

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE OPERA, Broadway, between Houston and Broadway streets.—HARRY BURDET. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—THE AMERICAN COMEDY. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—THE ROYAL. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 78 and 79 Broadway.—MADRID HOUSE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BARBOOZING—THE BOY. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 34 Broadway.—THE TWO BROTHERS—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, &c. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street and Eighth Avenue.—THE OPERA. WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—CAPTAIN JACK. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway between Prince and Houston streets.—ARRAS, OR, THE MARRIAGE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—WAGGON & HEAT. ATHENEUM, 66 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—SWISS NIGHTS' CONCERT. TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 8th st. between Lexington and 3d avs.—OFFERTY AND LIGHT COMEDY. TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 8th av.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 26, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"FRANCE! AN ALARMING CRISIS SAFELY PASSED! AN ENCOURAGING EXAMPLE OF LAW AND ORDER! PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S ADDRESSES! SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY!"—TITLE OF THE LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

MACMAHON INSTALLED! A WILD TUMULT IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY, BUT NO BLOODSHED! THE HEROIC MARSHAL'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST! THIERS, GAMBITTA AND OTHER LEADING ORATORS ON THE SITUATION! THE NEW CABINET—THIRD PAGE.

SPANISH DREAD OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS! NARROW ESCAPE OF A HERALD "SPECIAL" IN SPAIN! HIS LIFE INTERFERED FOR BY THE BRITISH MINISTER! A MISSING HERALD REPRESENTATIVE PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT IN CATALONIA!—SEVENTH PAGE.

THE NORTHERN GIANT STRIVING INTO CENTRAL ASIA! STEADY ADVANCE OF GENERAL KAUFMANN'S FORCES AGAINST KHIVA! THE KHANATE RIFE-FOR MUSCOVITE RULE! THE PERILS AND TRIUMPH OF THE HERALD'S COMMISSIONER!—SEVENTH PAGE.

A COLLOSSAL RAILWAY UNDERTAKING! M. DE LESSEPS' GRAND TRUNK LINE FROM LONDON TO CALCUTTA! THE RUSSIAN MINISTER FAVORABLE TO THE PROJECT, WHICH WILL BE IMMEDIATELY UNDERTAKEN!—SEVENTH PAGE.

SAVAGES OF THE IOWA TORNAO! NATURE'S BISHOP OF DESTRUCTION SWEEPING AWAY THE EFFORTS OF MAN!—RECENT BOOK ISSUES!—SEVENTH PAGE.

DMINOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIANS! OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE WHITE TROOPS! SETTLERS WARNED AND ALARMED!—SEVENTH PAGE.

YELLOW FEVER DEVASTATING MONTEVIDEO! THE PEOPLE IN FLIGHT AND BUSINESS SUSPENDED—CABLE AND GENERAL TELEGRAMS!—SEVENTH PAGE.

ROMAN AND REFORMED CHRISTIANITY! AN EPITOME OF YESTERDAY'S SERMONS! FROTHINGHAM ON THE DECORATION OF THE HEROES' GRAVES! BEECHER AND THE BIBLE! LOCAL LIQUOR OPTION! BISHOP FOSTER'S LEAVE-TAKING!—FOURTH PAGE.

AN EMINENT IRISHMAN'S VIEWS UPON AFRICAN AND IRISH QUESTIONS! THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE LUCAYOS INTERVIEWED! THE LIVINGSTONE AID EXPEDITIONS SENT FROM ENGLAND! GLADSTONE'S FAILURE! HOME RULE!—FIFTH PAGE.

POLICE COMMISSIONER GARDNER ON THE STATUS OF THE FORCE—SUNDAY ENJOYMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS AND BROMLYN—COMING THEATRICAL AND DRAMATIC EVENTS!—FIFTH PAGE.

THE PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE! GENERAL APPROVAL OF HIS COURSE! PUBLIC EDUCATION—THE FRIENDS' CONFERENCE!—FIFTH PAGE.

A BLANCE OVER THE FINANCIAL FIELD! THE TROUBLED STATE OF FRANCE AND THE MONETARY PROSPECTS—PRONOUNCED REALTY TRANSFERS—JERSEY EPISCOPALIANS!—EIGHTH PAGE.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION FROM EUROPE TO ASIA.—The correspondence which has just passed between M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and General Ignatieff, Russian Minister in Constantinople, which is reported specially in the Herald by cable, affords hope that the grand undertaking to connect Europe and Asia by rail, and thus bring Calais and Calcutta, with the exception of a small gap, within a seven days' journey, may be commenced at an early day. M. de Lesseps points out, in brief and terse language, the civilizing consequences which would result from the accomplishment of the work—the termination of Central Asian enmities and the ratification of a solid, material entente between the Muscovite and the Briton. General Ignatieff has communicated M. de Lesseps' letter to the Russian Ministry, so that the latter assumes an imperial assent to his proposition and is about to launch the project before the capitalists.

A VERY GOOD IDEA.—The police have issued a card requesting all citizens leaving their city homes for a Summer sojourn out of town to give their names and the number of their city residences respectively to the Central Office, or some police station, so that a watch may be kept over their household goods against burglars.

THE LATEST GRAND IDEA AT ALBANY.—The bill introduced into the Assembly for a railroad tunnel under the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City. Why not? The work could probably be done for a hundred millions, allowing a margin of fifty millions for leakage and perquisites.

France!—An Alarming Crisis Safely Passed—An Encouraging Example of Law and Order—President MacMahon's Addresses—Scenes in the Assembly.

The government of France, since Saturday morning last, has passed through a crisis which, on its near approach, filled the world with apprehensions of another revolutionary convulsion. On Saturday afternoon last, after an exciting debate, the interpellation, or rather interposed proposition, of President Thiers for "a definitive establishment of the Republic," was rejected—362 against 348—in the National Assembly, and an order of the day from the Right was carried—360 against 344—regretting that the reconstruction of the Ministry by President Thiers did not afford conservative guarantees. These decisive expressions of the Assembly were followed in the evening, first, by the resignation of the Ministry and of President Thiers, and next by the election of Marshal MacMahon as the Executive head of the State. The Assembly remains, the provisional government remains, the Republic survives, and in the change from President Thiers to President MacMahon the definitive proclamation of the Republic is only deferred.

That the Republic will be maintained we have the most encouraging assurances in the remarkable manifestations of law and order, peace, harmony and public confidence which have prevailed in Versailles and Paris and throughout France since the momentous proceedings of Saturday in the Assembly. During all the evening of that henceforth memorable day the streets of Paris were crowded with people discussing the day's important events; "but no disturbance is reported." There were no attempts at disorder at Versailles, and, after fully informing themselves of the situation, the people there quietly dispersed. Yesterday, at Chantilly, the races (for horse racing is among the Sunday recreations of France) came off as if nothing out of the ordinary course of events had occurred. The weather was beautiful, the boulevards were thronged with gayly attired pleasure seekers, in whose conversations political affairs appeared to hold only a secondary position, while the most radical of the republican journals counselled "order, concord, vigilance and moderation."

These manifestations from the people of Paris of decorum and universal submission to a change in their Executive government—which it was feared, in anticipation of the event, might precipitate another Reign of Terror—we accept as encouraging assurances that the French people, in passing through the heavy trials and humiliations of the German invasion and armed occupation of their country and their capital, and through the fiery ordeal of the terrible Commune, have risen to the full measure of their duties as a free people. They have certainly vindicated, since Saturday last, their claims and capabilities for self-government in a manner which will greatly strengthen the faith of republicans throughout the world in the maintenance of the Republic in France. This quiet transition in Paris from Thiers to MacMahon—from an old Orleansist to an old Bonapartist—may be incomprehensible even to Gortschakoff, Bismarck and Gladstone in the name of the Republic; but to the believer in French progress, in the substantial principles of popular sovereignty, there is no mystery in this peaceable election of a new President for France. Unquestionably the people of the United States will be apt to regard the universal submission to the law which has marked this orderly Presidential election in France as guaranteeing the permanent establishment of the Republic.

In President MacMahon's brief but spirited and comprehensive inaugural to the French people it will be seen that he fully appreciates the duties and necessities of the situation. He recognizes the weight of his responsibilities; but, with God's help and the devotion of the army, which is the army of law, "and with the support of all honest men," he says, "we shall continue together the work of the liberation of the territory, and in the re-establishment of moral order in our country we shall maintain internal peace and the principles upon which society can repose." His address to the prefects of the Seine breathes the same lofty spirit of patriotism; and that he is wholly dissociated from any factious affiliations or reactionary designs is evidently the general conviction among the French people. In this connection we publish a translation of the views of our intelligent French contemporary of this city, the *Courier des Etats-Unis*, from which it appears that this "white revolution," though a step in the direction of the monarchy, is still far from the consummation desired by the monarchists. We may advance the same opinion in regard to the Empire. MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie are numbered among its souvenirs; but the record of MacMahon since Sedan established for him a higher claim to the confidence of France than his relations of the past with the Bonapartes.

In the special Herald cable reports, which we publish this morning of the spirited debate and exciting scenes of Saturday in the French Assembly, our readers will have a graphic picture of the keenly contested and decisive struggle between the Right and the Left. These sketches recall the stormy scenes, the pungent hits, daring accusations and brilliant defenses which marked the fiery partisan discussions of the first French revolution. But in this later and brighter revolutionary epoch the law has taken the place of violence in Paris, and an event which in times gone by would have been a signal for barricades and bloodshed now makes no perceptible impression upon the Sunday pastimes of the people. It has been said that "there are no Sabbaths in revolutionary times," which is true; but the converse of this proposition is equally true, that "there are no revolutionary times where the Sabbath continues to hold its accustomed reign."

There is no revolution in France in the change from Thiers to MacMahon as President. Thiers was simply mistaken in his opinion that the time had come when he could carry the Assembly in one bold step to "the definitive establishment of the Republic." Failing in the test, he has retired, and MacMahon is chosen his successor. The provisional government of France is thus maintained without a gap or opening for a revolt or a coup d'Etat. MacMahon is pledged to law and order; law and order will be maintained. The active party of the Republic in the Assembly meantime will continue to grow

stronger as it has been growing, from the pressure of the enlarged and still widening republican sentiment among the French people. Thus, from the existing Assembly, and in an "interpellation" from President MacMahon, we may still have, and before the expiration of the year "a definitive establishment of the Republic." President Thiers, in bridging over the chasm, in conducting France through the difficult transitions from the initial treaty of peace with Germany to the Commune, and from the Commune to his forced retirement, has rendered services of inestimable value to France and to mankind. But his retirement now excites no apprehensions of danger, the crisis being so safely past in which the elements of danger existed. The election of MacMahon, we believe, is not a step gained by the monarchy or the Empire, but a point secured, under a continued reign of law, order and public security, for the definitive proclamation and establishment of the Republic. President Thiers, having fulfilled his mission, has retired. President MacMahon, in taking his place, in our judgment, will be true to his pledges and to the French people in adhering to the Republic.

What Should Be Done with the Surrendered Modocs.

When the news of the surrender of some thirteen Modocs reached us we descanted freely upon the fate which justice should have in store for them. That fate is the gallows. They have all been concerned in the murders and killings perpetrated by and in the name of their tribe. That they have surrendered is, doubtless, owing to the fact that they could not fight any more and does not make them any less murderers than theretofore. We are aware that the custom has been to let Indians who have proved themselves especially murderous; but, in the name of the foully murdered Canby, we demand that every Modoc captured "kick heels with his throat in a rope." There should, moreover, be no delay about the matter. To feed and fledge the murderers of our troops is to hold out a premium for the unruly savages all over the West, who grow rusty for a fight every time the grass is up. The fact that they have fought the troops should, however, weigh less than the fact that, in a peace conference, they assassinated an illustrious soldier and a philanthropic divine, whose efforts were being directed, at the moment of receiving their death wounds, towards the good of their murderers. The crime cried aloud for vengeance, and now is the moment when thirteen of the band can be made to atone. It will be no vicarious sacrifice in their cases. The attack or feint made in another part of the lava beds at the time of the murder of General Canby shows that the entire gang were accessories before the fact. Hawker Jim, one of the interesting captives, is the murderer of the settlers on Lost River. Let them all hang. Feeding them and pampering them will not bring in Captain Jack.

The Annual Quaker Conference.

Our citizens are apt to remember the one week of the year which is dedicated by superstition, tradition and custom to the Quakers and to him of mythological fame who is supposed always to attend them—Jupiter Pluvius. The incongruity of this association has never seemed to strike the public mind, and might, besides, be met by arguments, drawn from both science and experience, which would prove the conclusion formed upon it to be a singular fallacy. But no one really believes that, upon the gathering of the gentle followers of George Fox, any evil necromancy, unconscious or otherwise, influences the behavior of the elements. If the elements are naughty it is because it is the season when Spring verges upon Summer and nature kindly gives vegetation to drink of the cooling floods of heaven. The simple-minded Friends are not to blame for the impression which they create, so easily explained by the fact that they are true to their proverbially prudential habits and never go abroad unless armed with the inevitable large-sized and hospitable umbrella, the like of which was touchingly lamented by dear Mrs. Caudle.

The annual gatherings of the Quakers in New York and Philadelphia have been noted for the earnestness with which they go about attacking whatever exists in the world that they esteem as wrong. Peculiar in their faith and almost isolated in their practice, they yet possess a quiet dignity that never has failed to impress itself somewhat upon the consciousness of the less austere and more sceptical portion of mankind. Their advocacy of public reforms, as recorded in the history of political society, has often resulted in the success of the noble Christian humanity by which it was prompted. Such accomplishment is an unanswerable eulogium, more eloquent than words, upon the beauty of their character and the truth of their professions. The opening services yesterday of the great annual Conference for the State of New York and portions of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey took place in the Stayestant Park Meeting House, and the report of them in another column will be found worth perusal. Many of the men and women who sit in its deliberations are known by the statesmen and executive officers of the nation, with whom they have come in contact, as possessing great intellectual force and acute and liberal judgments. The quiet simplicity which the humility of their faith throws around them may be a bar to the brilliancy of reputation which attends the leading spirits of other churches, but their influence is not less strong, and perhaps is more concentrated in its effect, upon society and government. During this week it may be anticipated that they will dwell somewhat upon the Indian question and other public matters, and their recommendations in this regard—in view of recent events—will certainly be looked upon with some interest by the public.

Decoration Day.

The 30th of May, known as Decoration Day, when, in remembrance of our soldiers who died for the Union, flowers are strewn upon their graves, having been declared a legal holiday by the Legislature, Governor Dix has issued a proclamation respectfully recommending that it be solemnized with fitting observance by the people of the State. Believing that this recommendation will be cordially followed, we have only to hope that soft winds and sunny skies will prevail throughout the day and throughout the country.

Spain at War with the Herald—The Adventures and Dangers of Our Correspondents.

While two of the correspondents of the Herald in Cuba are held as prisoners by the Spanish authorities in that island we hear by special cable telegram of two more of the representatives of this journal having been arrested in Spain. One of these was released through the exertions of Mr. Layard, the British Minister, and another is reported shot by the Spanish soldiery. We hope the doubts about the identity of the murdered man may prove well founded, for we should be sorry to find the Spanish Republic carrying on relentless war against the Herald. Yet the evidence seems to point conclusively to the Herald correspondent in Catalonia as the person who met his death at the hands of the Spaniards. A spectacle like this was never witnessed before in the history of the world. During the Franco-German war newspaper correspondents were well treated by both sides—so well, in fact, that the influence of a member of the press with the German officers was made by Willie Collins the turning point of his latest novel. The same thing was the case throughout our own war. Spain is the only country in the world which persists in making war upon the newspapers, and the chiefs of the new Republic seem to have chosen the Herald and its representatives as the special objects of their wrath. It would be pitiable indeed if a too kind description of Don Carlos—that is, too kind for Spanish ears—should be made the occasion of such unwise and rigorous measures. But it appears unmistakable that any petty occasion is seized upon to harass and distress the commissioners of this journal. The case of Mr. O'Kelly has long been a standing rebuke to Spain. The arrest of Mr. Price, without cause and without explanation, is even a more flagrant exercise of arbitrary power. The news received this morning from our special correspondents adds to the unworthy actions of the Spanish Republic, and presents the singular spectacle of a nation at war with a newspaper.

The Adventures of Herald Correspondents.

During the last two or three years we are as marvellous as anything in the annals of travel. The successful search after Dr. Livingstone was an achievement which the whole civilized world has recognized. It had its perils as well as its triumphs. The adventures of Mr. O'Kelly in Cuba will be long remembered on account of the daring and courage of our correspondent. The Herald representative with the United States forces in the lava beds has not found them beds of roses. Spain, as well as Africa and Cuba and the lava beds, seems to be a land of extreme peril for the men who represent this journal in that unhappy country. And now Asia is added to the other three quarters of the globe in which Herald correspondents have been or are now undergoing perils in the fulfilment of the duties of their profession. The special despatches to the Herald from Khiva received this morning by way of London show that our correspondent in the Khanate had to undergo great dangers in gathering intelligence for the readers of this newspaper regarding the Russian war. It is only natural when great Powers go to war with great newspapers that the perils of journalism should be increased, and the journalists become the knights errand of modern civilization, as has our press Bayard, as he is termed, in Central Asia.

But we hope the Spanish Ministry will learn that even countries more powerful than Spain cannot carry on successful wars against great journals. The tyranny manifested by that country over four of the representatives of the Herald has already done more injury to the Republic than the victories of Don Carlos. In the war with the Bourbon Prince the Spaniards fight only a few men. In a war against the Herald the sentiment of all free people will be aroused against the republican leaders. Complications with countries with which Spain is now at peace cannot fail to follow from the unwise policy Spain has adopted, and unless our correspondents are justly treated both the United States and Great Britain must espouse our cause with armed force.

The Pastors' Ascension Discourses.

Last week the Christian Church commemorated the coming event in the salvation scheme of the Lord Jesus Christ—namely, His ascension into heaven. Yesterday some of the pastors recalled their people's attention to this event, and its great significance in the chain of evidences that bind us to the cross and draw us toward the skies. In the Cathedral Father McNamee reminded his congregation that Christ spent forty days on earth strengthening the faith and the foundations of His Church and giving them ample time and opportunity to convince themselves of His individuality and the verity of His promises. Then, after assuring His disciples that it was "expedient for them that He should go away," He left them with the promise that the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, should come to them. But, according to the reverend Father, Christ has also left another real representation of Himself to men in the sacrifice of the mass, in which it is believed by many that His real presence, His body and blood, resides.

Dr. McGlynn made an appeal in behalf of the orphans of his parish, and also in behalf of the annual collection for the Pope. He explained that the introduction of congregational singing into his church is not an innovation, as some suppose, but is a return to the practice of the primitive Church. It would be well if we got nearer to the primitive Church in other particulars as well as in our singing. A correspondent of the *Liberal Christian* of a late date declares that he heard as excellent congregational singing in Catholic churches in Rome as he had ever heard in Protestant churches in New York or elsewhere.

The close of the "mission" of the Jesuit Fathers in St. Francis Xavier's church yesterday was made notable by three immense congregations, aggregating, it is believed, over ten thousand persons, who gathered morning, afternoon and evening, and to whom Father Glackmeyer preached with his usual earnestness and eloquence.

Father Romay made an appeal in St. Vincent de Paul's church for the Little Sisters of the Poor, an organization about thirty years old, which relieves innumerable necessities of the poor at the sacrifice of their own ease.

Father Flattery opened his new mission enterprise in 105th street and Second avenue, under very favorable auspices, yesterday. Drs. Chapin and Bellows were absent from their pulpits yesterday—the former having

gone to Europe and the latter somewhere else. Mr. Fullman preached in the Church of the Divine Paternity on God as a consuming fire, in explanation of which he intimated the existence of purgatorial fires or "the fire that burned us clean." But such fires must be red-hot or burn a long time to clean and purify some men's souls. How much easier it is to submit to the cleansing efficacy of the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, which the Scriptures assure us "cleanseth from all sin!" Mr. Clute, of Newark, occupied Dr. Bellows' place, and for the breadth of life gave the congregation a stone, and then triumphantly asked, "How shall the everlasting Gospel be taught in forms that are suited to the ever-changing times?" Any one who has read the sermon sketches which we have printed for months past, with some honorable exceptions, must be satisfied that the "ever-changing times" are abundantly supplied with ever-changing forms of the Gospel. The sins at which the Gospel strikes are never-changing. They are the same in every age and clime, and to combat them an "everlasting" or unchanging Gospel is much more needed in place of the sickly sentimentalities which are too often sent out from the pulpits under the guise of sermons.

Dr. Ormiston was absent from his pulpit also yesterday, and Dr. Vermilyea stood in his place and preached on the inherent truths of the Christian religion, and the evidences on which they rest.

Bishop Foster preached his farewell sermon in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church preparatory to his departure on an episcopal tour to Europe and South America. His theme was "The Paternity of God," and hence the brotherhood of the human and the angelic races. The chilling representations of God, as given from many pulpits, the Bishop deprecated, and showed them to be unscriptural and ungodlike.

Mr. Frothingham encouraged a general observance of Decoration Day and the removal of all distinctions in regard to the sectional habitation of the dead, and in the following sentence hints at something like the new theory of euthanasia by which the helpless and the worthless are to be quietly transferred from this world to another:—"When the human organization becomes unfit for the soul's environment the golden chain should be snapped, the bond broken and the useless frame committed to the dust."

Mr. Beecher undertook the task of improving some of the Saviour's precepts in the Sermon on the Mount. He did it, too, we have no doubt, to the satisfaction of the consciences of many who heard and of many more who shall read his discourse to-day. And, by a similar rule of interpretation, very few precepts of the Gospel could withstand the washing-away. It is merely the difference between the letter and the spirit. The former is belittled by Mr. Beecher that the latter may be exalted. But Mr. Beecher seems to forget that the letter is as necessary as the spirit, and, to many minds, much more so, and, if we adopt his theory, we shall ultimately abolish both the letter and the spirit in our interpretations of the Gospel.

From Kingston, N. Y., we have a sermon by Mr. Vandevere on the spherity of Christianity and the moral foolishness of trying to denounce sin with a handful of proof-texts. Sin is a fact that proves itself, and no complete idea of it can be derived from the statistics of the penitentiary or the confessions of murderers. That is a pernicious and flabby philosophy which denies the existence of what it condemns; and yet that is what, in Mr. Vandevere's opinion, the new philosophy is doing or trying to do. He shows us a better way. We must see men as Christ saw them and feel as He felt toward them, and then the true reformation will set in.

Rev. Mr. Culver, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Governor's veto of the Local Prohibition bill, an overhauling yesterday, and regretted that General Dix should have so summarily and on such frivolous pretexts at once blighted the fondest hopes of temperance men on this question. He classed drunkenness with murder and gambling, and insisted that we had as good a right and need to suppress intemperance as these. The temperance people must have patience. Their turn will come by and by, and then the opponents of this reform must wait.

CHOLERA REPORTS.—As regularly as Summer comes there comes with it startling reports of the approach of Asiatic cholera. These are found, when sifted, either pure fictions or gross exaggeration, like that in reference to the deaths on the steamer John Kilgour during her last trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati. In this case three deaths from other causes were made to represent a frightful development of cholera threatening the whole country. Such sensational stories should not obtain the slightest credence, unless amply vouched for by intelligent doctors. All discreet persons at this season will eat with moderation the ripening fruits and maturing vegetables as they appear, take care that the system be fully nourished, observe regular habits of occupation, rest and recreation; practice strict cleanliness of person, home and surroundings, and be sure to breathe plenty of fresh air. Those who follow these rules will have little use for medicine and no occasion to be alarmed at unauthenticated cholera reports. Why any man should manufacture false statements so likely to produce alarm and induce disease and death is one of the mysteries of depravity.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, is stopping at the New York Hotel. Ex-Governor W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is in town at the Brevoort House. Captain Charles Kennedy, of the steamship Baltic, has once more a berth at the Grand Central Hotel.

George H. Torney, Assistant Surgeon, of the United States Navy, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major G. A. Gilmore, of the United States Engineer corps, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Prince of Montenegro lately visited the Emperor of Russia at Sorrento, Italy, and afterwards went to Rome.

Lieutenant Commander G. G. Campbell, of the British Navy, is among the late arrivals at the Brevoort House.

Minister Washburne's wife has left Paris for Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she will spend the Summer with her family.

An English Member of Parliament who has been

unaccountably missing for some time, is said to be a leader among the Carlites. Emma Brewer, with the usual aliases, was the leader of a band of English pickpockets who have been arrested in Bordeaux, France. Her accomplices are all males.

"Yathek," Beckford's beautiful chateau of Montserrat, near Cintra, Portugal, is now owned by a Londoner named Cook, who has been created a Viscount of Portugal. The arrangements for the Shah of Persia's visit to England are completed. He will be lodged at Buckingham Palace, and will pay two formal visits to the Queen at Windsor Castle—once to lunch and the other to attend a grand review of the troops. The ex-Duke of Modena lately visited the Prince of Wales in Vienna, and a friendly meeting of the representatives of the house of Stuart and Guelph occurred. The ex-Duke is a descendant of Henrietta, the youngest daughter of Charles I., of England, and, therefore, could assert a claim to the British throne.

M. Colbert, the French Minister of Commerce, having convened a number of Parisian traders, invited them to give their opinions on his policy and the need for reforms. One of them immediately said:—"Monsieur, I tell you frankly that when you entered the Ministry you found the cart upset on one side, and only set it right again to turn it over on the other."

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 25—A. M. Probabilities.

For the Middle States southeasterly and northeasterly winds, cooler, clear and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain the southwest portion; for the lakes and northwest and thence to Missouri and Kentucky partly and unceasingly cloudy, warm water and occasional rain, with falling temperature, in the evening, west of the Mississippi Valley; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee southerly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

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: Year and Temperature. 1872: 3 A.M. 65, 6 P.M. 72, 9 P.M. 78. 1873: 3 A.M. 63, 6 P.M. 72, 9 P.M. 74.

Average temperature yesterday 73 1/2. Average temperature for corresponding day of last year 67 1/2.

PRISONERS BREAK THE BERGEN JAIL.

Jersey Justice Again Feels—How Convicts May Coolly Leave Their Cells Behind Whenever They Please.

Early yesterday morning three prisoners, named William H. Nunn, John Smullen and Jacob Perry, the former an Englishman and the two latter Americans, escaped from the Bergen County Jail, at Hackensack, by means of breaking a window in the southerly corner of the building. It seems that the Sheriff, David A. Pell, had not locked them in their cells on Saturday evening, as he had been in the habit of doing, but they were permitted to have access to the hallway or corridor, and by this means they had but little trouble to escape.

The window through which they gained open air is on the second floor, about ten feet high, and securely fastened, as one would suppose, by iron bars, one and one-half inches in thickness, and the top and bottom of these are fastened about six inches into a solid masonry wall, and a window sill, two bars also run crosswise of the others, and are secured in a like manner. By removing one of these bars the convicts were enabled to reach the outer window sash, and the aperture thus made was but 18x22 inches. From the window to the ground is fifteen feet, and the wall was about twenty feet high. The second story, as the third man, Smullen, was getting out through this hole the Sheriff was in the act of breaking his way in, but he was repulsed from the floor he was unable to capture him. They were arrested on a charge of larceny, and were awaiting the action of the Grand Jury at the August Term of the Circuit and Term Court. Officers, consisting of Sheriff Pell, the Keeper of the Prison, ex-Sheriff Van Alstom, Mr. Pell's predecessor, and also Peter Van Ripper, proprietor of the Hackensack House, started in pursuit of them yesterday morning, and it is probable they will succeed in returning them again to their cells. The Sheriff, at one time, was offered immediately after their "departure," and should these gentlemen be so fortunate as to bring them in during the present term, they would receive a season at Saratoga, or inhale the odoriferous breezes of the Jersey shores at Long Branch. The jail, which is of brick, is three stories high—very strong, and has both inside and outside cells. The cells are eight feet long and six wide, and a large pavement stone, five inches in thickness, answers for a door, and the prisoners are incarcerated in their cells it would have been impossible for them to escape, as the doors are of iron and are fastened by a heavy lock and an iron cable. The building is situated on the corner of the street, and John W. Avery, the murderer of Jacob Erbe, of Creekkill, forfeited his life on the gallows on the 24th of June, 1872, and at which time an account of it was published in the Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Heavy Arrival of Celestials in California.

The British steamer "Lord of the Isles, from Hong Kong, arrived this morning. She brought about nine hundred Chinese passengers, including the crew of a wrecked junk found in the China Sea, numbering nineteen. On May 15 she broke her crank shaft and lay to for forty days, and the crew came to this port seeking refuge. The steamer brought no China papers. The report of the death of Henry Baker was premature. He was rallied, but there is little hope of his recovery. Eight hundred Chinese arrived, in all, during this week.

UNDER THE WHEEL.

A Car Driver Who Should Be Looked After. The police of the Second precinct reported to the Central Office, last evening, that William Price, a child six years of age, was pushed off the front platform of a car of the Belt line by the driver, and the wheels passing over one of his feet mutilated it in a most shocking manner. The child's story is to the effect that he was returning to his home, 303 West street, from the school street, and when the car reached Peck slip he asked the driver to stop the car and let him off, and that the driver, so far from complying with his request, but rather the reverse, pushed him off the car, and the wheels of the car passed over his foot, and with the painful result as above stated. The little sufferer was removed to Park Hospital, but the police failed to report as to whether or not the driver was arrested. In all probability, however, he was not.

RAILROAD COMPANIES' RESPONSIBILITIES.

Important Suit Against the Pennsylvania Central.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 25, 1873. A case of great importance, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are defendants, was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The question involved is the right of the plaintiff to recover damages for the killing of a man on a crossing on the public highway when the defendant proved affirmatively that the person killed did not stop, look or listen before crossing. The case is of great importance, as it involves the safety of passengers and travelers, and also as it presents an entirely new point. The case is of great importance to the railroad company, as it would hold them responsible in every case of injury to a public crossing if decided against them. The decision has not yet been given.

A NEW YORK PRINTER UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

In an interview with a reporter of the San Francisco Call, Charles Russell, the condemned murderer of James Crotty, makes the following statement:—"My brother and I were printers at Holman & Gray's, in New York, working at the case; my brother was afterwards a newspaper reporter. At length I had a peculiar feeling of drowsiness and nausea used to come over me. I was advised by a doctor to give up printing, and I did so. My brother was here in San Francisco but at the time I came here, I found he had left. His name is Phil. Russell, and he is now in the State Penitentiary Union, but I could get no tidings of him. My relatives are living in New York, but I have received no information from them. If they have anything about me they would be best to write to me there also. They are both very aged, and I don't wish them to know anything about it."