

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII. No. 98

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth Ave.—URCLES SAE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Ave.—DADDY O'DOWN.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE REBEL'S LAST SHOT, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 814 Broadway.—DRAKA, BURLESQUE AND OPERA.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 720 and 730 Broadway.—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEADS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—LAW IN NEW YORK. Afternoon and evening.
ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE SCOTS OF THE PEATHEE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—HURRY DUMPTY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—COUSIN JACK.—MIDWINTER.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GARIBOLDI.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—DAS GLAS WASSER.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SEA OF ICE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGO MISTRELLA, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Now open. Afternoon and Night. Risk, 3d avenue and 6th street.
LENT'S CIRQUE, MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Fourth av. and 20th st. Afternoon and Evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—REFERENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

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PORTUGAL AND THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.—LORD has it that Spanish revolutionary efforts have gone into Portugal, of course for revolutionary purposes, and that they are well supplied with money. This piece of news is useful only so far as it shows that the Republic in Spain were an assured success the Portuguese throne would not be worth an hour's purchase. Portugal has, no doubt, cause to be alarmed, as, indeed, all the monarchies have; but meanwhile there is not much cause to dread Spanish revolutionary propagandists.
A CALL ON MAYOR HAVEMEYER was made by a committee of the labor organizations yesterday to get his opinion on the Eight Hour question. The Mayor promised to look into the subject, and give an opinion at an early day, for doubtless he feels that the subject is one requiring a good deal of consideration.

The Arrest of the Herald's Cuban Commissioner.—A Dangerous Game for Spain.
The special despatches from the HERALD correspondent at Havana, published to-day, supply us with some further information in regard to the arrest and detention of Mr. O'Kelly, our commissioner to Cuba, but leave the fate of that gentleman still in uncertainty, and afford additional evidence of the injustice, audacity and cowardice of his persecutors. From these despatches we learn that on March 31, immediately after the arrest, Mr. Louren, the British Consul at Manzanillo, telegraphed the fact to the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. Ramsden, requesting him to convey the intelligence to the Consul General at Havana, Mr. Dunlop, and telling him that Mr. O'Kelly sought the assistance of both the American and British Consuls at Santiago de Cuba. This telegram was suppressed by the Spanish authorities—a proceeding which would have been cruel and unjustifiable, even if the HERALD commissioner had been guilty of any act that warranted his incarceration, but which, under the circumstances attending Mr. O'Kelly's case, was doubly reprehensible. There is little room to doubt that Mr. O'Kelly's despatches to the HERALD were in like manner suppressed; for it is improbable that he would have omitted to forward to us the intelligence of his arrest, and our correspondent at Havana received the first information of the occurrence from Consul General Dunlop, who was himself ignorant of it until the arrival of Consul Ramsden's communication. It would seem from this dastardly treatment of their prisoner that the Spanish authorities at Manzanillo desired to deprive him of the benefit of such assistance as it was his right to demand, perhaps with the idea of butchering him before any steps could be taken to extort justice from their fears. At all events, the anxiety to evade responsibility in no flagrant case is evident on all sides, and Captain General Ceballos, who in his conversations with our correspondent at Havana, as in his earlier interviews with Mr. O'Kelly, fluctuates between timidity and bravado, only carries out the legitimate Spanish policy when he instructs the so-called Court which pretends to try Mr. O'Kelly that it must take its own course, and not consult him any further about the matter. At the same time we learn that our commissioner has very properly refused to answer any questions put to him or to plead at all before a tribunal whose right to deprive him of his liberty he denies. So far as may be consistent with his duty to the journal he represents, he would no doubt willingly satisfy the Spanish authorities in any possible way of the neutrality of his position and of his innocence of the violation of Spanish law or of the rights of hospitality. But he will neither betray his trust nor sacrifice his self-respect, and the man who could not be deterred from his lawful mission by savage threats is not likely to be coerced into any act inconsistent with his duty and his manhood.
The mission of our Cuban commissioner was no secret to the Spanish authorities. He did not visit the island in any assumed character or endeavor to carry out his object by indirect means. His first act upon his arrival at Havana, in accordance with the instructions he had received, was to seek an interview with the highest authority in the government, the Captain General, to frankly state to that officer his business, and to request his aid and protection in a legitimate, useful and humane undertaking. He was assured that the rebellion was of very little account; that he could travel with safety all over the island, and while he was refused a safe conduct he was verbally granted permission to go wherever he might desire at his own risk. "But why extend your travels," said the Spaniard, "when here in Havana you may learn all about the rebellion from those who have been engaged in it, who have become satisfied of its hopelessness and have received the clemency of the government?" It was not from such sources, however, that the HERALD commissioner was to gather his information. His duty was to view the condition of the insurgents with his own eyes and to hear their story from their own lips. He so informed the Captain General, adding the assurance that he should speak of all things as he found them, without fear or favor, and that his feelings as between the combatants were those of indifference. He proceeded to Santiago de Cuba, and there he discovered the unreliability of the assurances he had received at Havana. The whole island could not be travelled over in safety, for the insurgent lines embraced a large amount of territory; he was not at liberty to go wherever he might desire, for every obstruction was thrown in the way of his entry into the insurgent country, and he was threatened with instant death as a spy if, after visiting the enemy's camp, he should be again found within the Spanish lines. Once more avowing the legitimate object of his visit he pushed forward, in spite of the dangers that surrounded him, and entered the insurgent territory. He is now on his return. He does not attempt to steal out of the country, as he could have done, and as hundreds have done before him, but with the courage of an honest and self-reliant man who is strong in the conviction of his own innocence and honor, he boldly re-enters the Spanish lines and claims the privilege of a free passage through the country. By what right do the Spanish authorities dare to deprive him of his liberty? Under what law or under what pretence of law do they venture to threaten his murder? Have they the folly to believe that the outrages their blood-stained volunteers practice on defenceless Cubans, male and female, can be perpetrated on the citizen of a powerful nation, on the representative of an independent public journal, whose mission is one which the whole civilized world will applaud? There is no element of the traitor or the spy in Mr. O'Kelly or in any of his actions since he has been on Spanish territory, and, lost as the Spaniards in Cuba may be to any sense of humanity, of justice and of self-respect—indifferent as they may feel to the laws and opinions of the rest of the world—they dare not for their own sakes incense two powerful people by the dastardly assassination of an innocent and honorable man.
From every part of the country we already receive evidence that the arrest of our commissioner is likely to stir public feeling to its depths. Mr. Caleb Cushing, in an interview

with our Washington correspondent, affords the clew to the general sympathy felt in Mr. O'Kelly's trials when he says that if that gentleman returns in safety to tell all he has seen it will be "a prodigious thing for the cause of humanity as well as for the HERALD." Mr. Cushing is correct in saying that the information our commissioner will bring "will be of great value, such as heretofore we have had very little of, and that little so much colored by Spanish sympathy on one hand and insurgent sympathy on the other hand as to be of little practical value." The feeling that the American people have been prevented from learning the truth about Cuba, the suspicion that our government has been misled by accounts coming through Spanish sources, and the fear that we have carried the policy of non-intervention to a point of cruel injustice to a brave and suffering people, have won popular approval for Mr. O'Kelly's mission, and have enlisted almost the entire press in his cause. His success will be a proud triumph of American journalism, and any outrage committed upon him would be as warmly resented by our contemporaries as by ourselves. There are some successes which belong to no one journal, although achieved by a single newspaper. There are some wrongs which, although directly affecting a single establishment, excite the just indignation of the whole press. Mr. O'Kelly's assassination by Spanish butchers would be of such a character. He has gone forth on the legitimate business of an enterprising journalist; he has borne himself with modesty, courage and tact; he has been open, frank and fearless with the Spanish authorities; he comes back into the Spanish lines scorning disguise or evasion, with nothing in his possession but the information he went out to seek. That information belongs to the HERALD. It is as much our property as are the presses on which our paper is printed, and the Spaniards have no right to demand it of our commissioner. If their own stories about the hopeless and hapless condition of the rebels are not grossly false they cannot fear its publication. They will not force it from Mr. O'Kelly. They dare not murder him in order to suppress it, for the act would be the strongest evidence of their own falsehood, weakness and cowardice. They cannot successfully concoct any conspiracy to prove him guilty of an offence against the Spanish laws, for the whole world would know that they had only added perjury to assassination. The dastardly attack of the *Diario*, noticed in our special despatches to-day, is characteristic of that journal, and its mendacity is only equalled by its stupidity. Mr. O'Kelly is a regular attaché of the HERALD, and is not half so likely to be an insurgent spy as is the *Diario* itself, which would probably be as fierce for free Cuba, in the event of Cuban success, as it is for Spanish rule while the Spaniards hold control of Havana. But the *Diario* bears the best testimony to Mr. O'Kelly's innocence when it admits that "to leave the rebels in easy enough, but to reach the rebels offers many difficulties." Why, then, did Mr. O'Kelly return to the Spanish lines, if he was a Cuban emissary, intent only upon bearing verbal messages from the insurgents to their allies in New York?
We have every confidence that Mr. O'Kelly will not suffer other injury than the temporary loss of his liberty, not because we believe in Spanish justice and honor, but because we understand Spanish bluster and Spanish discretion. The patience of the American people has been sorely tried already on the Cuban question, and their temper towards Spain will not be improved by the story which reaches us to-day of the insolent treatment of the American Consul at Santiago de Cuba by the Spanish authorities on the occasion of the unauthorized detention of three American sailors as Cuban spies. It will be well for those now in power in Cuba to remember that the people rule in the United States, and that no government would dare to resist the popular outburst that would demand retribution for the murder of the HERALD commissioner in the shape of tardy justice to Cuba. As we have said, his assassination could have but one object—the suppression of the facts he has learned in the Cuban lines of the real condition of the insurgent cause. It would be the strongest evidence that the revolution is a success, and that the brave Cubans are entitled to recognition. Besides, Captain General Ceballos and his officers, now about to be superseded, are the relics of the dead Spanish monarchy. Spain is now a Republic, and she cannot afford to stain her earliest days with a cowardly crime against a free press. The present authorities in Cuba dare not act hastily in this matter. The new authorities will not venture, as the representatives of a republican government, to initiate their rule by an act that would startle and outrage the whole civilized world. We have no fears for our commissioner's life, but we demand that he shall be set at liberty. If the Spaniards are wise they will not complicate a dangerous question by refusing Mr. O'Kelly's immediate release.
THE ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT YESTERDAY are reported as having been the most quiet in record in the Nutmeg State. A sudden change of sentiment is apparent in regard to the republican party, which is made all the more prominent by the efforts of the prohibitionists to defeat the republican candidate for Governor and throw the work of naming the Executive on the Legislature. The Credit Mobilier investigation is already bearing its fruit. From the returns of about one hundred and sixty towns it seems that Ingersoll, the democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by the people on a majority over his republican rival, Haven, of between three thousand and four thousand. Smith, the temperance candidate, although in the aggregate his vote was considerable, must have greatly disappointed his party, as it was expected he would be able to divide both the republican and democratic tickets, and thus place the friends of total abstinence in a position to demand the passage of their prohibition measures. Starkweather, republican Congressman from the Third district, is re-elected. General Hawley ran well ahead of the republican State ticket in the First district, and is re-elected to Congress by 1,300 majority. Kellogg, republican, is elected from the Second district. Barnum, democrat, goes to Congress from the Fourth

district by a majority of 1,249—a gain of forty-seven over the democratic vote of last year. The gains of the opposition, so far as reported this morning, are upwards of 8,000, including about 1,900 of the temperance vote.
Some Herald Quintuple Notes for the Curious.
With the promptitude which characterizes the American mind when bent on inquiry a number of letters on the subject of Sunday's quintuple issue of the HERALD have reached us. Queries reaching from the roof down to the inmost recesses of the cashier's department have poured in upon us, and in deference to the wide wish we present a few replies. The Sunday edition was one hundred and fifty thousand copies. The number consisted of twenty pages, that is one hundred and twenty columns, of which seventy-eight were advertisements and forty-two reading matter. A detail which will be perfectly new to non-professionals is, that to produce one hundred and fifty thousand full copies it was necessary to take nine hundred thousand impressions. To accomplish this, in the short time allowed, five rotary Hoe presses of eight and ten cylinders each and two Bullock perfecting presses were kept rolling off one thousand impressions per minute. To drive those huge presses two engines of eighty-horse power are kept in motion by burning six tons of coal in the furnaces. To form the stereotype plates for the cylinders eight tons of type metal were melted down to cast one hundred and forty-eight plates, weighing when finished and dressed thirty-eight pounds each. The ink on a single copy would not be taken into consideration by the average observer, but it required seven hundred and twenty-five pounds to keep the rollers prepared to leave the imprint of their kisses on the eighteen million virgin pages that were to glow at daylight with the news. And those rollers were composed of five hundred pounds of glue mingled with one thousand pounds of honey. Then the virgin pages—the paper on which all this is printed. There are eighty men and boys about the presses handling it. Sheet by sheet it is passed in by the feeders until seventeen tons, or thirty-four thousand pounds, are printed on both sides. If you were to pile those sheets up one upon the other they would make a monument one hundred and twenty-five feet high. If you are a curious calculator you may compute how far the four hundred and fifty thousand sheets would reach placed end to end. The two eight-page sheets are each thirty-two inches by forty-six, and the four-page sheet thirty-two inches by twenty-three. Laid end to end, they would form a strip over two hundred and seventy-two miles long by thirty-two inches broad. They would reach from the HERALD office to Albany and back again. They would reach to Boston, with thirty-six miles left for a trip through the Bay State. They would reach to Washington, with enough left after a circle round the White House, the Capitol and the Treasury Department for a track to Fredericksburg. Three such issues would reach Cincinnati, three and a half would reach Chicago, and less than six would bring them to New Orleans. Placing the four hundred and fifty thousand sheets so as to form a square they would cover five hundred and fifty-two million square inches, or eighty-eight acres. That is more than all the open squares and parks of the city, exclusive of Central Park. The area of printed matter would be, of course, one hundred and seventy-six acres, and five such issues would cover Central Park. As a track of printed matter, two pages wide, one such issue would reach to Quebec. We have already stated that the advertisements on Sunday filled seventy-eight columns. They covered every line of business and consisted of two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two separate advertisements. Some idea will be formed of the machinery to get those advertisements into shape when it is stated that over twenty thousand words of "ads" were transmitted on Saturday from the uptown and Brooklyn branches to this office by ten telegraph operators over the HERALD'S wires. We could multiply these curious details through a great many columns of the HERALD, but for the present these must suffice. In this journal's growing power, resources and achievements Americans take just pride. Its further development in all these things is only a matter depending on the growth of our rising nation.
AFFAIRS AT THE LAVA BEDS, according to the HERALD special despatches published to-day, are anything but satisfactory. Judge Rosborough and Mr. Meacham, of the Peace Commission, had a lengthy interview with Captain Jack and a select party of Modocs on Friday afternoon, the 4th inst., at which the Indian Chief stated his desire to remain in the lava beds, promising, in the event of any change in the Modoc Council to the contrary, to send and inform the peace men the same day. No messenger came, consequently it would seem they intend holding their present position. They give up all claim to Lost River. Our correspondent gives several reasons why the government should not agree to the latest demands of the Indians, the principal being that they cannot live in the lava beds without stealing, and perhaps murder would follow. The troops have been ordered to the east side of Tule Lake, with instructions to reconnoitre and act on the defensive only.
RAPTS AS LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—In another column we print an article on rafts as life-saving apparatus in cases of misfortune at sea. The suggestion seems a feasible one, and it is certainly well worthy of serious consideration. Already there are a number of manufacturers of life rafts in the country, and the question of their usefulness has been frequently urged upon the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats. These worthies, however, pay little attention to anything, except drawing their salaries, and the interests and welfare of the travelling public receive no such consideration as would improve the condition of life-saving apparatus. The matter is one which ought not to be longer neglected, and it would be best, perhaps, if it were considered in behalf of the United States and Great Britain, with a view to an arrangement between the two governments regulating the outfit of passenger steamers.
PRESIDENT GRANT was at Harrisburg yesterday, and spent the day with Senator Cameron. If it were not so early in the season we should suspect this to be a flank movement for another trout fishing excursion.

The Gas Strike—Orderly Position of the Discharged Men.
Capital and labor are shedding faint light upon the rights and equities of their relations in the strife at the gas works of the New York Company. Violence was anticipated yesterday, when the discharged strikers were to be paid off; but they disappointed the expectation, and, possibly, the hope of their foes, by taking their money peacefully and entirely abstaining from any breach of the peace, which would have furnished their opponents a legal advantage in the struggle. Demanding simply their lawful as well as natural right to make eight hours' labor a day's work in an atmosphere where it seems almost incredible that men can live, so long as they are not betrayed into illegal conduct the strikers have the sympathy of the public, in spite of the annoyance of flickering gas lights and the necessity to use candles and lamps. It needed last night only a look at the dim glimmer of the gas burners where over the supply was from the New York Company to convince any observer that its proposition to furnish its usual quantity by the labor of the raw Italians substituted for the strikers was a failure. Amply forewarned of the coming demand of its employes, the company utterly neglected to have at hand a labor reserve upon whom it could rely as capable by experience to carry on the regular manufacture and fulfil its duty to the public. This company has not the reputation of making a gas at any time which can be called brilliant, though it is not modest in the matter of price. That flowing last night was barely equal in lighting quality to fair tallow candles. Surely a corporation so wealthy can afford to give its customers good gas and to deal with its laborers as human beings instead of dumb cattle. If its work is to be continuous it should provide three sets of men, each to be eight hours employed. This is only what is due to humanity. Safety to life and health imperatively forbid a longer exposure to the blinding heat of the retort rooms, and this corporation, which has long thriven on a monopoly, should be prompt to accord to its laborers the right to live as well as to work. Our law makes eight hours a day's work. Can the New York Gas Company hold itself above law? Gas-making requires a certain amount of skill. Till the raw men can attain it this company expects the public to tolerate a half light, with constant liability to total deprivation. It has no special claims upon the gratitude of our citizens, and if it continues to defy the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law there may be formed against it such an opposition as will endanger those chartered privileges which have enriched it. Better abate somewhat the dividends to stockholders, furnish the public a rich and brilliant light, comply cheerfully with the spirit of the Eight-Hour law, and so reduce the daily task of employes that they may suffer as little as possible from the rigors of their exceptionally severe labor. By adopting this course the gas companies would still maintain a profitable business and relieve themselves of the general odium in which they are held. So long as the strikers continue to be guided by moderation and a due respect for the law they may be confident of the public sympathy in their efforts to secure their rights.
Brigham Young and the Grecian Bend.
The Mormons have just been holding their semi-annual Conference at the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City. The telegram informs us that about six thousand persons were present, including four or five hundred Gentiles as spectators, and that visitors flocked in from all quarters of the Territory. Apostles of more or less eminence spoke at the morning services, and in the afternoon Brigham Young himself, "looking in the best of health and lively as a boy," to quote the words of the despatch, made his appearance and delivered a spiritual discourse. This is nothing new for Brigham Young to do, and our only reason for alluding to it is that on this particular occasion he came down to the frivolities of the flesh, and indulged in a saintly philippic against the Grecian bend, "caricaturing it across the platform, much to the amusement of the audience." We have not admired Mr. Brigham Young any too much, but we have a grain of praise for the breadth of vein with which he contemplates his flock, and is willing to go out of his way to save those who have been already sealed. Why does not some metropolitan minister follow his example? Why should our wives and daughters be allowed, without an effort being made to save them, to become the victims of the "kangaroo hang" and the latest air-bustle? Why don't Talmage illustrate the perils of the panier? He will never have a better opportunity than at the Brooklyn Academy, and will enjoy all the advantage of the prestige created by the dramatic marriage recently celebrated by him there. Or suppose Bishop Snow exemplifies the depravity of the present feminine fashions in hair, or Mr. Beecher thrills the faithful with the horrors of upper-skirts worn very bouffant. We will not undertake to decide which of these preachers is the more spiritual and exalted or how they compare with the heavenly graces of Brigham Young. It is certain that they all hold their oaks in the hollow of their hands, and that a word spoken in season concerning the weaknesses and wickednesses of female fashion would be productive of quite as much good as the Mormon leader's denunciation of the Grecian bend before the fashionable offenders of far-off Utah.
THE PRESS AND THE USURY LAWS.—The subject of the usury laws is a theme of considerable discussion at this juncture among the newspapers. Their repeal is almost universally advocated. The Lynchburg *Virginian* expresses the opinion that these laws only make the sharp money lenders more rapacious, while they increase the difficulties of the needy borrower—compelling him to pay outside rates that finally use him up. Low rates of interest should be maintained, but experience fails to demonstrate the utility of usury laws in securing this desideratum.
The CINCINNATI *Enquirer* asserts that the third party movement in that city in regard to local affairs proved an abortion, and an attempt to get up a recent meeting was a complete failure. But the *Enquirer* rejoices that the "true and tried friends of the Bible" are at work. It is a happy omen to find that tried friends of the Scriptures are associated with democracy in a contest of any description.

The English Budget.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, submitted the national budget estimates and accounts of Great Britain to Parliament yesterday evening. The Right Honorable gentleman appeared in excellent humor, was exceedingly off-hand and free in his statements, sanguine in his financial anticipations of forthcoming income, and prudently adroit in his promises of revenue concessions to the country, and his intentions of application of the cash when in hand. His figures go to show a reduction of debt during the past year, and he calculates that the country will have a balance of sixty millions of dollars on hand at the close of the fiscal season in 1874. The House was thus elevated in temper to a point of happy tone favorable to the Cabinet and hopeful of a pleasant Easter digestion. Seizing the opportunity, the agreeable moment of the tide which leads to official fortune, Mr. Lowe assured the members that the government proposed to pay one-half of the Geneva arbitration award in the Alabama case out of the revenues of the present year and without the addition of a single penny to the taxation. This skillful coating rendered the Swiss arbitration bill acceptable, and it was swallowed after the exhibition of merely a few wry faces on the part of individual refractories. How it may operate on the body corporate of the Legislature will not be known until after the reassemblage of the House of Commons, when the budget will come up for House of Commons debate. It is proposed to make a large reduction in the duty on sugar and to take a penny from the income tax. The Treasury statement has been merely accepted *pro forma* just now. In the meantime Mr. Gladstone stands at the right side of the Downing street ledger, and in that position the Premier must wait and pray during the Easter solemnities and the subsequent holiday season.
PAYMENT OF A GOLD DRAFT in the ordinary five dollar gold pieces of our specie currency was objected to by one of our city banks yesterday on the ground that their abrasion through use as a circulating medium—not recently, but in the good old time gone by—had depreciated their value below their nominal standard. It seems odd that specie payment should be refused in this way at a time when anything in the shape of the precious metals would be gladly accepted by the community generally. The subject brings up the topic of the Coinage laws, which were revised by the last Congress, with a view, among other things, to the amelioration of this evil in our specie currency. The matter is treated elsewhere in an article which will interest importers and business men who have occasional need of using gold in their transactions.
SIGNS OF SPRING.—A destructive tornado swept through Burlington, Iowa, on Saturday last, and on the same day they had a rousing snow storm out in Colorado Territory, and yesterday the propeller *Nahpa*, near Rhinebeck, was cut down and sunk in the Hudson by the drifting ice. "Come gently, Spring!"
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
August Belmont has returned to Paris with his family.
General Thomas S. Sedgwick, of California, is at the Astor House.
Judge A. M. Osborne, of Catskill, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Earl of Northampton and Sir R. A. S. Adair are to be created Peers.
Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is in town, at the Brevoort House.
President Grant is expected to arrive in Washington this afternoon.
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has ended his tour through Spain and is now in Italy.
General Horace Porter and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.
General P. V. Hagner, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
United States Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Lieutenant Commander Frederick Smith, of the United States Navy, is registered at the Hoffman House.
Mr. A. T. Stewart, who has for several days been lying extremely ill, was yesterday announced as convalescent.
Carlyle spoke of the Dublin University bill as "an amorphous blob out of which nothing endurable can ever be made."
Nasrulla Mirza, a nephew of the Shah of Persia, has entered the Russian army as an ensign in the cavalry serving in the Caucasus.
Herr de Laporte, a German advocate, has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in a fortress for libelling the Emperor William and inciting high treason.
Lady Ellenborough's relatives announce through the *London Times* that they "have the best reason to believe that the report of her death is as unfounded as the account of her career is false."
Lord Robert Montague wants the Pope to be made supreme arbiter of international disputes, as war is useless and bloody, and arbitrations like the late ones do not inspire confidence or respect.
M. de Larentzaye and Marco, members of opposing sections of the French Assembly, lately quarrelled while breakfasting with Admiral Potin and a duel was decided upon. But the next day they were less brave and no fight had occurred.
"George Francis Train has arrived in London, and is stopping at the Langham Hotel," says the *Paris American Express* of March 22. Some people, notably the Warden and others in authority at the Tomba, wish the statement were true.
Mr. Evan Matthew Richard, M. P., has recovered damages from Thomas Eford, one of his Welsh constituents, who slandered him by reporting that the M. P. received £2,000 a year from the Great Western Railway Company for attending to its interests in Parliament.
Mr. Wright, of Sheffield, England, proposes to supply the world of the future with gas for light and heat made from common air by means of electricity. It is only to cost fifteen cents per 1,000 feet. He has patented his process, so if it works Wright will be all right.
MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 7, 1873.
President Grant arrived here this morning, and is spending the day with Senator Cameron.
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
The United States frigate *Junista* has received orders to proceed to Newport for the purpose of exploding torpedoes, under direction of Commander Matthews of that station. The vessel will probably sail on Saturday next.
SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR NEWARK.
Last evening while the twenty minutes past five train from New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad was speeding over the Newark meadows between East Newark and the Hackensack River, an unknown man was struck by the locomotive and killed. The train was stopped and the dying man picked up. He lived until the Market street depot was reached when he died. Deceased was about thirty years of age, six feet high, and had black hair. He had a slip of paper on his person with the address of Mr. Baldwin, South Orange. The Essex county physician was notified, but declined to hold an inquest. He had no authority, in fact, as the occurrence took place in Hudson county.