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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DIXIE; OR, THE COLORED BROTHERS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth St.—MORTA CHERO.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—WOODS. ALPHONSO AND CYRIL.
ATHENEUM, 53 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 23, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY! THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION! KELLOGG SUSTAINED!—LEADING EDITORIAL TOPIC—SIXTH PAGE.
PRESIDENT GRANT SUSTAINS THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA! HIS PROCLAMATION OF WARNING TO THE "RESISTERS!" WHAT CAUSED THIS ACTION? FEARS OF THE KELLOGGITES—THIRD PAGE.
TRIAL BY SPANISH LAW! THE CASES OF MESSRS. PRICE AND O'KELLY! NO ONE ALLOWED TO SEE THE FORMER! THE AMERICAN CONSUL DENIED INGRESS! A CUBAN COURT MARTIAL FOR MR. O'KELLY—SEVENTH PAGE.

The Louisiana Difficulty—The President's Proclamation—Kellogg Sustained. In the President's proclamation on the Louisiana difficulty, which we publish this morning, all doubts are removed as to his position and his purposes on this vexed question. He sustains the Kellogg State government and commands "certain turbulent and disorderly persons" who "have combined together in force with arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State" "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State," or, as he leaves it otherwise very plainly to be inferred, the military forces of the United States will disperse them and put them down. In this proclamation the President's consistency, at least, will not be questioned. Nor will it be doubted that to any extent that may be necessary to enforce the authority of the Kellogg government he means to employ the army and the navy. But he assumes higher grounds for his consistency for his proclamation. He justifies it as a constitutional duty from which there is no escape. He contends that "under a pretence that William P. Kellogg, the present Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons" have combined in arms to resist said State officials, although duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and Supreme Courts of said State as lawfully entitled to hold their respective offices. This "pretence," we apprehend, is entertained as an honest conviction by a majority of the citizens of Louisiana, who participated in their last November State election; but we shall return to this question presently. The President next justifies his proclamation upon the ground that "Congress, at its late session, upon a due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said Executive (Kellogg) and his associates, then and now in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto;" and upon "his plea our national Executive is strongly entrenched. Towards the close of the last session of the Forty-second Congress, which, by its constitutional limitation, ended on the 4th of March, the President transmitted several special messages to the two Houses, and among them were one urging a reconstruction of the organic Territorial law of Utah, in order to enable the United States officials in said Territory to enforce their authority, and one appealing for a settlement of the Louisiana difficulty. In this appeal the President had no special line of action to suggest. He left the matter entirely to the discretion of the two Houses, notifying them at the same time, however, that in default of any legislative action on their part he should adhere to the Kellogg government. The two Houses were so embarrassed, befogged and demoralized by the pressure upon them of the Credit Mobilier scandal, Senatorial election bribes and corruptions, the regular appropriation bills and various other things, all crowded upon the deck at the close of the session, that the Utah and Louisiana cases were neglected. In the Senate, however, by Mr. Morton's special committee on the Louisiana engagement there was something approaching at least "a due consideration of the subject." But what were the results? One member of the committee reported in favor of the Kellogg government as a choice between two evils; another member reported in favor of the McEnery government as entitled to recognition; another reported in favor of a compromise between the contending parties, and a fourth member of the committee reported in favor of the rejection of both Kellogg and McEnery, and all concerned with them, and that a call be issued for a new election. Arguments were made in support of each of these propositions, but the strongest argument of them all was that exposing Judge Durell and his judicial decision in favor of Kellogg as entitled to no respect whatever. Confused by these discordant counsels, and pressed for time in reference to what were considered more urgent matters, the Senate cast this Louisiana case aside, Congress adjourned without action upon it, and thus it was left subject to the President's discretion, with the understanding that he should continue to support the Kellogg State government. The responsibility, then, for the continuance of the alarming disorders of Louisiana, with all their evil consequences, belongs to Congress and to the republican majority of the two houses. This republican majority lacked the moral courage required to meet this question fairly, and so they waived it and tacitly recognized the Kellogg government in leaving the whole burden upon the President's shoulders. They could not, perhaps, conscientiously vote to sustain Kellogg, while they repudiated McEnery; but still they lacked the courage to adopt even the alternative of providing for a new election, although they had thrown out the Presidential vote of Louisiana, as claimed by the Kellogg party and the McEnery party, from the same election as irregular and unsatisfactory. From this ruling the settlement of the State government controversy by a new election was the proper course, granting the sweeping powers over our State elections claimed by Congress under the fourteenth amendment, and especially over the local elections of the reconstructed Southern States. Here, however, we touch a vital question, upon which we may have yet many years of agitation before we reach a consistent and decisive solution. As this Louisiana difficulty is now presented the solution in the interval to the reassembling of Congress is in the President's proclamation. The citizens of Louisiana, therefore, who believe that the Kellogg State government is a fraud and usurpation, will do wisely by acting upon that wise old maxim that "what cannot be cured must be endured."

cannot go on, except by loans or seizures or costly processes, which will eventually double the burdens of the taxpayers. For the time being Kellogg is de facto the Governor of Louisiana, and from the President's proclamation—that he intends, if necessary, to sustain Kellogg by the military forces of the United States—there is no available appeal but one to the people in their next State election. Right or wrong in his recognition of the Kellogg government, the President has joined issue with its opponents in a form which cannot be resisted by them, particularly as a considerable portion of the citizens of Louisiana themselves believe Kellogg to be their rightful Governor, and that the President is right in supporting him. As nothing, then, is to be gained to Louisiana or her people by any further resistance to Kellogg and his associate State officials, the parties designated in the President's proclamation as "turbulent and disorderly persons," if there are any such still abroad, would do well to retire from the field. The supporters of McEnery, who are interested in law and order and the restoration of their trade to its old activity and the general welfare of the State, will surely accept the situation for the present, reserving their disappointments for settlement on another and more appropriate occasion. The country at large has had enough of these demoralizing political squabbles of Louisiana; and, as the real issue, after all, is only a question of party ascendancy, the party for the time being ousted, according to the universal American usage, when there is no help for it, should submit to its defeat, and rely for its justification and the righting of its wrongs in another appeal to the sovereign people. Spain—The Progress of the Revolution. The situation in Spain does not improve as time advances. To-day the prospect is more hopeless than it was when Isabella fell. How many have been the changes, how large has been the promise, how small has been the fruit! Prim, Serrano, Sagasta, Zorrilla, the Savoyard King—all have come and gone; but what has Spain gained by these three years of revolution? Matters have not much improved. Under Isabella the Court was not so pure as it ought to have been; but order was maintained throughout the kingdom, and the country was moving on in a reasonably prosperous manner. Under Amadeus the factions were kept at bay, the insurrectionary attempts of Carlists and republicans were equally put down, and the Spanish people had little further cause of complaint than that the man who had been elected to rule over them was a foreigner. With the Spain of the hour laid open to us, all its sorrows and all its sorrows fully disclosed, we cannot wonder much that Amadeus, flinging away his sceptre and tossing aside his crown, retired from Spain in disgust. All the hopes which were formed of the Republic have been utterly disappointed. Its home and foreign policy have equally resulted in failure. Cuba has not been pacified, and Porto Rico has been more irritated than pleased with the attempts made at colonial reform. The state of things at home is worse than any pen has yet been able to describe. The finances are at the lowest possible ebb; so low that it is found impossible to put a suitable army in the field against the insurgents. What is worse, the credit of the country is so broken that in none of the money markets of the world can a loan be raised. Meanwhile the Carlists are overrunning the entire North, and the possibility is gradually becoming a probability that Don Carlos, the representative of legitimacy and divine right, may yet sit on the throne of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second. The elections so far have been in the interests of the federal republicans, a *plébiscite* for the election of the President of the Republic is spoken of; but a *plébiscite*, if it does not establish a despotism, may precipitate the ruin. Unhappy Spain! Out of this ordeal is she to come forth purified, like the pure gold from the furnace, or is she doomed to utter extinction as one of the great nations of the past? When she has understood that it is better to be good than great, and better to provide for the happiness of the many than the triumph of the few, she will not grope stumblingly in the dark, as at present. The Late Solar Halo. The recent solar phenomenon reported to the Herald from Patagonia, L. I. and witnessed much nearer, is susceptible of clear explanation. Shortly before noon of Tuesday a dense circle was observed to surround the sun, within which the sun shone with intense and apparently concentrated brightness, through an opaque sphere. This circle was said to have lasted about fifteen minutes, and to have broken on its western side. The celebrated philosopher Mariotte first suggested that these halos are due to the existence of minute prisms or crystals of ice in the upper atmosphere, having refracting angles of sixty degrees and their axes turned in all directions so as to reflect and refract the light. These minute crystals, about ten times as light as water, float in the wavy, fine filaments of the thin cirrus clouds, which stretch, in our hemisphere, in horsetail form from southwest to northeast, and ride at great heights above the earth, where the temperature is low enough in the hottest weather to congeal their moisture. These storm-pressing clouds, when combined with the more moist sheet cloud, or patches of it, coming between the sun and earth, very frequently produce the solar halo. The cirrus cloud, which is usually supposed to move at an elevation of ten or fifteen thousand feet, is not connected with the surface current, but belongs to the great upper equatorial air current. When the sun is high up in the heavens, as it was when this halo was seen, the interposing vapor is too thin to produce any action on the solar rays, and hence the absence of prismatic color in this noon phenomenon. The circle or sphere within the halo described by our correspondent as opaque is darker than the external space, for the very simple reason that the rays of solar light refracted by the ice crystals from within cannot be seen by the spectator. The reason the circle witnessed at Patagonia, after remaining for some time, broke on its western side, is already accounted for by the fact that the equatorial air current, in which floated the cirrus cloud with the ice prisms, to whose refracting power the halo was due, was at the time forcing its way northward in its accustomed track, and

as it advanced from the southwest, tore away, first the crystals on the western side, and thus dispelled the meteor. An Army Incursion into Mexico—Sharp Punishment of the Kickapoo—Border War. The Herald special despatches from San Antonio, Texas, give us intelligence of an affair which will doubtless bring our border relations with Mexico into prominence. The Kickapoo Indians have long pursued their savage career of murder and robbery along the Texan side of the Rio Grande, and have always hitherto found a perfect asylum in Mexico. The state of terror consequent on these savage visitations can only be faintly imagined here. The stock raisers' cattle and horses are at their mercy, and the lives and homes of the settlers exist only by special providence. Our duty to the daring pioneers who make their homes on the wild frontiers compel us to insist that adequate protection shall be extended to them. The Kickapoo Indians are not alone in this work. The Comanches, Lipans and Kiowas take a hand in the profitable employment when opportunity offers. Nor are the half-breed and white Mexicans of the border themselves loth to gratify their passion for other people's property when the way seems clear for escape. The Mexican government, whatever its inclination, has repeatedly proved itself incapable of restraining its cow-stealing citizens from their raids into Texas, or of hunting down the savages who make Mexico their headquarters for planning depredations and disposing of their plunder. With this state of things premised we can well understand that the action of General McKenzie, as elsewhere set forth, will be cordially approved by the people of the United States. That it will receive the endorsement of the Executive of the United States we can as confidently believe. The ride of the four hundred troopers of Uncle Sam, who whipped the Kickapoos near the Santa Rosa mountains after an eighty-mile ride into Mexico will probably decide the question of policing the border pretty effectually. If the Mexican government protests it must at the same time admit its negligence or its inability to prevent the incursions of savages into our territory. If the feeling for war extends beyond the line of the Rio Grande Mexico will find that another humiliation is in store for it at the hands of the United States. The punishment of the Kickapoos is simply an act of police justice, which a United States officer undertook, seeing the impossibility of obtaining redress by applying to the Mexican government. That some shots were fired at the troops while recrossing the Rio Grande with their prisoners must not be taken as the act of the Mexican government. The inhabitants of the Mexican border in that vicinity, citizens, alcaldes and all, are notoriously in league with the savage and civilized cattle thieves. Their appeals to national pride on the ground of violated territory are perfectly comprehensible. Excise officers never home have it in their experience that every inhabitant hurled a brickbat when certain low quarters were visited for the purpose of destroying an illicit rum still. If the national pride of Mexico inspires sensible action it will induce the government to clean out the bands of predatory savages who make Mexico their nest, and maintain a force on the border competent to capture and willing to surrender the murderers and robbers who fly thither with their booty. We are not sanguine that this will be the result; but we applaud the dashy manner in which General McKenzie has shown them how we can do it for them. The Negro Murder in the Eighth Ward. The case of the black man, Jackson, who is alleged to have murdered his white mistress, Caroline McDermott, and afterwards, at the instigation of his colored associates, attempted suicide, is one of the most extraordinary in our lately checked annals of crime. The murder has nothing but base passions, probably stimulated by bad liquor, behind it; but the attempt at suicide has many novel bearings. Men have frequently attempted or achieved self-destruction under the intense pressure of sudden remorse; but that the suicide should be suggested and urged by sympathizing friends as a necessary means of avoiding further complication in this world is remarkable. We may well believe that the brutal murderer did not relish the advice or he would have made a clean shave of his existence when he drew the razor across his windpipe. He, however, must have had considerable confidence in his advisers or he would never have attempted it. The psychological features of the deed are well worthy of study. If we mistake not they will only make clear the ardent selfishness which lies so deep in bad humanity. The wretch with the blood of his mistress fresh upon his hands had all his ideas fixed upon escape—that is self-preservation. These ideas must have been confused or he never would have sought or suffered advice. His friends may have told him how unlikely it was that he could get clearly away. He would be caught and hanged; it was better to use the razor on himself. Selfishness is visible again in the fact that the suicide would save the advisers much prospective trouble and mental distress by being forced to testify against the murderer. The last suggestion must have touched Jackson deeply. No wonder his hand trembled. He failed and will probably be hanged. His want of success brings a curious phase of criminality before the public that his death would have hidden. To the students and admirers of "Euthanasia," who at present are discussing in England the exact state at which a sick man should be invited to kill himself, or what amount of medical certification should be legally sufficient to put the hopelessly incurable out of their misery, the case of Jackson will prove deeply interesting. We commend it to them. Meanwhile we observe another reason in the attempted suicide, namely, that the gallows is becoming a substantial terror with such degraded wretches as the black man Jackson and his friends. His Majesty the Shah of Persia arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday. He enjoyed a brilliant reception from the Russian Imperial Court and people. His Highness travels in gorgeous style, with a numerous retinue, as will be seen elsewhere in the Herald.

The Imprisonment of Journalists by the Spaniards in Cuba. The average American who has grown up with ideas of freedom naturally regards with astonishment the arbitrary action of the Cuban authorities in successively flinging two writers for the New York Herald into prison. A month's residence on the island would be sufficient to disabuse his mind of the first feeling of just indignation. It would be supplanted by a sentiment wherein pity would be the leading emotion. Liberty of the press is not merely repugnant to the strong intolerance of the ruling classes, but is unknown to them. The masses have never tasted it, and its want is a sensation they must learn to measure by its use. The bitter recriminations which are now the principal feature of the Cuban newspapers remind one of the snapping at each other of animals in a barred cage instead of the contest of intelligences under unembarrassed circumstances. The censors prescribe the bounds in which the fight must be conducted, and, *ongulis et unguis*, it may proceed so long as the bars are around them. They never attempt to question the government on matters of abstract justice. To comment on the conduct of the war, no matter how loyal the writer or how great the abuses attacked, would expose the writer to the fate of the Herald correspondent. The application of this inquisitorial code to writers of foreign nationality who furnish information for the independent journals of foreign countries is something which the Spanish authorities in Cuba hope to perpetrate. The imprisonment of Mr. Price is a proof that the Cuban authorities, in their short-sighted imbecility, imagine they can exclude the light by placing a man or two in prison. They shall be completely convinced of the futility of this conceit. Mr. Price has been absolutely cut off from communication by the Spanish authorities. Consul General Torbert telegraphs us that he (the representative of the United States) has been refused permission to see Mr. Price. The attitude of the American government will decide whether Captain General Pieltain and his subordinates will be allowed with impunity to imprison and incommunicate American citizens indefinitely without stated charges. There is a point at which all free governments must act in self-defence or allow a lasting stigma to attach to their name. The pettifoggery of the Cuban authorities in the case of Mr. Price should bring that point to prompt issue. The rumors regarding the trial of Mr. O'Kelly in Havana we publish as forwarded to us. The disposition of that gentleman already announced from Madrid is probably an answer to the rumors. The Polaris—The Herald and the Navy Department. The graphic and detailed account of the expedition of Captain Hall in search of the open Polar Sea, and the unparalleled sufferings of the nineteen survivors of the ill-fated enterprise (for the rescued crew can be considered in the light of survivors until we hear from the missing steamer), the charges of laxity of discipline, perversity and so forth laid against the successor in command to Captain Hall, the romantic tale of human endurance and almost superhuman fortitude for six months on a precarious ice floe, and the conflicting accounts of the failure of the expedition, which were presented to the public in the Herald of Wednesday, have excited no small commotion among the officials of the Navy Department at Washington. Secretary Robeson is of the opinion that Captain Hall did not come to his death by improper means, and some of his subordinates think that a better selection might have been made for the command of such an expedition. As a faithful chronicler of news the Herald has given the earliest reports of the expedition from the only sources attainable for that purpose. Without expressing any opinion as to the validity of the charges urged by the rescued explorers, it awaits an opportunity for those still on the Polar to give their version of the affair. When the Polar is found there may be revelations that will place the history of the expedition in a different light. Meanwhile, in view of such a serious condition of affairs, the Navy Department should be prepared to institute a searching investigation into the conduct of every one connected with this expedition. It should also, without delay, adopt our suggestion by sending the experienced Arctic explorer, Dr. Hayes, in search of the Polar, in some vessel like the *Tigress*, fitted for the navigation of the tempestuous waters of the icy Pole. This is imperative on the Department, and should be done without delay. Great Britain as a Dealer in Slaves. In the early part of last November there was a meeting of philanthropists at the Mansion House, London, to discuss the duty of Christian England in reference to East African slavery. Sir Bartle Frere had been commissioned by Her Majesty to conduct negotiations with the Sultan of Zanzibar and to institute measures for the suppression of the infamous trade in human flesh which has for centuries scourged Africa and preyed upon her population. Mr. Stanley, the Herald commissioner—who, defying hardship, danger and all forms of discomfiting, sought out and succeeded Dr. Livingstone after the failure of his British supplies had left him "a rattle of bones" to perish by the side of the noble lacustrine river which his scientific zeal has given to modern geography, rediscovering the equatorial Nile of Herodotus—was among the speakers. In the course of his remarks he advised Sir Bartle Frere "on his way to Zanzibar to call at Seychelles and the Mauritius, and find out how England was implicated in the slave trade." He said the British government "had been selling slaves and taking money for them. For every slave captured and released at Seychelles, five, six or ten dollars were taken, and that because England had gone to the expense of five pounds a head for the capture." He termed this a compounding with villainy, and urged England to have nothing to do with the accursed thing if she would be called the champion of the slaves. Englishmen of high position in Church and State were surprised at Mr. Stanley's revelations, and some even attempted to break their force by disputing his facts. Subsequently the Colonial Minister, the Earl of Kimberley, asked the Governor at Seychelles to report upon the matter. A reply from Sir A. H. Gordon, just made

public, though written with an evident intention to evade the question, fully confirms the truth of Mr. Stanley's assertion. The Governor admits that slaves rescued by British cruisers from the small vessels employed to convey them to market, when brought to the island are hired out for a term of five years, the employers, upon the expiration of the contract, paying the British government a fixed fee, which "is calculated simply to repay the expenses of maintenance and introduction." Mr. Stanley's precise language was, that the captives were "hired out, to repay by the wages of their labor the expenses of their introduction." He considered them, under these conditions, actual slaves, and the British government as occupying an indefensible position when thus selling men into bondage and at the same time claiming to be their friend and protector. In spite of the protests of those who blamed Mr. Stanley for making these charges, the report of the Colonial Governor entirely sustains him. It will reflect additional credit upon the Herald Livingstone expedition if the exposure of the gross wrongs at Seychelles by its leader shall induce their reformation. And a foul wrong will stain the British name if the practice thus exposed is allowed to go on. The Constitutional Struggle in France. Paris and Versailles were in active preparation, yesterday, during the night and until this morning, for the advent and management of the grand constitutional debate which is to come off in the National Assembly to-day. Political party caucus has used its most energetic influences and most attractive arguments, with the view of securing powerful combinations on the one side or the other. President Thiers and his Cabinet colleagues and legislative supporters remain confident of victory. The monarchist cohesion, on the other hand, becomes more complete and firm hourly. Seven hundred members will attend. The French public is already excited. President Thiers has taken occasion to have the military held in readiness to preserve the public peace. The possession of executive authority, with its exercise in this respect, will evidently afford a good deal of extraneous aid, in France, not unusual strength to the party of the President. Meantime there is talk of the appearance of an individual *spectre rouge*, in the shape of a madman, who has organized a conspiracy for the purpose of assassinating M. Thiers. The freak of the lunatic, even, will tell in the Parliament, so that the veteran statesman who rules France may come out from the legislative test all right, thankful to his friends and anxious to resign, even the crazy politician. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Secretary Robeson is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge A. P. Loring, of Boston, is in town, at the New York Hotel. Senator Eugene Cassery, of California, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. Major W. B. Slack, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. President A. D. White, of the Cornell University, at Syracuse, is staying at the Hoffman House. Colonel Samuel Tate, of Memphis, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. John Lynch, of New Orleans, a member of the State Board of Canvassers of Louisiana, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Alderman Newman, of Brooklyn, is about to enlarge his worldly experience by visiting Europe. He will sail on Saturday on the steamship Spain, and will be absent from home about six months. His punning friends assure him that he will come back a New-Man. Eastern papers are in an ecstatic state of punning over the case of the former Coe. One says "Coe" partnerships will not be so popular as heretofore; another regards as strange "Coe"-incidents the forgeries on State street, and all agree that crime is "Coe"-eval with the sad lapse of morality and probity at the "Hub." It is regarded as a somewhat singular coincidence that Jefferson Levy, son of Commodore J. P. Levy, United States Navy, and one of the heirs of "Monticello," Jefferson's estate in Virginia, should have been admitted as an attorney-at-law in this city on the birthday of the Father of the Declaration of Independence, May 22. A fine of \$15 and two weeks' imprisonment was the sentence lately passed by a London magistrate upon a wretch who sneaked out of the eyes of a chafinch to improve its song. He boasted of having treated forty birds in the same manner in one day. A little of the lard would have improved his song and probably made him "change his tune," too. A Philadelphia gentleman, of known integrity, was not very much pleased the other day when he was informed by postal card that "unless that small bill for washing was settled Mrs. Muloney would bring suit before an alderman." Another Philadelphia—a church deacon—received the following—"Dear Gus, I will be on at 6 P. M.; put a bottle of Reeder on ice." The Boston Traveler insists that the Chief Justice of the United States should be quite as much a statesman as a lawyer, and in support of its position instances the fact that the Supreme bench has been filled politically by such Justices, appointed by democratic Presidents, as Taney, Smith, Thompson, William Johnson, Livingston, Baldwin, Catron, Wayne, McKinley, Grier, Barbour, Daniel, Woodbury, Nelson, Clifford, Campbell. WAR-PAINTED SHOSHONES. Snakes and Shoshones in War Paint—A General Indian War Threatened—Idaho Settlers Warned to Take Care of Their Scalps. VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 22, 1873. A settler, who arrived at Eiko to-day from Spruce Mountain, Northern Nevada, reports that Indian affairs there are reaching a crisis. Twelve Snake warriors from Fort Hall, Idaho Reservation, arrived at Spruce Mountain a few days since and held a council with the Shoshones. Soon after the latter appeared painted and dressed in war fashion and commenced stealing lead from the furnaces and buying ammunition. They have held war dances since and notified the citizens to leave or they will have their scalps. The Shoshones are familiar with the Modoc movements. Great alarm prevails in camp, and many of the settlers are leaving. There is a strong impression here that a general Indian outbreak is being planned. CHOLERA REPORTS CONTRADICTED. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22, 1873. The steamer John Kilgour, the boat on which deaths from cholera were reported, arrived here to-day from New Orleans. Officers of the steamer have stated in interviews that, although three deaths occurred, none were from Asiatic cholera. John Schenck, who died between Vicksburg and Memphis, had been indisposed before getting on board at New Orleans, and was imprudent in eating. His illness terminated in cholera morbus. The second man, who died, had been sick in the hospital at Bayou Sara, and was coming north on account of his health. The deck hands ate fruit and early vegetables freely, and towards the end of the trip a number of them were attacked with diarrhoea and one died. OHIO LIBERALS AWAKE. COLUMBUS, May 22, 1873. The Democratic and Liberal Republican Committees have decided to hold their State Convention in this city on the 6th of August next.