

CENTRAL ASIA.

Herald Special Report from the Khanates Via London.

Khivan Effort for Diplomatic Negotiation with the Russians.

The Mission to General Kaufmann—Its Route and Chances of Success.

Imperialist Advance Against a Dynasty Torn by Family Feud.

The American Correspondent at His Post of Duty.

Collecting News in the Desert of the Kizil-Kum.

Tartars and Khirgese on Guard—A Dictionary and Protracted Vigil.

A Press Bayard and His Despatch from the Sir-Daria.

Devotion to Duty, Personal Endurance and the Triumph.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD, reporting the progress of the Russian war against Khiva, has been received from our correspondent in Central Asia, by way of London:—

LONDON, May 25, 1873.

The following has been telegraphed from Central Asia to this metropolis for the HERALD:—I have joined the envoys of His Highness the Khan of Khiva, in the Kizil Kum desert, on the way from Fort No. 1 of Tandji, 300 miles west of Tashkend, where His Imperial Highness the Grand Nicolas Constantinovitch, of Russia, and General Kaufmann, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian expeditionary army, are waiting to see them.

THE EFFORT FOR THE NEGOTIATION AND PROSPECT OF ITS SUCCESS.

These envoys, as previously informed you, went to Fort No. 1 with instructions to accept on behalf of the Khan any terms which the Russian military authorities would propose. They, on this occasion, failed to find General Kaufmann there, but they seem now to understand, contrary to what I wrote at the time, that the Russian Grand Duke and the Russian commander (Kaufmann) are not pushing on, but, on the contrary, await the coming of the Khivan Commissioners to negotiate.

Although the Russian commanders may thus wait, I doubt if there will be any interruption in the steady advance march of the imperialist troops which have been sent forth to secure the fall of Khiva. It appears that the presence of the Russians before the Khanate capital is only necessary to induce this result. Disension reigns there. His Highness the Khan is at war with his two brothers, and the latter only await the arrival of the Russians to surrender the place to the Czar's officers.

The Herald Special Enterprise in Central Asia—Its Representative, His Toils and Endurance.

LONDON, May 25, 1873.

The telegraph report from Central Asia, which I cable to-day to New York, is from John A. Macgahan, the HERALD special correspondent attached to the Khivan expedition. He was last previously heard from when leaving Fort Turofaki, on the Sir-Daria River, in order to overtake the Tashkend column of the Russian army moving on Khiva. He had to cross the Kizil Kum Desert. He was accompanied by two Khirgese, one a Tatar and a dictionary; the latter necessary for the reasons that that country he knows only Russian, and that the people are ignorant of that tongue. He would be from seven to ten days crossing the desert. He could never close his eyes, by night or by day, in sleep with the assurance of any degree of certainty that he would open them again in this life; for those men of the Tartar race, by whom he was surrounded, though superficially tame while they linger near the Russian military posts, are true savages when they find themselves once more in the desert, and would not forget their instinctive animosity towards a white man if a favorable opportunity for its gratification presented. Though this gallant clear-headed fellow (Macgahan) would be a match for twenty men of his sort, with only half a chance for a fight, it is nevertheless a fact that a HERALD special correspondent has never ventured with his life in his hand more literally than did this one in Central Asia.

HOPE AND JOY.

I suppose that after joining the caravan of the Khivan Ambassadors he will go on with them and that he has sent back one of his Tartar couriers with the above despatch for transmission to New York.

I rejoice personally, as will the readers of the HERALD everywhere, that the gentleman, your writer, brave and true as another Bayard, has come safely through the most imminent peril, undertaken with a romantic devotion to duty.

RAILWAY FROM EUROPE TO INDIA

Herald Special Report from St. Petersburg.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps' Project Communicated to the Russian Minister.

How the Iron Bond is to Unite Europe and Asia.

The Entente Cordiale Between the Muscovite and Briton.

FROM CALAIS TO CALCUTTA IN A WEEK.

Central Asia To Be Civilized by the Solid Progressive Reformer.

General Ignatieff's Reply to the Projector.

The Undertaking About To Be Launched.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Russian capital:—

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25, 1873.

It is believed that the Russian imperial government assents to the proposition of Ferdinand de Lesseps for the construction of a complete line of railway communication running across Central Asia from St. Petersburg and connecting with the English railways in India to Calcutta.

In a letter addressed to General Ignatieff, Russian Minister at Constantinople, by Mr. Lesseps, under date of May 1, the writer says:—

"A realization of this grand project fore-shadows the cessation of antagonism between Russia and England in consequence of the present position of the intermediate territories through which it is proposed to run the road. These territories once traversed by the iron rail, the accomplishment will remove all obstacles which present themselves to the expansion of European civilization, and the rival Empires will be rendered secure by the attainment of a solid, mutual guarantee against the assaults of an aggressive semi-barbarous population. The distance from Calais to Orenburg is already covered almost completely by rail. There remains, therefore, only for Russia the construction of the line from Orenburg to Samarcand, fifteen hundred miles. From Samarcand to Peshawar is eight hundred and fifty miles; from Peshawar to Calcutta—already constructed—two thousand two hundred and fifty miles. Counting the way from Calais to Calcutta seventy-five hundred miles, with a gap only the third of the distance, travellers from Europe can go from St. Petersburg to Calcutta in a week's time. The preliminary expenditure will be six hundred thousand dollars, and this will occupy two years."

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S REPLY.

To this communication of M. de Lesseps General Ignatieff replied in complimentary terms. He said he would communicate with His Excellency Prince Gortschakoff on the subject."

THE UNDERTAKING COMING UNDER WEIGHT.

M. de Lesseps has since resolved to launch the project and form a company; hence it is supposed that he has received the Russian Imperial assent.

The British Network of Railways in India.

The annual report of Mr. Juland Danvers, the British Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, published in January, 1873, furnishes, among much statistical matter, the following information upon points of general interest relating to railway progress and its profits in Asia. The writer says:—

The extent of railway communication open in India is 5,050 miles, of which 556 miles were completed in 1872. This description of the railway system, which has been constructed by the British Government, and the Punjab, and the system of trunk lines laid out by the late Lord Dalhousie, at Negapatam, the most southern terminus of the present Madras system, and proceeding by Bombay, Jabalpur, Allahabad and Lahore to Madras, on the Indian, a continuous length of about 2,900 miles of railway has been formed. All this has been effected at a cost of about 270,000,000, and upon the rate of three and a half per cent. upon the total sum of about 1,800,000,000 has been expended upon the other lines open for traffic; and upon those which are in progress, making a total of 280,000,000. Delay in proceeding with the works in this undertaking has been occasioned by the proposal to alter the gauge, which had been prepared for the standard gauge, and to adapt them to the narrow gauge. Now that this question has been settled in the affirmative new plans are being made, and operations will commence in earnest. The following are

THE STATE LINES IN CONTEMPLATION.

Table with 2 columns: Line Name, Length. Includes The Punjab Northern, From Lahore to Peshawar, 500 miles.

END OF THE BROOKLYN GAS STRIKE.

Yesterday the directors of the Brooklyn Gas Company passed off their new hands and employed the strikers' old employees. The latter return to work after a fruitless effort to bring the company to terms. The strikers' demand \$75 per day, and the company declined to pay more than \$50.

THE SPANIARDS AND THE HERALD

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Lives of the American Press Representatives Continually Endangered in the Republic.

A Captive Writer Released Through the Exertions of the British Minister at Madrid.

The Special Interview with Don Carlos Too Much for the Digestion of Democratic Dons.

Our Representative in Catalonia Supposed to Have Been Executed.

No News from Him in Thirty Days.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital:—

MADRID, May 25, 1873.

The HERALD special correspondent who was captured by the Spaniards at Pena Corrada has been released through the good offices of His Excellency the Right Honorable A. H. Layard, British Minister to the Republic. But for the exertions of Mr. Layard in his behalf and his active intercession with the Madrid Ministry the HERALD representative would have been shot, as the Spaniards supposed that he was the writer who had furnished the report of the smuggled cannon, and also for the reason that, in a spirit of republican liberality, they are ugly and feel bad because in the publication of the HERALD special interview with Don Carlos the character of the Bourbon Prince is placed before the world in an agreeable light.

A gentleman who has just been shot by the Spanish soldiery near Barcelona is supposed, from indications which have been supplied here, to have been the HERALD correspondent employed in Catalonia.

The gentleman has not been heard from for over a month.

SPAIN.

British Radical Democracy Feted in Madrid—Military Mutiny and Attempt at Murder.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 25, 1873.

A banquet was given last night in honor of Mr. Bradlaugh, the bearer of the English resolutions congratulating the Republic.

MUTINY.

A mutiny is reported among the military at Berga. A regiment revolted and tried to kill its colonel, but troops arrived in time from the neighborhood. The Colonel's life was saved and discipline and order restored.

HOLLAND.

Parliamentary Appropriation for Expenses of the War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, May 25, 1873.

The States General have voted a supply of 5,500,000 florins to meet the expenses of the war against Acheen.

YELLOW FEVER.

Progress of the Disease in South America—The City of Montevideo Afflicted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 25, 1873.

Advices from Montevideo of April 23 state that the yellow fever prevails there to such an extent that the people are flying from the city and business is suspended.

A ROW IN A CHURCH.

Muscular Christianity in Potton, Lower Canada—The Unbelievers Chastise the Saints.

NEWPORT, Vt., May 25, 1873.

There has been a nice old row in the religious circles of Potton, just across the border line, in the province of Quebec. The population there is principally composed of woodsmen and others, who are accustomed to a lawless life, and the prevailing mode of Christianity is that known as the strictest order of Free Will Baptists; hence there has been a continued squabble for months. The deacons abused the boys and the boys aggravated the deacons, until last Sunday there was an open outbreak, regardless of the sanctity of the day. A man named Highland entered the church, just after a chapter had been read, wearing a hat descended to him from his grandfather. The hat was decorated with a long red ribbon and created a great deal of subdued laughter. Mr. Littlefield, one of the pillars of the church, told Highland to leave the building, and, upon his refusal to do so, kicked the hat into the aisle. This was the signal for a fight. Everybody started from his seat, and headed by a young fellow named Olen, the anti-church members went for their Christian brethren in a manner which was sad to contemplate. People were knocked down on the floor and out of the windows. One chap was thrown upon the stove and burned severely, and there were many and numerous casualties of less moment. The religious services ceased, of course, and were not resumed that day. On the morning following young Highland was arrested, and taken to Montevideo for trial, and it was hoped that this would effectually settle the difficulty. Unfortunately, such did not prove to be the case, for there was another outbreak in the church in the forenoon during the services, which, however, was promptly quelled by the constabulary force. The warbirds fair to continue for some time.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Governor Jewell Will Probably Accept the Appointment.

HARTFORD, Ct., May 25, 1873.

Ex-Governor Jewell reached home from the West late Saturday night and found the official tender of the appointment as Minister to Russia awaiting him. He is considering the matter and will probably accept.

THE LUMBER MERCHANTS' COMBINATION.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1873.

Mr. R. A. Loveland, lumber merchant, of this city, who is mentioned in yesterday's despatch from Troy as one of a combination of lumber dealers who recently failed, in an interview last evening with a reporter, makes substantially the same statement as that of Dodge & Co., telegraphed from New York last night, and adds that no firm in Great Britain is associated with the troubles of firms in the combination referred to, which had no intention whatever of attempting to control the Western trade, as that would be impossible.

THE LATE J. W. WALLACK.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1873.

The remains of Mr. James W. Wallack reached this city at ten o'clock to-night on their way to New York, accompanied by his widow and his cousin Lester, and were met at Camden street station by manager John T. Ford and the members of his company.

NEW BOOKS.

Anybody can write a book in these degenerate days. And anybody's book, unless it is not quite good enough to be great and too good to be utterly trashy, will find readers.

Some publishers understand this to the nicest point of calculation. Take Carleton, for example. No one not possessed of his courage and foresight would have undertaken the publication of Miss Evans' novels, "Benah," "St. Elmo" and "Yashit." He not only undertook it, but made money out of her books and became, too, the recognized publisher of Southern novelists.

We observe that he announces as in press new books by Miss Sallie A. Brock, author of "Kenneth, My King"; Mansfield T. W. Worth, Richard B. Kimball and John Estlin Cooke.

The publishers of Mr. Cooke's latest novel, "Her Majesty the Queen," are J. B. Lippincott & Co. There are two fatal objections to this book; it is not an American novel, and Englishmen can write much better English novels.

It is amusing to note how these two publishing houses throw their protecting arms around certain classes of bookmakers. The earlier school of American humorists—Doesticks, Artemus Ward and Josh Billings—found a publisher in Mr. Carleton. His goodness of heart and his stupid book called "The Homage and Honor of the West." We are unable to find either the romance or the humor of the book, and it is not even absurd enough to be readable.

The Lippincotts, on the other hand, are the guardian angels of bad poetry. They have assisted more poor poets—poor in pure as well as in inspiration—to get their verses between the covers of a book than any publishers in the country. Their latest work of this kind is "Leisure Moments," by H. Helen Nunez. It is a collection of nearly 400 pages of the most commonplace verses we have ever seen in print.

A most remarkable book and novel, published by the Lippincotts, called "Why She Refused Him." It is dedicated to W. W. Corcoran, "the benefactor of the South," which means, we suppose, that the unknown author of the book is a Southerner. Like most of the American novels of the present day, the scene is laid abroad. It has the common fault of American novels of being devoted to high art—in this case classical music. One of the earlier chapters opens as follows:—"Jean and I had one day been studying a duo of Kalliwoda, Opus 123. By some tact agreement he always played the *secondo*. I enjoyed Kalliwoda greatly that day. The *adagio* played, the *allegro* grazioso; then came the *adagio*. Somehow my soul thrived for the slow music when I played with little Jean."

"You will improve, Joujou; but as you are you suit me very well, for you remind me of one I loved, and often, in my wild, youthful moments, I have thought of her pure, earnest warnings. I have no friend like her now. I must look to you for solace. Play me something of the *adagio*."

"I selected his 'Sonnate Pastorale,' Opus 28. He must have been touched with those beautiful combinations—he was leaning on his hand, his arm resting on the back of the sofa. As if talking to himself, he said:—

"She played that, but not so feelingly." "I made no remark, but wondered who she was. Then I commenced Beethoven's 'Septet,' arranged as piano solo by Liszt.

"Great God! how miserable! Man should not encourage such gloomy feelings when he can be so soothed by the harmony of Beethoven. Were I a practical musician I should choose him as my model—his style is so rigid, so good."

"I stopped after the *allegro* movement." "Oh, my child," he said, "go on forever. Play the *adagio*."

"I have not studied it. I can't play Liszt's fearful stretches without practice."

"Great God! how well you do. You can't expect to rival the great masters at your age. To-morrow night Liszt gives a concert. You must go. I will take you, Joujou."

This extract gives a fair ideal of the style of the book, and it only remains to be added that even musically the novel is of no value.

Turning from feeble novels like this one, where pedantry takes the place of imagination, we find in a book crammed with facts all the distinguishing qualities we expect in a work of fiction. The series of articles in the London *Daily News* on "The Men of the Third Republic" have been gathered into a handsome volume, which is published by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia. Beginning with M. Thiers and ending with Victor Hugo, the volume is one of great interest and value and gives a better insight into the France of to-day than anything we have seen.

In marked contrast to it is a book called "Life Sketches," published by Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany. The subjects of these sketches are the members of the present State Legislature. Each biography is a "puif." The remarkable thing about the book is that it shows that very few of our legislators are fitted, either by education or experience, for the duties they are expected to perform.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Harper & Brothers:—"Black Horse," by Charles Dickens (household edition).—"The New Magdalen," by Wilkie Collins.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia:—"Why She Refused Him," by "Lorraine."

From Catholic Publication Society:—"A Winged Word, and other Sketches and Stories," by M. A. A.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:—"Consumption and its Treatment," by Dr. Carl Boas.

From Hurd & Houghton:—"Protection Against Fire and the Best Means of Putting Out Fires, with Practical Suggestions for Security of Life and Property," by Joseph Brier.

From Thomas Whitaker, Bible House:—"Sunny Days Abroad; or, the Old World Seen With Young Eyes."

From A. B. Barnes & Co.:—"Inductive Inquiries in Physiology, Ethics and Ethnology," by A. H. Dana.

"Origin of All Religions Worship." Translated from the French of Dupuis.

UNGODLY DONE'S IN A GODLY CITY.

Howdyism in Newark, N. J.—The Persuasive Eloquence of the Leucist—Chasing a Man in the Garb of Adam Before the Fall.

Newark has high claims to be ranked among the most pious and orderly cities in the country, but generally where there is so much Godliness there is sure to be a goodly but a badly shrouded of ungodliness. Yesterday the latter manifested itself more strongly than usual, at least on a Sunday. A man named Leucist, who failed to capture him, was arrested, and while his name was being entered on the docket he sprang again at Meade and dealt him a powerful blow in the face with his fist. Fortunately, such did not prove to be the case, for the police appeared, and Meade took a hand in it, to the great disgust of the rioters, and, in police parlance, "necked" one of the ringleaders, Patrick Dunn. Dunn turned on the officer and tried to overpower him, but the latter, quieted his rebellious captive by the persuasive eloquence of his leucist. Arriving at the police station Dunn became savage, and while his name was being entered on the docket he sprang again at Meade and dealt him a powerful blow in the face with his fist. Fortunately, such did not prove to be the case, for the police appeared, and Meade took a hand in it, to the great disgust of the rioters, and, in police parlance, "necked" one of the ringleaders, Patrick Dunn. Dunn turned on the officer and tried to overpower him, but the latter, quieted his rebellious captive by the persuasive eloquence of his leucist. Arriving at the police station Dunn became savage, and while his name was being entered on the docket he sprang again at Meade and dealt him a powerful blow in the face with his fist. Fortunately, such did not prove to be the case, for the police appeared, and Meade took a hand in it, to the great disgust of the rioters, and, in police parlance, "necked" one of the ringleaders, Patrick Dunn. 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