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- AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. ... NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st. ...

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 17, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- \*CESPEDES AND THE HERALD'S ENTERPRISE! THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES!—LEADING EDITORIAL SUBJECT—SIXTH PAGE. LETTER FROM THE CUBAN PRESIDENT TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD! OTHER DOCUMENTS FROM PATRIOT HEADQUARTERS! ELOQUENT TESTIMONY TO THE ENTERPRISE OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS AND THE INTREPID COURAGE OF ITS SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS! AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN UNION—THIRD PAGE.

Cespedes and the Herald's Enterprise.—The Attitude of the United States. Among the documents which Mr. Miller, our secret commissioner to Cuba, succeeded in bringing through the Spanish lines is one in the handwriting and bearing the signature of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic. It is the patriot President's testimonial to the enterprise of the HERALD, as he in his forest fastness has experienced it. A similar document is one of the points most paraded by the Spanish authorities in the case against Mr. O'Kelly. Valueless as it would be in establishing even the semblance of criminality where none existed, it is most valuable as proving beyond a doubt the triumph of the brave men who, in the name of the HERALD, carried the spirit of the nineteenth century into a territory around which a strong government had vainly attempted to draw a chain of silence. The President compliments the HERALD and thanks it for the interest it has exhibited in the affairs of Cuba. He does not forget to note that it was a HERALD commissioner who penetrated another terra incognita to find a great traveller, whom one of the strongest governments in the world had left to his fate. Doubtless the hope was in the mind of Cespedes that the success of the HERALD commissioners in Cuba would be as good an omen to the cause he served as the triumph of Mr. Stanley in Africa had been to Dr. Livingstone and the cause he wished to advance—the abolition of slavery as well as the discovery of the headwaters of the Nile. Cespedes receives the HERALD regularly, and, therefore, he has seen the English government move for shame's sake to put down the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. The hope, indeed, whether founded on the good omen of the HERALD Livingston expedition or not, finds pointed but brief expression in the letter. He bears testimony to the light being shed upon the long-obscurd subject dearest to his own and his fellow patriots' hearts, and then proceeds to ask whether the government of the United States will take action on the information gained. It is a question which he has every right to put, and to which we hope some answer will be returned. The chief of a people who, in the cause of independence, equality and republicanism have fought a fierce fight during nearly five years with their oppressive rulers deserve some recognition from humanity besides an interest in the moving details of the bloody warfare waged by them. There is, to be sure, a republic of some kind in Spain; but the indignant remonstrance addressed by the Cuban leaders in arms to the Spanish republicans shows conclusively that the fighting Cubans expect as little quarter or alleviation from the latest form of government in the Peninsula as from any that preceded it. The latter manifesto is exceedingly bitter in tone; but it will, we fear, be very difficult to gain anything contained therein regarding Spain's haughty, high-banded and oppressive treatment of the Cubans. President Grant is himself responsible for the statement that the American nation has a deep interest in the "struggle at our doors," and, much as Madrid thought fit to be angered at the President's allusion to Cuba in his Message, there is apparently nothing for Spain to apprehend from our government in the matter as our foreign affairs are at present conducted. But is this just, not to say manly, on the part of our government? Have we no nobler part to take in this struggle to the death than as spectators, to look on and see men battle like wild animals? In the Cuban question the aspect which should first attract attention is that the war in Cuba is that of a people who demand self-government as the sine qua non of terminating the contest. The causes for this demand are notorious. They are primarily material and secondly sentimental. The material causes were contained in the fact that Cuba was but a stock farm from which Spain, half or wholly bankrupt herself, drew an immense revenue for which Cuba never received the slightest benefit. Instead, the islanders were given Spaniards for governors whose principal business was to retrieve ruined fortunes by squeezing more money from the Cubans, while treating Cuba as a conquered province instead of as a colony whose kindness and good will they should foster. Cuba, in fact, found herself ruled by an insatiable Power, whose whole object was to wring as much gold from the "Ever Faithful Isle" as possible. The denial of political power to the native Cubans was another material loss, aggravated by proximity to the United States, where, under free institutions, the most progressive spirits were enabled to apply all the inventions of science to the development of the country and its resources. Neither the Spanish nation nor its Spanish representatives in Cuba cared to expend money in improvements which would benefit the islanders. To build an aqueduct would be, as it were, to deflect money from official pockets or from the bottomless Spanish treasury. Cuba suffered perpetual pillage and could not accustom herself to the process. Sentiment in this practical age has few claims that diplomatists respect. The "war for ideas," as Napoleon III., with his theatrical cunning, named the wars undertaken to turn Frenchmen's eyes from France and to acquire territory for the Empire, had material bases whose very grossness, when unmasked, has made the phrase a byword. But there are nevertheless ideas which, when brought out to facts, command the admiration of civilization. Such was the anti-slavery movement here which triumphed through the war of the rebellion. To this very sentiment the Cuban leaders who took up their country's cause appealed, and marked their devotion by manumitting the slaves owned by themselves while declaring universal freedom to all. This and the natural revolt of feeling against sordid oppression were the first sentiments that led to the Cubans seeking to be masters of their destinies. As the years of the contest have rolled on other and fiercer sentiments have been forced into the war. Cruelty and inhumanity have done their fell work of setting passions in a blaze, and the war for independence has taken extermination as its alternative. Between the contending forces the American people were not long in choosing those fighting for freedom as worthy of their sympathy. Until the HERALD had determined at all hazards to publish the truth regarding the war this sympathy had some small excuse for

not taking a very active shape. Now the government and people, through our columns, have been enabled to see the naked facts of the case, and can no longer give blindness as an excuse for blamable inaction. What every friend of freedom and humanity would desire is that this horrid war should be brought to an end. The people of Cuba, as well as other peoples, have certain inalienable rights. They have the right to declare what form of government they desire to live under. Spain has no title to Cuba beyond that of the conqueror who proscribes his own terms to the vanquished. In the case of Cuba these terms have proved intolerable. The heatombs of Spanish and Cuban dead, the plantations burned by the hands of their owners, the wasted land and the unconquered ardor, enthusiasm—ay, desperation—of the patriot militant prove this. The Great Powers, headed by the United States as the most interested, should, therefore, bring such pressure to bear on Spain as would give Cuba a fair chance to peacefully decide her future. There is much reason to fear that Spain would be very loath to consent to such a manifestly fair proceeding. Should she contumaciously refuse a more decisive course is open which would soon settle the matter. We have not touched upon the question of annexation, as we have no very strong desire to see it accomplished. The HERALD has done its share of laying the case of Cuba broadly and impartially before the world. What does the government say to the appeal of Cespedes? Emperor William, Germany and the Condition of Europe. For some days past the idea has been impressed upon us that Emperor William is in a critical and dangerous condition. One of our latest despatches has it that the Emperor is seriously ill, and that according to private advices his condition is alarming. We have of late become familiar with reports regarding the serious illness of illustrious personages in Europe. The Holy Father has been dying for ever so many years, but in spite of all reports to the contrary the Pope, we have good reason to believe, is, considering his advanced years, in a remarkably hale and healthful condition of body and mind. The wish is oftentimes the parent of the thought, and like and dislike are equally liable to give birth to the wish. Pope Pius the Ninth and Emperor William are, beyond all question, the two most prominent rulers in Europe at the present time. They have their friends and their enemies, and, bearing in mind the wishes of the one and of the other, it is not difficult to understand how in either case the rumor of serious illness might be magnified into the fact of death. Happily Pio Nono still lives, and it would not be at all wonderful if, in spite of his much care and anxiety, the old man rejoices in the thought that he has falsified Papal tradition by outliving St. Peter himself as the occupant of the See of Rome. Some hate, some like him. By some he is regarded as a friend of humanity and a potent agent in the advancement of modern thought and modern civilization. By others he is regarded as the foe of all that is good and true in modern life. It is not to be denied that any moment may bring us a confirmation of the report of the Emperor's serious illness or the announcement of his death. He is already in the seventy-sixth year of his age; and, although his late campaign against France, at the head of the combined armies of Germany, gave proof of wonderfully robust health, it ought not to be forgotten that the seventy-six years very nearly complete the allotted span of human life. The strength which hitherto has given character to his career must soon become "labor and sorrow," and, Kaiser as he is, he must pass away. Few rulers, in modern times, have been permitted to live so long. Fewer still have had so much success crowded upon them in their later days. In 1861, when he ascended the throne of Prussia on the death of his feeble brother, who could have predicted that he would live to humble Austria, to avenge Jena, to become Emperor of Germany? Since the twelve years which preceded 1815 no such twelve years have been known in Europe. All the glory of those twelve years Germany has respect, and that glory has mainly centered in Emperor William. Germany is now the most powerful nation by far on the Continent of Europe. Russia courts her; Austria is submissive; France, smarting from recent punishment, dare not speak, and England, contemplating the gigantic strength of her Continental neighbor, can only flatter herself that she is mistress of that "streak of silver sea." Since the days of the First Napoleon no such changes have taken place in Europe as those which have taken place during the reign of Kaiser William, and particularly during the last six years, and as then power centered in France, so now power centres in Germany. It cannot be said that the Emperor owes his great success so much to his own personal qualities as to the men whose counsels he has enjoyed, and to the circumstances by which he has been surrounded. Sturdy common sense has been the characteristic of the man, and, by yielding to, rather than opposing the tide, he has floated to success. As a great man, in the high sense, he will not take a place in the world's annals; but in his own land, and by his own people his name will be associated with Charlemagne, with the First Otto and with Frederick of the Red Beard. Under him, it will be said, the dreams of ages were realized and the German Empire was restored. His death to-morrow would exercise but little effect on the policy or condition of Germany. It would not materially alter the condition of Europe. The Emperor is strong because he gives expression to the sentiment of Germany. The sentiment would rule through his successor as it now rules through him. On the life of no great ruler at the present moment does so little depend. Unlike France and the Southern nations—unlike Russia even—Germany is to a large extent self-governing, strong and confident of her strength. Emperor William does not represent the one-man power, and so his passing away would make but little change in his own country or in the general condition of Europe or the world. THE SHAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—His Majesty the Shah of Persia, the successor of Darius in governmental authority, will arrive in the British metropolis to-morrow, the 18th inst., on a visit to Queen Victoria, the successor of Boadicea. He will enjoy a right

royal British reception, with a cordial greeting from the English people. The army, the navy, the Court and the populace are all agog, from London "all round to the sea," in expectation of the event. Guildhall will shine forth in the full splendor of its municipal glory, so that His Highness Nasr-ed-Din is likely to have an excellently good time. The Emigrant Steerage Passage-Experience of a Herald Commissioner. We publish to-day, in another part of the paper, a narrative of the experience of a gentleman who was commissioned to take a steerage passage from Liverpool to New York for the purpose of investigating the subject of emigration and treatment of emigrants on board ship. As will be seen, he took passage on the finest ship of the National line, the Egypt, which carried about a thousand emigrants and which has previously carried nearly double that number. This vessel is five thousand and sixty-four tons burden and the largest of the line, and has, therefore, great capacity for this business. The first matter of interest spoken of by our correspondent is the extreme sensitiveness of the company and its officials as to any information getting before the public about their business of transporting emigrants. Though he paid his passage money, six guineas, in the usual way, he had to be very careful to make it appear that he was a bona fide emigrant, and not either a man of the press or a government official. The company, having heard that the American government was employing agents to go by vessels and to secretly investigate the treatment of emigrants on board, was on the alert to prevent such unwelcome passengers going on to frustrate their object. He had, consequently, to disguise his purpose and to adapt himself to the dress, habits and life of the steerage. Such sensitiveness or precaution of the company would be unnecessary if the treatment of the emigrants was what it ought to be. Evidently the company fears the light. We are inclined to think that is the case, too, with other steamship companies which transport emigrants. While there are, probably, more extreme cases of suffering, bad management and demoralization on board some of the emigrant ships than is reported on the Egypt, the evils there require notice and the attention of the government. The bad food, the brutality of the sailors, the indifference of the officers and company to the comfort and welfare of the passengers, the crowding together of both sexes without proper preparation and discipline, which necessarily leads to demoralization, and the bad management generally call for a better enforcement of the laws and more stringent ones if needed. The details furnished by our commissioner will give the government information which it may not have obtained or cannot obtain from its agents. Emigrants, for the most part, are respectable, honest and industrious people, though poor, who come to the United States to better their condition and to become valuable citizens. Yet these people are treated as if they were dogs. The coarse sailors continually insult and push them about in the roughest manner. Why should not the officers and sailors treat them with proper respect and attention? Though they do not pay as much for their passage as cabin passengers they pay proportionately as much for the food and accommodation furnished and afford vast profits to the steamship companies. A man buying a yard of cloth at a store is entitled to respect as much as another who buys six yards. The truth is steamship companies are heartless, their grasping cupidity overcomes every sentiment of humanity, and they manage this emigrant business much as the old slave traders did the "Middle Passage." Nor is there any remedy for this heartlessness and cruelty but through the government. How many millions now in the United States can bear testimony to the evils we speak of and our correspondent has in part exposed! At the present rate of immigration the population is being increased from that source from four to five hundred thousand a year. These people soon become citizens, and some of them or their children eminent ones. From them a good deal of our wealth and prosperity spring. Ought we, then, to neglect them? Ought not the government to protect them? Should these honest and industrious people, our future citizens be treated like dogs, or as African slaves used to be when the slave trade flourished? The carrying of emigrants is a vast and profitable trade, and the soulless companies which make enormous sums of money out of it should be compelled to provide comfortable quarters, good and wholesome food and proper treatment from their officers and sailors. Above all, they should be forced to protect the morals of the floating communities under their charge. The federal government should undertake the reforms needed, for immigration is a matter of national interest. It ought to collect a mass of facts bearing upon the subject by the time of the assembling of Congress, and then that body should pass such a stringent, comprehensive and humane law as will effectually cure existing evils. A government that has manifested such a tender regard for the blacks of the South can hardly neglect the sufferings of the four or five hundred thousand white people who are arriving here yearly to replenish our wealth and to become valuable citizens. Let us have protection for the emigrants against the cupidity of steamship companies and the brutality of sailors. PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST KHIVA.—Our latest despatches from St. Petersburg inform us that the Russian army column of General Werewkin occupied Kungrad, one hundred miles north of Khiva, on the 20th of May; that thence the General had advanced along the line of the Oxus to Khafjah and Khunia Urgenj, the enemy flying before him, and that meantime the Russian flotilla had entered the Bay of Abighur, on the southern end of the Sea of Aral, or Salt Lake, where a depot of supplies was to be established for the army column of Werewkin. In other words, the advanced Russian army column had reached a point within fifty miles of Khiva and without resistance, the enemy flying before it as the column advanced. It is probable that the Russian army is acting under instructions in these retreats, and that they are concentrating their forces at Khiva for a decisive battle. We expect, too, that General Werewkin in this battle will make short work of the

Khan; for, with the loss of his capital, we may say his resources, his prestige, his army and his khanaat are gone. Sunday Ram and Murder. The Sabbath day in the metropolis has of late years acquired an unenviable notoriety for crime, especially where murder is concerned; but last Sunday's record shows a lower degree of depravity than what we might have been accustomed to from previous experience. The morning was signalized by a family quarrel and general spree, during which a "lad" of sixteen wound up a domestic dabouch with a hatchet, cutting open his brother-in-law's head. When the shades of evening covered the city the knife was used with deadly effect on two occasions—once on account of jealousy, and again the result of rum. The laxity of our criminal law, by which murder seems to be the safest item on the calendar, and the condition of affairs in this line, by which a dozen murderers still defy justice in the Tombs, will account for the cheap estimate in which dangerous characters hold taking a fellow being's life. It may be regarded as an incontrovertible axiom in the annals of crime in New York at the present day that the cheapest article in the market is human life. The purloining of property, from the smallest sum upward, is attended with signal punishment. Burglars, highwaymen and forgers meet with stern justice when they are brought before a court, and they never find any commiseration, either from the public or the presiding justice. But a murderer, unfortunately, is lionized to such an extent and is fortunate enough to have so many loopholes of escape, that his crime seems to be the most difficult to punish. Our criminal code should be simplified and made more applicable to murder cases. At present, where blood has been shed, it is a labyrinth of exceptions, pleas of insanity, new trials and such like nonsense, so that justice is often defeated and the criminal escapes, until the dangerous impression gets abroad that murder cannot be punished. An execution or two, long after the crime has been perpetrated, will not mend matters. What we want is a long rope and short shrift and an end to the vexatious obstacles which interfere with justice. Where blood has been willfully shed the life of the perpetrator should pay the penalty. A few executors in this city will prove of incalculable advantage. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House. Prince Azuma, of Japan, is still at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General L. H. Warner, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House. Caleb Cushing arrived at the Astor House from Washington last evening. Commander E. P. McCrea, of the United States Navy, is at the New York Hotel. Captain F. A. Roe, of the United States Navy, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General John E. Mulford, of Richmond, Va., is staying at the Grand Central Hotel. Major General L. Barrow, C. B., has returned to England from long service in India and retired on a pension. The Maharajah of Vizianagram, being musically minded, has given 500 rupees toward the purchase of a public organ for Calcutta. Colonel Moore, of the twentieth regiment of the British Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel, on his way home from the Bermuda station. Indian intelligence says that "His Highness Amenda Rai, one of the two surviving Ranees of the last Rajah of Eraropore, died on the 3d of May." A Western editor insists that he wrote the word "trousers" plain as a pikestaff in connection with certain bridal presents. The printer, however, vulgarly put it "trousers." Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, and his bride have reached the Brevoort House on their wedding tour, and will sail for Europe on the steamship Algeria to-morrow, to be absent until the Autumn. Father O'Keefe expects his action against Cardinal Cullen to be tried again, and will occupy the same time with suit against Bishop Moran, Dr. McDonald, the Dublin Evening Post and the Kilkenny Journal. Lord Hobart lately appointed his brother, the Honorable Captain Ho-art, to the post of Superintendent of Army Clothing at Madras, India; but, the Indian press having protested against the nepotism, the Secretary of State refused to grant a confirmation. THE KANSAS SCANDAL. TORONTO, JUNE 16, 1873. The trial of ex-Senator Pomeroy for the bribery of Senator York, on motion of Pomeroy's counsel was to-day postponed until the December term of the District Court. Mr. Pomeroy claimed to be innocent of the charge, but his counsel had had time for preparation. There were thirty-five witnesses present for the State and none for Pomeroy. The prosecuting attorney urged, in a forcible manner, that the application for a continuance be denied. WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17—1 A. M. Probabilities. For New England light to fresh westerly and northerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Middle States light to fresh westerly and northerly winds and generally clear weather; for the lower lake regions light to fresh northerly and easterly winds and generally clear weather; for the South Atlantic States light to fresh southwesterly and southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas; for the Gulf States east of the Mississippi and Tennessee generally cloudy weather and generally clear weather; for the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the upper lakes wind veering to light and fresh easterly and southerly and generally clear weather; for the northwest diminishing pressure, southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather. The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, the West Gulf States, the Indian Territory, Kansas, Michigan and Dakota have not yet been received. THE SINEWS OF WAR STRONG IN LOUISIANA. WASHINGTON, JUNE 16, 1873. Attorney General Williams has received an official telegram from New Orleans from Governor Keight, in which the latter, contradicting a reported interview with him, says:— "My resignation calling on the President was truly justified, and the President's proclamation has been most salutary effect in all respects. Taxes are being paid more rapidly than ever before in Louisiana. After providing for the January and February interest we have over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the hands of the fiscal agents. We will pay the March, April and June coupons early in July. The negotiations only require the payment of the interest on five series of bonds out of twenty-five. There is money enough to pay the interest on all the bonds in the hands of the fiscal agents."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Farnie's "Nemesis" and Mr. Leopold Lewis's "Wandering Jew" will shortly be produced in this city. English Opera is to be given at the Lyceum, London, in the Autumn, under the management of Madame Parepa. It is announced that the Bureau of the Paris theatres, which hitherto has been at the Direction of the Beaux-Arts, is now transferred to the Ministry of the Interior. The principal attraction of the testimonial concert to Mr. John P. Morgan, the organist at Dr. Hopworth's church, this evening will be Weber's Mass in G, to be sung by the Church Music Association. Owing to a mistake in the announcement Mr. James Lewis' benefit did not take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. In consequence Miss Fanny Moran will receive her benefit on Wednesday evening—last night having been originally assigned to her—and Mr. Lewis on Thursday evening. The new Summer piece at Niblo's entitled "Koomer," produced last night, is not a dramatic success, being devoid of situation and interest. The "old-fashioned" part, not devoid of matter of course, and Mr. Phillips (Dolly Goot) plays it like a limber Yankee imitating broken English. All the fun is in dislocated sentences, made piquant by some comical profanity. As an actor Mr. Phillips shows considerable ease, but it is evidently not the result of study or experience. His part, aside from its noxious grammar and obnoxious pronunciation, is not a creation—it is simply nothing. Unfortunately, too, though there are good actors in the cast, the play is otherwise without characters. Mme. Ponsil, for instance, has scarcely anything to do except to look surprised and indignant in an act or two. The only real feature is the simple beauty of Miss Lulu Prior, but we doubt whether a young girl's pretty face can carry a play. Mr. Phillips was called before the curtain at the close of the second act, and he was received with considerable favor by a large audience. Somelocency seems to be the general character of the Summer plays this season. A piece called "Ficella, the Fire Wait," written for a young girl who is called "Little Nell," was produced at the Olympic Theatre last night. It partakes of the usual characteristics of Summer pieces, and serves only as a vehicle for certain little tricks which Lotta first was taught and which "Little Nell" has learned with considerable aptness. Many persons are willing to forgive the daintiness for the eccentricities and to find the ally little tricks as pleasant as they are frivolous. "Little Nell" is fresh and piquant and as good, if not better, than any of her predecessors in the same school. People who like clog dancing and the banjo business, and "Goomie" balls, sung in a shrill young voice, and a bold girl, dressed as a masquerade, will take her to their hearts and say that she is "bright" and "clever" and all that sort of thing. Many persons did it last night, and she received seven encores for her banjo performance, singing and playing at the same time, and she was rapturously applauded throughout the piece. There can be little doubt that "Little Nell" will grow in public esteem, for she evidently had her audience with her on her first appearance in this city. NEW YORK DISTRICT CONFERENCE. First Semi-Annual Meeting—Committee Appointed, Discussions and Addresses. During the last session of the General Conference in Brooklyn a plan was adopted for the organization of district conferences whenever a majority of twenty-five churches are present. The plan was to have annual conferences, and to deacons and elders orders; to see that the collections for the benevolent institutions in the Church are taken up; to look after the missionary and Church extension enterprises and some other miscellaneous duties. A majority of twenty-five churches in the New York District, at the last session, had signified their acceptance to the plan, the DISTRICT CONFERENCE MET YESTERDAY in St. Luke's Church, No. 100 Broadway, Fortystreet, near Sixth avenue. Dr. Brown presided. Bishop Jones, being present during a portion of the meeting, presided over the business, which he did, and gave the Conference the benefit of his great experience. Rev. E. S. Osborn, pastor of Green street church, was chosen secretary, and committees were appointed on literary and devotional exercises, on order of business, on missionary and church extension enterprises, and on the local ministry. Licenses of candidates for the local ministry. Though the Conference is composed of traveling as of local preachers, yet from the proceedings yesterday it was seen that a large number of itinerants to examine local preachers and exhorters. Indeed, Dr. A. M. Osborn publicly declared that the Conference had jurisdiction over him or over any ordained traveling preacher. The roll was called and less than half of the forty local preachers in the district answered to their names, and gave brief accounts of their work during the year past. It appeared from these reports that the local preachers have, in one case or another, grown in disfavor in the Church, and doors that were once open are now closed against them. A few there were who declared that they had more pupils than they could accommodate, and that they would be glad to have more doors opened to them than they could accept. Some of the churches reported: BUNYON'S SIX ON EIGHT LOCAL PREACHERS, and as many of them in each, hardly half of whom were present, and few of whom, so far as reported, had exercised his office half a dozen times, if at all. An afternoon session was held, at which Rev. J. M. Freeman, Assistant Secretary of the Sunday School Union Office, presided, and the relations of Sunday school superintendents to the Church and their qualifications for their work. Business having been again resumed, Mr. Applegate offered a resolution making it a condition of withdrawal of license from any local preacher who shall absent himself from these conferences without assigning valid cause therefor in writing. The resolution was amended to cause a notice to be attached a bar to the renewal of license, and was adopted. An important discussion arose here on the relations of officers of the Church. AN EVENING SESSION was held also, at which this subject came up again for discussion, and the following gentlemen were present, and participated in by Dr. Osborn, Rev. C. C. Goss and others. Rev. A. D. Vail delivered an address on church finances, making some practical suggestions in regard to raising money for Church work. This morning Dr. Foss will address the Conference on clergy in general, and Mr. Goss on the subject of the Burialls at Bay. CHICAGO, Ill., June 16, 1873. A desperate fight occurred here this morning, at the corner of Halsted and Erie streets, between three police officers and some burglars, which resulted in the shooting and probable killing of Jack Allen, one of the most daring and notorious thieves in the country, and the capture of Dave Reggio, alias Rogers, or One-Armed Dave, a scarcely less noted villain. The burglars were spotted last night by Sheriff McDonald, of Sioux City, on the train from Milwaukee, in which city, on Saturday night, they robbed a goods store of about \$20,000 worth of goods, and fled to Chicago. McDonald telegraphed to police headquarters here, and three policemen met the train at the depot; but the thieves, catching sight of them, jumped from the car and ran. The officers overtook them, and met with fierce resistance on attempting to arrest them. Allen drew a pistol and fired an inaccurate shot at Officer Simons, who returned the fire, one of his shots striking Allen in the side, penetrating his intestines, and inflicting a mortal wound. Allen, however, also fought bravely, but was finally captured and is now in jail. About \$2,000 worth of goods stolen in Milwaukee were recovered. The third burglar made his escape. COLORED OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, June 16, 1873. In Rutherford county, about three weeks ago, Joe Woods (colored) outraged a widow and knocked her in the head with an axe. The woman died Saturday night, and a party of fifty men took Woods and hung him.