

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—DIPLOME. Matinee at 2 1/2.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third at 4.—FOUR BRATES AND THE FAUN. Afternoon and evening.
ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.—GRAND VALETTI ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- *A DAY OF RECKONING WITH MURDERERS! JUSTICE MUST TRIUMPH! WARNING TO MALEFACTORS!—EDITORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.
MURDER IN NEW YORK! JUSTICE METES OUT TO MICHAEL NIXON SWIFT PUNISHMENT FOR THE SLAYING OF CHARLEY PHYFER! HISTORY OF THE CRIME! THE TERRIBLE ENDING OF THE TRAGEDY OF TWO LIVES.—FOURTH PAGE.
A MOST VILE MURDERER EXCITED YESTERDAY IN ILLINOIS! JOSEPH O'NEAL GIVEN SHORT SHRIFF FOR BRUTALLY STAMPING OUT THE LIFE OF HIRAM REXFORD, A RIVAL.—FOURTH PAGE.

OUR IMBROGLIO AT VIENNA.—We are gratified to learn from a despatch of Mr. Secretary Fish on the subject, that Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, the new Chief Commissioner of the United States at the Vienna Exposition, is on the ground and has entered upon the important duties of his appointment. He will have a heavy task before him in undertaking at this late date to get into an attractive shape the United States section of the great Fair; and yet, from his practical business qualifications for this duty, we have hopes of his success. We do not expect a great victory under the circumstances; but we have hopes that even on the far distant Danube the show of American products of genius, taste, skill and industry will not be a complete failure.

A Day of Reckoning with Murderers—Justice Must Triumph—A Warning to Malefactors.

Our columns to-day exhibit the death stories of three wifid murderers. The city of New York will be made aware of the strangulation of Michael Nixon, in the Tombs, for the murder of the unfortunate German, Phyfer. From Mount Carroll, Ill., we learn that Joseph O'Neal was executed yesterday for the murder, under extraordinarily brutal circumstances, of Hiram Rexford. Our despatches from California tell us that the day before yesterday Charles Mortimer parted from life by the rope at Sacramento for the killing of Mary Gibson Shaw. The day previous, our San Francisco despatches tell us, John Devine died on the gallows for the murder of August Kamp. On Thursday, at Morristown, N. J., Luigi Lusignani, for the murder of his wife, ended his life on the scaffold.

There have been many outrages in this city for justice upon murderers. Homicide after homicide was committed, and a feeling of doubt of law and distrust in American justice was engendered which filled all lovers of order with deep regret. It seemed as though the semi-gestated border civilization was about to be thrust back upon us, and that the knife in the hand and revolver on the hip were the only prospect before us. Amid all this doubt and fear, when every day brought forth its murderer and its victim, the HERALD, penetrated with the threatening danger, rolled forth its cry for justice upon all murderers, rich and poor, with "influence" and without it. There was a danger to our institutions which many ignored. The reputable citizen can, under ordinary circumstances, take care of himself. He feels that he is safe; but the dread that many of those near and dear to him were menaced by a lawlessness which he could not control came to him in the days of rampant murder with a force that was agonizing. Then we clamored for justice. We invoked the people in the name of outraged order and invaded peace to assert the superiority of the peaceable over those who did not abide by law. Many of our brethren of the press followed in the same strain, and we begin to see the day of the knife and the pistol meet its reward in the day of the gallows. We knew that relying upon the intelligence of the community, its instincts of self-preservation and its advancement in the path of discretion, that we could afford to call upon it to signalize its detestation of murder riot without fearing that panic would take the place of sound judgment. We have not been mistaken. From many points we learn that wretches undoubtedly guilty of murder have, so far as their lives went, atoned for their crimes.

It may, perhaps, a century or two hence appear curious to the historian that a leading journal of the United States of America should trouble itself about the carrying out of the law upon criminals. But, when he will be able to deduce from the firm-toned utterances of to-day the security which the honest citizen will then enjoy we may fairly claim that his comment will not be uncomplimentary. Upon the borders of our pushing civilization such a wretch as John O'Neal is a common product. Where life is held cheap it does not by any means follow that death is welcome. The telegraph brings the cases of O'Neal, Devine and Mortimer in juxtaposition with those of Lusignani and Nixon; and, for all the penitence or bravado, we see that the felon's grave has its painful victory and that shameful death has its sting. It cannot be advanced as a reasonable proposition that the hanging of murderers is "played out" as a corrective. The feeling that murder may be committed with impunity is one that would lay a large portion of the community under the heels of the worst elements of our cities. An opposite belief, with a few examples of unrelenting retaliation, such as that visited upon Nixon yesterday, will tend to make honest men breathe more freely.

There is one feature about executions which never fails to excite a sentiment of pity in the breast accessible thereto. Seldom in the East a murderer dies upon the gallows without some parting from those who love him. When the details of these partings are written down, and the reader with tear-dimmed eyes pictures the agony on the side of him who turns to death and the shame and agony of those who turn away from the condemned forever on this side of the grave, a pang of commiseration strikes gently upon the chords of our human nature. "It is horrible!" the daughter says, when she thinks for a painful moment of her good father in the murderer's place; "It is awful!" says the mother, as she grasps her darlings to her heart; "My God, how terrible!" says the young wife, as the husband reads aloud. What is felt in the dim ranks of those whose trade is crime we can only judge by results. We know that when corruption obtained in high places, when the "boss" of a primary was as guaranteed from doing anything that the law could recognize as wrong as the King according to English privilege, the criminal classes were not troubled with such painful reading. As a consequence crime flourished. The criminal classes, we are aware, make their heroes out of the men who "die game." The bravado of the man about to be hanged for a crime from the contemplation of which mankind turns aghast is certainly pitiable material for heroism. When a man is executed with the faith in his heart that he dies because he has done a misunderstood duty to humanity, to religion or to country, there is some foundation for a feeling of admiration of him who faces death without flinching. In all other cases the bearing of the doomed is a matter purely dependent upon the animal organism, so far as it can be acted upon by the emotions. Those who, in the few moments that elapse between the standing of a criminal beneath the gallows beam and his being hurled into eternity, have watched the face of the wretched being have generally the one story to tell. The same white face, the same wandering eyes:—

Now bent on the crowd, now turned to the sky, As if they were tracing in doubt and fear The path of the spirits' unknown career. The eyes of the spectator grow misty with the sight, and as he turns away he hears a crash. A struggling form, soon to become limp and cold, is all that he sees when he

glances gallowward again. Such is the heroism of the scaffold. In face of the numerous executions we have chronicled within the last two days we look to the generation of a wholesome fear in the most depraved classes, and a feeling of greater security in the millions of the good and true. Crime has had its day, and justice, with sternly drawn brows, now takes its place. The beings who have deluded themselves with the belief that the invented pleas of able lawyers will save them from doom, should they carry spleen into murder, have in to-day's HERALD a significant rebuke and reminder.

We have no hope that through the gallows and the rope the golden age of good-will can be inaugurated. It is fresh within the public mind that on the morning when Avery D. Putnam's murder was avenged by the hanging of Foster, that the community was horrified by the finding of the corpse of Charles Goodrich in his house in Brooklyn. Murder had been done without doubt while the man in the Tombs was waiting in anguish of spirit for the morning that would dawn upon his death. The murder pointed the fact that no punishment is a complete preventive of crime; but it left untouched the influence which the hanging by the neck until he was dead of Foster has had upon the rowdies of New York. While the law stands as it does the gallows must groan with the weight of every murderer to whom guilt is brought home. The long score which crime has laid up in blood prints is not wiped out even in New York. The efficacy of justice is not in spasmodic efforts to assert itself, but in a persistency and a relentlessness which do not interfere with its discrimination. The acquittal of the unjustly accused is as much a duty as ever. The rejection of all false pleas, supported by willing perjury, is as great a duty. What we cry for is justice to the murdered, and that means justice upon the murderer. As the voice of society the press should pursue the enemies of society to the end. The HERALD has done so, and while crime dares to lift its head we shall continue to perform the unpleasant but necessary task.

France—The Rumored Combination of the Bourbon Interests.

It now begins to be more and more manifest that President Thiers, with all his great power, is likely to experience much trouble between now and September, when the Germans, according to treaty arrangement, must finally leave the soil of France. Of late there has been much trouble in the Cabinet. The resignations of M. Goulard and M. Jules Simon most unmistakably reveal serious internal dissension. One report has it that the legitimists and the Orléanists have made up their differences; that they have resolved to overthrow President Thiers, and that they have sent a trusted commissioner to Vienna to obtain the consent of the Count de Chambord for the nomination of the Duc d'Annamale as President, in room of Thiers. A still later report, which will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning, has it that President Thiers has made up his mind to reconstruct his Cabinet on a purely republican basis.

We are not at all surprised by this intelligence. It has long been apparent that a conflict between the Ministry and the Assembly was inevitable. The Assembly, as now constituted, is strongly monarchical. Each fresh election is taking away a monarchist and adding a republican. The tide is against the monarchy and in favor of the Republic. President Thiers recognizes facts and accepts their teaching. The monarchists in the Assembly see the facts, but refuse to profit by the lessons of experience. Delay weakens the hopes of the monarchists, while it strengthens the cause of the Republic. President Thiers has confessed himself a monarchist at heart, but he has also said that the Republic exists and that nothing else is possible. This remodeling of the Cabinet means that Thiers is resolved, so far as he has power, to give the Republic a fair chance. This reported union of the Bourbonists means that under the name and shadow of the Republic a vigorous attempt is about to be made to keep the door open for a restoration of the monarchy. It is well known that the Duc d'Annamale is willing to accept the position of President of the Republic. It is undeniable, however, that the Presidency of the Duc d'Annamale would be but a compromise in the interests of the monarchy. The Count de Paris, his nephew, is the heir of all the Bourbons. After the death of De Chambord he will be the head of the family. From the Duc d'Annamale as President to the Count de Paris as King would be a simple and easy transition. President Thiers has proved himself a great fighter on a grand scale. It remains to be seen how he will act in the premises. The Bonapartists are watching the situation, and it would not be wonderful if they turned the scales in their own favor.

The Troubles at Vienna.

The old saying that troubles seldom come singly has been verified in the recent unfortunate events at Vienna. Scarcely had the grand Exhibition been opened with much splendor when a financial crisis came that shook values and credit throughout the Austrian Empire, and even beyond. Indeed, it appears by the latest news that the effect has been much more disastrous than people thought it would be. We learn by a cable telegram from London that a despatch from Vienna says a hundred additional failures were announced on the Bourse on Thursday, yet no important bank had suspended. The failures, we presume, were principally among the stock operators, though probably in other branches of business as well. The protracted panic was so serious that few of the Viennese were seen within the Exhibition building. The Viennese were occupied with more urgent matters than sight-seeing. The panic had extended to the Bourse at Odessa and had paralyzed business in that city. In fact, nearly the whole Empire has felt the shock. Inflation and over speculation seem to have been the causes chiefly. At the same time we learn that a storm of extraordinary violence had burst over the city and damaged the Exhibition building, breaking the glass of the western front, so that torrents of rain fell upon a large quantity of goods. The grounds around the building are described as being a morass of mud. Then, the Exposition had not come up to the expectation of the Viennese. The number of visitors was few, comparatively, for some days past and was decreasing. Most of those that attended were from foreign countries. The people of Vienna do not appear to take a great interest in the Exhibition, and they have spent perhaps, more money in preparing for it than the event has justified. The prospect, however, may improve when the goods are all in place and the Summer tourists wend their way to the Austrian capital.

Our Board of Health.

In Professor Chandler, the well known Chemist to the old Sanitary Commission, Dr. Vanderpoel, the popular Port Health Officer, and Dr. Stephen Smith, the veteran Medical Officer of the old Health Department, we have three officers whose professional and personal reputation insures an intelligent performance of the important duties entrusted to them. The fourth member of the Board, Mr. Henry Smith, of the Police Board, has ample knowledge of the sanitary needs of the city, with the requisite executive ability to use the machinery of the Health Department efficiently. If the new Board has failed to receive full and proper authority for its operations under the new patchwork charter it is likely the blunder, like many others in that wonderful instrument, will be remedied by a supplementary law. Now is the nick of time for the new sanitary authorities to enter upon the most urgently necessary work of putting the city into proper condition to resist the assaults upon the public health sure to be developed by the fast coming hot season. Not a day should be lost while the weather is still cool and the atmosphere wholesome. Every receptacle of filth and breeding place of disease should be at once vigilantly inspected and every nuisance abated. This is not an ornamental branch of the municipal machine. Citizens look to it for protection against all diseases whose sources are found in impure air and other remediable conditions. Let us see what thorough hygiene can do towards making New York what her admirable situation indicates—the healthiest city on the globe. This, it is believed, is sure to result from a thorough exercise of their powers by the new Health Board. To secure it is well worthy the endeavor of the gentle-

A Complimentary Dinner to Our Minister in Mexico.

Our latest Mexican despatches note the tender of a complimentary banquet by Señor Lerdo, the Mexican President, to Mr. Nelson and the members of our legation prior to the departure of the Minister on his return home. This indication of the cordial relations between the two great North American Republics is particularly cheering in reference to the adjustment of the pending claims of citizens of both along the border for spoils by lawless plunderers. It also promises well for the adoption by our Southern neighbors of a policy which will tend to repress the abuse of the long Rio Grande frontier by making it a screen to shelter cattle thieves, who prey upon the herds of the Texan stock farmers, and a disposition to facilitate the exertions of our authorities in capturing and punishing those who may undertake to cross the river for purposes of robbery. Since the accession of Señor Lerdo his just and liberal views, and his admirable administrative tact and wisdom, have done much to foster the hope that under his judicious lead our sister Republic is about entering upon an era of foreign and domestic peace, and the systematic development of those wonderful resources which nature has so bountifully provided, and which, with a stable government, a virtuous, intelligent and enterprising population, would make one of the richest and happiest lands that the sun shines on. After the long reign of ignorance and misrule, a prey to proclamations and petty military usurpers, it is time Mexico should rest from strife and enjoy the inestimable blessings with which she is endowed. When a comprehensive system of railways, radiating from the city of the Montezumas, shall bind all quarters of the nation by ties of easy communication with each other, offering a short and attractive avenue of traffic between the Gulf and the Pacific and convenient routes for the exchange of products of her mines and tropical vegetation and our own grains and manufactured articles, there will be produced, as by magic, a condition of society throughout the Republic of the South which will shine brightly in contrast to that which has afflicted her during a long period of rapine, poverty and oppression. Daylight seems dawning with rich promise after the dreary night which has so long enshrouded the fair realm in which Spanish heroism planted European civilization and Catholic zeal preached peaceful Christianity to the worshippers of the sun. It is to be hoped that our new Minister, now on his way to the Mexican capital, will succeed in continuing the most cordial relations between the two governments, and that the citizens of Mexico and of our own country may soon, through the beneficent offices of an intimate and reciprocally profitable commerce, become closest friends—rivals in commercial and political greatness, each proud of a noble history, told in the language of Cervantes and of Shakespeare and vying with each other in universal intelligence and virtue, unblemished liberty and perfect protection to the rights of all. Such is the bright promise which peace and a firm, free government in Mexico offers to republicanism in North America.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE—Who is to TAKE HIS PLACE?—Quite a number of highly respectable names have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench occasioned by the death of the late Chief Justice Chase. No doubt either one of the number would fill the position with ability and success. But there seems to be no necessity for any great hurry in making the appointment. The President has wisely determined to await the assembling of Congress, in order that whoever he nominates may receive the confirmation of the Senate before he takes his position on the Supreme bench. The friends of the several aspirants, therefore, may as well be patient. The nomination will be made by the President in good time, and there is every assurance he will select a good man.

The Richmond Tragedy—Duelling Must Be Punished as Murder.

The recent fatal duel at Richmond is the first case of duelling which has occurred in Virginia, at least the first case to which general attention was called, since the offence was made murder by act of the Legislature. It is, consequently, a case to be punished as murder. If the barbarous code is to be made respectable it can only be done by the stern and ignominious punishment of those who resort to it. We hope that this young man McCarthy, if he lives to be tried, will meet the just doom of the murderer, both as an example to others who would as lawlessly sacrifice human life and as a punishment for the crime of which he was guilty.

In the history of duelling few encounters have occurred owing to some great and grievous wrong. Indeed, the code itself makes it impossible for men to fight where a real injury has been done. Gentlemen only fight with gentlemen, and, consequently, no gentleman can fight with a criminal. Duels, therefore, are usually based on trivial occurrences, which would be regarded as ridiculous subjects of a quarrel had they not a tragic ending. The present case is no exception. There were some verses attributed to Mordecai which were supposed by McCarthy to refer to a young lady in whom he had an interest. These led to the quarrel and the duel. Both the principals were wounded, Mordecai fatally. The killing was murder, and the murder was committed by the challenging party. There are no excuses for the crime, no mitigating circumstances, so far as the facts have been developed, and no reason why the murderer should not be tried and executed for the crime of which he is guilty. The fact that duelling was once a favorite pastime with Southern gentlemen makes the offence all the more heinous. The Legislature of Virginia had made this pastime murder, and these young men knew it. In fighting each other they disregarded the duties they owed to society, and deliberately violated both the divine and the human law. The survivor, and others through him, must be taught that duelling, like other kinds of murder, is ignominious in the only way it is possible to teach this lesson—an ignominious death on the gallows.

When we come to examine into the causes which lead to duels like this we are astonished at their feebleness. A barbarous practice is perpetuated as a sign of manliness and high worth. Eagerness to take offence and to follow up the quarrel with the deliberate spilling of human blood thus becomes a cardinal virtue. Perhaps the chief reason why Page McCarthy challenged and killed his adversary was because his father had fought and died in the same unholy way. The other man believed that to refuse would be cowardly and dishonorable, and he was as eager for the duel as McCarthy. Had the fatality of the shooting been reversed—had McCarthy died instead of Mordecai—we should now call for the same direful punishment. Mordecai has already paid the penalty of his crime, and it only remains to make the offences of both ignominious by the ignominious punishment of him who yet remains subject to the law. If McCarthy is brought to the gallows we shall hear no more of duelling, and the dishonor which is regarded as honorable will be swept away. The seconds, too, must meet the doom of the principal who survives. They were more than mere accessories to the crime. All must be punished by the extreme penalty of the law, that this species of murder, the only one which society ever protected, may be regarded in its true aspects.

Exciting News from China and Japan.

By mail to San Francisco and thence overland by telegraph we have a brief but exciting budget of news from the Far East. The Asiatic empires have been agitated extensively and seriously just of late. The peoples of China and Japan have been visited almost simultaneously by fire, earthquake, rebellion, summary executions of traitors and the question of the Churches. A conflagration occurred in Hong Kong on the 22d of March, the flames sweeping over a space of forty-two acres of tenements and other buildings and rendering five thousand persons homeless. A fire broke out in Osaka, Japan, on the 29th of March. It raged during an entire day and night. Many lives were lost. The same city had been shaken just previously by violent shocks of earthquake. A number of native Christians had been released from prison by the Japanese government. Some of the nativist provincials were deeply enraged at the Executive toleration of Christianity. They rebelled in reaction. Sharp fighting occurred, but the insurgents were vanquished and seven of them executed. A deputation from Corea has gone to Peking to formally declare the vassalage of the territory to the Imperial Chinese government. The Grand Duke Alexis was still touring in the principal cities of China, and projects for the further extension of telegraphic communication were in process of realization.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Mark Twain is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, is at the New York Hotel.
Ex-Congressman Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Shah of Persia is to have a great fête at the Royal Albert Hall in London.
President Thiers has years ago fought two duels, the most recent one being in 1848.
President Grant and General Babcock went to Washington on the noon train yesterday.
Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, arrived in New Orleans on Thursday.
Mme. Cora de Wilmore is facilitated on a divorce from her husband by the London papers.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frederick A. Sawyer has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Baron de Pomélie, of France, yesterday returned from Washington to the New York Hotel.
Mr. J. Rittig, the managing editor of the Westliche Post, of St. Louis, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Henry Pittman, the English phonographer, is crusading against the "naughty habit of using tobacco."
General Garibaldi is stated to be alarmingly ill.
Dr. Rivoli has gone from Rome to Caprera to attend him.
General Sherman made a short stay at the Astor House last evening while returning from New Haven to Washington.
Senator Casady has paid into the Treasury, for

men who compose the new Board, and the city has great expectations from their good reputation. Let them set at work at once.

The Richmond Tragedy—Duelling Must Be Punished as Murder.

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THE DRUMMOND DISASTER.

The Work of Subduing the Fire Nearly Accomplished—Streams of Water Still Pouring Down the Shafts—Aid for the Widows and Orphans.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 16, 1873. There is very little change in the aspect of affairs here since yesterday. The work of filling the slopes has progressed steadily, and is now about accomplished, the only remaining opening being the pumping shaft, into which a good stream of water is still pouring. The shaft was sounded this morning, and the indications were that the water was rising rapidly. It is the intention to cover the shaft with timber and plank, on which earth and other material will be placed to exclude the air and still preserve the shaft, so that as soon as the fire is extinguished it may be utilized for the purpose of pumping out water from the mine. This morning there was scarcely any smoke coming from the shaft, but the presence of black damp was very perceptible, a fact considered by old miners to be very favorable, as it indicates that the fire is rapidly decreasing and all danger of more explosions is over. It is thought that after all the shafts are filled there will be a sufficient quantity of carbonic acid gas in the mine to effectually put out the fire.

A better feeling of security prevails throughout the district as the exciting fact is more known. Deep stillness prevails in and around the neighborhood. Nearly all the stores in Westville are still closed and very little business is being done. The miners at the other works have not yet resumed work. It is very doubtful if anything in the way of mining will be done before Monday. The President and Vice President of the company were on the ground to-day, but nothing has yet transpired as to their intention with regard to future operations. There are no new names to be added to the death roll.

Relief for the Widows and Orphans.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 16, 1873. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held to-morrow to open a subscription for the widows and orphans by the late calamity at Westville.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17—1 A. M. Probabilities. For the Middle States and lower lakes northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising barometer, cool and generally clear weather; for Canada and New England northeasterly and northerly winds, cool and clear weather; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States northeasterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature, clear weather in the former and falling barometer and partly cloudy weather in the latter; for the Northwest and upper lakes and thence southward to the Ohio and Lower Mississippi valleys northeasterly to southeasterly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather; in the Mid-Mississippi Valley and thence to Kansas southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain.

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:—

BRITISH EXPLORATION.

Arrival of the Challenger at Halifax. The British steamer Challenger has arrived at Halifax from her exploring expedition around the world. She crossed the Gulf Stream and approached within a few miles of Sandy Hook when she was obliged to put into the port mentioned. She will leave for Bermuda on the 18th proximo and undertake a further exploration of another section of the Gulf Stream, after which she will proceed to the Azores. It is premature at this time to speak of the results already accomplished, but it is believed that when they are fully disclosed they will deeply interest the scientific world. Eyeless fish and crustaceans in piculetur of types never before dreamed of have been discovered.

LOUISIANA HEROES.

Arrival of General De Biane and Other Prisoners at New Orleans—Each Given \$3,000 Ball to Appear for Trial. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 16, 1873. Generals De Biane, De Cloré, and others from St. Martinville arrived here this evening in charge of a deputy Marshal and a squad of federal soldiers. They reached the railroad ferry landing in front of Jackson square about five o'clock, and upon stepping from the boat were received at the Custom House by 5,000 or 6,000 people, who had assembled to welcome them. They were then taken to the Custom House. The prisoners each have a \$2,000 cash for their appearance in Court.