

as will be an honor to him and to the country he so ably defended; but we object to this sacred duty being made the occasion for a job on the part of any parties in the national legislature.

The Necessity of an Early and Effective Quarantine—Epidemic Germs of Cholera and Other Contagia.

Without marring the joyous anticipations of the spring, its arrival admonishes us to guard our thresholds from the epidemic dangers of which it is often the precursor. When the frosts of the past winter set in last November they came just in time to avert the pestilence that had been transported across the Atlantic and was then knocking at our doors. The vigilance of the authorities prevailed to arrest its march and cut it off at the moment of its ingress on our shores. But it is known that on the other side of the water the great Asiatic disease, which has heretofore defied the science and skill of the physician, has held its own, only encamped in its winter quarters and awaiting a more genial season for an early and sweeping campaign.

In our natural and just protests against the inefficiency of sanitary precautions we are apt to ignore the many and cheering triumphs that science has made over the deadliest of diseases. The statement has often been made by able statisticians and confirmed by the records that the London of the seventeenth century and the London of the nineteenth century differ in salubrity far more than London in the cholera and London in the healthiest season. Modern statistics show that the mortality that metropolis has been reduced since the reign of the Stuarts and the beginning of the last century from one in every twenty to less than one in forty, and that this reduction is generally or proportionally true for the larger towns of England. The saving of human life by vaccination alone has entered as a large and significant figure in the results due to the medical progress of the age; and all such facts should encourage us to hope for the still greater reduction of the death rates of the whole world. They should also stimulate the authorities now, in precautionary preparations against the threatened epidemics of the year, to begin with an early and searching and stern quarantine and erect it as an iron wall around our seaboard cities.

The study of epidemics has rapidly progressed in America. The great subject of the origin of malaria and its attendant poisons has very recently been ably developed by a distinguished American physician, Mr. Daniel Vaughan, of Cincinnati. This gentleman's researches throw much light on the prolific seeds of epidemic, originating, as he shows, in the volatile oils of vegetation, which are rapidly developed by the heat of the vernal and summer suns. According to the views he now advances and so forcibly sustains it is in the warmest climates that these germs of disease are produced in the greatest abundance, and the air becomes most highly charged with organic vapors in marshy and moist localities; but the restless condition of the air prevents it from remaining over these districts long enough to be largely impregnated with the poisonous exhalations, and the trade winds serve to avert much of the insalubrity which heat and moisture are ever prompt to generate in tropical climates. This reasoning would seem to lead us to the unavoidable inference that the Asiatic cholera—the disease which now threatens all Europe and America—has its birthplace in the valley of the Ganges, so rich in verdure and vegetation, and follows the principal water courses in all countries, because in these it finds its most abundant supplies of organic vapors. It is well known that the inundations of the Euphrates River give to the city of Bussorah its worst pestilences, and the streams which wash the green vales of the Elbarz mountains sometimes render Teheran almost uninhabitable. But the Nile, which in the lower part of its course runs a thousand miles without receiving a tributary and washes a rocky bed, has gotten rid of its volatile poisons received in Equatorial Africa, and even in its highest floods scarcely impairs the health of Egypt. The theory of Mr. Vaughan must be regarded as a valuable attempt to solve the mystery of epidemics, because it can be put to the test of future chemical analysis, and may, therefore, be the dawning light of science on this dark subject. But, without presuming to determine its accuracy, it is important to bear in mind that it is in the months of March and April that the Asiatic cholera breaks out in its stronghold, the great Gangetic valley. We may, therefore, at once begin to take the utmost precaution to protect ourselves from this terrible evil. It has been said by some that if the whole of Hindostan could be quarantined the whole world would be secure from cholera; but this is far from likely or probable, and the most sagacious physicians do not hesitate to say that the Asiatic importation of cholera only quickens and invigorates the seeds of the pestilence already scattered broadcast (if they are not indigenous) over the entire globe. There is not a single day to be lost by our health authorities in throwing an impregnable sanitary cordon around this country. In the present instance it is a thousand times true that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

Personal Intelligence.

Superintendent George W. Miller, of the Insurance Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, is at the St. Denis Hotel. General Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. Professor F. A. Mahan, of the West Point Academy, is at the Hoffman House. John M. Forbes, of Boston, yesterday arrived from Washington at the Brevoort House. General James McDougall, of Utica, Inspector General on Governor Hoffman's staff, is at the Otis House. Ex-Mayor George Inis, of Poughkeepsie, is sojourning at the New York Hotel. Congressman Alexander Mitchell and ex-Congressman John S. Brown, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Hoffman House. Colonel Tait, of the United States Army, is registered at Washington at the Clarendon Hotel. Colonel George Meade, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel. Chancellor Farnsworth, of Michigan, is among the latest arrivals at the Everett Hotel. George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Professor J. M. Hart, of Ithaca, and General L. B. Frieze, of Providence, are temporarily residing at the Hoffman House. Judge F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel. Assemblyman James Simpson, of Buffalo, is stopping at Earl's Hotel. Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Kansas, is at the Everett Hotel. Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Governor is one of the seven or seven hundred "Richmonds" who are in the political field as candidates for the republican nomination for Vice President, having been endorsed by the late Ohio Republican Convention as a proper person for the honor. The symptoms of Professor Morse have assumed a decidedly favorable aspect, and it is said by his medical attendants that he needs but quietude for restoration to health.

The Japanese youths who are being inducted into the art of war by General A. J. Alexander, yesterday were taken to that officer's Point and there witnessed some experimental torpedo firing. To-day they will go to West Point, where they will remain until Monday, and then return to the Grand Central Hotel. The youths have adopted the infantry fatigue cap as a head-dress to indicate their military tastes, but cannot be said to wear it with the jauntiness characteristic of natives. Washington Personalities. Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and T. T. Sturges, of New York, are at the Arlington; Colonel George K. Lee, of New York, is at the Imperial Hotel, and President William Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and José W. Casanova, of Cuba, are at the Ebbitt House.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Ex-King Isabella will visit Vienna during the Easter holidays to spend a fortnight with her son, Don Alfonso. —Mr. Disraeli will make but one speech on his approaching visit to Lancashire. Manchester has been fixed upon for its delivery, as the most central point. —Sir Stafford Northcote's position in the matter of the Washington Treaty, according to the *Yorkshire Post*, is because of his experience with the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company, and is not on political grounds. —Señor Ortega has been authorized by the Spanish government to lay a submarine cable between England and Spain, starting from the Biscayas. The cable will have to be in working order within two years. —M. Rayer, of the Paris *Debat*, gives the following as the balance sheet of the Cairo opera, for the season just passed: Receipts, 27,000 francs; expenses, 1,000,000 francs; deficit to be made good by the Khedive, 723,000 francs. —The Attorney General's speech in the Ebbitt House case is the latest case on record; but the Attorney General only narrowly escaped Sneyer's fate of being beaten by a woman; for Miss Sheridan's speech in the Ebbitt House case, which was a declaration of legitimacy case, was a wise (afterwards Lord Lyndal) spoke twelve days (three hours of Lords' weeks) in "Small vs. Atwood."

A MAIL ROBBER FOUND GUILTY.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29, 1872. The trial of laws for robbing the mail John to-day in a verdict of guilty.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872. First Lieutenant A. P. Murphy, Second Artillery, has resigned. The following changes have been made in the station and duties of the Quartermaster's Department. Lieutenant Thomas H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster, is ordered to relieve Colonel S. B. Halabird, as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Dakota. Upon being relieved, Colonel Halabird will be assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, relieving Lieutenant Colonel James A. Baku, who will take charge of the quartermaster's department at Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Captain Charles H. Hays, who will be assigned to duty at Fort McPherson, Nebraska. Captain Edward D. Baker is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at New Orleans. Captain Edward B. Grimes is ordered as depot quartermaster at St. Louis, relieving Captain S. H. Weeks, who will relieve Major A. Montgomery at Buffalo, N. Y. Major Montgomery will relieve Major John C. Gaudier in the Department of the East, and the latter relieves Major James D. Moore as Depot Quartermaster of the Department of New York, relieving Captain J. G. Lee, who was ordered as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia. Assistant Surgeon T. C. B. Moore is relieved from duty in the Department of the Flats and is ordered to Boston.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872. Lieutenant Samuel W. Avery, Surgeon William F. Hood, Pharmacist Richard Washington, Chaplain Frank P. Cox, and Chief Engineer Francis C. Dole have been ordered to the Lancaster. Acting Carpenter Benjamin Fernald to the Lancaster. Ensign Thomas H. Phillips to the Lancaster.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Reported Recapture of Zacatecas by the Revolutionists.

Roche's Army Dispersed and His Capture Probable—The Robber Cortina in "a Bad Fix"—Reinforcements to Quiroga for the Advance on Matamoros.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, March 29, 1872. A courier extraordinary has arrived from Camargo with dates to the 27th inst. He affirms the recapture of Zacatecas by the revolutionists, and the probable capture of General Roche, whose army had been dispersed by General Guerra.

General Cortina is cut off from his base at Reynosa and hemmed in near Baqueria, State of Nuevo Leon, after the loss of the greater part of his forces. Eight hundred infantry, with two pieces of artillery, left Encarnacion for Leonas to meet 300 infantry and two pieces of artillery from Monterey, and join General Quiroga's forces to advance on Matamoros forthwith.

Juan Munoz, with about two hundred Juarez partisans, crossed the Rio Grande from Texas and attacked Waeco Laredo on the 24th, but was defeated and returned, leaving his killed and wounded in the hands of the revolutionists. An Officer of Diaz's Staff Mistaken for Diaz Himself. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1872. The Mexican officer seen in New York, supposed to be Porfirio Diaz, and who is now here, says he is Colonel Francisco Neno, of Diaz's staff. It is a remarkable case of personal resemblance if he is not Diaz.

FRANCE.

A Communist Inconspicuously Incorporated by the Republic. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 29, 1872. The police have arrested Lutz, the leader of the inconspicuous under the Commune.

GERMANY.

Imperial Respect to a Royal Mother-in-Law. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, March 29, 1872. The Prince Imperial of Germany, Frederick William, will visit his mother-in-law, Queen Victoria of England, at Baden, where she is stopping, after Easter.

SPAIN.

Expected Return of the United States Minister to Madrid—Party Division Among the Radical Reformers. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, March 29, 1872. The American Minister to Spain, who is now in the United States on leave of absence, is expected to return to this city some time next month.

GOOD FRIDAY IN HAVANA.

Business is entirely suspended on account of the holidays. OMAHA, Neb., March 29, 1872. Consignees of Westward bound freight are universally responding to the request of the Transfer Company, and ordering Eastern railroads to deliver their freight to the Bridge Transfer. Twenty-five cars of through and local freight were brought over the bridge to-day. Northwesterly reports to the contrary, the published rates of the Bridge Transfer are lower than the Boat Transfer.

THE BRIDGE OF CONTENTION.

Transferring Freight Across in Boats. The western freight by four Iowa roads terminating here is transferred across the river as rapidly as the transfer boats can do it. The extraordinary toll of \$10 a car, fifty cents per hundred for small boats, and fifty cents for each passenger, is considered high for the privilege of crossing the bridge but for the most part by the action, and the roads are determined to have their freight hauled over the river in wagon loads before they will submit to such a tariff or acknowledge the taxation of a private bridge company. Flatboats are still being built on the transfer grounds here with considerable business energy. The people of Omaha are working hard for a railroad to St. Louis, and the bank of the river, so as to evade Chicago and Council Bluffs.

THE NEW YORK SENATORS' HOLIDAY.

A large number of State Senators and members of the Assembly reached here this afternoon to visit the State Hospital. After viewing the buildings and grounds they were given a collation by Dr. Cleveland, and were then conveyed in carriages to the Opera House, where Messrs. Smith and Niles, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, made addresses. They were repaired to the Morgan House, where they were introduced to the leading citizens, and were tendered a serene and a hot dinner on the 29th P. M. train. While here they were in charge of Mayor Eastman.

THE SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Despatches from Harrisburg, received this evening, state that the bill respecting the charter of the Southern Improvement Company passed both houses of the State Legislature to-day.

THE JAPANESE AT POTTSVILLE.

A party of the Japanese Embassy arrived here this evening, for the purpose of to-morrow visiting several large coal operations, furnaces and iron works here.

THE HEALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(From the *Liverpool* (KANSAS) TIMES, March 29.) The New York Herald is maintaining at its own expense an expedition into the interior of Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone. This is such a mammoth enterprise for a single concern to undertake that many people are disposed to regard it as merely a hoax; but such is not the case. It is true to the letter. The "Herald expedition" was organized some time ago, and is now well on its way into the wilds of Central Africa. The Herald has always led the van of newspaper enterprise, but in this last movement it out-heralds the Herald.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE—SIX YOUNG AFRICAN OFFICERS, EDUCATED IN INDIA, HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO JOIN THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE, AND LEFT CALCUTTA FEBRUARY 16, 1872, FOR ZAMBESIA.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of the Terrible Visitation on Tuesday.

Twenty-three Killed and Thirty Wounded at Lone Pine—The Town in Ruins.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1872. Notices coming in from the volcanic country north of the Mojave River show that the earthquake on Tuesday was felt with terrific force there. At Lone Pine twenty-three people were killed and thirty wounded.

The shocks were felt at intervals for thirty hours. Fifty houses were demolished and the town is in ruins.

UTAH.

A Mass Meeting of Gentiles and "Anti-Admission" Mormons—A Memorial to Congress—The Ratification Vote—The Idea of a Civil War Riddled.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 29, 1872. An immense meeting of citizens opposed to the admission of Utah as a State was held here last evening at the Liberal Institute. Hundreds of ladies were present. Thomas Fitch and other Jack Mormons were denounced and repudiated. The speeches were designed to show how the Mormon allegiance to the Church is beyond all considerations for the general government and the people generally. Now every Mormon is bound by a solemn oath to avenge Joe Smith and oppose the authority of the United States. The speakers were heartily applauded and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

A memorial to Congress against the admission of Utah was adopted. A slight shock of earthquake occurred in this city at one o'clock P. M. yesterday. The snow in the mining camps of the Little Cottonwood district is about fourteen feet deep on the level and many houses are buried.

The American Bureau of Mining Information for Utah has been organized, with Warren Hussey as president.

The total vote for the admission of Utah. SALT LAKE CITY, March 29, 1872. The total vote of the Mormons in Utah in ratification of the State constitution is 25,324, probably one-half cast by women.

A memorial against the admission is being signed by all the Gentiles and occasionally by Mormons. Six to eight thousand signatures are expected in a few days. Gentle newspapers here are agitating the question of a possibility of a civil war in Utah as the result of admission; but the Mormons deny and ridicule the idea.

Another Gentile newspaper enterprise for Salt Lake City is on the tapis. Mr. Tucker, of Corinne, is spoken of as the editor. The works on the Utah Southern Railroad is to be resumed at once. Anxiety for the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Englebrecht case is at fever heat.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1872. Synopsis for the next twenty-four hours. The display of cautionary signals along the lakes will be resumed April 1.

Falling barometer, rising temperature, light southerly winds and partially cloudy weather have prevailed over the Southern States. Cloudy weather, with light and fresh variable winds, has continued over the Middle and New England States and north-west of the Ohio Valley. The barometer has fallen over the northwest, with easterly winds, increased cloudiness and light rain.

Probabilities. Partly cloudy weather, with light and fresh winds, will prevail over the New England and Middle States on Saturday, as well over the South Atlantic States. The barometer will continue falling West and throughout the Mississippi Valley, with southerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness. An area of rain will probably extend from the northwest to the upper lake region and over the Ohio Valley, and possibly eastward over the Lower Mississippi. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The weather in this city yesterday. The following record will show its 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, 115 NASSAU STREET.

Table with 4 columns: Year, 1871, 1872, 1871, 1872. Rows include 8 A. M., 6 A. M., 4 P. M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1872. The Speaker of the House, now Acting Governor Brewer, made a speech last night, favoring the re-nomination of President Grant, and acknowledging the Packard Committee as the legal head of the party in this State. He stated that he regarded Governor Warmoth as now being without the rights of citizenship, and, having distinctly renounced his office, he would not support him. He proposed the re-nomination or re-election of Warmoth. Brewer's action has created a stir among the republicans.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Rock Exchange, banks and public office in Philadelphia closed yesterday in observance of Good Friday. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad laid its track across the Missouri River yesterday. Trains will cross the Michigan April 1 to try Commissioner Edmonds, of the latter office.

Mrs. Catron yesterday presented to the Tennessee Legislature a portrait of Andrew Jackson, in accordance with the will of the late Judge Jackson. The Louisville Industrial Exposition organized last night by the election of eleven directors. The amount subscribed for the building is \$25,000.

The Massachusetts State Colored Convention on Thursday evening chose six delegates to the National Colored Convention at Worcester, Mass., on Friday April 10. Senator Wilson has declined to preside over the State Convention at New Orleans, for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and ex-Governor Clifford will be invited to do so.

The Louisville Convention of Railroad Ticket Agents adjourned last evening, after the longest session they ever had. The meeting was a thorough success, the changes made being generally a slight advance on the old rates. On Thursday evening George Richards and Adam Quigley, employees of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company, were knocked down by the sudden backing of an engine at Locust Point, and each had his right arm severed at the shoulder.

James Rose, sixty years old, was instantly killed by being run over by a hand car, near Mount Pleasant, on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, yesterday. Deceased is supposed to have been intoxicated at the time. He leaves a wife and several children.

A new frame building at West Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, owned by Messrs. Sackett & Fitch, and occupied by Charles H. Bull for a post office, store and dwelling, was totally destroyed by fire, together with most of its contents, yesterday morning. But a small amount of the mill material and goods were saved, and the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the rope works of Peapack Brothers, at the foot of the street, near the city, destroyed the entire building and contents, consisting of stock and machinery, valued at \$150,000. There were forty men employed in the building, who had escaped with their lives. The building was insured for \$1,000,000 in Boston and New York companies.

Last evening a fire occurred in Moore, Welch & Smith's spice mill, in Front street, above Arch, Philadelphia. The stock and machinery were destroyed, and the mill was gutted. The fire originated in the basement, and spread through the entire building, which occupied three lots. The burning was caused by the fire from a stove, and was valued at \$25,000. The firm had \$80,000 insurance in the Royal, of England, in several companies in the interior of the State and in a few Eastern companies.

ITEMS FROM JAPAN.

The new police of Jeddo are dressed in dark blue with red facings, and a hat somewhat after the shape of that of sergeants de ville in France. The Japanese cavalry have received a new uniform, consisting of a red cap, a green coat with red facings, red trousers and long boots, and a cavalry sword.

The Japanese government has sanctioned the survey of a line of railway from Jeddah northwards to the Red Sea, and the erection of telegraph across the same line of country is ordered. By a proclamation in the government *Gazette* of Yokohama we learn that the flag of Japan is to be hoisted at the mouth of the Yalu River, and that the Japanese as heretofore, with the addition of a green band stretching diagonally to the lozenge from the four corners.

CONNECTICUT.

THE PROSPECTS OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

COMPLETING THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

Governor Jewell's Friends on the Qui Vive.

WAITING FOR THE FIGHT.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29, 1872. The hard work of the campaign, except the getting out of the vote on election day, is mainly over. The registry lists were closed last Saturday, except for the few whose qualifications mature between that day and the election. There is less than the usual noise and excitement on both sides. At the republican headquarters there is a good degree of confidence of their ability to elect Governor Jewell by a few hundred majority over the three opposition tickets, democratic, labor reform and temperance; but falling in this, they have no doubt of carrying the Legislature and choosing their State ticket and United States Senator in that body. The republicans claim that there is less system in the democratic committee's work than usual, and think they will gain by the demoralization in the democratic party consequent upon the new departure, while they say that their own canvass shows better than last year.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS. It is claimed that the republicans can carry the State if their vote can be got out, but their committee now do not speak confidently of their ability to get out a full vote. They express the belief that the total vote will be lighter than last year. They think the labor reform vote may draw nearly as many from the democrats as the temperance men from the republicans.

There are no reliable estimates of the strength of the labor reform and prohibitionists. The leading union of the temperance party do not claim over 2,000 votes, and 1,000 is the highest claim at the headquarters of the labor reformers. It is generally considered that the temperance party will make 1,500 for the temperance ticket is a fair estimate. The traveling is likely to be up on Monday, and it is quite probable that the total vote will not exceed 90,000.

The Republicans Rejoice in Norwich. NORWICH, Conn., March 29, 1872. The canvass has thus far progressed with comparatively no excitement. There was no beating of drums or sounding of trumpets on either side. Both parties, however, have been hard at work, and the result will be, should the weather prove favorable, an exceedingly full vote. In some of the Connecticut river towns the temperance party converts from the republicans, but the labor reformers have not been heard from on this side of the Connecticut river. The Congressional district is the republican stronghold, and the temperance party, which is always reliable, will, from present appearances, be materially increased on Monday.

Both Parties Apparently Evenly Balanced. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29, 1872. The political campaign here this spring has been carried on with less than the usual excitement, though there has been an undercurrent of deep interest and a great deal of quiet committee work accomplished by all parties. Party strength in the scale is so evenly balanced and the claims of both sides so conflicting as to make it difficult to predict what the result will be next Monday. Both the republicans and democrats express confidence in their ability to elect a Governor by the popular vote and to carry both branches of the Legislature.

The canvass of the Republican State Committee shows a fair gain over their vote of last year, and they say that the indications are more favorable than the year since. They estimate the temperance vote at less than 500, but admit that it may be larger—perhaps large enough to throw the election of Governor into the hands of the Governor Jewell's re-election is estimated by the republicans generally by 900 to 1,000 majority, if their full vote is polled. The loss of one, perhaps two republican Senators is anticipated.

The democrats admit that their vote will fall off in New Haven and Hartford, but claim a large increase in the smaller cities and county towns, and think the temperance vote will be made up. The strength of the labor reform party is unknown, no figures having been made, but many leaders have been heard from. The temperance reform movements will injure the democrats more than the republicans. Personally Governor Jewell is more confident of success than Mr. Hubbard. The democrats are confident that the temperance party is growing more confident and the expressions of anticipation success made by prominent democrats in regard to the temperance party are being heard from the republicans have been more successful in making new voters than the democrats.

Democrats are expected to be elected on Hubbard or taken against Jewell, though the latter are freely offered, with odds.

THE PRESIDENCY.

New York for the Cincinnati Convention. Call for the Liberal Convention. To Colonel WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.: SIR—We, republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the liberal republicans of Missouri.

We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes and obstruct a free expression of opinion upon the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States.

We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution; that federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be re-asserted and the encroachments of federal power should be made to be felt; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office.

The expenses recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the republic has yet encountered.

With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and that the liberal political party we accept the invitation to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next, and we believe that all republicans of New York who agree with us to co-operate in our action.

HENRY R. SELDEN, FREDERICK A. CONKLING, WILLIAM DOERMEIER, SINCLAIR JOHNSON, HUGHENESS, RALPH MANN, E. KRACKOWICZ, IRA O. MILLER, EDWIN R. RYLANDS, WILLIAM H. BRIGGS, CHARLES W. GODDARD, HENRY B. LLOYD, WILLIAM W. GODDARD, WALDO HUGHES, HIRSH BARNEY, FREDERICK W. FITHIAN, GEORGE P. BRADFORD, BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, HOLAUB REMIN, LOUISA LOWELL, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislators Worshipping Temperance—A Death Blow to the Southern Improvement Company. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29, 1872. The House of Representatives have adjourned until Tuesday in order to attend the Moyeranizing ball in Philadelphia on Monday, thus losing one day's session in consequence of the capital being so far from that city.

The bill repealing the charter of the Southern Improvement Company has passed in both houses of the State Legislature. Hence the charter is repealed.

COLORED CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29, 1872. The Colored State Convention met to-day and appointed Secretary of State Carlosza State Senator and Lieutenant Governor Kauber, Congressman Elliott, F. H. Frost and W. J. McLain delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans. A number of delegates from the New Orleans Convention (representing the republican party) that a colored man be put in the national cabinet. Only one-third of the State was represented. The proceedings were brief.

CITY POLITICS.

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S GATHERING. A Central Association Organized Last Evening. A Central James O'Brien Association was organized last evening in Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of East Broadway and Catherine street, of delegates of five from twelve O'Brien Clubs, representing eleven wards. There were two delegations from the Twentieth ward. Mr. William S. Egan acted as Chairman, and John J. McGowan Secretary.

A Committee on Credentials, composed of one from each delegation, reported in favor of receiving a delegation from each O'Brien Association, including the fact that two or more should come from the same ward. They also advised the reception of delegates from democratic associations favorable to Senator O'Brien. The report was accepted and the suggestions of the committee were, on motion, made rules. A delegation was admitted from the Andrew Jackson Club of the Twenty-eighth ward. An election of permanent officers was soon into and resulted as follows:—President, Governor W. S. Egan; Secretary, John J. McGowan; Treasurer, Samuel Jackson.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS. A German Movement in Support of the Cincinnati Convention—Formation of a Central Committee. In the Twentieth Assembly district, Nineteenth ward, an organization of German republicans was formed a few days since, in aid of the Cincinnati Convention of liberal republicans and for the purpose of agitating for a thorough civil service reform and other reforms in the administration of national affairs. A committee of organization was appointed to take action to extend this movement among the Germans in the other districts of this city.

The committee, which was composed of Messrs. Dr. Kessler, G. E. Wenit, Albert Eissner, M. G. Handscu and Theodore Glauenskiue, called a general meeting on the subject, to take preliminary action in reference to the matter, which was held last evening at Germania Hall, No. 109 Third avenue. The meeting was called to order by S. Theodore Glauenskiue, Mr. Theisen was called upon to preside, while Mr. Morz was appointed secretary. Dr. Kessler, in a brief address, gave an account of the proceedings which led to the organization in the Nineteenth ward, arguing that the present condition of political parties rendered it necessary that a new political combination be made, to effect a thorough reform of national affairs. Mr. Glauenskiue urged that practical measures be taken at once in aid of the movement.

On motion of Mr. Glauenskiue the organization of the Nineteenth Ward, including the "one term principle" were unanimously endorsed. On motion of Mr. Glauenskiue a resolution was passed declaring that the members then and there present shall constitute a Central Committee for the purpose stated, with a view of forming a public committee of citizens of organization to organize district organizations; whereupon the names of those present were enrolled as such Central Committee, to be known as the Liberal Republican Central Committee. After appointing several sub-committees for district organization the meeting adjourned.

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