

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.—ROCKS.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 34 Broadway—MADCAP-FARROW BOY IN NEW YORK.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—CURL.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NAGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 60th and 60th st.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Fourth-st.—CHRISTIAN AND LOAN COLLECTIONS OF ART.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE GOOD FRUIT OF MR. STANLEY'S AFRICAN MISSION is acknowledged by our State Department in the matter of the treaty with the sovereign authorities at Zanzibar for the suppression of the East African slave trade. It was Stanley's finding of Dr. Livingstone and the consequent exposure of the horrors of the East African slave trade which led to the active measures that have secured this treaty.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—The proceedings in Court yesterday, at Canandaigua, against Susan B. Anthony, on a charge of violating the law last November, in voting at the general election, of which we give a report this morning, will be found somewhat interesting, and especially to the advocates of woman suffrage.

THE ITALIAN BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS was passed by the National Senate, in Rome, yesterday. Sixty-eight Senators voted for the measure and twenty against it. The act awaits the royal signature to become law. His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel will, no doubt, prove equal to the occasion, so that we may have some very interesting news from the Holy City at an early day.

BROKEN OUT AGAIN.—The trouble between Governor Baxter, Brooks and others, in Court, as to who is or should be the Governor of Arkansas. Baxter will hold his ground, no doubt, as possession is nine points of the law, and as the tenth, the right of possession, is evidently his likewise.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT is, according to a special HERALD telegram from the capital of the Republic, taking active measures for the simplification of the specie currency, and also for the complete suppression of provincial insurrection. A new Commissioner is on his way to Washington.

The Shah of Persia's European Tour and Its Probable Influences Upon Asia.

Of all the extraordinary movements and adventures of the eventful age we live in, among the powers and potentates of the Old World, the present European tour of the Shah of Persia may be pronounced the most novel and remarkable. In stooping from his high estate as "King of Kings" to undertake this extensive journey for information as to the strength, and ways and means, and institutions and progress of the Great Powers of Europe—in thus breaking away from the barbaric isolation which has hedged in his predecessors for centuries, Nasr-odin confesses to the world that the contagion of the progressive spirit of the West has penetrated to Teheran, and that it is stirring the lately torpid body of Persia into active life again. But considering the fact that Persia is just emerging from a terrible ordeal of famine and pestilence—the most destructive visitation of the kind recorded in human history, cutting off hundreds of thousands of people, and adding vast districts, hitherto fruitful and populous, to the desolation of the surrounding deserts—this costly pleasure excursion of the Shah, for which it is said he has drawn from his Treasury the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, is a problem which puzzles many an inquiring philosopher.

It is conjectured that, fascinated by the stories of the high enjoyments among the infidels by the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt in their adventures abroad, the Shah of Persia was seized with the desire to show himself and to test his standing among the crowned heads of Europe, and that for this purpose he has seized the opportunity when his devoted subjects are too much absorbed in repairing their losses from the late famine to trouble themselves with rebellious conspiracies during his absence. We think, however, that as the Shah, in various reforms introduced in his government, has shown himself to be a man of progress, the explanation of this European excursion is due to larger and broader motives and designs than mere personal vanity, pleasure or curiosity. He feels, perhaps, that Russia is crowding him from the North and the East, and that Turkey is but a feeble and precarious support in the West, and he wishes to be on the right side of the Czar. Occupying a vast country of mountains, fertile districts and sterile deserts, without the advantages of navigable rivers, he realizes its necessities for railways, and he has entered into extensive contracts for railways and telegraphs. We may safely, then, assume that the Shah, in this European tour, is on a reconnaissance in reference to the political alliances and material improvements best calculated to strengthen him against possible future contingencies. Nor can we doubt that in this view he is greatly moved by the desire to secure those railway facilities with Western nations which, in the event of another famine within his dominions, will enable him promptly to relieve his suffering people.

Accepting these as the motives and objects of this European exploring expedition by the "King of Kings," we are naturally led to the conclusion that great results will follow to Persia and the whole of Western and Central Asia and to the general commerce of the civilized world. If the reader will turn to the map of Asia he will see that on the southwest Persia has the facilities of the Persian Gulf for the exchange of her products with those of other nations, while on all other sides her only means of transportation are by the caravan over desert wastes, as it was employed thousands of years ago. It will also be observed that the Euphrates River, after a southeasterly course through Asiatic Turkey of some eighteen hundred miles, is discharged into the Persian Gulf, and next that from Beyrout, on the Mediterranean via Balbec and Palmyra or Tadmor (the most prosperous of all overland caravan routes to the sea in the time of King Solomon), and thence to and down the Valley of the Euphrates, there is the most direct route for a railway, and England proposes some such line from the Mediterranean to Persia and the Persian Gulf. Allowing a thousand miles for the length of this road, we suppose that, including the transportation of the ties from the sea coast and of the iron from England, the line, from the generally level character of the route, and the cheapness of labor and subsistence in Asiatic Turkey, can be built for twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars.

Great preparations are on foot in England for a right royal reception and entertainment of the Persian Shah. He is represented as a splendid Oriental, "every inch a king," and he is to be the recipient in London and at Windsor of extraordinary honors even to a crowned head. England, in short, is playing against Russia for a close alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Shah. He, however, may find it to his interest to cement the friendship of both Russia and England, and Turkey, too, in consideration of the advantages which he will share from a Russian railroad to Samarcand, in the east, and from an English railroad down the Valley of the Euphrates on his western flank. The Persia of the present day is but a fragment of the mighty Empire of Cyrus, and contributes but little to Old Persia's strength or splendors. Those powerful monarchies of the ancient Medes and Persians and of the Persians, like the kingdoms of Nineveh, Babylonia and Assyria, which preceded them, drew their wealth and their strength from the basin of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Millions of people occupied the valleys of those great rivers, and with their dykes to guard against inundations, their canals for irrigation, and their reservoirs for seasons of drought, they doubtless far surpassed the ancient Egyptians in their products of subsistence, comfort, wealth and national greatness. The records of Holy Writ and the unearthed sculptures of those imperial cities of Assyria attest not only the advanced civilization of its people but the amazing productiveness of the Euphrates Valley in those ancient days.

From the letters of a HERALD explorer among the instructive ruins and general desolation of that great valley some years ago our readers have been informed of its present condition. But the soil is still there which subsisted its millions of thrifty people thousands of years ago, and needs only the restoration of its irrigating canals to bring it into fruitful life again. The first essential step to this end is

the projected railway from the Mediterranean via the river Euphrates to the Persian Gulf. The building of the road will restore those irrigating canals, for it will soon attract settlers and create a supporting way traffic, and in the enlargement of this trade it will pass the mountain barriers of Persia and extend its connecting lines to the Oxus, to Bokhara and Samarcand in one direction, and to the Caspian in another. Thus Central Asia, with a railway penetrating from the Volga and another from the Mediterranean, will be tapped to the frontiers of Hindostan in the south and of the Chinese Empire in the east; and thus modern Europe, in rolling back its civilization into Central Asia, will revive that nursery of the human family and awaken it to higher dreams of ambition and loftier achievements than those of Semiramis or Cyrus, or of Assyrians, Persians, Sarmatians, Turks or Tartars.

We conjecture that in this present European tour the special object of the Shah of Persia is to bring his dominions and his people into closer contact with the civilization and the material agencies of European progress, including especially the railway and the telegraph; and we expect that after his return to his capital, Russia, England and Turkey will find in him an active supporter of the great Asiatic railway lines we have indicated. Surely, when the Khedive of Egypt, the Sultan of Turkey, the Mikado of Japan, the Emperor of China and the Shah of Persia are casting about among the Western nations, and under the empire of the Cross, for a broader, higher and more active civilization than the Orientals now possess, undoubtedly old Asia is awakening from her slumbers and the day of her redemption is at hand.

Arrival of Mr. O'Kelly in Spain. We are gratified to submit to our readers this morning a despatch from Mr. Secretary Fish, announcing that he is informed, through a telegram from our Minister at Madrid, that our commissioner, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, shipped from Cuba, had safely arrived at Santona, in the province of Santander, Spain, and that this is preliminary to his discharge. He was delivered to the authorities by the commander of the steamship Antonio Lopez, and his personal effects, for the present, were taken in charge by the United States Consul. We hope next to hear that his sufferings as a prisoner are ended and that he is again a free man.

That the chiefs of the republican government at Madrid will promptly order the prisoner's release we cannot doubt, in view of Mr. O'Kelly's inoffensive position in Cuba as a correspondent of this journal, and in view of the friendly relations and inclinations of our government towards the Republic in Spain. We suppose that his release, as in the case of Dr. Houard and others, will end the matter between the two governments concerned, though justice to the individual unjustly deprived of his liberty and held as a criminal in prison would seem to require something more than his liberation from the offending party. But as it is usually understood in such cases that the discharge of a prisoner is equivalent to an official proclamation that he has been guilty of no crime, Mr. O'Kelly will at least so far be vindicated in reference to his adventures in Cuba and as a judgment upon the conduct of the over-zealous Spanish authorities of the island. They will understand from his discharge that it is not the desire or the interest of the Republic in Spain that its subordinate officials in Cuba shall set upon the theory that the people and government and press of the United States have entered into a conspiracy with the republicans of Cuba against the Republic of Spain, but that we rely upon Cubans and upon the Republic and the republican sentiment of Spain for a satisfactory settlement of the Cuban question.

Secretary Robeson and the Polaris Mystery.

Mr. Secretary Robeson has queer ideas of the rights of the American people and feels so little the real responsibility of his position that he sets himself up as a sort of censor of the press. He seems to have a passion for official secrets and abuses the public confidence by withholding information to which the public are entitled. The case of the Polaris is one in point. Everything which it is possible to know about the ill-fated expedition the people have a right to know. They are the judges as to whether the Secretary of the Navy is performing his whole duty in the matter, and are quite as competent to judge as that distinguished official himself. But he has not permitted it. The facts elicited during the semi-official examination of Captain Tyson and his party have been studiously kept secret and the witnesses adjured to keep silent on pain of the Secretary's displeasure. Mr. Robeson's displeasure is not a matter for serious consideration, but his feeble disregard of the rights of the people becomes important, because it is vicious even in its feebleness. A man whom a distinguished Senator has described as "a great sailor among constitutional lawyers and a great constitutional lawyer among sailors" sets his judgment against all the citizens of the Republic. In the case of the Polaris he conceals the evidence, and, indeed, the testimony intends publishing a partial statement, containing only his own deductions. This he promises to let us have to-morrow, after repeated disappointments. Mr. Robeson ought to know that the people want the facts and care nothing whatever for his deductions. They are quite as capable of making deductions as he. He is simply playing a very foolish part in withholding what the people want to know. He cannot but be aware that his action in regard to the rescue of the rest of the crew of the Polaris is very jealously watched by the country. Should the mission of the Tigress end in failure he will be held to a strict accountability, because he acted entirely on his own motion and without letting the country know his purpose. We have repeatedly advised him to purchase the Tigress and send her in search of the ill-fated steamer, but we never supposed he would act upon our advice without publishing the testimony which impels him to take it. We advised this course on the state of facts as they came to us to be published in the HERALD. The sworn testimony will be found when published—if not garbled—to be substantially the same as the HERALD's narrative. But the people want it because it is sworn testimony. If the Secretary of the Navy understands the temper of the American people he will not longer withhold it through the arrogance of temporary power.

The Coming College Races.

While the students of our colleges all over the land, who have been working hard for the year past, are now busy preparing for their day before the public, and Commencements are coming thick upon us—so fast, indeed, that it is not easy to keep track of them—another set of men from these same institutions—less bookish, to be sure, but none the less eager and devoted to their favorite work—have been actively addressing themselves to hard efforts of another sort, one which has required them to keep their bodies in subjection in the hope of obtaining the mastery in a strife which will bring to their alma mater more renown, temporarily, at least, than the subtlest reasoning and wisest sayings of the gowned fellows who are on parade.

Already New York, the first to be on hand, has sent forward her representatives to the scene of the coming contest. The Columbia men, being thus early there, and taking ample time to learn the currents and eddies, the shallows and the deep places of the Connecticut water below Springfield, are but following the example of that other New York crew, whose reputation has reached wherever a newspaper goes, and who, a year ago last Fall, when England's doughty champions of the oar had crossed the Atlantic to carry away any honors America could offer, and were parading about in the British provinces, had quietly gone up to Saratoga Lake, long in advance, and learned every wrinkle about the course to be rowed which careful investigation could bring them; and who, when the hour of trial came, though all the strangers outranked them in the betting, easily vanquished them all, to the profound disgust of most Englishmen and equal delight of our countrymen.

Had the grandees at Vienna staked off a few English miles on the Danube and called in all Europe and the rest of the world to see who could furnish the best men these same Ward brothers might have given an account of themselves far more palatable than that of any American production which has yet been exhibited in that royal city during the present show.

Four weeks from to-morrow not Harvard and Yale only, as of yore, but they and Columbia, Cornell and Amherst, Dartmouth and Williams, Trinity, Middletown and the Amherst Agricultural, and Bowdoin, too, all mean to do good work; and, saving the extreme heat of the interval, no better time of year could be hit upon for this exciting struggle, for it includes the early weeks of the long vacation, and, excepting a part of the annual examinations, interferes not at all with the studies.

If the dangers of long and hard rowing were better understood and those likely to be injured by it were pre-emptorily excluded from rowing crews, we hardly know of a branch of college education (for rowing, whatever it may be in name, is fast becoming that) which we would more gladly encourage. For, as long as we Americans will keep our children at school so many hours a day, and find for them when out of it no better exercise than we do, and as long as the young men of our land will step too early into close, confining business before their bodies are well grown and their backs made fit for the burden, so long it seems to us the bounden duty of the press to use its influence towards a change in all this matter of physical education, and such a one as will produce to us better men.

As long, then, as we lack this physical vigor all such meetings as that of a month from now should be encouraged, and, were the place selected for the struggle as convenient to this city as far-famed Putney or the Derby is to London, we little doubt that such a host would be there to see as used to gather on the Olympian plain, in a sunny land, four thousand miles away, when, not in one sort of strife alone, but five, the chosen and well-trained sons of Greece struggled for the leafy crown. However, as the course chosen is not thus near, but several hours' ride away, though very central for the sixty-six who compete, we would here suggest that at the first preliminary meeting of those having in hand the management of the races, the hour, not for the class races alone, but for the great race of the day, "the University," be set, not, as usual, late in the afternoon, but at a time of day as early as three o'clock, so that the people who go from New York and all over New England that morning to see the sport may get home reasonably early that night. If this point can be gained it will go far toward establishing Springfield as the permanent place for the annual inter-collegiate athletic gatherings; and really, after groping about for more than twenty years from Winnisseeogee to Springfield, Worcester, Ingleside, and back again to Springfield, it is high time some place were made at last fixed and permanent.

Again, great care should be taken to have the crews uniformed, that the rowers should not only look their best, that they may be quickly and certainly distinguished, as far as the eye can distinguish color at all. To do this they need not content themselves, as do Cambridge and Oxford, with two shades of but one color, but the rainbow will help them out; while, as the race is to be not around a half-way stake and home, but straightaway, and as the river is wide the colors should be worn, not simply in a tuft of ribbon, but, as only the head, arms and trunk of the rower can be seen, the variety should be in the turban and in the merino vests, and whichever is selected should be all of one, or, at most, of two strong colors. The importance of care in this matter will be quickly appreciated by the spectator who has travelled a long way, and who would dislike much to lose all interest in the struggle through the confusion arising from a neglect of this one simple matter. Finally, wide as the Connecticut is at the place chosen, there is really much reason, where so many crews participate and the excitement is so intense, to fear fouling. Hence every known precaution should be taken to ward against this evil, which is so sure to lead to a most unsatisfactory result at the time and much ill-natured wrangling afterwards. There will be many Englishmen there that day, and they are uncommonly intelligent in all that pertains to a rowing match, and more than one of them doubts if eleven crews can row a breast race on any river and not get into a hopeless tangle. We must show them differently, and if the suggestions thrown out here prove timely, and are followed, we think they will help much towards making this contest what it manifestly can be made—the greatest rowing

match which will have ever been known on American waters. And if the negotiations are, as we understand, on foot to carry out the hint already thrown out by the HERALD, and have Cambridge, Oxford and the London Rowing Club, one or all, represented, perhaps on the next day, with the winners of this manifold struggle, he who in that sultry time of year breaks away for a day or two at Springfield, will conclude that Young America is looking up in this matter of physical development, and likely for the future to hold her own in any test of her powers, no matter with what rivals.

The Civil War in Spain.

We print in another column a long and interesting letter from the Spanish capital. Though it records no deeds of blood and pictures few scenes of violence it does not lack in interest because there are no harrowing details to recite. Our correspondent presents a clear and concise view of the Spanish situation as he found it after spending a month in Navarra and Guipuzcoa, thence visiting Puerta del Sol, where the socialists impersonate the most baneful extreme of the Carlist insurrection. He states with emphasis, and what almost every newspaper correspondent will recognize as a part of his own experience, that the reported atrocities on either side are generally fictitious, and that "the horrible state of anarchy and civil war into which Spain has fallen" is the product of the phrase-fancier and not the description of a reality. We congratulate Spain and Europe that the Iberian peninsula is not yet utterly chaotic, and that humanity still dominates all internal strife. Civil war in any land, and prosecuted in its mildest forms, superinduces chronic disorder and national decay. Yet, when its reigning incentive is to dispossess one class at the expense of the other, it is a rare exception in history when even temporary success has not been made the occasion of cruel butchery. In Spain the Carlists and the republicans have found a new, and we may add a very praiseworthy, way of waging civil war. It seems to be agreed between the parties at issue, "This is a fight between muskets, not between men. Without arms in our hands we are friends; with them we do war!" In other words, it is a simple tournament, a struggle between contending gladiators, witnessed by an indifferent population. Both belligerents prepare and equip in the same cities and only come in conflict on the field. We do not see in this species of warfare much waste and destruction, save in that the Spanish treasury is severely burdened to battle with the insurrection, and that European monarchists are severely led to sustain the cause of Don Carlos. Of large masses of men, of well-organized armies, of bold and skillful leaders or of successful generals on either side we do not hear. It is simply Cuban warfare—negative in its results, tedious and never ending—with the cruelties and reprisals eliminated. While this stupid comedy is amusing the dreary provinces, the political intrigues at Madrid do not encourage us to believe that the Spanish Republic is yet built upon durable foundations. Spain, like the other nations of Europe aspiring for democratic rule, is cursed with theorists. When the brilliant orator Castelar could overturn a ministry by his eloquence and banish a king by a rhetorical sketch of the House of Savoy, it did not occur to those who were made captive by his voice that pleasing diction and magnetic tones do not constitute wise statesmanship. Mirabeau, having assisted to produce the French Revolution by his oratory, could not stem the fury of his bloody tide; neither could Kossuth, as President of Hungary, secure the independence of his native land. It is only when trained and conservative statesmen like M. Thiers embrace republicanism and make it the faith of society, the creed of their civil and religious conduct, that democracy inspires respect at home and confidence abroad. Such a man has not appeared on the surface of Spanish politics. The name of Marshal Serrano being mentioned, the Countess of Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress of the French, told the HERALD correspondent, "He is a man of eminent capacities and great energies, though I do not believe him to be fit for an actual leader. He must work under some one, or at least in the name of some one; then he is worth any price." The Countess was not at all reserved in her conversation with our correspondent, and her views will be found valuable and suggestive as those of one who has the greatest influence with the reactionary party. We commend the entire letter to our readers, as giving a candid and thoughtful view of a country too republican to become a monarchy and too monarchical to become a republic.

Our Street Cleaning Forces—Cutting Off at the Wrong End. We think our new Police Commissioners make a mistake in inaugurating their reform movement by economizing in the Street Cleaning Department at this juncture. We are now just entering upon the sickly season, and no efforts should be spared in keeping the streets, gutters, sewers, drains and cesspools as clean and healthful as they possibly can be. The street cleaning force, we learn, has recently been cut down to a considerable extent in the number of the gang foremen, the gangmen and carts, and its usefulness as one of the great sanitary elements in the city been proportionally impaired. This should not be, and the people will hold the Commissioners accountable in case any sudden epidemic should appear among us—a calamity not at all improbable when we find that that dreaded scourge, the cholera, has already commenced its ravages in some parts of the country. It is all well enough to lop off extravagant and useless expenditures in any department of the city government, but we consider it beginning at the wrong end to start with the Street Cleaning Department. The way our municipal authorities do business is past comprehension. Take the paving, for instance. There are several up town streets just now encumbered with piles of stones waiting to be laid by the paviers. What is the sense of inconveniencing the public for weeks and months in this way? If the contractors are not ready to go ahead with the work, they should remove these obstructions forthwith. Mr. Van Rort should see to it.

BANKRUPTCY. St. Louis, Mo., June 17, 1873. The commission house of Taylor Bros. & Co. suspended business.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Frank P. Blair is recovering at Clinton Springs. Baron Liebig is to have a monument memorial in Darmstadt, his birthplace. The Prince of Wales will again visit Vienna in August. The Princess will accompany him. The Rev. William Morley Pusehouse, the Methodist lecturer, arrived home in England on the 3d inst. Prince Napoleon has subscribed 300 francs toward erecting a monument to Manzoni in Milan. Moses Bates, an old Massachusetts politician of the democratic school, with free soil tendencies, is dead.

A marble statue of Ethan Allen will be erected in Burlington, Vt., July 4. Oration by L. E. Chittenden, of New York.

"Mackenzie" is the way to spell the colonel's name who crossed the Mexican border in pursuit of the banditti—"McKenzie".

The Grangers are about establishing a grist mill in Waterford, Minn. There are a good many old politicians who would like to carry their grist to that mill.

Says Colonel Forney, in the Philadelphia Press:—"Whatever may be thought or said of the New York Herald, it is undoubtedly the greatest newspaper in the world."

It is now stated that Colonel James M. Stone (don't know whose man he is) will be the republican candidate for Governor of Maine. Report says he will be hard to beat.

Delays in criminal law are not alone confined to the New York courts, for it appears that Mrs. Clem, the notorious Indiana murderess, is soon to be tried for the fourth time for the murder of Jacob and Sarah Young in 1850.

General Butler has formally declared that he is a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and at the same time takes occasion to affirm that he is not the author of the back-pay scandal.

Captain Uphur, of the United States steamship Pensacola, gave some harmony to affairs at Panama before leaving that turbulent city, by having his vessel's band play on the Grand Plaza and serenade the most prominent citizens.

Thomas B. Armstrong, W. D. Washburn, Sherman Page, C. K. Davis, John S. Pillsbury and a few others are named as candidates for the republican nomination for Governor of Minnesota. Ignatius Donnelly is anxious for the farmers' nomination, but he is rather too strong a politician for the honor.

Bostonians are making great ado about an exhibition of rhododendrons. One is called the "Colossus of Rhodes;" others are spoken of as brilliant members of the "Little Rhody" family—in honor, perhaps, of the bright little State of Rhode Island, which is just about big enough for a medium sized flower garden.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18—1 A. M.

Probabilities. For New England, gentle and fresh northerly to westerly winds, clear weather and rising barometer; for the Middle States, winds shifting to gentle and fresh, easterly and southerly; partly cloudy weather, with probably occasional rains south of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi light to fresh southwesterly and southeasterly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas; for the lower lake region, winds veering to gentle and fresh easterly and southerly and generally clear weather; for the upper lake region, falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly and easterly winds, increasing cloudiness with rain areas, and probably heavy winds over the northern portion of this section. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth.

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 3 columns: Year, Time, Temperature. Rows for 1872 and 1873 at 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., and Average temperature yesterday.

RACING ON CHARLES RIVER.

The Single Scull Race for the Championship of New England Won by McAvery—The Annual Boat Race Won by the Boat Dexter—Particulars of the Contest. BOSTON, June 17, 1873.

The single scull match between Edward McAvery and Charles Logan and the annual boat race of the Lafayette Club took place on the Charles River course this evening. There was a large crowd in attendance. The water was grumpy, and the contestants therefore not as close as was expected. The following is a summary of the results.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE. CHARLES RIVER COURSE, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1873.—A. M. McAvery, New England champion, won gold medal; single scull race; distance three miles. Edward McAvery, 1. Time, 24 min. 6 sec. Charles Logan, 2. Time not taken.

THE BOAT RACE. CHARLES RIVER COURSE, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1873.—Lafayette Club annual boat race, for four-oared boats; towed on the gunwale, distance two miles; \$50 to first, \$30 to second and \$20 to third. Dexter—J. Sweeney, stroke; J. Keegan, B. Doherty, R. McAvary, bow, 1. Time, 17 min. 5 sec. Hufschmidt—W. J. Havelin, D. Harkins, J. McLaughlin, bow, 2. Time, 17 min. 55 seconds.

THE LAFFATTE CLUB RACE. ANNAPOLIS, W. McLaughlin, stroke; B. Doherty, J. Sullivan, J. Dwyre, bow, 3. Time, not taken. No name—P. Cannon, stroke; J. Garrity, W. Crocker, P. Margham, bow, 4. Time, not taken. Queen Mab and Maid, 5. Time, not taken. G. J. Gillian, T. Connors, bow, 4. Time, not taken.

REGATTA OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 17, 1873. The South Boston Yacht Club's first regatta of the season took place this afternoon in Dorchester Bay. There was a good breeze and some dozen of boats entered. The winning yachts were Kelpie, Queen Mab and Maid. The State Yacht Club. The first annual review of the Charlestown Yacht Club was held at Long Island to-day.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ESTIMATES.

Considering the Items of the Budget for the Year 1874. There was a meeting of the Board of Estimates held last evening in the Chambers of the Kings County Board of Supervisors. Mayor Powell presided, and there were present at the conference members of the various departments of the city government. Each official claimed that it would not be judicious or economical to deduct from their respective budgets, already published, for 1874.

The first item considered was the estimate for the completion of a sewer in Flatbush. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars is asked, and the contract for the work has been awarded. This subject was laid over.

The Health Board asked for \$50,000. Of this sum \$37,500 is required for salaries of Commissioners, Inspectors, Superintendent and clerks. \$1,000,000 was asked for by the Board of Education. This principal was for the erection of five new school-houses among other items. It is probable that the proposed new schools will have to hold over until some more plentiful era of the public treasury.

The Commissioners of Charities \$400,071 is wanted. This figure, will, however, be reduced, as the Board of Estimate is determined to cut down the original estimates of all these departments.

President Fred Mearns appeared on behalf of the Fire Budget, and claimed that every dollar asked for by him was being expended for the benefit of \$11,000. The Mayor endorsed the Fire Department estimate, urging that in the event of an extensive conflagration we could not go outside Brooklyn for help. Six hundred and eighty six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars is asked for by the Police Commissioners for 1874. President Jordan urged the need of a large increase in the cost of last year is in the increase of the force from 436 to 500 men, and the raising of the salaries of patrolmen from \$1,000 to \$1,100.

Attention was called to the item of street-lighting, amounting to \$500,000 per year. If the deficiency due to last year be allowed for street-lighting, and the same system then observed be carried out next year, \$675,000 would be required. The Mayor felt satisfied that with the exercise of proper economy the original estimate would suffice.

The Comptroller said that if everything asked for were granted in the budget, the rate of taxation would not exceed \$2.50 upon every \$100 of valuation. The total amount of the city budget will be about \$2,000,000. The Park Commissioners will ask for about \$300,000. The State tax, which is not to be asked for in the estimate, this year will