

amount of this diversion, but the utmost that is expected from it is to prevent an election by the people and give the choice of the Governor to the Legislature.

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

WAR IN MEXICO.

Porfirio Diaz in Possession of Matamoros.

AMERICAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Queen Victoria to Negotiate a Surrender to the Kaiser.

BRAZIL AND DENMARK.

Premier Disraeli Likely to Concede a Point of the Tithes Bill.

MEXICO.

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY OF MATAMOROS—THE REVOLUTIONARY ADVANCE AND DEMAND—A PARTY OF LIBERO'S SOLDIERS PRODUCE AND JOIN THE REBELS—UNITED STATES NAVAL ACTION—FAMILIES IN FLIGHT TO AMERICAN SOIL.

General de la Barra, in command of the garrison, sent out a force of some 300 men, under General Toledo, to attack the enemy.

THE SOLDIERS "PROFESSED" AND JOIN DIAZ. This force "professed" when out of the city and came back in the ranks of Diaz.

ON THIS ALL THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS TURNED OVER EXCEPT THE NINTH CAVALRY, WHICH HELD FIRM.

RETRAYED ON THE MATTHEWFIELD. After some fighting, General de la Barra, seeing that he was betrayed on the battlefield, left the city with a squad of the Ninth Cavalry for Brownsville.

THE PARTY FIRED UPON. At the sentinel station on the river opposite Brownsville the guard fired a volley at the party, thinking they were enemies.

SAFELY OVER. The general crossed over, finally, and is now here.

NAVAL PROTECTION. The United States gunboat Rio Bravo is in front of Matamoros to protect American and foreign citizens.

DIAZ'S RECEIPTS. General Diaz is in Matamoros and has been received with great rejoicing.

STILL FIGHTING. At the present writing fighting is going on at Forts San Fernando and Casa Mata, a fortification in the suburbs of Matamoros.

FAMILIES IN FLIGHT. Hundreds of families from Matamoros have been pouring into this city for a week past in anticipation of the battle, and the greatest excitement prevails on both sides of the river.

DEARER UNDER ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON. The officers and troops who crossed over to Texas have been arrested and disarmed by General Potter and taken to Fort Brown, under the orders of the Secretary of War.

ENGLAND.

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS LIKELY TO BE ABANDONED BY THE CABINET—ARISTOCRATIC "WARRIORS" HUNTING UP LIBERAL PEERS—CAMERON LANDED.

THE OBSERVER TO-DAY SAYS IT IS REPORTED IN POLITICAL circles that the government intend to announce to-morrow the abandonment of the title of Empress, to be replaced by the Royal Title Bill.

PARLIAMENTARY "WARRIORS" HAVE SENT OUT TO URGE the liberal peers to be in their seats on Monday to support the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen praying her not to assume the title of Empress.

CAMERON LANDED FROM AFRICA. Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer, arrived at Liverpool to-day in the steamer Congo. A large crowd was at the steamer dock to receive him, and he was warmly cheered on landing.

GERMANY.

WHAT QUEEN VICTORIA MAY CONCEDE TO THE EMPRESS. Berlin, April 2, 1876. The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a rumor that the Emperor William is for the purpose of concluding a treaty for the cession to the German Empire of the rights of the Duke of Edinburgh as her presumptive to the Duchy of Sax-Coburg and Gotha.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY LIKELY TO RESIGN. London, April 3, 1876. The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Berlin intimates that General Von Moltke will probably resign his office as Chief of Staff of the Army at the conclusion of his furlough, and be succeeded by General Wartenabein.

RUSSIA.

THE Czar's JOURNEY—TO MEET EMPEROR WILLIAM—DOM PEDRO TO VISIT THE IMPERIAL FAMILY. St. Petersburg, April 2, 1876. The programme of the Czar's journey is officially announced.

TO MEET THE KAISER. His Majesty goes to Kms at the end of April, approaching at Berlin a few days on the way. From Kms he goes to Juegenheim and afterward returns to Russia for the military manoeuvres.

IN THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN. During the summer he will go to Helsingfors, and next to Warsaw. After reviewing the troops in various places he will accompany the Empress to Livadia, whence he will return to St. Petersburg late in the autumn.

EMPEROR AND KING. The Emperor of Brazil and the King of Denmark will visit the imperial family during the summer.

THE EMPEROR SAID TO BE IN GOOD HEALTH. The Russian Telegraph Agency declares that all

"sports of the ill health of the Czar, his journey to Malta and so forth, are wholly unfounded.

FRANCE.

THE PARES REGULATION LAW MODIFIED BY THE MINISTRY. London, April 3, 1876. The Paris despatch to the Times reports that the government has sent a circular to the Prefects cancelling the instructions issued by the late Minister Buffet, which granted the arbitrary power of withdrawing licenses from newspaper agents if they sold papers not approved of by the authorities.

ITALY.

A WELL KNOWN PARLIAMENTARY DEAD. London, April 3, 1876. A despatch from Rome to the *Daily News* announces the death of ex-Deputy Lobbia, the attempt to assassinate whom excited the whole of Italy some years ago.

TURKEY.

PAYMENT OF RAILWAY BONDS INTEREST POSTPONED. Constantinople, April 2, 1876. The postponement until July of the payment of the April coupons of the loans of 1869 and 1873 railway bonds is officially announced.

THE REASON GIVEN FOR THE POSTPONEMENT IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WISH TO HAVE RECOURSE TO ONEROUS loans.

GREAT POWERS LIKELY TO INTERVENE IN THE HERZEGOVINIAN DIFFICULTY.

London, April 3, 1876. The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin despatch says the negotiations for the pacification of Herzegovina are now regarded as having failed through.

THE POWERS SERIOUSLY CONTEMPLATE ARMED INTERVENTION. If this should prove unavoidable they will give notice of their intention to maintain the peace of Europe.

PORTUGAL.

A STEAMER OUT OF PORT WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION. London, April 3, 1876. A telegram to the *Daily News* from Lisbon announces that the steamer *Tranquil* has sailed from the Tagus with a cargo of exhibits for the Philadelphia Exposition.

THE STEAMER IS TO GO TO THE AZORES FOR ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS HIS PORTFOLIO. Madrid, April 2, 1876. Admiral Duran, Minister of the Marine, has resigned, and is succeeded by Senor Antequera.

CUBA.

A MARQUIS SENT FOR INSULT TO A GENTLEMAN. Havana, April 2, 1876. In one of the courts yesterday, after an angry controversy over a claim, the Marquis of Argudin, as he was leaving the court room, struck Senor Sanchez Inaqua. The latter pulled out a revolver and shot the Marquis, who died this morning. The parties are wealthy and well known.

ASSAULT ON A BUFFALO EDITOR. Buffalo, April 2, 1876. At fifteen minutes to three o'clock this morning a gang of roughs assaulted J. R. Adams, editor of the *Sunday Leader*, while on his way, in charge of the forms of the *Leader*, to the office where the press was, to have the paper printed.

AT FIFTEEN MINUTES TO THREE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING A GANG OF ROUGHS ASSAULTED J. R. ADAMS, EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY LEADER, WHILE ON HIS WAY, IN CHARGE OF THE FORMS OF THE LEADER, TO THE OFFICE WHERE THE PRESS WAS, TO HAVE THE PAPER PRINTED.

AN ASSAULT STRUCK THE FORMS THREE TIMES WITH AN IRON Mallet, LEAVING HOLES IN THE FACE OF THE TYPE, BUT AS THE FORMS WERE RESTING ON A FRAME THEY DID NOT "PI." MR. ADAMS ESCAPED INJURY. FOUR WELL KNOWN "PRISON BIRDS" AND ROUGHS HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR THE OFFENSE, AND THE NAMES OF THE OTHERS ARE KNOWN. MR. ADAMS CLAIMS THE ATTACK WAS INSTIGATED BY ENEMIES, WHO HE KNOWS, WHO HIRED THE GANG, AND SAYS HE SHALL PROCEED AGAINST THEM.

RAPE AND MURDER.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 2, 1876. Bridget O'Donnell, a woman about thirty-five years of age, was found dead this morning in a field on the northern outskirts of this city. Her person bore marks of violence, and it was evident from the surroundings that she had had a desperate struggle. A post-mortem examination was held, and it was shown that her person had been violated, and then she had been choked to death. There is, as yet, no clue to the murderer, but the police are in search of a tramp who was seen in that neighborhood last evening.

OPENING OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL. Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal will open on the 15th of April. Eighty cents per ton will be paid for the transportation of coal from Honesdale to Rosout.

BANK FAILURE.

MILWAUKEE, April 2, 1876. The First National Bank of Lacrosse closed its doors yesterday. Its assets and liabilities have not been ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2, 1876. The hoisting apparatus of a grain elevator on the levee in the Sixth district gave way, fatally injuring Jules Gamero and Thomas Hayes.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, April 3—A. M. Probabilities.

FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, with northeast winds veering to southeast.

FOR THE EASTERN GULF STATES, rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather and stationary temperature.

FOR THE WESTERN GULF STATES, variable, followed by north and west winds, partly cloudy, cooler weather and rising barometer.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, westerly winds, stationary or rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with slight changes in temperature.

FOR THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND LOWER MISSOURI VALLEYS, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, southwest to northwest winds and partly cloudy weather.

FOR THE UPPER LAKE REGION, falling barometer, easterly followed by westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain or snow, with stationary temperature.

FOR THE LOWER LAKE AND MIDDLE STATES, falling barometer, increasing southeast to southwest winds, and slightly warmer, cloudy and rainy weather.

FOR NEW ENGLAND, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, hazy followed by cloudy weather and falling barometer.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER CONTINUES STATIONARY OR RISING AND ABOVE THE DANGER LINE FROM CAIRO TO VICKSBURG.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnot's pharmacy, Herald Building—

Table with 4 columns: Date, Time, Temperature, and Comparison. Rows include 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

SUMNER'S ALLEGED FORGERY.

The case of Perrine H. Sumner, the alleged Cal. forger, is not yet ended in the New Jersey courts. An order, returnable to-morrow, has been issued by Judge Knapp for a rule to show cause why the order to hold Sumner to bail should not be vacated.

Several writs of arrest against Sumner are now in the hands of the Sheriff of Hudson county.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Wagner, at last accounts, has been heard at work with "Tristan and Isolde" in Berlin. An evening of English gloss will be the attraction at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

Miss Gertie Emmanuel, contralto of St. Mark's church, gives a concert at Chickering Hall on the 11th inst.

On the 1st of May Mr. Sheridan Shook will open Gilmore's Garden with Offenbach and an orchestra 100 strong.

Nilson will not be engaged at the Academy next season, because her terms—\$1,000 per night—are considered too high.

The French comedy company will give its last performance in Philadelphia to-night, and will play "La Maitresse Legitime."

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and other artists appear at Chickering Hall, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the New York Homeopathic Hospital for women.

Hans Von Bilow plays in Boston to-night. He returns to this city for eight recitals to-morrow, when he will play entirely new piano works—new, at least, to the American public.

Mme. Julie De Ruyther, an American artist of great culture and rare musical ability, will give a grand concert at Chickering Hall on the 19th inst., at which she will be assisted by several eminent artists.

Mlle. Belocca, the Russian contralto who has achieved many enviable successes in Italian opera in Paris and London, will commence a season at the Academy of Music under Strakoski's management, after Titien's departure.

Signor Operli, the musical conductor at Booth's Theatre, where his numerous compositions have frequently been performed with success, and more particularly during the representation of "Julius Caesar," will direct in person a long series of grand garden concerts to be given by a monster band during the Centennial Exposition.

An English company from London has made its appearance in Philadelphia with a dramatic performance introducing startling optical illusions in the shape of ghosts and goblins. The effects are something like Professor Pepper's ghost, but much more wonderful. The phenomena are not only made to gradually appear and melt away before the eyes, but float in the air without visible means of support and do other uncanny tricks.

Mr. Max Pinner, a New York pianist, and at present the favorite pupil of Liszt, has just had wonderful success in Boston, where he introduced the Richard Wagner and had the good fortune to see the manager of the overture writing for the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, for which the composer will receive \$5,000. He says about it:—"The work is in the style of the 'Kaiser-Marsch,' but even more brilliant and effective. Toward the end of the piece of artillery and distant musketry firing will be introduced."

Not long since Miss Neilson was suddenly indisposed during her engagement at a London theatre, and, as she was unable to appear that evening, the management was obliged to hastily procure a substitute. An ambitious young American girl, just finishing her studies for the stage, was allowed to take Miss Neilson's place with much trepidation on the part of the stage manager. Colonel Forney, in his letters to the Philadelphia Press, describes her astonishing success in the course of her first performance, and ventures a comparison with Miss Neilson herself in her great debut at the Grand Opera, as Juliet. The name of the American girl was Miss Beatrice Stratford, of San Francisco, who, having completed her studies, will make her first appearance in her native country at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., in the part of Juliet in Shakespeare's sentimental tragedy.

The London Examiner thus speaks of an American artist in connection with the recent production of Liszt's oratorio, "Die Heilige Elisabeth," in the English metropolis:—"Considering the difficulties of their parts, one and all deserve our fullest approval. But especial praise is due to the impersonation of the heroine by that charming American artist, Mrs. Osgood. She did, indeed, fully impersonate the part, identifying herself with the subtlest changes of emotion indicated by the music. Her sympathetic voice greatly assisted her in doing justice to the meek saintliness of the Hungarian maiden. A slight tendency toward sentimentality was quite pardonable under the circumstances. Her musical accomplishments were displayed to great advantage in the death scene of Elisabeth—an exceedingly intricate piece of musical declamation. In the last sentence, 'And thou, thee, my Father, my spirit I commend,' the voice is left almost without any harmonic support; but Mrs. Osgood's intonation remains perfectly pure and unembarrassed."

Sixty distinguished musicians, including three who have obtained reputation as composers, have signed a memorial for presentation to the Senate of the University of London, praying that that body will exercise its power of "granting degrees in the faculty of music."

Neither Sir Julius Benedict nor Sir Michael Costa nor Mr. Arthur Sullivan appears to have taken a musical degree, and it is quite certain that Beethoven and Mozart, Rossini and Weber, and Meyerbeer possessed no right to designate themselves doctors or even bachelors of music. Some great composers were, it is true, less fortunate than these, since, having ventured to England, they were "caught," and whether they liked it or not, they were obliged to display the degree, and in time of war the soldiers were not to be taken by surprise. It is by no means correct in the present day to speak of the old master as Dr. Haydn. Mendelssohn, however, was not only made a doctor, but is often called one. In English editions of "Elijah" the composer is called on the title page Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. There is no more harm perhaps, in offering to a distinguished musician the degree of doctor of music than there is in making the Emperor Nicholas a doctor of civil law. Offered to Rossini the compliment would have been without irony, and it would doubtless have been accepted by the witty composer of so many beautiful operas which the musician learned have always despised as an excellent joke. It may be of advantage to a teacher of music to bear the title of doctor, though, as a matter of fact, it would be difficult to name many celebrated teachers whose names have been so honored. It will be remembered that neither Sir Sterndale Bennett nor Mr. Macfarren took the title of doctor, and long after their time had been established, and then only with a view to or in connection with a university professorship.

NOTES OF CIVILIZATION.

An iron factory has been established at Corry, Pa. A Mormon revival is in progress in Lilly Dale, W. Va. A Chinaman at Auburn, Cal., recently found an old tin can containing \$245 in gold coin.

Extensive farming operations are going on in Kansas. More ground will be brought under cultivation than ever before in the State. A school for shepherds has been established at Rambouillet, France, where young men over fifteen are instructed in the science of husbandry. The course is for two years.

Professor McAfee, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says that "away back in the years Iowa was covered by an arid sea, and this sea deposited what is known as the Iowa Potsdam sandstone, which underlies the whole of Iowa."

The colored Christians of Augusta, Ga., have a religious ceremony which they call "Marching out of Egypt." The worshippers meet about nine in the evening, and, amid solemn chanting, march around in a circle hour after hour. Those who hold out until daybreak are considered the chosen ones destined for heaven, and those who fall by the wayside are not in a state of grace.

The Augusta Journal says that there were several large sales of ice made at Gardner, Me., on Saturday, and that the quantity of ice sold by the company was 6,000 tons to parties in New York; the Kennebec Mutual, 7,000 tons to the same party; I. B. Sturgis, 6,000 tons to the same party. All the above with a view to the round sum of \$250 a ton. Longfellow & Sanborn have sold 2,000 tons of ice stored on Nantucket Island, to the same parties for a less sum. The Centennial Company, of Gardner, have sold to the Knickerbocker Company, of New York, 20,000 tons at \$250 a ton.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Last evening while Mrs. Margaret Graham, of No. 43 North Third street, Williamsburg, was crossing the East River in company with her husband on a Houston street ferryboat, William Ryan, thirty-one years of age, was seen to lift her overskirt and insert his hand into her pocket. An alarm was at once given, and Mr. Graham seized and held the thief. He was given into the hands of a police officer as soon as the boat reached the foot of Grand street. Mrs. Graham lost her pocket book, which contained some small change only. When the thief reached the station house it was not found on him, and he is believed to have fled to East New York. He was locked up.

INSPECTING THE PORTS.

Secretary Taft and General Sherman Make a Tour Down the Bay.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

General Sherman's Opinion of Belknap and Babcock.

SECRETARY TAFT'S FORTHCOMING ORDER.

Yesterday the Secretary of War, Judge Taft, accompanied by the General of the Army, General Sherman, and General Hancock, made an informal visit to Fort Hamilton and Fort Mifflin, and to Sandy Hook. The party left Washington on Saturday night, and arrived in Jersey City about half-past five on the morning of the 1st inst. at once went on board the steamer Henry Smith, which was lying at Jersey City waiting for them.

General Sherman's staff there were present General O. M. Poe and Colonel Tourtelotte; General Hancock was accompanied by Generals Fry and Sawtelle and Captain Mitchell. It may be stated here that the Secretary of War undertook this visit, informal as it was in character, on Sunday with great reluctance. He told the writer that the present exigencies of his position in Washington are such that Sunday is about the only day upon which he could absent himself; that he was anxious to form the personal acquaintance of the officers at the various stations at once, as the length of their stay at any one place is so uncertain, and those who are at present within easy distance might in a week or a fortnight be far away. It was the express desire of the Secretary of War to mark his mindfulness of the Lord's Day. In consequence orders were issued that the ordinary parade at the forts visited should not be departed from, and that the usual salute of guns should be omitted. This order was strictly adhered to.

It may be further remarked that in order to emphasize this respect for the day, all visiting officers, including General Sherman, were in civilian's clothes.

TAFT REGULATIONS. It is generally understood that the Secretary of War will, in a few days, issue an order defining the powers and sphere of action of the General of the Army, and that for this reason, as well as for the one given above, he was anxious as far as possible to make himself acquainted with the working of the present system at some of the chief stations of the army, that system having under the late Secretary widely diverged from what it originally was and from what the best interests of the army seem to demand. It may, too, on this occasion, be said that the reasons alleged by some journals for General Sherman's removal of the headquarters of the army to St. Louis, although true, are by no means the only or the strongest ones.

Long previous to General Sherman's move to St. Louis it had been, among officers high in command, what the Germans call a public secret, that Belknap had succeeded in making the control of the General of the Army over the army almost nominal. As will be seen below, General Sherman states this categorically, and gives it as one of the main reasons why he concluded that, with the powers left to him, he could exercise his command quite as well at St. Louis as at Washington. This, added to cogent family reasons, determined the General in favor of St. Louis. Now, it would seem that the centralizing policy of the Belknap regime is hardly approved of by the present Secretary of War, and that a distinct departure from this policy will be marked in his forthcoming order. But of this more anon.

THE INSPECTION. On their arrival at Fort Hamilton the illustrious visitors were received by General Getty and the officers of the fort. The usual Sunday parade took place at a little after nine A. M. The weather was all that could be desired. The light battery of artillery, commanded by Major Sinclair, was first inspected. This occupied but a short time, and ended by the battery firing past the Commander-in-Chief, who, noticing that one of the teams consisted of four instead of six horses, the attention of the Major was called to the fact. The latter said humorously: "General, you have cut the horses down." The smiling rejoinder was: "General, you have cut the horses down." The Secretary of War, possibly making a mental note of the objection, when the solemn voice of General Hancock was heard:—"That does not matter very much, Mr. Secretary; they do very well in time of peace, and in time of war the soldiers are not to be taken by surprise. It is by no means correct in the present day to speak of the old master as Dr. Haydn. Mendelssohn, however, was not only made a doctor, but is often called one. In English editions of "Elijah" the composer is called on the title page Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. There is no more harm perhaps, in offering to a distinguished musician the degree of doctor of music than there is in making the Emperor Nicholas a doctor of civil law. Offered to Rossini the compliment would have been without irony, and it would doubtless have been accepted by the witty composer of so many beautiful operas which the musician learned have always despised as an excellent joke. It may be of advantage to a teacher of music to bear the title of doctor, though, as a matter of fact, it would be difficult to name many celebrated teachers whose names have been so honored. It will be remembered that neither Sir Sterndale Bennett nor Mr. Macfarren took the title of doctor, and long after their time had been established, and then only with a view to or in connection with a university professorship."

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