

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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Volume XXXVIII.....No. 324

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—FUN IN A FOG—OLD FATHER'S HISTORY.

TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—ICK KING—THE MONOCLE. Matinee at 2 1/2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—NINI.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE CIGAR GIRL OF CUBA—SHEILA, THE SAVING MACHINE GIRL.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.—WATCH AND WAIT. Afternoon and evening.

THEATRE COIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 68 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 12, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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WHITES BUTTERED BY THE COMANCHES IN TEXAS—THE SOLID WEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS AND TAX IMPOSTS—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE SANITARY HERCULES AT WORK IN OUR AUGEAN STABLES—ELEVENTH PAGE.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT is past finding out. We are now informed that in a cargo of Indian supplies sent up the Missouri there were two thousand stand of Sharp's rifles for the use of the poor man. The friends of the noble savage are certainly carrying his gratitude. What the soldiers think of this latest form of benevolence is well expressed by General Sheridan in his despatch calling the attention of the War Department to the matter. We shall not be surprised to hear that howitzers and Gatling guns are on the way to the Sioux and Apaches for their use in future controversies with the troops and settlers.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS present a long report of their labors for the past three months, with a summary of the transactions for the fiscal year. According to their figures there is a net increase in the valuations of real and personal estate over last year of more than twenty-five million dollars. They give a flattering view of their system of equalizing assessments, sensibly disavowing the doctrine of infallibility in their decisions. It is cheering to know that the Commissioners are conscious of integrity of purpose and that they will go on in the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties divested of all prejudice or preference.

THAT SPECULATIVE PERSON, notorious as Lord Gordon, has taken his departure from Manitoba and "gone West," to the great grief of his counsel, whose legal efforts in his behalf are as yet unrewarded. In the meantime the American citizens who went to interview his lordship and persuade him to cross the border to meet a distinguished party of former acquaintances are in jail and treated by the provincials as felons. Governor Austin and Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, have seen the President and the Secretary of State on the matter. It is to be hoped the Dominion government will disavow the action of their zealous satrap.

The Vienna Exposition—The Emperor Francis Joseph in the American Department—The Herald Correspondence.

Our readers will remember that on the 23d of July last we printed a despatch from Vienna special to the Herald, giving a brief but graphic account of the visit which had been paid the day previous to the American department of the Exhibition by the Emperor Francis Joseph. This morning we supplement that despatch by an exhaustive letter from the pen of our special correspondent at Vienna. It has been our desire since the Exhibition was first talked of to enable our readers to enjoy this latest World's Exhibition without incurring the expense of a transatlantic trip or the inconveniences of continental travel. If through our columns the poor man, who has not been able to visit Vienna, has found it possible to form his opinion of the Exhibition, as well as the rich man, who has found it convenient to spend both time and money, our purpose is fulfilled. The opening day was a day of great interest to all the world, and the HERALD of May 2 revealed our anxious desire to serve the American public. After the opening day interest on this side of the Atlantic naturally centered on the American department. We were the first to lament the backwardness in which that department was found, and it is a source of gratification to us to know that our complaints led to improved management and made it possible for the American department to enjoy the honor of the imperial visit. Today we put it in the power of our readers to take their place in the Exhibition, to join, so to speak, the imperial party, and to inspect, section by section, the products of the American mine, of the American soil, of American science and of American art.

On the morning of the 23d of July, accompanied by Baron Schwarz-Sanborn, Count Balgards and the Minister of Police, but without any ostentatious display, the Emperor Francis Joseph, clad in the uniform of an Austrian field marshal, arrived at the entrance to the Exhibition building and was received by Mr. Garretton, Chief Commissioner from the United States; Mr. Jay, United States Minister, Mr. McElrath and others. The Emperor, having entered the American department, was struck at once with the character and variety of the products of the New World beyond the seas. His attention was first called to certain specimens of the photographic art; and the perfect manner in which the features of some of our well known citizens were portrayed at once commanded his admiration. It has often been said that American skies were more skillful than American painters; and whether Francis Joseph knew the saying or not, we have no doubt that before he had made an end of the inspection of the department he was fully convinced of its truth. This we say notwithstanding the fact that immediately afterwards pictures of some of the great wonders of the United States called forth his amazement. It was in an album that His Majesty beheld the marvellous natural phenomena of the Yellowstone region—phenomena which called forth the expression, "Very wonderful!" Our correspondent well says that the chromo section is the bright particular spot of what might be called the desert exhibition of American industry, art and science. With the chromos the Emperor was greatly pleased, and said:—"America has made more progress than any other country in chromo-lithography." From the chromos the imperial party passed to the national bank section. Here the Emperor had much admiration to express and many questions to ask. "It is very beautiful, it is very beautiful," he said, while examining one particular note. It has long been said in Europe that Americans surpassed all other people in their mechanical genius. It was in this department that the United States was expected to shine. It was most natural, therefore, that here the Emperor's attention should be arrested. Time was spent examining photographic apparatus, pumps and various other specimens of American ingenuity, but the sewing machines, with the beautiful maidens at their tasteful tasks, seemed most to delight the imperial mind. With one piece of work which he was shown he was particularly pleased, and, after examining it with care, he lauded it back with a compliment to the blushing seamstress, who will, no doubt, remember that compliment with pride to her dying day. The energy and enterprise of our people were impressed upon the Emperor by a map of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Here is a people, he felt, who know no difficulties. Distance does not hinder, and mountains are no barriers. Time would fail and space forbid us to follow the Emperor from section to section of the American department. He saw specimens of our mineral wealth from the mines of Pennsylvania, of Michigan, of Tennessee, of Illinois and of Indiana. He saw specimens of our wines, and of our whiskey, one hundred years old. He saw specimens of our oils, mineral, animal and vegetable. Models of American schools, American books and American newspapers were there in abundance. The doings at Hell Gate were exhibited and illustrated; and as he looked on and wondered the Emperor exclaimed, "What tremendous feats engineering accomplishes in your country!" Two of our cities seek distinction at the Exhibition. Cincinnati glories in her pork culture, and Philadelphia is pleased to exhibit her natural charms and to indicate her tasteful development.

With the Exhibition, we suppose, we ought to be well pleased, more or less, since it has on the whole commanded the approbation of an Emperor, the chief of great States and the heir of a great name, as well as the head of one of the most ancient, if not the most cultured, families in Europe. After having finished his tour of inspection, and when about to retire, the Emperor, addressing the American representatives, said:—"For improvements and new inventions and general progress in machinery, since the last Exposition, it does not seem that America has been surpassed by any country represented in the building." When regret was expressed by Mr. Jay and Mr. Garretton that the Exhibition did the nation so little justice, the Emperor rejoined:—"Well, America makes here a more varied display than in any previous foreign exposition. Beyond this, what is evident from all we see, is that the workmen in America are thinking men, that your labor seems to be inspired by a constant, high and active intelligence."

We take pleasure in repeating these words, because, considering the source from which they come, they embody a compliment than which no higher was ever paid to republican America. They are well fitted to make us proud—proud of our achievements and proud of our national history. They reflect credit on our civil and religious liberty and cast a halo of glory around our public schools. They are words of encouragement, but they ought not to make us vain. We have done well, but we ought to have done better. We have accomplished much, but our achievements have not been equal to our great advantages and our high opportunities. A vast and unconquered territory in art, science and literature still lies before us. Rest is not yet our privilege; work is our duty. Nobler efforts will be rewarded by nobler results, and, if true to our mission, American freedom will yet conquer the world. Another opportunity is close at hand, and it will be to our shame and lasting disgrace if the Centennial Exposition of 1876 is not worthy of a great country and a great people.

The Papal Allocation and the Pope's Defence of the Rights of the Church. The Allocation which was delivered by the Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius the Ninth, to the Cardinals of the Church in the hall of the Vatican on the 25th of July is published in extenso in our columns. The Holy Father remains singularly vigorous in his apostolic expression of the many misfortunes which have fallen on the fold of late years, and is equally animated in his denunciation of the influences, agencies and powers which he regards as the source of her sorrow and executive of the works which cause grief and promote scandal in the universal congregation. He exhibits no disposition to temporize with or arrange—as it is termed in the fashionable parlance of a crude philosophy—matters with the lay power of Italy which finds itself enthroned at the Quirinal. The aged Pontiff, on the contrary, denounces the Ecclesiastical Properties Confiscation bill of the Italian Parliament in plain language, and concludes by pronouncing all action which may be taken under its provisions as null and void, besides issuing the fiat of major excommunication against all who approve or sanction the enactment—commissioners, promoters, counsellors, adherents or purchasers.

The words of the Pope will exercise a vast moral influence over the minds of millions of people in every quarter of the globe. That they shall be made known *ubi et orbis* he has observed a zealous care by the insertion in the body of the Allocation of a direct appeal or command to the vast and disciplined hierarchal cohorts of the Church, from the most elevated dignitaries to the most humble priest of the sanctuary, directing them to take means for its promulgation, to see to it that the seed shall not perish by the wayside. Then comes from the lips of the Holy Father a solemn and, under the circumstances, significant acknowledgment of his personal mortal fallibility. He refers to the approach of the moment when the chair of Peter will be again vacant. We do not recollect to have read in any of his previous apostolic pronouncements a direct reference to this eventual contingency; none, at least, so pithy and affecting as the present. The sunset of life may have afforded him the power of "mystical lore," and in this spirit he announces that the "persecutors of the Church here (in Italy) and abroad seem to be concerting their plots and joining their forces for the utter smothering of the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction and, to give a special instance, perhaps to interfere with the free election of him who is to sit as the Vicar of Christ in this Chair of Peter." The enemies of the Holy See are thus warned that the principle, at least, of their strategy is known to the members of the Sacred Consistory, and that the Head of the Church is not by any means intimidated, however he may be grieved, at the prospect of its application. A Consistory Council has already been held in Rome, from which it is expected will come many important appointments of prelates of the Church.

The Gold Premium in France and the United States. France, it is said, will soon resume specie payments, though, in fact, suspension has been little more than nominal in that country. The people there have hardly known that specie payments were suspended, so small has been the premium on specie and so little the difference between gold and paper. Through all the terrible disasters and enormous cost of the war with Germany and of the Commune, with the thousand million dollars of indemnity to pay Germany, and having before all this a national debt nearly equal to that of the United States at present, the premium on gold never went up much, and to-day is only a fraction of one per cent. The United States has been eight years at peace, has paid off all the floating indebtedness of the war and over five hundred millions of debt besides, and is beyond all question the richest country in resources and industry in the world, and yet the gold premium remains at fifteen per cent and above. Why this difference between the two countries? Would specie in the Treasury bring us to or near specie payments? We have known the Treasury to have as much surplus gold as the Bank of England in its vaults, and yet the gold premium remained high. The truth is we are largely a debtor nation; we buy and borrow to a much greater amount than we sell. France, on the contrary, sells more than she buys, exports more than she imports. As a consequence both the specie on hand and all we can raise from the mines is mortgaged abroad. Here is the secret of the whole matter.

THE FALL AMUSEMENT SEASON was formally inaugurated last night at some of the city theatres. Judging from the unusually large attendance, hundreds of people being unable to procure seats, it seems assured that a brilliant season of music and drama is before us. There are twenty-two places devoted to the atrial and musical entertainment in this city, and the managers in every case have made extensive arrangements to supply the wants of the host of amusement seekers. Complaints of hard times and scarcity of money will hardly be heard within the walls of our theatres for a time at least. How many places of amusement, however, will weather the storms and difficulties of the long term of nine months during which their doors will be open, no "Old Probabilities" of the stage can tell.

The Late Additions to Our Record of Crime. The present week opened with two tragedies, horrible enough to shock even a community in which murder has become of frequent occurrence. On Sunday night a jealous lover in Williamsburg, made a fiendish attempt to kill the object of his affection, inflicting several wounds upon her with a knife, which he afterwards turned against himself. Yesterday morning, in the heart of the business portion of this city, in Vesey street, a cigar manufacturer was shot by a clerk in his employ, who then committed suicide. Both attempts at murder and suicide were of the most deliberate kind, especially the latter, in which

Watering Place Repose. One of the advantages which writers on divine subjects are fond of ascribing to heaven is the opportunity it will give for indefinite rest. There the earth-worn pilgrim is expected to stretch his wearied limbs and close his sin-offended eyes without the possibility of distraction. The abodes of bliss stretch around him like Mohammed's paradise with the hours left out, and the white robes, the golden crowns and the twanging harps complete the idea of spiritual voluptuousness. It seems a pity that something akin to this vision cannot be realized to some small extent on earth; but when people are so confident of an eternity of repose in store for them they are apt to despise the opportunities afforded them by time. Take, for instance, the average watering place, where, if anywhere, we should be justified in expecting ease, quiet and breathing space, if prolonged experience had not taught us the mocking futility of such hopes. Who has not heard the Summer vacation spoken of as the time when tired humanity takes off its boots and business coat and goes about in sack and slippers? But do the watering places in reality afford this sort of rest? Are not their demands as imperative as those of the city in the height of the season? Does Fashion "let up" on the man or woman who, during July, August and September, drinks the waters of Saratoga or bathes in those of Long Branch? Is she not, on the contrary, a remorseless jade, proclaiming every time and place a season in which she chooses to show herself and working her votaries like a chain-gang? Nowhere is her tyranny more strikingly evidenced than at our watering places, where not only constant action, but that kind of action which trenches on dissipation, is the tribute she requires from those who enslave themselves to her. That the sterner sex should be able to meet these demands and yet harbor sufficient strength to go through the remainder of the year respectably is wonderful enough, but that that other sex to which the weaker and more delicate qualities are commonly ascribed should be capable of doing so is a fact still more marvellous. One is involuntarily reminded of Arthur Pendenis' brilliant epitome of the duties and performances of the London women of fashion, and obliged to admit that she who would maintain her place in modern society is compelled to do an amount of work before which an antique Aspasia would have quailed.

The true principle upon which Summer rest is to be enjoyed is not that of seeking it at the average watering place, unless hotel life be abjured in favor of that of cottages. Perhaps no other spot in the United States offers such rich and varied opportunities in this respect as Newport, combining, as it does in the height of the season, the opportunities for excitement with all the quietness and seclusion of isolated homes. Independent of cottage life, however, the repose which the watering place frequenter boasts that he is enjoying is an exasperating myth. There is no more real repose for you than there was for Noah's dove. The very dining room with its regiment of waiters is distraction, and you cannot secure a nook to yourself upon the long piazza without having your charity invoked for one-armed men whom you never did anything to injure or your ear troubled with the juvenile tickling of a harp, in hopes of your remunerating which a greasy hat is presently thrust forward. You cannot retire to your room without the buzz and clamor of the corridors floating to you through the closed door, the quarrels of the ball-boys and chambermaids accentuated by the clink of the electric bell or the deeper diapason of the gong. You cannot give a gratuity to one waiter without exciting envy and competition in the half a dozen others who dog your footsteps and grow impudently obtrusive about the dates of your departure and return. After breakfast you are obliged to go out of sight of your hotel before you can get out of sound of the inevitable band, and after dinner and supper the same remedy has to be applied. If you are of a nervous temperament, and easily get awake, the frequent hops render it impossible for you to get your average amount of sleep, and if you are with a party of ladies the only thing possible for you to do is to make your sacrifice complete and go to the ballroom, at the price of future nervous prostration and general debility. Amid all these demands upon you the absolute repose you yearn after becomes an impossibility, and your philosophy will be strong indeed if it enables you to endure the strain with equanimity.

Still there are quiet places where body and soul alike may rest, and the temperament become lulled beneath the spell of nature's anodynes. But such places are not to be found at the average resort by lake or ocean. Occasionally one comes across some spring, once cultivated, perhaps, now fallen into desuetude, where "the comforts of a home" may be enjoyed with more of that quiet and leisure than are generally feasible in a city household. A few exceptional farmers do not send quite all their poultry, milk, eggs and butter to the markets of New York, and we do not not that, were patient inquiries to be made, not a few pleasant rooms, good living, fair prices, pretty scenery, pleasant drives, quietude and the absence of foolish fashion and ridiculous etiquette are all combined. But, as with everything else in this life, such a union of excellences—and we are addressing those who would consider them excellences—is not to be discovered without some trouble. Certainly a few weeks spent at some such place as this would, other things being equal, do more to retain youth to the young and recall it to the old than all the brilliant bustle of those watering place palaces where comfort is vainly grabbed at for five dollars a day.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATURE ANTAGONISTIC. SALT LAKE CITY, August 11, 1873. On Saturday last, Mr. Snow, Territorial Attorney General, moved before Judge Emerson for an order on the Court for a Grand Jury for the September term. Judge Emerson asked United States Attorney Gury if he wished to have a Grand Jury and the latter replied that as a Territorial Court had already intimated that no jury could be legally empaneled under the existing laws, he did not wish to go through the farce of a criminal examination or trial, to have it set aside immediately thereafter. The Court then held that, as the Territorial Legislature had taken the subject from the Court and given it to the clerk, he had nothing to do with it. The argument on the question of jurisdiction of the Court in the Webb-Young divorce case has been completed. The Court reserved its decision. General Ord is here on an inspecting tour. He proceeds to Beavert.

not a word was exchanged between the parties. Such a frightful record of crime as the present Summer has shown, and which is daily increased, is a sad commentary on our civilization. In cases like the present ones it is useless to speak of the incentives to murder presented by the loose administration of the criminal laws. They certainly had no part in these tragedies, as the assassins in both instances attempted self-destruction. We may look for the cause in the widespread demoralization which the absence of true Christian principles is sure to produce. There is sad need of missionary work in a great community like ours—not mere formal pulpit preaching once a week, but active, earnest, vigilant and persevering Christian labor, investigating the sources of crime and applying suitable remedies. While many of the pastors are away from their flocks during the Summer the arch enemy is reaping a rich harvest of souls. Drunkenness, jealousy and ignorance of the true enormity of crime have much to do with the murders of the day. We have religious societies without number, but the results of their labors are very meagre indeed. In all circles of society there is a wide field for Christian missionary work, and if the persons would only devote their energies to the practical consideration of crime instead of abstruse theological theories they might do much good. Murder can only be attacked on religious grounds, as the brute passions, without the check of moral principles imposed upon them, may break out at any time. Lawlessness generally steps in when religion is absent. The prevalence of murder would be a timely subject of discussion for those clergymen who have not forsaken their flocks for the attractions of the watering places or the charms of a trip to Europe. It is a subject of more immediate interest than the discussion of dogmas and denominational differences.

THE NEW CITY PRISON will soon be no longer a matter of conjecture. The Commissioners who have charge of providing for this much-needed institution have made a careful survey of all the eligible localities in the city, and they will furnish a definite report to-day. The Tombs cannot be regarded as at all commensurate with the heavy demands made upon it by the constantly increasing number of criminal cases from the various Courts. No time should be lost in providing for the enlargement of the present prison or the building of a new one of adequate dimensions.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Coffin, of London, England, is in Chicago. Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Marshal Bazaine's trial will take place at Compiegne. General Wilson, the captor of Jeff Davis, is in Paris. Bishop Doane, of Albany, was in Paris at the last of July. A thunderbolt lately killed a lightning rod agent in Indiana. Hon. F. E. Griswold, of Connecticut, was in Chicago last week. Chief Justice Sanford E. Church went to Long Branch last evening. Collector James Casey, of New Orleans, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Caleb Cushing was at the Astor House yesterday, but has now gone to Boston. Dr. Frederic De Peyster, President of the New York Historical Society, is in Paris. General Grant is assisting in the building of an Episcopal church at Wauka, Iowa. Ex-Governor Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has left the Metropolitan Hotel for his home. Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is attending the Educational Convention at Elmira, N. Y. Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has returned home from his Eastern trip. Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin, of this city, is on his way home in the steamship Pereire from Havre. Captain J. H. Merryman, of the Revenue Marine service, is registered at the Everett House. Count de Surenne, late French Ambassador to Japan, was in Salt Lake City on the 11th inst. Lieutenant Commander S. W. Terry, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Hoffman House. Assistant Secretary of State Davis has left Washington for Massachusetts, to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law. Lord Dufferin, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, left St. John, N. B., yesterday morning for Portland, en route to Ottawa. M. de Fonville, the French aeronaut, thinks that Wise will not succeed, as the Professor's balloon cannot keep aloft long enough. Secretary Helknap arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning from Orange, N. J., and stayed there until evening, when he started for Washington. Crosby S. Noyes, editor of an evening paper published in Washington, was yesterday attacked with congestion of the brain. He is not expected to recover. Vice President Wilson was in Boston yesterday. His improved appearance indicates a steady progress toward restored health, which has been brought about by his cessation of all active labor. There will be no duel between United States Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, and General D. H. Hill, of Georgia. The parson says he is too old to fight, and that it is also against his religion, but he can still hold his own in the way of writing letters. The claim of Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, widow of James Fisk, Jr., for \$250, against the estate of James A. Coe, the Boston irregular broker, has been allowed and will be paid by the assignees, who were appointed at a meeting of Coe's creditors in Boston yesterday. Parisian republicans breathed hard and were very watchful when the Duc de Broglie issued cards for a reception at the Trianon, bearing the words, "At home." Immediately the Duc had the objectionable words stricken out of his invitations, and the Republic is now considered safe. President Grant, Mrs. and Miss Nellie Grant, and the male scion, Jess, of the Presidential family with General Babcock, came from Long Branch yesterday, and having stayed for a short time at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, took the boat for Fall River. The party will pass through Boston to-day, and will not stop there. The residence of Speaker Blaine, at Augusta, Maine, is whether the Presidential party is tending. The President will be absent from Long Branch about a week.

UTAH.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATURE ANTAGONISTIC. SALT LAKE CITY, August 11, 1873. On Saturday last, Mr. Snow, Territorial Attorney General, moved before Judge Emerson for an order on the Court for a Grand Jury for the September term. Judge Emerson asked United States Attorney Gury if he wished to have a Grand Jury and the latter replied that as a Territorial Court had already intimated that no jury could be legally empaneled under the existing laws, he did not wish to go through the farce of a criminal examination or trial, to have it set aside immediately thereafter. The Court then held that, as the Territorial Legislature had taken the subject from the Court and given it to the clerk, he had nothing to do with it. The argument on the question of jurisdiction of the Court in the Webb-Young divorce case has been completed. The Court reserved its decision. General Ord is here on an inspecting tour. He proceeds to Beavert.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1873. The "Let us Have Peace" Policy with the Indians—3,000 Stand of Sharp's Rifles Sent as Indian Supplies. That the Indian policy of the government is not fearfully and wonderfully constructed no longer admits of doubt. It is designed to civilize the noble red man, and to that end every means within the reach of the Peace Commission is in their opinion calculated to advance the Sioux, Apache, or Arapahoes is unhesitatingly furnished. There was received at the War Department to-day such proof of this statement that will gladden the heart of every officer and soldier stationed on the frontier. The commanding officer of a military post on the Missouri, 1,600 miles from St. Louis, officially reports that the steamer which passed up the river laden exclusively with the government annuity goods had on board a number of boxes marked hardware, an inspection of which showed them to contain Sharp's rifles, with abundance of ammunition. The boxes were invoiced hatchets, saws, hammers, chisels, &c. Two thousand stand of these peace-makers had been smuggled on board, and of course when they were landed at the agency it would pay to return them to St. Louis, the cheaper and more humane policy being to sell them to the noble Indians or a consideration. General Sheridan in forwarding this report says that if it is the policy of the government to furnish Indians with firearms the muzzle-loader will answer every purpose for hunting or the chase; but if it is to put them on an equality with the army, and make them superior to the frontier settlers, the purchase of the latest approved patterns of weapons is probably the proper thing to do. A Nice Sum of Money En Route to New York.

The detail of Treasury clerks sent to San Francisco with legal tenders have left for New York in charge of \$2,500,000 in gold, and are custodians for about that amount in gold certificates.

Large Distribution of Postal Cards. A telegram to the Post Office Department to-day from Springfield, Mass., states that the number of postal cards furnished to the public to this date is 44,118,000.

Changes in the Office of the Secretary of State. The promotion of William A. Brown to the chief clerkship of the Department of State has been followed by the promotion of John H. Haswell as senior index clerk, and Warren C. Stone in place of Haswell.

An Officer Commended for a Successful Apache Hunt. General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in a general order announces the brilliant result achieved by Captain G. W. Chilton, of the Sixth United States cavalry, and a detachment under his command, in the pursuit of the Apache Indians in New Mexico on the 13th of July. The Indians had stolen eleven head of horses from a citizen of New Mexico and were followed by Captain Chilton and his command for five days, when they were overtaken. A fight ensued, which resulted in the killing of three Indians and the recovery of all the horses. Captain Chilton lost one man killed—First Sergeant J. S. Morris. Sergeant L. S. Sytte, Corporal Frank Bratting, blacksmith John Sherrin and private Henry Mills are honorably mentioned for brave conduct.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 12, A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Middle States, with southerly and easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and higher temperature. Light southerly and southwesterly winds, lower barometer and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The pressure is lower in the lower lake region, and thence to the upper Ohio Valley, with light, variable winds and cloudy weather. Occasional rain has fallen on Lake Ontario; northerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain from Tennessee to the Ohio Valley.

For New England falling barometer, higher temperature, easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, followed by local rains in the western portion; for the Middle States falling barometer, southerly and easterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional light local rains; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States lower barometer, rising temperature, southwesterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather and occasional rains; from Tennessee to the Ohio and lower Missouri valley, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and local storms; for the lower lake region, southwesterly winds, low barometer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains; from Southern Michigan to Eastern Iowa westerly winds, lower temperature and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rains. Reports are missing from the upper lakes, the Northwest and Southwest and generally west of the Mississippi.

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:—

3 A. M.	1872	1873.	1872	1873.	
6 A. M.	74	69	6 P. M.	87	77
9 A. M.	79	75	9 P. M.	82	72
12 M.	80	80	12 P. M.	80	80
Average temperature yesterday	76	74	Average temperature for corresponding date last year	81	81

LITERARY CHAT.

A FRENCH WRITER, in estimating the future of science, points out that in fifty or a hundred years time the English language will, in all probability, be spoken by 800,000,000 of individuals, while the German will be the language of 120,000,000, and the French of 60,000,000 only, and that in consequence science is likely to seek English channels of publication, scientific books necessarily seeking the widest audience. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, of Clinton, N. Y., has finished a history of the Dwight family in this country that will make 1,200 octavo pages, and wants 400 copies, at \$10 each, to be subscribed for in order to print it. About half the number have been taken already. THE CORRESPONDENCE of certain of the cleverest men of her time with Mme. Recamier, just published in Paris, shows that none of them wrote as if they were addressing a highly intellectual correspondent. On the contrary, they all seem to be writing to a charming woman whom they love and respect very much, but not to an intellectual equal. The truth is, Mme. Recamier exercised a great power of the most strictly feminine kind. MR. VAMBERY has issued a German "Central Asia and the English-Russian Boundary Question," in which he does his utmost to sound the note of alarm over the extreme danger of allowing Russian progress to continue unchecked. MR. L. SCHNEIDER has published "The War of the Triple Alliance Against the Republic of Paraguay," which is a careful German's account of a most interesting but neglected portion of modern history. THE SNAH has been carefully recording in a diary his impressions of European life, and they will probably be published in book form in London. TROUBLE IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY. PARSONS, KANSAS, August 11, 1873. A despatch, received from the Indian country to-day, says the Downing-Ross party have beaten the reformers. But Bell has obtained letters, written by Ross and Jones to Washington, showing treachery to the principles of the party. The full bloods are said to be indignant and aroused, and that Ross and Jones must go to the brush to save their lives. It is also asserted that death sentence has been passed by certain Indians upon Colonel Boutwell, James Bell and others of the progressive and reform party. There is no question but anarchy and crime party. There is no question but anarchy and crime party. There is no question but anarchy and crime party. There is no question but anarchy and crime party.