

be obliged to do the other part or lose the job. The municipal police will form an excellent detective force in this matter, and with the compelling power in the hands of their superior officers any neglect of the contractor coming under their observation will now be attended to. We should all be thankful for this improvement and hope that the result will meet our anticipations. With the extra forces they are enabled to employ, together with those already at their command, we should have a city which will compare, in the matter of healthfulness, with any in the world. The rapid increase of population in the city, and the way in which the poorer classes are huddled together in ill-regulated tenement houses, demand the most careful and constant supervision, such indeed as the police alone can give. This dangerous overcrowding of tenement houses is a matter that will deserve close attention and legislative action; but in its absence a strict enforcement of the sanitary laws will, in a great measure, help to alleviate the dangers. Should the contractor fail to perform his duties, it will devolve upon the Police Board to undertake the task of purifying the streets, so that we have some assurance it will be satisfactorily performed. In case of future derelictions we now know where to fix the responsibility.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House. Colonel J. R. Lewis, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Mayor W. A. Hoff, of Savannah, Ga., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. J. Henson, a member of the City Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Captain H. P. Conner, of the steamship Rising Star, is at the Starvort House. Professor Benjamin Stillman, of Yale College, is stopping at the Brevoort House. Colonel Green, of France, is sojourning at the New York Hotel. Congressman Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel Gowan, of London, is temporarily residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Henry P. Adams, of Bridgeport, Conn., has quarters at the St. James Hotel. General J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. Colonel E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge J. P. O'Sullivan, of St. Domingo, is at the Brevoort House. General George M. Dodge, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieutenant Gladstone, of the Royal Navy, yesterday arrived at the Everett House. General George C. McKee, of Vicksburg, Miss., is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Charles Erasmus Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall, arrived in this city yesterday per steamship Rising Star. The marked ability and determination recently displayed by Mr. Perry when the American vessel Virginia was threatened and hounded by the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro, and which in turn stunk off on the appearance of the United States steamer Kansas, have excited much admiration and won hosts of friends for him among the American citizens in Central America. Mr. Perry proceeded to Albany last night on a visit to his family, and will return to his Consulate next month.

ART MATTERS.

Sale of the French Collection for the Benefit of Chicago. The second night's sale of the French Collection for the relief of Chicago was remarkably well attended and the competition for the possession of the better class of paintings was spirited. As on the preceding evening, many of the paintings sold at very low prices. The following are the amounts brought by the most valuable works:—"Spring Flowers," Leleux, \$200; "The Girl," Mme. Lemaire, \$175; "Landscape and Water," Levy, \$150; "Mamma's Darning," Lohschütz, \$180; "The Mandolins," Madrazo, \$200; "The Sister of Charity," \$350; "Industry," Merle, \$2,000, purchased by Mr. Osborn; "After Breakfast," Moreau, \$270; "At the Mosque," Fasini, \$425; "Charity," Sainin, \$675; "Veterans of the Siege," Rousseau, \$1,000; "The Return from Market," Schenk, \$450; "Our Father Who Art in Heaven," Seignel, \$1,500; "His Portrait," Toulmouche, \$2,250; "The Fishing Boat Going Out to Sea," Volon, \$410; "Spring Time," Williams, \$925; "A Spaniard," Worms, \$775; "The Palace of the Hoopes," \$3,800; "Soldier of the Time of Louis XIII.," Meissonier, \$2,275; "The Return from Market," Schenk, \$450; "Our Father Who Art in Heaven," Seignel, \$1,500; "His Portrait," Toulmouche, \$2,250; "The Fishing Boat Going Out to Sea," Volon, \$410; "Spring Time," Williams, \$925; "A Spaniard," Worms, \$775; "The Palace of the Hoopes," \$3,800; "Soldier of the Time of Louis XIII.," Meissonier, \$2,275. This evening the Dusseldorf collection will be sold.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—1 A. M. Synopses for the past twenty-four hours. The barometer is highest over the New England and Middle Atlantic States; the lowest is central over Kentucky; cloudy weather, with rain, is now prevailing from the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio Valley; cloudy and partially cloudy weather over the New England, Middle and Gulf States, and west of the Ohio Valley. Light to fresh winds at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains. Probabilities. The barometer continued falling from Florida to New England and the lower lakes; the area of rain extended eastward over the southern portion of the Middle States on Saturday. Cloudy weather, with southerly to westerly winds, prevail over the Gulf States; partially cloudy weather north and west of the Ohio Valley, with westerly winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

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:— 1871, 1872.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1871, 1872) and Temperature (5 A.M., 8 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., 8 P.M., Average temperature yesterday, Average temperature corresponding day of last year).

TEXAS REPUBLICANS APPOINTED TO PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1872. A special despatch to the Picayune from Houston, Texas, says the State Republican Convention have elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention with instructions to vote for: General Governor Fitz-John, and Judge J. D. Evans, and A. B. Morton were nominated as candidates for Congress at large.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17, 1872. The Democratic State Central Committee to-day issued a call for a State Convention, to be held here on June 13, to choose delegates to Baltimore.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROADS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 17, 1872. A heavy rain last night washed away two bridges on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, between this city and Wyandotte, and also several bridges on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1872. Commander Babcock is ordered to navigation duty at the Boston Navy Yard; Commander Fitz-John, to equipment duty at Mare Island; Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, to duty at Key West; Captain F. A. Parker is detached as Chief of Staff of the Atlantic fleet and placed on sick leave; Lieutenant Carter is detached from the rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered to the receiving ship Independence; Ensign Kossmuth Niles is detached from the Terror and placed on waiting orders.

THE TREATY.

CHANCES OF THE BACKDOWN ARTICLE. Outside Influence Brought to Bear on the Senators. THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. A Majority Recommend the President to Accept Great Britain's Proposition. DEMOCRATIC SENATORS WAVERING. The Administration Working Hard for Disgrace. FEARS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS. The Result of the Debate in the Dominion Parliament. The English Chambers of Commerce Join the Purse Men Here.

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WASHINGTON, May 17, 1872.

There is not a single member of the Senate who does not admit, with more or less directness and emphasis, that a proper construction of the treaty correspondence places our government in the position of having abandoned at the dictation which it asserted and has distinctly maintained ever since November, 1862, when Mr. Seward protested against the sailing of the Alabama. Notwithstanding this fact, there is every reason to believe to-night that the Supplementary Article submitted last Monday will be ratified. The powerful influences which have been brought to bear upon the Senate at the instance of the administration, and, prompted by the threatened interruption of business affairs between the two countries, show marked success, greater to-day than yesterday, and doubtless will more than accomplish its desire before a report is made from the Foreign Relations Committee. In truth, it is a part of the scheme of the administration members of that committee to withhold a report as long as possible, so that these colossal influences may have ample opportunity to make themselves felt. The committee held another session this morning, at which no definite conclusion was reached, and the excuse was offered for further procrastination that the members required more time in which to make themselves acquainted with the details of the correspondence. Messrs. Schurz and Cassery are understood to be opposed to this dilly-dally policy, and to be ready to make the fight against ratification at once; but they are powerless to urge immediate action with any show of success. Meanwhile letters, telegrams, newspaper articles, &c., are pouring in from every section of the country, requesting and demanding ratification, while, on the other hand, the Washington press is doing its utmost to stir up the patriotic press to appeal to the people in the name of the men whose hands the national honor lies trembling in expectation of further mortification. There has been a significant break in the democratic side of the Senate from opposition to the surrender, which is extensive enough to overcome all possibility of making the matter a party question. If the democrats had remained firm in their opposition a sufficient number of liberal and regular republicans would have joined them to have made it an impossibility for the friends of the measure to get the required two-thirds vote, but this chance is now gone, and with all hopes of preserving the dignity and self-respect of the government. The well-known fact that many Senators are directly interested with the stockjobbing, banking and railroad interests of the country, both North and South, is a sufficient explanation of the present situation. How many of them own more or less stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Erie and in other corporations, the fate of which depends on the leniency of English money markets? How many of their influential constituents who are called upon to contribute money for electioneering purposes are in the same condition? These and similar questions may be put at this juncture as pertinent to the occasion. Interested parties continue their efforts to pull the Senate with but little success in getting outright expression of opinion from Senators. In fact, with a few exceptions, confined to those who, like Mr. Sumner, will oppose the article, Senators invariably refuse to commit themselves, but under existing circumstances this cautious reticence is accepted as a positive indication of their intention to vote for ratification. Mr. Fish's friends are alarmed at the denunciations of his course by the press, and since the publication of the correspondence have been busy circulating reports that he has been sustained all along by the President and the Cabinet. They assert that he has acted under direct orders from General Grant, which is doubtless correct, in so far as it relates to the submission of the question to the Senate.

BRITISH OPINION.

Civic Sentiment of the Supplemental Treaty Question—What is Thought of the American Senate Delay.

LONDON, May 17, 1872. The supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington continues to be the most prominent object of public attention.

The leading editorial article of every London morning paper is devoted to the subject. The delay of the American Senate in acting upon the proposed article is regarded as fatal to it.

A British Ministerial Utterance Outside of Parliament—What the English Commissioners Understand and What the American Senate May Do.

LONDON, May 17, 1872. At a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce to-night Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State of the Indian Department, who presided, made a speech, in which he alluded to the negotiations preceding the signing of the Treaty of Washington. He stated that the understanding of the British Commissioners was that a promise had been given that the claims for indirect damages should not be presented. But it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done. On a previous occasion the matter had been treated in a statesmanlike manner; no petty question was then admitted. If the Senate now dealt as it did with the negotiations of

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Progress of the Negotiations for Territorial Liberation. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, May 17, 1872. The negotiations between the government at Versailles and the German Minister, looking to the total evacuation of the remaining French territory now occupied by the Prussian troops, are reported to be progressing favorably.

THE QUESTION IN CANADA.

Parliamentary Debate on the Treaty of Washington—The Measure Virtually Adopted. OTTAWA, May 17, 1872. After a debate extending over six days, a division was reached in the House of Commons last night on Sir John A. Macdonald's motion for a second reading of the bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington.

The bill was introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald on the 3d inst. On the 8th inst. Mr. Blake, in amendment to the motion for a second reading moved the following:— That before proceeding further with the said bill this House feels bound to declare that while Her Majesty's Government in Canada would at all times make any reasonable sacrifice in the interest of the empire there is just ground for the dissatisfaction prevailing the whole country at the mode in which our rights have been dealt with in the negotiations at Washington and the subsequent proposal of our government that England should adopt the Canada clause in the adoption of the treaty, and the abandonment of the claims in respect of Fenian raiders, which affect not merely our peace, but also our honor.

The debate was continued from day to day, and on the 13th inst. Mr. Bodwell moved the following amendment:—That all after the word "that" be omitted and the following inserted:— Having regard to the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain concerning the proceedings necessary to give effect to the treaty of Washington, it is the duty of the government to proceed further at this time with said bill.

At twelve o'clock last night a division was taken on Mr. Bodwell's amendment, with the following result:—For the amendment, 51; against, 125. The House then divided on Mr. Blake's amendment, which was also lost—yeas 52, nays 125. The amendments having thus been disapproved of, the House divided on the motion for a second reading, which was carried—yeas 121, nays 55.

The bill has passed its critical stage, and practically so far as Canada is concerned, the Treaty of Washington is ratified and confirmed.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 15.] At last the question became so narrowed down that a back-down on the part of one of the governments or a failure of the treaty became unavoidable. Determined that the treaty—negotiated as it was in Washington under the eye of the administration—should not prove an abortion, our government does the necessary dir-acting, and attempts to justify its action on the treaty project. It is a decision against the United States on the indirect claims was desired, and that they were only put in the case in order that the "principle" might be definitely proved settled. But the administration did not desire any award in favor of the United States who were these claims embodied in the case who they might better have left to their own hands. And when they were put in why did not this administration stand by them at all hazards, even if the treaty were to be abandoned.

[From the New Haven Journal, May 17.] Secretary Fish has demonstrated that the treaty covered the claim and vindicated our government from the charge of having attempted a Yankee trick. Being wronged and wronged in this respect, we believe the government of the United States should adhere to its position even though the world should fall in with it. It should go there and be argued in the case, and the preposterous claims of England have been before the mixed commissioners at Washington. We think it would be a disgrace for the United States to give up in good faith the respect and sympathy of the civilized world.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 16.] The Washington press was long denouncing the people of the United States. The press, alike creditable to American and British, has its faults and its virtues. To have it fall now and all its advantages lost, through the carrying folly and insane desire to make political capital out of a negotiation involving such important interests, cannot fail to fix a stigma upon its administration that even the President's own friends will not wish to incur. It will insure Grant's defeat at the polls in November, beyond peradventure, and despite the fact that the democratic party is now in the ascendant, it will probably now contemplating a design to try a little bluster again, and by making a show of preparing for war, instead of actually doing so, will give the impression of the cause of peace, and accept the virtual withdrawal of the claim for consequential damages, without doing anything to justify the American case, which would prove as disastrous to Grant as the absolute failure of the treaty.

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Abolished by Imperial Decree. The Japanese Embassy is in receipt of important advices from their government. What has so long been sought by the European nations has at length been granted by Imperial decree, issued early in April. The Imperial Tenno of Japan has abolished all edicts against Christianity, which have been in force over three centuries.

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The Vessel Ashore on the Irish Coast—Crew and Passengers Saved. LONDON, May 17, 1872. The agent of the Cunard line has received information of the loss of the steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool for Boston.

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English Anticipation of Their Defeat and by a British Inferior Crew—The American Boat Landed in a Useless Condition. LONDON, May 17, 1872. It is rumored that the London crew which is to row against the Atalantas in the international race is by no means the strongest one which could have been selected. The Echo of to-day, however, thinks it amply strong enough to beat the American crew.

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The Vessel Ashore on the Irish Coast—Crew and Passengers Saved. LONDON, May 17, 1872. The agent of the Cunard line has received information of the loss of the steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool for Boston.

THE ATALANTAS.

English Anticipation of Their Defeat and by a British Inferior Crew—The American Boat Landed in a Useless Condition. LONDON, May 17, 1872. It is rumored that the London crew which is to row against the Atalantas in the international race is by no means the strongest one which could have been selected. The Echo of to-day, however, thinks it amply strong enough to beat the American crew.

CUBA.

Court Martial for the Trial of Revolutionary Agents. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, May 17, 1872. A court martial, composed of officers of the regular army, assembled at Matanzas yesterday for the purpose of trying Emilio Garcia, Manuel Madrigal, Bruno Dominguez, Simon Duarte, Camilo Sanchez, Rafael Cabrera, Joaquin Cabrera, Rafael Soler, Antonio Oliva, Gabino Perez, and Domingo Rodriguez, alias Picadara, charged with having made use of revolutionary arms. The result of the decision of the court is unknown. The acting Captain General is President of the Court.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

General Assembly in the South. RICHMOND, Va., May 17, 1872. The General