now probable between the forces of the Khan of Bokhara and the Russians. This occurrence, should it come to pass, will be very annoying to the Russians for a season; but we cannot hesitate to anticipate the result. Bokhara will share the same fate as Khiva. Khanate after khanate will be conquered. Then will come the trouble of a permanent enjoyment of the territorial spoils. When the Russians are fully thawed out under the influence of a very agreeable and warm climate, they will commence to enjoy themselves by prospecting and touring around. They will meet Mr. John Bull, who is already pretty well acclimated, near the border of Afghanistan. Should the introduction be of a friendly character, well; but should the sportive Briton attempt to kick up his heels and run round in defiance of geographical demarcation and the rights of property, there may come a growl, a hug and a mighty roar, after which the civilizations will learn if the aged Lion has become effete in his power for war.

BLEAKLEY SENTENCED.—Bleakley, the murderer of Maud Merrill, was last evening found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The insanity plea failed to work in his case, as it was very evident that both Judge and jury took little stock in that line of defence.

THE LAST CONCERT OF THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

Steinway Hall was crowded last night, and presented an appearance reminding one of the Thomas festival. Evening dress was in the majority, both among the audience and upon the stage. A large chorus and orchestra, numbering probably two hundred, occupied one end of the hall. The performance were Haydn's symphony in G minor (No. 3, "Salomon's Set"), Weber's mass in G, and "Die Walpurgisnacht," Mendelssohn. Three sound works, truly, all belonging to worthy composers, not blighted by the now fangled notions of the maniacs who wish at the present day to turn harmony into chaos. The symphony was given with spirit and effect, if we except a certain coarseness in the strings, accustomed, as we have been, to the faultless tone of Thomas' violins. A delightful episode occurred in the trio of the *masses*, in which Mr. Frick, heretofore unobtrusive, took a prominent part. The mass is so familiar to the Catholic churches of this country that detailed comment on it would be unnecessary. Mendelssohn's work was a good test for the chorus, and they bravely withstood it. Although the volume of tone was small and the orchestra occasionally overstepped its bounds, the symphonic instrumentalists (otherwise), yet the body of singers gave unmistakable evidence of high training in ensemble of expression and phrasing. This is largely due to the excellent and unremitting exertions of the conductor of the Association, Mr. C. E. Hershey. The solo quartet, consisting of Mrs. Selinger, Miss Henne, Mr. Leggat and Mr. Remppert, were well adapted to the quartet that appeared during the festival. The soprano and tenor solos were sung in a manner that satisfied the most exacting tastes of the Church Music Association, although they sadly need a change of name, deserve great credit for the artistic success of their last concert.

THE CENTENNIAL PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1873.

At a meeting of the Centennial Commission, held to-day, the members of the National Board of Finance were introduced. The Board is composed of some of the first men in the country. The President of the Centennial Commission called for responses from ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Welch, of Pennsylvania; General Parsons, of Texas; Hon. Mr. Pruyn, of New York; Hon. S. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Durar, of Oregon; Judge Hiram, of Michigan; Edgar Tamm, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; W. V. McKean, editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, and others. The greatest enthusiasm was evinced and the issues of the feeling as to the certainty of the great National Exposition.

A PROPELLER BUNK BY COLLISION.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8, 1873.

The propellers Blanchard and Arizona collided just above St. Clair last to-day. The latter sunk in two and a half fathoms water. She was laden with wheat and bound down from Sault Canal, where she had been icebound all Winter. She will be raised immediately.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8, 1873.

The session of the American Medical Association this morning was devoted mainly to miscellaneous business, a considerable amount of which was transacted. A resolution providing for the appointment of three to confer with the Royal Medical Society of England regarding American representation in the revision of the English system of nomenclature was evinced and the issues of a view to its adoption in this country. A resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of a national sanitary bureau.