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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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Volume XXXVIII.....No. 139

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—P.M. Afternoon and evening.
ATHENEUM, 555 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—ASHTON, OR, THE MAGIC CHAIR.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FROG FROG.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HUNTY LUMPT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—THE SQUIR'S LAST SHILLING.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—MOTIS CRISTO.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—AMY HOBART.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—DIVORCE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CONNECTICUT COURTESY.—CURA LIBRE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DIXIE; OR, OUR GOLDEN BROTHERS.
MRS. H. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—WIFE AND WIFE.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MADAME AT 1/2.—GRAND CONCERT.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SWEET NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 4th av.—NEGRO MINISTERS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 19, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE MODOCs HAVE BEEN HEMMED IN for the twentieth time and have again escaped. This time they have walked off by three routes, and are somewhere on Snow Mountain, which is south of the lake where the last fight occurred. Hopes of finally catching them are indulged in, from which we gather that our soldiers have not by any means lost heart in their thankless work. It is thought that Boston Charley was killed in the last fight.

RELIEF FOR THE DRUMMOND MINE SUFFERERS.—A benevolent person, with the signature of "A Coal Dealer," sends us a letter pleading for the Drummond Mine sufferers, and encloses one hundred dollars for their relief. As this truly charitable individual says, there are ninety children, thirty widows, four aged mothers and six wounded men left destitute by the request we shall be pleased to receive anything for these poor people, to be forwarded to those that may be properly designated to receive whatever may be contributed for the sufferers.

The Belligerent Factions of Arkansas—The Political Demoralizations of the South and the Consequences.

Between the belligerent factions of Arkansas this day probably settle the issue for peace or war. "Let us have peace," we say; but war is possible when antagonistic bodies of unscrupulous spoilsmen of the border ruffian school are heated to the fighting point and are armed for the fray. On Saturday last quiet prevailed at Little Rock, and would, it was thought, prevail until the meeting of the Supreme Court, this day, on the question of an inquiry into the legality of Governor Baxter's election. As the Governor considers this movement against him a mere device for his removal he is resolved to resist it from the outset. He is prepared to fight for what he holds to be his rights and duties as Governor. On Friday night last, in addition to other precautions, he had secured the keys of the House of Representatives, and the State Capitol guards were bivouacked in the House during the night. The Governor, at all points of probable attack, in fact, has established his troops, and will not disband them until all questions of quo warranto are ended. It appears, too, that throughout the State the people are much excited in favor of the Governor, and will support him in any conflict with the opposing republican clique, sapping and mining to supplant him, because this clique cannot use him in their little schemes upon the public treasury. Lastly, the Governor, although a republican, has a democratic Legislature at his back, and altogether he seems to be so well entrenched in his position that we are inclined to the opinion that he will hold it. But, on the other hand, the radical faction opposed to Governor Baxter and conspiring to put Lieutenant Governor Smith in his place, are encouraged by the success of the Kellogg party in Louisiana in getting that notorious decision of Judge Durell in their favor; and they doubtless think that if they can obtain for their man a decision from the Supreme Court of the State, the United States troops, on a call from Smith, will be placed at their service. And here lies the secret of Governor Baxter's warlike position to circumvent or suppress this Supreme Court movement. Senator Clayton is spoken of as one of the prime movers in this factious conspiracy against Baxter. At the last session of Congress the Senate voted Mr. Clayton not guilty of the charges of corruption laid at his door in reference to his election as a Senator; but he should be cautious, nevertheless, in taking a hand in these factious squabbles in Arkansas, or he may yet burn his fingers. It can hardly be doubted that this conspiracy to displace Governor Baxter is simply a desperate political ring aiming at the State spoils and plunder, which the parties concerned cannot reach through Baxter. He stands in their way, and they have contrived this quo warranto process to remove him out of their way and to get a confederate or a supposed confederate of their own in his place. The inducements to this enterprise are very strong, for in the bold and reckless loans and appropriations and railway and other speculative ventures of all our reconstructed States there are margins by which unscrupulous, managing politicians have been and may be made rich and influential nabobs among their fellows from the profits of a single legislative session. The conflict, therefore, between Governor Baxter and the Smith faction for the Executive chair of Arkansas may not be settled to-day, but may assume the character of a chronic disease like the Louisiana contest between the McEnery and the Kellogg parties. "Where the carcass is, there will the vultures be gathered together," and the intensity of these political feuds in the South, as everywhere else, is in proportion to the size and fatness of the carcass. Where there are no fat pickings to be gleaned from a political battle field constitutional principles to the scheming politician are mere moonshine; but where a rich placer is involved, and where the instruments are at hand with which to reach it and to work it, a quibble will serve the purpose against the occupants of the ground. These rules of the juggling politician apply as well to the trade in New York as in Arkansas.

But who can estimate the losses suffered by the reconstructed Southern States from their reckless and rapacious politicians, "carpet-baggers," "scalawags," "fire-eaters," "Ku Klux Klans" and all concerned. On the subjugation of the so-called Confederate States and their surrender to the sovereign authority of the Union they were in a most lamentable condition, politically, socially and financially. Politically they were in chaos, socially they were revolutionized to the removal of the very foundation stones of their social system, and financially they were bankrupt and exhausted. The savings and the credits of fifty years of peace had been swept away by four years of civil war. The revolting States had been laid waste by fire and sword; their rich men had become poor and their poor families by thousands were reduced to the verge of starvation. Death, destruction, famine, humiliation and despair were visible on every side throughout the desolated section. A condition of things such as this called for delicate and skilful treatment; but what has been the treatment applied in the setting of the broken bones and for the healing of the gaping wounds of the subjugated States? In reply to this inquiry it may be said that the deep-rooted sectional passions and prejudices of the old epoch of African slavery were so far inflamed and extended by the war that they can be extinguished only by the cooling processes of time, and that whatever the government might have done in the outset to reconcile the recovered States to the Union with the abolition of slavery, the establishment of negro suffrage and negro civil and political equality would have failed of its object. Granting all this, it is still unquestionably true that the abrupt transformation of the ignorant and credulous Southern negro slave into a freeman, a voter and an influential politician has been fruitful throughout the South in briberies and corruptions, political disorders and general political demoralization. As an example we will take the reconstructed State of South Carolina, the population of which is in the proportion of four hundred thousand blacks to three hundred thousand whites. The blacks, under the manipulations of unprincipled Northern political adventurers, known as carpet-baggers, have carried things in South Carolina with the ludicrous majesty, stupidity and

dare-devilism of Faustin Soulouque as Emperor of Hayti. And what are the net results? A State government which, in its fantastical exhibits of State indebtedness, liabilities, assets, resources and corruptions, eclipses the imperial African extravaganzas of Soulouque. The same picture, though in somewhat lighter shades and colors, will serve for each of the other reconstructed States. They have all been borrowing money extravagantly under various devices, and their inside politicians have been fattening upon it to such a degree as to excite the envy and cupidity of the outside politicians, here and there, to the verge of civil war.

Such are among the consequences of the abrupt transportation of the political and social system of the South—inside out and upside down. But, taking the "fixed facts" of Southern reconstruction as we find them, including negro suffrage and negro civil and political equality, it may be said that, while Congress and the national administration have given the South too much of coercion and too little of conciliation, the refractory fire-eating elements left over from the war have, by the responsible, influential Southern whites, been too often permitted to carry their unconquered prejudices against the blacks and Northern adventurers to mischievous excesses. The South needs population, immigration, capital, enterprise and labor. It has room and profitable sources of employment for many millions of people beyond its present numbers of whites and blacks. In soil, climate and products, of the land and water, our thinly peopled Southern States offer advantages to the immigrant and capitalist superior to those of any other section of the Union, or any other country in the world. And still the stream of emigration from Europe and from our Northeastern and Middle States rolls westward in a diminished volume, with only here and there a ripple to the southward.

Here, then, for the people and the States of the South, lies the proper work of Southern reconstruction—a work which should be the paramount object of all their political parties. Before this grand idea of rebuilding the waste places of the South and of developing her vast untouched resources of wealth and power, all such factious feuds and disturbances as those of Louisiana and Arkansas should be suppressed and discontinued by the responsible citizens on all sides. Certainly there will be no encouraging infowing streams of Northern and European capital to the South until it is made evident to the world that law and order and security to life and property there invite them to prosperity.

The Reported Change in the Cunard Transatlantic Steamer Route.

It has recently been reported that the Cunard Transatlantic Steamship Company has decided to adopt a new and lone route to avoid the danger of collisions. The announcement, if confirmed, will greatly increase the confidence of the public in the safety of the Cunard vessels and reassure those who are about to cross the ocean for the Summer tours of pleasure on the Continent. The steamer route chart of the North Atlantic now exhibits so many routes parallel with each other and so close together that it is a matter of astonishment that the vessels of the many different lines do not collide. The precaution proposed by the Cunard line commends itself very strongly upon several grounds, and suggests similar and conventional action on the part of its rivals. There need be no apprehension that any vessel disabled in the passage from New York to the principal ports of Western Europe will be in so deserted a position as not to fall in with vessels crossing her path. But while this seeming objection to the choice of a "lone" route amounts to nothing, the counterbalancing advantages are greatly in favor of it. If each great fleet of passenger steamers had a "lone" route, besides avoiding the perils of collision, they would in case of distress be more certainly recognized by passing vessels, and information leading to their relief could more easily be forwarded and sagaciously used.

In the present instance we take it for granted that the Cunard Company, if it is to make a change of route, will select one on lower parallels of latitude than those now traversed. This would be eminently desirable during the iceberg season, when not only the ice, but also the fog it engenders, besets the path and often defies the skill of the most wary and expert mariner. These floating terrors of navigation cover the whole sea off Newfoundland from the forty-first to the fiftieth parallel, and continue from February to May, and some years (as in 1842) descend to latitude thirty-seven degrees thirty minutes north and continue till June.

By taking the more southerly line of transit a vessel can lose nothing, and in the long run will be the winner. It was an idea first advanced by Mr. William C. Redfield and since practically used by many navigators, to employ the storms of the ocean as their locomotive power. The cyclonic gales which sweep the commercial belt of the North Atlantic along the axial bands of the Gulf Stream may undoubtedly be utilized instead of coal, to a great extent, by all skilful masters of steam vessels. The master of the Sappho, last May, in his splendid run across the Atlantic, in one day of which he made three hundred and eighteen miles, did this very thing by taking advantage of the southwesterly winds, which always blowing on the southern quadrant of the gale and served to fill his canvas. The best English and Dutch sailors, when in the latitudes of the southern capes or on the Australian routes, have often done the same, and sometimes have made greater speed than the steamship unaided by a strong breeze. It is not uncommon for ships making the voyage from Europe to America, in the Spring, finding a succession of westerly gales too much for them, to stand down to a more southern passage and experience finer weather and moderate winds. By adopting an outward and homeward route the Cunard line would probably shorten its average passage, while increasing its comfort and safety. The trip from Liverpool to this port would be on the most southerly parallels, and avoid the head winds and southwesterly gales of the "roaring forties," while the return trip would be in a higher latitude, enabling the vessel to utilize them.

The travelling public are deeply interested in safe transit over the great water highways of the Atlantic, and especially during the coming Summer and Fall.

The Report that Mr. O'Kelly Is to Be Removed to Spain.

The information that comes to us from Washington relative to Mr. O'Kelly is inexplicable. It is said the Secretary of State received on Saturday evening a telegram from our Minister at Madrid stating that the Spanish government had ordered the Cuban authorities to send O'Kelly, the Herald correspondent, to Spain. Our first impression was that there must be some mistake in the statement, though it appears to come direct and through an official channel. We cannot conceive on what grounds such an extraordinary proceeding could be based, for Mr. O'Kelly has had nothing to do with the war in Cuba and was simply a newspaper correspondent seeking information for his employer and the journal he represents. It is, we repeat, an extraordinary proceeding. We hope to get further information, and then shall have something more to say on the subject. The opinion prevalent in the national capital is that the Spanish government, being in want of reliable information concerning the insurrection in Cuba, the giving of such information is to be the condition of our commissioner's release. This would indeed be a paltry attempt on the part of the Spaniards. After failing to prove him a spy they would, by adopting such tactics, endeavor to make him one. All such attempts are unworthy, and if made they will fail.

The Sacred Sabbath Sermons.

In this sceptical age, when the foundations of Christian faith are loosening and men are asking what profit they shall have if they pray unto the Lord, this particular duty of prayer cannot be too strongly urged by ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ. And right royally did the Rev. Father Kearney urge this duty upon his cathedral congregation yesterday. Prayer is certainly efficacious; but to make it so it must be offered "in confidence to the Eternal Father through His Son Jesus Christ." It must be offered with perseverance and faith. It is the peace offering of our souls to God and the indication of our desire to renew friendship with Him. It is the evidence of submission to the Divine will, which God has promised to reward with a crown which shall shine forever in His kingdom and glory.

In the course of a long and eulogistic address of the character and beauties of the Virgin Mary Dr. McGlynn came to a practical thought when he told his people that the one thing necessary to save their souls is love to God and obedience to His commandments. If this were more frequently impressed upon people, and the importance of their individual responsibility set forth more strikingly by every Christian minister, we might hope shortly to behold a very different and a better state of society. But a very important feature of Catholic worship was introduced in St. Stephen's church yesterday morning—namely, congregational singing. That is the great lack of the Church in this age. The people, whether in Protestant or Catholic churches, take little, if any, part in the services, and no wonder that after a while they lose all interest in them save that which springs from being entertained or amused. It is pleasant to record that a Catholic church, hitherto acknowledged to have had a musical service inferior to none other in New York, should now feel constrained to give all the people an opportunity to worship God in the use of sacred song. For this many of our readers no doubt will be thankful, and we trust that other churches will follow the good example of St. Stephen's.

It is remarkably strange how men will draw the most diverse conclusions from the truths of nature and of revelation. Mr. Frothingham, of whose growing orthodoxy we had lately some hope, came out yesterday with a theory of the "scheme of salvation" diametrically opposite to that which the Scriptures teach, whence he is supposed to have drawn it. Certainly no other book gives us any such scheme as the Bible, and yet it has all the marks of a human production, and scholarship and criticism have proved that the doctrine of its infallibility is wildly insane." There is here a half truth, and more than truth, which is likely to mislead. The Bible, like other books, was written by human hands, but no scholarship or criticism has yet shaken the faith of the Christian Church in its divine inspiration. On the contrary, the more it is adversely criticised the more brightly do its pages shine. Mr. Frothingham would substitute rationalism for religion. "It is the safest creed," he thinks. Where no creed is necessary it is as good as any, but nowhere else. "The whole scheme of redemption," says this teacher, "assumes health." As found in the Bible in common use among Christians, this scheme assumes the very opposite. It is the lost who are sought after, the sick, and not the whole, the physician comes to heal, and instead of the human heart crying out against it, it accepts it as a fact and looks to Jesus Christ for the remedy.

The Second avenue Presbyterian church commemorated its founding twenty-two years ago, and Dr. Asa D. Smith preached a sermon on the necessity of spreading the Gospel, in which important work this church has had an honorable part during its history. The Doctor himself was its first pastor, and his successor was called some time ago to occupy the pulpit of the American Chapel in Paris.

The Methodists of White Plains, in anticipation of that place being one day included in the metropolis, yesterday dedicated a magnificent church, valued at nearly \$60,000. Three Bishops and a dozen Doctors of Divinity assisted at the ceremonies, and sermons were preached on the co-operation of human with divine agencies in the work of redemption and the triumph of Christianity over every other religion and form of faith.

Rev. Mr. Sweetser uttered his protest against the hanging of Lusignani and Nixon last week, and against hanging generally. But, like most other theorists, he has no adequate punishment to offer the murderer in lieu of the death penalty, which he would have abolished. He admits that it might have been right at one period of the world, but it is now a disgrace to our civilization and an outrage on us all. Mr. Sweetser does not seem to think that the murder of an unoffending man on the street in cold blood is as much a disgrace to our civilization as the hanging of the murderer. When the cause is removed the effect will also cease, and when men cease to murder they will cease to be hanged by the State,

and we hope not before. The law is certainly loose enough, and the Courts are lenient enough, and there are pleas innumerable and lawyers sufficient to urge them in favor of the criminal who has ten chances of escape to one of conviction, while his victim has barely one chance of escape from the deadly bullet, the dagger or the slingshot. It is therefore time to drop the sentimentality which values the life of a murderer so highly and estimates the life of the murdered as of little or no account. To the eye of the State, at least, both lives should be equally valuable, and to the community very often the murdered is of much more worth than the murderer.

The Catholics of the Twenty-second ward opened a mission in the Church of the Holy Name, on Broadway and Ninety-seventh street, yesterday. A mission in St. Francis Xavier's church was closed yesterday, and several converts are reported.

At the opening of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church yesterday Dr. Dix preached against the materialism of the age, and showed how man, being more than animal, needs nourishment for the soul as well as for the body; that philosophy and science cannot give him this, and that it must be obtained from divine truth.

Rev. Dr. Anderson proclaimed the doctrine of our dependence one upon another, and hence of the life necessity of doing good. Where all interest and efforts for others cease existence is intolerable. We are to do good as we have opportunity, and that invites us through its open doors at every footstep; and we are to do good unto all men, especially to those who are of the household of faith.

Mr. Beecher expressed a greater fear of indifference than of scepticism. He has great expectations for the future spread of Bible truth. While there may be changes in the letter of the word the spirit will abide the same forever. But men must be spiritually minded to understand the things of the spirit of God.

Rev. Mr. Corbitt preached in DeKalb avenue Methodist Episcopal church on Christ's love for His mother as an emblem and example of what our love for the Church should be, and, by way of practical application, he asked for five thousand five hundred dollars to carry on the church for the current year.

Dr. Wild exhorted to punctuality in spiritual as well as in temporal things, as being as necessary to success in one as in the other.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL ASIA—IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KHIVA.—A HERALD special telegram from Tiflis, the capital of the territory of Russian Transcaucasia, forwarded from London by cable, announces positive information of the fact that Khiva has been taken by the Russian army and that His Highness the Khan of Khiva has been made prisoner to the imperialists, the forces of the Czar having sustained only slight loss during the operations. This intelligence is of the very highest importance in view of its bearing on the Eastern question generally, when that very delicate subject is again presented to the nations of the Old World, as it will be soon after the arrival of the Shah of Persia in Europe. Russia has obtained a vast present advantage. Her soldiers have secured a solid central foothold on the line of an imperialist Muscovite route march towards the Levant and the Persian Gulf. England, India, Persia and Turkey become immediately and directly interested in the consequences of the Russian campaign in Khiva, as will be seen by the facts which are published in our columns.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER has forwarded despatches to the British Foreign Office, which have reached London, in which he announces the fact that Lady Baker and himself were in good health in Africa on the 15th of March, and that reinforcements had reached him; thus confirming the accuracy of the news which was specially telegraphed to the HERALD from Khartoum, and which we published yesterday.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel J. Burr, of the British Army, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Adriatic, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Sir Bartle Frere, instead of proceeding to Simla, as had been announced, was, at latest advices, to return directly to England. A Boston quid nunc thinks Captain Jack cannot be a full-blooded Indian, because he must be full of white men's blood by this time. The Chicago Times (anti-administration) would like to see Charles O'Connor on the Supreme bench, in place of the late Chief Justice Chase.

How to get rid of the Modocs—Run a New York railroad through the lava beds. The pickpockets would clean them out in double quick time. Captain George Cumming Strahan, Acting Governor of Nassau, arrived here yesterday per steamer Leo. He is staying at the Clarendon Hotel.

A woman received sixty lashes in Newcastle, Del., for child murder. In New York the punishment for murder is lately accomplished with a single rope's end. Bushyhead is the name of one of the editors of a California paper. Fancy the feelings with which Captain Jack would toy with his scalping knife if Bushyhead went to interview him. It is regarded as rather a singular event in our political history that Henry A. Wise should be running as a candidate for Governor of Virginia, supported by a republican administration.

Captain J. V. Meigs, of Lowell, Mass., United States Artisan Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, sailed for Europe on Saturday, on board the City of Brooklyn, en route to his post at the great fair.

A down East paper states that Elder Knapp, the revivalist, declined to go to his mother's ailing bedside recently, for the reason that she was sure of heaven, and the audience he was exhorting was in danger of damnation. The Albany Journal is of opinion that General Van Buren's reply to the charges made against him as Chief Commissioner to Vienna would carry more weight if it showed less temper. The blood of the Van Burens does not often boil, but when it does look out for a scolding.

A few days ago Miss Ruth Waterlow, the eldest daughter of Sir Sidney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, took the principal part in a splendid matrimonial entertainment, the first which has graced the Mansion House for sixteen years, since the majority of Sir Robert Carden, whose daughter was the bride on a similar occasion.

The Boston Traveller (anti-democratic) says Governor Ingersoll, the new democratic chief magistrate of Connecticut, is much praised for his dignified action and moderate language; and Mr. Speaker Eaton, of the House of Representatives, is not less favorably spoken of by his political opponents. There are, it seems, some good democrats left, after all.

Don Comolli, Vicar of the Catholic Mission to Soudan, arrived at Khartoum on the 4th of May, and was very warmly received by the European community. He is accompanied by monks and nuns, and the object they have in view is the establishment of schools for boys and girls and the propagation of the faith throughout the territory between that place and Gondokoro.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 19—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has fallen, with northerly winds, threatening weather and occasional rain in the Northwest and upper lake region and northward to the Ohio and Missouri Valleys; southeasterly and southerly winds, with partially cloudy and threatening weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee; northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cool, partly cloudy weather over the lower lakes and Middle States; northwesterly winds, clear and cool weather in Canada and New England.

Probabilities. For the Middle States and the lower lake region falling barometer, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, warmer and increasing cloudy weather, with occasional rain; for Canada and New England cool, clear weather and northerly winds; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and occasional rain; for the Northwest and upper lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky northeasterly and northerly winds, low barometer, cloudy weather and rain.

Reports are missing from the Southwest, Northwest and upper lakes.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Table with 2 columns: 1872 and 1873. Rows include 3 A.M., 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, and Average temperature for corresponding day of last year.

THE WARREN TRAGEDY.

Dr. Baker Brutally Murdered, It Is Alleged by a Cast-Off Housekeeper. WALDBORO, Me., May 18, 1873.

The following are the particulars of the tragedy in Warren, on the road leading from Warren to Thomaston, at the house of Warren Mink. Friday night last, about ten o'clock (instead of two o'clock, as previously telegraphed), Dr. P. R. Baker, a physician in good practice in Warren, went to the house of Mink, whose sister formerly acted in the capacity of housekeeper for Dr. Baker while he was practicing in Thomaston. It is supposed that a criminal intimacy existed between them at that time. When Dr. Baker visited Mink, he was some time afterwards, she followed him, and made threats to different parties that if he ever had a different housekeeper she would be the death of him. He came to Warren about six months ago, and she returned soon after. He has been boarding at the hotel till this Spring, when he purchased a house and commenced housekeeping, having Mrs. Kirk for his housekeeper. Since this time he has received several letters from Mink, threatening to burn his house and kill him if he did not discharge Mrs. Kirk and employ her. He has paid no attention to these letters, and she has been waiting for an opportunity to carry out her threats, and, as the sad end shows, placed no confidence in them.

Dr. Baker was called to see a sick child, about nine o'clock on Friday evening, in the vicinity of the house of the Minks. Miss Mink testified that Dr. Baker came to their house between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, and on reaching the door, hearing a knock at the door, she got up and let him in and he undressed and retired with her. About ten o'clock she came to the house of Mr. Spear, in her night clothes, crying out, "I am shot, I am shot." Dr. Baker shot me." Upon examination it was found that it was not so. She appeared to be in a state of frenzy and great excitement all through the night.

In the morning the neighbors found Dr. Baker's girl in Mink's yard and his horse in the barn. The door of the house was open, and the door was open and proceeding into the house, they found the unfortunate man lying dead on the chamber floor, with a bullet wound in the forehead. The latter with the wrong side out and one stocking partially on. It is supposed that after receiving his fatal wound he made an attempt to dress himself, and in doing so fell backward in the position in which he was found. The ball passed through his breast into his lung. The wound was of such a nature that the hemorrhage was all internal. The woman has been arrested. A post-mortem examination has been made of the body, which is now in charge of the Coroner. An inquest was held at noon yesterday, but was not finished. Important evidence has been telegraphed for, and the inquest will be resumed on Monday.

It is conjectured and believed that a third party is implicated in the tragedy.

A MURDER IN NASHUA, N. H.

NASHUA, N. H., May 18, 1873. Jesse Diehl, who says he is from York, Penn., shot and mortally wounded Robert E. Blair, a painter, of this city, at Whittemore's stables, this afternoon. Diehl claims as his birthplace Franklin county, Penn., and says he was in the Eighth, seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the war. It is supposed rum was the cause of the shooting. Diehl has been arrested.

MURDER AT READING.

A Shooting Riot at Reading, Pa.—Death of One of the Participants. READING, Pa., May 18, 1873. This evening, in a riot at the White House, a Summer resort a short distance below this city, a young man named James Hahn was shot dead, David Walter was shot in the neck and William Briner was shot in the right cheek. The two latter are not dangerously hurt. The shooting was done at close quarters, and the rioters charged on each other on the Berks County Railroad named John Peoples. Shortly after the occurrence Chief of Police Cullen arrested the murderer, Frederick Peoples, who had committed the deed in self-defense. The revolver found on the prisoner was found to be loaded with different cartridges.

CRIME IN THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18, 1873. To-day James Sheehan was found at Second street and Columbia avenue severely stabbed. John Hanthey was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. This evening Albert Bery and Sylvester Bobb engaged in a fight at West Sixth and Hamilton streets, in the course of which Bery was stabbed in the shoulder and severely injured. Bobb has not yet been arrested.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 18, 1873. Hayden M. Eggleston, a yardmaster of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, was run over by an engine on the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad on Saturday at the depot in this city, and died in a few hours.

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS.

A Mulatto Appointed by a White Congressman. FORTRESS MONROE, May 18, 1873. Representative J. H. Platt, Jr., of this district, has appointed John W. Williams, cadet to West Point Academy. Williams is a mulatto boy, born a slave and is seventeen years of age.

Colored Congressmen Appoint White Youths.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 18, 1873. Messrs. Cain and Ransier, two of the colored Congressmen from this State, have nominated white youths who excelled in competitive examination to West Point cadetships. Mr. Cain has also nominated a colored youth who stood a similar test to a naval cadetship.

FIRE IN ALLEGANY CITY, PA.

PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1873. A fire occurred in Allegany City last evening, destroying the steam tannery of Keefer & Co., and the slaughter house of W. A. & P. Zoeller and J. Bourbach. The total loss is \$60,000, partially insured.

OBITUARY.

George T. C. Spiller. Lieutenant General George Thomas Conolly Napier, S. B. Colonel of the Twenty-second regiment of foot, of the British Army, has just died, aged fifty-seven years. The gallant officer, who was recently Major General on the staff in Canada, obtained his first commission in 1824. He commanded the Cape mounted rifle corps at the battle of Gwanah, in Antioquia, during the war of 1846-47, for which services he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He also commanded the regiment throughout the Kamir war of 1850-52 (medal), and commanded the cavalry brigade at the action of the Ihera, for which he was nominated Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1852. For several years he was an aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria.