

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Union square, near Broadway.—JACK EVER.
OLYMPIA THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—FIDELIA.
WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirteenth street.—MORRIS.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—MADRIEN MORRIS.
BOHEMIA THEATRE. Bowery.—UNNA, THE GIRL OF THE FACTORY, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway.—MADCAP.—FAUSTUS BOY IN NEW YORK.
WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—CURA. Afternoon and evening.
NIPLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.—ROSE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
TOMY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av., 63d and 64th st.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERT.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Fourth-st.—CYRIL AND LOIS COLLECTIONS OF ART.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 19, 1873.

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SEVERE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The Russian armies which are marching on Khiva have met with sharp opposition from the forces of the Khan. Two severe battles have been fought just lately. The Khivese troops were badly beaten, according to St. Petersburg War Office report, in each instance. General Kaufmann has crossed the Amu-Daria River, and is evidently endeavoring to flank the Khivan garrison in the capital of the Khanate, so that the Muscovite war operations will reach a very important point for ultimate final issue at an early moment.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEYING PARTY had early and earnest notice from the Sioux that their presence in Dakota is objectionable. By a special despatch to the HERALD we are informed that the Indians made an attack on the surveyors and the military accompanying them soon after the party left Fort Abraham Lincoln, and that the Sioux were repulsed with loss. The troops and the surveyors had no casualties, and proceeded,

Reconciliation in Louisiana—Important Peace Concessions to the Colored Race.

Looking to the obliteration of prejudices, jealousies and hostilities, and to the establishment of relations of peace, confidence and harmony between the white and black races of the South, a most significant and important public meeting in its results, General Beauregard, chairman, was held the other evening in New Orleans. It was an adjourned meeting of white and colored citizens, and, as no party is mentioned in the proceedings, we infer that it was a meeting of citizens acting independently of the Kellogg and the McEnery parties, and in view of a people's party, upon the platform of reconciliation adopted. This platform, touching the newly acquired civil and political rights of the black race, is all that Charles Sumner or Frederick Douglass could demand. It covers the whole ground of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments and of the Civil Rights bill. It is a comprehensive peace offering to the blacks, and if adhered to on the one side and accepted on the other in good faith, the results cannot fail to be good and enduring.
According to the census of 1870 the population of Louisiana, as between the two races, is as follows:—
White population..... 382,095
Colored population..... 264,210
—which shows a difference of two thousand in round numbers in favor of the blacks—a division so close as to suggest the necessity of a compromise between the two races upon the political affairs of the State. In the proceedings of this assemblage we are considering this necessity is prominently suggested. The meeting declares that, whereas the State is threatened with death in every vital of her material and political being, and whereas her dire extremity is but the fruit of unnatural divisions among her people, it is resolved that we dedicate ourselves to the unification of the people—of every race, color, or religion—that we advocate the concession to every citizen of all his equal, civil and political rights in reference to places of amusement, public schools, public conveyances, banks, insurance offices, foundries, factories and other industrial establishments, and in the possession of the soil. Upon this last point the meeting recommends the encouragement of the blacks to become landed proprietors, thus enhancing the value of its lands and adding to the production of the State; and the large landed proprietors are urged to cut up their idle lands into small farms, "in order that our colored citizens and white immigrants may become practical farmers."
This is as "broad and general as the casing air;" but the meeting furthermore pledges its honor and good faith to labor zealously for the removal of all prejudices of race and color among the people of the State; appeals to the public press for a helping hand in the good work; deprecates all measures of violence, and in view of the equality of the two races in numbers advocates an "equal distribution of the offices of trust and emolument, as well as the offices of honor and distinction, as the only condition of our suffrage, honesty, diligence and ability." And this offer is made not on account of the office indicated, but as a proof "that the union we desire is an equal union, and not an illusive conjunction" for the particular benefit of either party. Such is the reconciliation platform of this New Orleans meeting, of which General Beauregard, that hitherto implacable enemy of the abolitionists and of negro equality in any shape or form, stands as the sponsor.
Nor can we doubt that General Beauregard is acting in this matter in the good faith of an honest soldier. From the political agitations and broils of Louisiana he has for some time stood aloof. He has doubtless been thoughtfully, meantime, canvassing the ground, and casting about for some way of deliverance from these demoralizing and disorganizing discords between whites and blacks, threatening, if not arrested in season, all the horrors of St. Domingo in a war of races. From his careful study of the delicate and difficult problem the General has reached what he considers the only practical solution in conceding to the blacks not only all that they demand, but all that they can possibly claim as equals with the whites under the constitution and the laws of the Union and the State. His example and his influence in this matter among the controlling white elements of the State identified with the "lost cause," we believe, will be widely felt and made manifest in good results, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the South. The comprehensive scheme of reconciliation he proposes can be made effective only through the active co-operation of the leading whites directly interested in the cause of law and order, peace and prosperity. They must prove their faith by their works, in order to convince the blacks that the prejudices of race and color born of negro slavery have, with all the other evils of slavery, passed away.
The equal numerical strength of the two races in Louisiana is bringing them both to this broad platform of a definitive treaty of peace. General Beauregard is right in his conception that in advancing to the blacks with the offering of equal rights in civil, political and religious affairs, from the church and the school house to the public hotel, and from the State and national offices to the banks and insurance offices, and in everything else, he leaves no ground upon which to maintain a black man's party, but clears the way for the complete obliteration of all party lines on the basis of color. But how is it on the other side? Are the blacks, or, rather, are their designing and unscrupulous friends, known as the carpet-baggers, prepared to bury the hatchet? Let them be pushed to an answer to this question. The fruits of political equality to the blacks in South Carolina are exceedingly distasteful to the whites. If one may take the present political and financial condition of that State as a fair sample of the black man's capabilities of self-government, he is a most despicable failure. But the responsible whites have permitted the State to go by default in not only allowing but in driving the blacks en masse over to the carpet-baggers. They have thus served as beaters of the bushes in driving the birds into the fowler's net. This, too, when the simple figures of the census should have taught the white planters the impertinent necessity of practically outbidding the carpet-baggers for the black vote.
What are the proportions of the population of South Carolina as between the whites and

the blacks? In the official returns of the census for 1870 they are thus represented:—
White population..... 239,897
Colored population..... 415,914
Colored excess..... 126,147
Hence the overwhelming defeat of the South Carolina whites as a party against the blacks under the ingenious manipulations of the carpet-baggers. Of course the State has been plundered by them without mercy, and their retainers without shame, though the State administration for several years has been utterly disgraceful.
The remedy, however, is still in the hands of the white planters and land owners, and it is the remedy proposed by General Beauregard for similar evils in Louisiana—the remedy of concession to the blacks, covering all they claim and all they can desire. The two great misfortunes under which our reconstructed Southern States are now suffering are—First, a division of parties mainly upon the basis of color; second, shocking accumulations of corruptions, taxes and State debts in the administration of State affairs, which threaten most of them, from North Carolina to Louisiana, with bankruptcy. Harmonize whites and blacks politically and displace the carpet-baggers by bringing the responsible white taxpayer to the front, and not only will the first of these great evils be removed, but the way will be opened for sound retrenchment and reform. As things have been and as they are in the reconstructed States, the Southern white planters and property-holders have been and are little better than the passive victims of organized bands of robbers. These passive victims, nevertheless, in making the blacks their allies, have the power to put an end to all these abuses; and this is the moral of General Beauregard's plan for the redemption of Louisiana.
Our Current Record of Rowdianism and Murder.
Four murders signalize the opening of the present week. A sad commentary, truly, on our boasted civilization! Four brutal, inexcusable, fiendish murders are added to the list of deeds of blood that disgrace our criminal calendar. The week opened with an affray between brothers-in-law in a tenement house, during which one of the parties undertook to explain matters to the other with a hatchet. On the same evening a man was fatally stabbed in a drunken affray in a liquor store. After midnight the proprietor of another drinking saloon was desperately wounded by a knife at the hands of a man to whom he refused liquor. But the saddest case of all was the murder of Mrs. Gillen, at the age of eighteen years, by her husband, a worthy representative of the corner loafer class. This last mentioned tragedy is of such an atrocious character that it calls for grave reflection. A beautiful young girl, employed in a store, forms the acquaintance of a good-looking but dissipated young man, whose principal occupation seems to have been loafing. She foolishly consents to marry this wretch, contrary to the wishes of her father, and, quickly ascertaining her terrible mistake, leaves her worthless husband and takes refuge with her parents. The husband killed her for this on Sunday night.
We cannot speak too often of this frightful epoch of murder which seems to be now at its zenith in this city. It is useless to argue more on the inefficiency of the law on this subject. When murderers become the especial proteges of the Court and every obstacle is thrown before the wheels of justice we can only wait patiently until such a monstrous outrage to civilization is removed from the statute book. The last session of the State Legislature was spent in purely political schemes, and nothing was done to secure the speedy punishment of assassins. Once in the Tombs the murderer finds numerous advocates, and the plain, unvarnished story of his cowardly crime, when it is placed before the jury, becomes a tangled labyrinth of sophistry and irredeemable nonsense. When the jury find him guilty convenient judges and technical errors give him another lease of his life. Trial after trial may take place until the public forgets the crime, and the execution takes place when the very object for which it is intended is no longer in the memory of the people.
But in the murder of this girl-wife comes into prominence the element of corner loafism comes into prominence. There is a class of young men—we may call them boys—in this city, whose principal occupation consists of profanity, drunkenness and, occasionally, murder. Unhappily this class is very large, and is constantly increased by willing recruits. Parents are too often to blame for the existence of such wretches, as they make poor attempts to curb nascent depravity. The police willingly, or in despite of themselves, allow a gang of young ruffians to fester into crime at each prominent corner. The marriage law is so lax in its provisions that any weak-minded girl may be persuaded into wedding one of these scoundrels. The natural result of such a marriage is shown by Sunday night's tragedy. The remedy for such a disgraceful condition of affairs in society is plain. A criminal law, unnumbered with venetian delays and miserable subtleties; stern, uncompromising action on the part of the police toward corner loafers, and a more rigid enforcement of the laws which should protect the sacred institution of matrimony, will be found efficient checks to the present avalanche of murder in this city.
THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN ENGLAND.—His Majesty Nasr-od-Din, the Shah of Persia, crossed from the Continent to Dover, England, yesterday. He landed on the soil of Britain at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur and the Mayor and Corporation of Dover received him on behalf of the Crown and in the name of the municipality and the people of Britain. The visiting potentate, who is an accomplished scholar and linguist, returned thanks by assuring his hosts that he knew he was "among friends." The Shah, attended by the members of his suite and accompanied by the English princess, was conveyed from Dover to Charing Cross station, London, in a special train. The Prince of Wales received the party at the Metropolitan landing, and subsequently entertained the foreign Sovereign at Marlborough House. The Shah brings over to England a great number of Asiatic aristocrats of the very purest blood, with a strong force of Eastern courtiers, and a few savans who are of great reputation among the

literate of his dominions. He has also with him a newspaper editor from Teheran, so that the interests of the press, a most important point in the royal programme, may not be neglected, but, on the contrary, advanced for future usefulness by his visit.
The Herald Letters from Among the Carlists.
We print this morning another letter from our correspondent in Spain who accompanied the forces of Don Carlos during part of the military operations and was captured by the regular troops at Penacerrada, after the flight of Dorregaray. His pictures of the Carlist military enterprises will be read with interest, but are not likely to add much to American belief in the success of Carlism. Nor will his sketch of the warlike Curé of Santa Cruz add much to the honor of Don Carlos' cause, though it reflects credit upon Don Carlos himself for ordering the punishment of a priest for an offence which even the Curé's explanation has not relieved from the appearance of being a poor old man and a helpless woman. The episode is a curious one, and could scarcely occur anywhere out of Spain. The Curé's speech will be read with avidity, and the whole matter cannot fail to elicit general attention as a curious phase in the condition of affairs among the Carlists. All the details of our correspondent in regard to the fighting of the Carlists and the volunteers will also attract much attention, for no newspaper has yet given so clear an idea of the strength and character of the Carlist insurrection, and, with the exception of an interview with Don Carlos some time ago, none of the utterances of that chieftain have been made public till the publication of his captured letters to General Dorregaray.
The story of our correspondent's arrest, his detention by the republican forces and his temporary imprisonment by General Nouvillas, is another addition to the tales of Spanish injustice to HERALD representatives. It is to some extent a repetition of the outrages practised upon Mr. O'Kelly and other of our correspondents in Cuba. Luckily his detention was not of long duration, and it did not prevent him from writing the interesting letters we are now publishing. These letters are another illustration of the HERALD's news enterprise. It is no idle boast to say that, let events occur wherever they may, a HERALD correspondent is there to report them. We have told so far all that there was to be told of the Russian advance upon Khiva; we have revealed the secrets of the Cuban insurrection, giving to the whole world valuable information in regard to the condition of that island; and now we are printing full details, even to the marches and countermarches of the Carlists in Spain. No other correspondent has dared to face the dangers of this guerrilla struggle, and in consequence no other newspaper is able to publish such valuable information in regard to the troubles which beset the new Spanish Republic.
The Cholera at the Southwest—Precaution Necessary.
The cholera, which was at New Orleans a short time since, though not in an alarming form, has gone up the Mississippi by the advancing column of Summer heat, and has assumed a more serious character at Nashville and Memphis. Two deaths by it are reported at Cincinnati, which shows that it continues to advance northward and eastward with the Summer weather. The mortality has been great both in Nashville and Memphis. In the former city there were thirty deaths yesterday. Three draymen were attacked on the street. There were eleven deaths yesterday at Memphis. To judge of this mortality in Nashville such a death rate from cholera in New York, in proportion to population, would be about eleven hundred deaths a day. It does not appear, however, that the disease has assumed the worst type. The deaths were mostly among that class of persons who take least care of themselves, and principally among the blacks. We can imagine the havoc cholera might make in this city among the tenement houses and filthy quarters if it should reach here. There is the most urgent necessity, for the city authorities, and particularly all those connected with the Health Department, to see that the city be thoroughly cleaned and disinfectants used in every locality where cholera is likely to find a lodgement. Vigilance is the word. Not should there be any parsimony or false economy with regard to using whatever money is needed to prevent disease and to make the city healthy. We give the authorities timely warning and shall hold them responsible.
ABATEMENT OF A LONG CONTINUED NUISANCE.—Our citizens on the west or North River side will be glad to learn that the Board of Health have ordered the New York Rendering Company to discontinue the work of rendering dead animals and offal at the foot of Thirty-eighth street on or before the 10th day of July next. This has been a nuisance of long continuance and should have been abated many months ago. People living within a radius of half a mile or more from this offal depot have been obliged for a long time to breathe an atmosphere in the Summer months foul with corruption and pestilence arising from the process of boiling offensive matter in the above locality. That it is to be soon abated will be a subject of rejoicing through the neighborhood. Now let the good work of the Board of Health, after this fortunate commencement, go on until the city is entirely rid of the fountains of disease and death. The gas works are next in order.
CONVICTION OF MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.—We learn by a despatch from Canandaigua, N. Y., which we publish to-day that Miss Susan B. Anthony, who made the daring experiment of testing the right of a woman to vote, has been found guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States. The case was fairly argued on both sides, and the charge of Judge Hunt is explicit enough on the question about which Miss Anthony and her sister agitators have been so long concerned. The champions of woman's rights must try again before they attain the object of their dearest hopes—petitions to the polls. The decision in Miss Anthony's case is a crushing blow to these hopes, and it may serve as a fresh spur to the sex in the Fall to buttonhole Congressmen and State legislators and overwhelm innocent incumbents in office with petitions.

THE VIENNA PANIC.—The echoes of the late financial disturbance in Austria are at last beginning to be heard. As has been all along predicted, the temporizing policy of the government in aid of speculators has only served to prolong their agony, and now we see some of the legitimate results of the tremendous inflation that led to the "Black Friday" on the Vienna Bourse. A decline in nearly every class of securities has followed, and, these being held by banks and bankers on their own account and on account of operators, the whole financial community of that Empire is involved and threatened with the most serious complications. So far from disappearing, the crisis seems to be only on the edge of culmination, and the next tidings that come to our ears may tell how the fall of one brick has toppled over the entire pile.
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, has arrived at the Hoffman House.
Congressman Rodrick R. Butler, of Tennessee, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Shah of Persia has been invited to visit Edinburgh by the Town Council.
Ex-Congressman William A. Howard, of Michigan, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Mr. George Peabody Watson is among the latest arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel.
Chancellor D. M. Bates and Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
The Prince of Wales presided at the ceremony of opening the Wigan Infirmary on the 4th inst.
Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, and Mrs. Allison sailed for Europe, on the Algeria, yesterday.
Minister George Baker and his wife have left Constantinople to pass the Summer at Therapia, on the Bosphorus.
Jesse R. Grant, the young son of the President, stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a short time yesterday, while on his way to Long Branch from the Pacific coast.
The judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois yesterday visited Judge Sidney R. Breeze Chief Justice. Judge Breeze is the oldest member of the Court, having held his seat for a quarter of a century.
The Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo de Harnabe, will leave the Clarendon Hotel for Washington to-day. His son, Señor Luis Polo de Harnabe, who arrived from Spain several days ago, is to accompany him, to enter upon the duties of attaché of Legation.
General S. W. Crawford, United States Army, having obtained a six months' leave of absence from the War Department, left yesterday for Europe. He goes to recruit his health, which has been greatly undermined from a wound received in the war, and will try the waters of the Pyrennes, the baths there being celebrated for their curative properties in such cases. He will be remembered as among the gallant band of officers under General Anderson at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Through the war he was in continuous service.
WEATHER REPORT.
WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, JUNE 19—1 A. M.
Probabilities.
For New England gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are probable, with rain areas over the northern portion. For the Middle States and lower lake region fresh and occasionally brisk southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas over the latter. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh winds, mostly from the south and west, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Lake region, fresh and brisk westerly to southwesterly and northwesterly and partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain over the northern portion; for the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather, occasional light showers, and light to fresh southerly and southwesterly winds; from Missouri, to Tennessee, Kentucky and southern Ohio, generally fresh westerly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather.
The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the change 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:—
3 A. M. 1872, 1873.
3 P. M. 72 66 3:30 P. M. 82
6 A. M. 72 66 6 P. M. 80 73
9 A. M. 75 70 9 P. M. 77 67
12 M. 75 70 12 P. M. 75 65
Average temperature yesterday..... 70%
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 77%
"JANE EYRE" AT THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
"Jane Eyre" was produced at the Union Square Theatre last night, with Miss Charlotte Thompson in the title part. As a piece of dramatic work the play is very well done—as well at least as is possible where it is based upon a popular novel. The story we need not relate, though some of the good people who volunteer opinions at the close of the piece congratulated each other on the happy issue, having apparently never heard of Charlotte Brontë or her books. So far as the cast went, there were three good representations—Miss Thompson's Jane, Mr. Harkins' Lord Rochester and Mr. Montgomery's Jacob Ruttercup. As a faithful picture of the English steward, or upper servant, the part last named was anything but excellent, but its grotesqueness and absurdity made it amusing. Mr. Harkins' brusque ways harmonized well with the hard character of Lord Rochester, and his performance was accordingly extremely satisfactory. Of Miss Thompson's impersonation of the heroine two opinions may be expressed, both both equally true. She acted well, and in getting to her feet she gave a very fair interpretation of the part. Her acting, however, as it goes, is not blurred by mannerisms, assumptions or affectations. What it lacks in grace and finish, she possesses in the perception of the subtleties of character in Miss Brontë's wonderful creation, and needs only the power of outward expression. If she were not a star we might predict that she would become an actress. As it is, it is probable she will play her one part to the end and never play it with positive power or absurd idleness. Her possession of the peculiar beauty which befits her profession—her large, lustrous eyes being in themselves a great dramatic force, and in so far as a single representation of a single character enables us to judge the germs of genius. In no part of her acting last night did she rise to a very great height or fall to a very low depth. If she had been permitted to play before critical audiences she would have been able to exhibit more fire and a greater power of the singular self-control which is the embodiment of Jane Eyre. She was called before the curtain at the end of the second act. The piece was superbly set, and for a Summer piece was strong in many particulars generally overlooked out of the regular season.
WISE OF VIRGINIA.
Extraordinary Address of the Ex-Governor Before the Roanoke College.—The James River and Kanawha Canal as a Belt of Union.
SALEM, Va., June 18, 1873.
Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise delivered the annual address before the literary societies of Roanoke College last night on the subject of "The physical structure of the domain of the United States and its effect on the past and present, and its probable effect in the future upon their progress, power, wealth, commerce, constitution and government." It was a remarkable production, in which he advocated the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal as a belt of Union. He said that if the Mississippi River had flowed east and west the South would never have been a Slave State. Slavery, he said, brought upon Southern industry and prosperity. The large plantation system was anti-commercial and unfavorable to manufacturers, and that was the reason why the great commercial metropolis had sprung up at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. The late war had changed the relations of society, and the bondsman of yesterday were the freemen of to-day, and the freemen of yesterday were the denationalized and denationalized. The commencement exercises closed this evening. Professor Little, of Farnes Seminary, Texas, was appointed Professor of Modern and Oriental Languages.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1873.
Secretary Richardson Prentiss.
The rumor from New York that Judge Richardson is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury is not worth serious consideration. The neglect of Congress to legislate for Utah.
The Department of Justice attributes the unhappy condition of affairs in Utah, so far as the non-enforcement of the criminal laws is concerned, to the neglect of Congress to provide a remedy for the difficulties alluded to in the President's special message towards the close of the session, and in which he earnestly asked for legislation to prevent a conflict of authority, if no worse consequences. The President afterwards went to the Capitol and personally urged legislation, as did also Attorney General Williams, but without success. Although errors cannot now be corrected in criminal cases, they can be obtained in civil cases by the consent of the parties. There seems to be no prospect of relief from the present dilemma except by the action of Congress.
The Transit of Venus—Crambs of Comers for the Scientific Ring.
Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; Admiral Sands and Professor Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, were at the Navy Department to-day, with the view of making preliminary arrangements for the details of the different departments of an expedition to be sent in a vessel of war to various points to take observations of the transit of Venus. The points it is contemplated visiting for this purpose are mainly in the Southern Indian Ocean, Australia and the adjacent islands. There will probably be four parties, six persons in each, or assigned at different points. The Western party at Hobartstown, Van Dieman's Land; a second party at Kerguelan's Land, in the South Indian Ocean; a third party at Vladivostok, on the Asiatic coast of Russia, and the fourth at some island adjacent to Australia. It is hoped that full preparations will be completed for this scientific expedition, so that if the Department shall consent to furnish a vessel-of-war they may leave on their respective expeditions.
Soundings for a Cable Between the United States and Japan.
The United States steamship Tuscarora, Commander George E. Pecknap, now at San Francisco, is being fitted to make deep sea soundings in the Pacific for a cable route between the United States and Japan, this authority having been granted by the last Congress. The sounding apparatus made for the Junitah has been sent to San Francisco, and will proceed to the Pacific coast. The sounding line; thirty miles of steel wire and one of Thomson's sounding apparatus have also been ordered. The vessel will be ready to sail early in July and will proceed to the Pacific coast, thence to the Aleutian Islands and stop at Hakodadi.
Peace Commissioner Meacham's Movements.
Mr. A. B. Meacham, the Peace Commissioner, who was wounded at the Canby massacre, and who has been for some time preparing his report of his attempts to pacify the Modocs, received a telegraphic summons to-day to appear before the Military Commission that is to try the Modocs, and left Washington for the Pacific coast to-night.
Storm Signals and Life-Saving Stations.
Captain Hoggate, of the Signal Service, and Mr. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine division of the Treasury, will leave here to-night for New Jersey, to make arrangements to connect the storm signal system and life-saving stations on that coast, in accordance with the Congressional enactments of last Winter.
THE CHOLERA.
An Exodus from Nashville—The Disease Unabating.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 18, 1873.
The cholera is unabating, and there is a considerable exodus of the people from the city. To-day three draymen were attacked on the street. Ninety convicts are down with disease, mostly cholera. There were thirty deaths from cholera to-day, of which eight were white and twenty-two colored.
Business is almost totally suspended, and commercial interests are suffering badly.
The Scourge in Memphis—Eleven Interments from Cholera—Hopes of a Favorable Turn.
MEMPHIS, June 18, 1873.
The weather has been generally clear to-day, and for the first day in two weeks no rain fell. The people are more hopeful in regard to the cholera, and many believe that a few days of clear weather will bring a respite to the epidemic. There were fifteen interments to-day, eleven of which were from cholera.
Cholera in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, June 18, 1873.
Two deaths of persons from a disease presenting cholera symptoms have been reported here to-day. Both were new cases. One of the persons was sick only one day.
THE MODOCS.
Suicide of Curly-headed Jack—Attempts to Escape.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1873.
The following despatch has been received here:—
YREKA, Cal., June 18, 1873.
While the Modocs were being removed from the peninsula, Lake Lake, to Fort Klamath, one of the Indians, known as Curly-headed Jack, who surrendered with the Hot Creek band to General Davis at Fairchild's ranch, shot himself and has since died.
It is reported that some of the Indians who were ironed nearly succeeded in fling off their irons, and were detected in time to prevent their escape.
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sanitary Report from Rio Janeiro—Charge of Fraud.
The steamer Merrimac, from Rio May 26, brings the following news:—
The fever in Rio was very slight, and it was thought it would entirely disappear with the coming cold weather. Only sporadic cases at Bahia and Pernambuco.
The Anglo-Brazilian Times announces the arrest of J. M. Carre, formerly manager of the Brazilian Navigation Company, for alleged frauds on the Brazilian stockholders. He was subsequently released on habeas corpus.
HAYTI.
Port-au-Prince Again Visited by Fire—An American Church Destroyed.
PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 6, 1873.
Another disastrous conflagration occurred here on the night of the 3d inst. Among the buildings consumed were those of the American Protestant Episcopal Mission.
RUMOR FROM THE FIELD.
It is rumored that Luperon has captured Savaneta.
FROM HALIFAX.
A British Ship with Yellow Fever on Board.
HALIFAX, N. S., June 18, 1873.
Her Majesty's ship Dorcas, from Nassau, N. P., arrived here this morning. She has six cases of yellow fever on board. One of the patients died on the voyage and was buried at sea.
It is believed that the fire in the Drummond colliery has been extinguished, and that work will be resumed shortly.
PROFESSOR MARSH AND PARTY.
FORT McPHERSON, June 18, 1873.
Professor Marsh and the Yale College exploring party left here to-day for the Rio Bravo, where they will spend the next five weeks in geological investigations. Two companies of the Third cavalry, under the command of Colonel Miller, act as escort.
POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.
HARTFORD, Conn., June 18, 1873.
The Republican Legislature, convened to-day, nominated Judge Elisha Carpenter for the Supreme Court and Amos S. Treat for Superior Court Judge. The Democrats nominated Roland Hitchcock, of Winsted, and Levi P. Bradley, of New Haven, for Superior Court Judges. Three of the latter and the Supreme Court Judge are to be elected. The Democrats also nominated George W. Arnold, of Haddam, for Railroad Commissioner.