

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII. No. 346

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- HOWERY THEATRE, Bowry.—The Double Bonded Room.—New and Nice.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—On Hand, Auction and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GERMAN OPERA.—The Merry Wives of Windsor.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth n.—ROSE OF SHIRAZ.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Lido and Lotso.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—AFRICA; OR, THE VOYAGE OF STANLEY, Maline at 2 1/2.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third n.—SPELDE NIGT MIT DEM FEUER, &c.
BROTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth street.—LADY OF LYONS.
STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA IN ITALIANO.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—BRAND DE POUCE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 3th av.—NABO MINSTRELS, ECCECIENTI, &c.
AMUSEMENT, No. 56 Broadway.—SPLENDID VARIETY OF NOVELTIES, Maline at 2 1/2.
CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleeker and Houston.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHELIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872.

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The Steamship City of Bristol, from this port for Liverpool, has reached Queenstown Harbor, her appearance relieving the public mind of an anxious feeling of apprehension for her safety.

The Ann Street and Park Row Corner.—The new Post Office is progressing towards completion. When it is finished there will be no more important business location in the city than the north corner of Ann street and Park row, opposite the Herald building. Yet that property is now suffered to remain in a half ruined condition, either unoccupied or infested with saloons and gambling dens. The public necessity will soon demand the widening of Ann street to Nassau, and the sharp, unsightly corner should at once be removed and give way to a handsome building set back a proper distance to meet the requirement of the wider street. Such a piece of property would be of great value, and would command high rents, besides being an important public improvement. No building site in the city offers a more favorable prospect for investment.

The Treatment of the South—Are the Southern People to Have Peace?

During the recent Presidential campaign, while predicting the success of General Grant, we announced that we would demand of the next administration, whoever might be at its head, a return to constitutional government in the Southern States and the restoration to the Southern people of all the rights enjoyed by their fellow citizens in New York, Massachusetts or Illinois. We intend to redeem this pledge, and notwithstanding the apprehensions expressed by some republican journals that the Herald desires to excite a conflict between Congress and the Executive we shall continue to urge upon the President the expediency and justice of a reversal of that policy which, after four years' trial, has left the South in a state of anarchy, at the mercy of the worst class of political adventurers and stripped of all semblance of self-government. General Grant has enough sagacity to know that the favorable verdict of November was rendered on his own personal merits, and not on the strength or popularity of the republican policy. There is sufficient evidence to show that the reconstruction policy of Congress is distasteful to the people. During the canvass the republican organs did not attempt to justify the Enforcement act, but claimed that the President was free from responsibility for its passage. The plea was set up that its provisions would never be enforced except in extreme cases, and the complaints of the oppression of the Southern whites were met either by ridicule or bold denial. President Grant will, therefore, understand that in claiming tardy justice for the Southern States at his hands we ask of him nothing in contravention of the popular verdict in the recent election. We claim that the confidence of the people in his own generous impulses, as indicated in his parole of General Lee and his army, and in his famous report on the condition of the South during President Johnson's administration, induced the belief that in his second term of office General Grant would exert himself to restore the ex-rebel States to all their constitutional rights and privileges and to undo the mischief done by the carpet-baggers and their friends in the republican Congress. We insist that this belief materially controlled the result of the Presidential contest.

In the face of the recent events in Louisiana and Alabama no one will deny the evils of the present political condition of the South and the necessity of a speedy reform. In one of these States, through what President Grant calls a "miserable scramble for office," the city of New Orleans has been brought to the verge of civil war. Riot and bloodshed have only been averted by a surrender of all the rights of the State. If Judge Durell did not strain the law and exceed his powers in handing over the Executive Office and the State Legislature to the Kellogg party then the Enforcement act really destroys republican institutions and surrenders the States to the arbitrary will of the federal government. The act in question gives large powers to the United States Courts. If any colored citizens are denied the right of registration or voting solely "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and by reason of such denial a candidate for any office except for Presidential elector, member of Congress or of the State Legislature, shall be defeated, the United States Circuit or District Court, "concurrently with the State Courts," is given the power to count the votes thus excluded, and if they are sufficient to elect the minority candidate, to award him the office. Acting under this provision of the law Judge Durell granted injunctions against the State Board of Canvassers from discharging its functions, placed a new Board in power and thus declared Governor Kellogg and the republican State Legislature elected. Neither Judge Durell nor the Kellogg Board of Canvassers has possession of a single election return; no co-operation has been had with any State Court; no evidence has been taken or offered to substantiate the affidavits of thousands of negroes as to the rejection of their votes, and there is not a particle of proof that any citizens were disfranchised on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. We repeat, if the Enforcement act has been properly interpreted by Judge Durell the Southern States are at the present moment stripped of all their constitutional rights and holding their liberties only at the mercy of federal bayonets. At any time, after any election, the popular verdict may be set aside by any political aspirants who can command the services of a federal judge and federal troops. The ballot is a mere farce—the constitution of the United States nothing more than waste paper—while such an act stands upon the statute books.

In this disgraceful Louisiana fight the participants are all of the same stripe. It is a battle for the spoils among the carpet-baggers, who have fallen out among themselves. Governor Warmoth was the creation of the carpet-bag politicians, who gladly availed themselves of his recklessness and boldness to carry out their schemes. They placed him in office by the authority of the bayonet, and armed him with arbitrary powers to be used in their own service. When his ambition clashed with the aspirations of other leaders there was a division in the party, and while Warmoth endeavored to turn the weapons with which he had been armed, against his former associates they invoked for his destruction the very power they had used for his advancement. This would be a proper retribution, but, unfortunately, the people of Louisiana are the real sufferers by the disgraceful contest, in their business, in their prospects, in their civil rights. They have no more sympathy with Warmoth than with Kellogg or Casey; but they feel the sorrow and mortification that all citizens of a free government must naturally experience when they find themselves powerless to resist outrageous aggressions upon their rights. The whole of these unfortunate Louisiana proceedings, as well as the attempt of Senator Spencer and his allies to seize upon the Legislature of Alabama in defiance of the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, and the bare toleration of the outrage by the federal government show at how low an estimate the liberties of the white citizens of the South are held by those who have assumed the work of reconstruction. It is unnecessary to comment on the dangerous tendency of special legislation in a country like our own, where the perfect equality of the States as well as of the citizens in all their civil rights, lies at the founda-

tion of the governmental system. It might have been wise and humane to protect the freedmen in their newly-acquired privileges when the rebellion was just at an end and while the Southern States were in process of rehabilitation. But years have passed since the fall of the Confederacy and of slavery, and it is now time that all the States of the Union, North and South, East and West, should enjoy the same freedom and the same exemption from federal interference in their domestic affairs. The Southern people have done all in their power to prove their allegiance to the national government, their earnest desire to be at peace and to regain the property lost through the insane policy of their leaders. What more can they do to entitle them to a full restoration of all their rights as American citizens? What more ought we to require of them? Some extreme politicians proclaim the desire to hold the South in chains until the generation living when rebellion was hatched shall have passed away; but so uncharitable a policy fortunately finds no favor with the people of the North, and would be destructive of republican institutions should it be attempted. Others justify the continuance of military rule over the Southern States on the plea that should they be left to themselves the white citizens would strip the negroes of all their civil rights. No doubt in some localities prejudice might for a time discriminate against the colored voter, but prejudice in New York declined against the nomination of a Catholic for the office of Governor and would discriminate if it could against citizens of Irish nationality. Why should any one class of citizens receive special protection by the aid of special laws? The evils feared in the Southern States would find their own cure in time, as all such evils do, and should the Southern people be left wholly to themselves to manage their own affairs in their own way without federal intermeddling, neprophobia would soon be as dead in the South as Know Nothingism is in the North.

President Grant may be unable to remedy the evils in Louisiana. The Warmoth party has been beaten, and so far as the deposed Governor is concerned his fate will excite no sympathy except as he represents the outraged sovereignty of the State. But the President must now see clearly that the rights and interests of the white citizens of the South are made the prey of an unscrupulous set of political adventurers, and that the Enforcement act, instead of being simply a protection to the negroes, is used by designing men to destroy the last vestige of liberty in that unhappy section of the Union. As the President received a generous support from the Southern people he is bound to protect their interests, and in so doing he will advance his own. In war his policy was shrewdly taken. He risked no battles until prepared to strike an effective blow. He drew his lines steadily and carefully round the struggling Confederates, and when they were fairly in the toils dealt blow after blow until their power was utterly destroyed. He seems disposed to apply similar tactics to the foreign policy of his administration. For four years he has been quietly measuring his ground, and having settled amicably all our differences with England, he now launches out in warlike preparations. If the building of ships of war foreshadows a decisive movement for the freedom of Cuba the people will rejoice as heartily as when Lee surrendered and Richmond fell. But no act of President Grant's eventual life will win him greater credit and renown than the disenfranchisement of the Southern States. It is in his power to restore freedom and happiness to a large section of our own country. He has already prepared the way by denouncing the acts of the politicians engaged in the "miserable scramble" for office at the South, and by deprecation of the Enforcement act as an extreme and undesirable law. Now let him deal such a final, sturdy blow at carpet-bag policy as he dealt at the Confederacy and he will win for himself a lasting fame second only to that of the Father of his Country.

A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON represents that the President is about to revive the St. Domingo scheme; that he interprets his re-election as an endorsement of a policy which, by the way, was out of existence at the time of the Presidential contest, and that Secretary Delano is bound on a mission of Dominican annexation. So, according to this story, we are to have a new star added to the flag before another year rolls round, and are to welcome President Bacz to a seat in the United States Senate. On the principle that no rumor is too absurd for the meridian of Washington, this one may be allowed to pass. But President Grant is more likely to covet the renown of restoring peace and constitutional rights to the States already in the Union than of adding to their number.

MR. GREELY'S WILL.—The contest over Mr. Greeley's will has occasioned general astonishment and regret. In 1871 Mr. Greeley made a will fitted to his circumstances at the time and while his wife was living. Shortly before his death, his pecuniary position having somewhat changed, and his children having been deprived of their mother, he revoked the former instrument and substituted in its place another by which he devised his whole remaining property absolutely to his daughters. No more sensible or commendable act could have been performed, and that any person should have been found willing to contest the last bequest is a matter of surprise to the community.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.—John J. Patterson was yesterday elected to the United States Senate by a large majority in the Legislature of South Carolina. Congressman Elliott, the colored representative of the Third district, having determined to investigate the means by which the successful candidate received so large a vote, came to the conclusion that Patterson or his agents had been using unlawful means to accomplish this result, and at once had the Senator elect and an associate arrested on a charge of bribery. The defendants were speedily released on a writ of habeas corpus, however, and the hearing of the case is set down for to-day.

THE GALVESTON NEWS remarks that when a prominent American dies the first thing we resolve to do is to build him a monument, and the next thing—we don't. How is that memorable relic of the past, the Washington Monument, getting along?

Fatal Fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—A Terrible Calamity.

We are pained to announce the occurrence of a terrible calamity at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. About half-past eleven o'clock the intelligence that the hotel was on fire spread with rapidity through the city and drew many thousands of people to the spot. It appears that the fire was for some time kept as quiet as possible, apparently with the hope that it might be subdued without creating a panic among the guests. This precaution helped to bring about the terrible result. The fire originated on a stairway leading from the landing to the sleeping rooms occupied by the female servants, and ran rapidly up the stairs, cutting off the poor girls from escape. As nearly as can be ascertained at the present writing, the fire was discovered soon after eleven o'clock by one of the guests of the house, and by the time assistance could be procured access to the upper rooms by the stairs was impossible. The girls, tired out with their day's work, were doubtless sleeping soundly, and were probably, for the most part, suffocated in their beds, or burned in their attempt to escape. In the early part of the fire two females were taken out of one of the rooms on the fourth floor, badly burned, and were conveyed to the hospital. The bodies of the others were not found until after one o'clock, when the fire had been subdued. Thirteen bodies were discovered in the sleeping apartments.

We are unwilling at this time to condemn the parties in charge of the hotel, but it is stated that gross carelessness was apparent in the condition of the warming apparatus, and that there was too much anxiety to keep the fact of the fire secret and too little effort made to save the unfortunate girls. There appears to have been very insufficient provision against such a disaster as that which has now occurred, and it is probably fortunate that the fire did not break out at a later hour. The whole subject will no doubt be thoroughly investigated. Although we hear at present of only thirteen deaths it is feared a greater number may have occurred.

The Fate of the Missing Steamship Scandaria.

Up to the present date no tidings reach us of the missing steamer Scandaria, now over sixty days from this port for Queenstown. This full-powered vessel left New York on the 8th of October, in the height of the equinoctial season. She was well officered and manned and was well equipped with sailing gear, for use in case of the failure or derangement of her machinery. The mysterious silence concerning her fate is explicable by none of the usual arguments for the detention or drifting of disabled vessels; and the unwelcome inference is forced upon her agents, as well as upon the public, that she has foundered and probably her whole crew perished. The Scandaria had hardly steamed out to Sandy Hook when an eastward-advancing storm appeared on the Great Lakes. On the afternoon of the 10th of October it was rapidly propagated over the New England coast—as shown by the Signal Service reports—and was directly in the wake of the steamer and evidently gaining upon her hourly. Although this storm was not very violent along the American coast, under the meteorological scrutiny of the Signal Bureau, it was, doubtless, on reaching the vicinity of Newfoundland, where the hot Gulf Stream is encountered by the icy Labrador current, and enormous quantities of latent heat are set free, greatly intensified in cyclonic violence and in the range of its disturbance. It is not improbable that the Scandaria was overtaken by this storm, and, if so, though a well-conditioned ship, she might easily have been taken at a great disadvantage by a change of wind and overwhelmed by a stroke from such a sea as often attends the cyclone. The case of the steamer Smidt, which, in March, 1870, broke her screw and was drifted by wind and wave in the vicinity of the Azores, furnishes no hope for the missing Scandaria. The Smidt was only forty-nine days out from Bremen, and, being westward bound, was virtually moving up stream in the face of the torrential westerly gales that at that season sweep across the North Atlantic, while the unheard-of British ship was in October moving with these gales, and, if disabled, ought to have made some European or British port in half the time required by the German to get to New York. The facts are instructive and afford a timely warning to the strongest and most confident steamer to be on the earnest lookout for the great waves of low pressure, as they have been called. The weather reports indicate the generation of these storm centres in the Far West and watch and proclaim their daily advance eastward, so that a seaman, if compelled to leave our Atlantic ports while one is approaching, goes to sea fully forewarned and thus forearmed. He can observe the stealthy or the boisterous nearing of the dangerous meteor and elude it, if he only chooses. No vessel has ever yet been built strong enough to defy these dread phenomena of the ocean, and to allow himself to be overtaken in one of them is either a seaman's incapacity or his crime.

Fortunately, in the present instance, the missing vessel took no passengers; but this does not abate the instruction or warning which probability gives for her fate.

THE DELAWARE HORROR.—The surrender of Professor Isaac C. West, of Dover, Del., and his confession of the murder of a negro under circumstances of unspeakable atrocity, according to his own confession, naturally fill that community with horror. In the mutilation of the body the deed bears some relation to the manner in which Professor Webster disposed of the body of Dr. Parkman in Boston some years since. But the result shows that with all their skill and ingenuity these professional anatomists cannot conceal the horrid evidences of their crime from eventually coming before the light of day.

The Mutual Life Insurance War.

In another portion of the HERALD will be found a memorial, signed by a large number of policy-holders of the Mutual Life, addressed to the trustees of the company, plainly calling on them to reconsider their determination relative to the proposed reduction of rates. It takes the strong ground, based on the opinion of the three actuaries, that it is an experimental revolution of doubtful legality, and tends to hazard the funds accumulated by the present policy-holders to the benefit of members coming in under the proposed reduction. It concludes by a protest against this action of the trustees, as an unjustifiable exercise of their official functions. These memorialists, then, take up the cudgels for themselves, as well as for the eighteen companies, and we shall doubtless see, under the pressure they will bring to bear, the whole matter taken out of its present field and argued with more show of fairness and less of special pleading. What we especially look for is an examination into the matter by impartial experts and a final opinion rendered between, of course, the trustees and the policy-holders; for, no matter how the result can affect the other companies, they will scarcely expect to be of the parties at present asking judgment. We are anxious, however, that all sides should fearlessly make their statements. The subject takes in a very wide range of clients and touches a great many interests which would not appear at first sight. For our own part we believe that no step should be taken wantonly or under false pretences by which the smaller companies would inevitably be ruined and others endangered in the same manner. We are not, however, prepared to say that all the little struggling companies have a perfect *raison d'être*. They have been "drummed" into existence as Connecticut hats are forced on the market by persistent and able "drummers" all over the country, who are often rather more apt to grab their commissions than do justice to the company or the individual. Every bad risk taken tends to weaken the company and endanger the policies of the healthy, paying policy-holders. These are some of the evils that threaten the small companies at all times; yet we do not think that an honest reform should begin with bringing inevitable suspension upon them. It lies, we imagine, in a policy of consolidation on some well defined basis, by which a uniform rule and a limited expenditure would result. The evil threatened in this case is the creation of a monopoly, which might, we believe, be checked by satisfactory laws limiting the scale both as to maximum and minimum. It is palpable that the present condition of life insurance is by no means such as its friends would wish, and, if a thorough examination of all the bearings of the subject be achieved, this ambitious attempted innovation by the Mutual Life may work good after all.

The City Expenses for the Coming Year.

The elaborate statement of the condition of the city finances and of the estimated expenses of the city departments for the coming year, published yesterday by Comptroller Green, presents some noticeable features. When compared with the amounts appropriated last year it appears that the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, Mr. Van Nort, asked this year about two hundred thousand dollars less than he received in 1872, and was allowed two hundred thousand dollars less than he asked. The Department of Public Parks asked this year thirty thousand dollars more than the whole appropriation of 1872 and received twenty thousand dollars more, showing an increase of expenditure. The Department of Finance asked five thousand dollars more than last year's appropriation. For claims and judgments against the city over four hundred thousand dollars advance over last year's amount was demanded. The Department of Public Works makes the best exhibit in the list. This department was largely within the appropriations in its expenditures for the current year; but the low estimate given to the Board of Apportionment was still further reduced by two hundred and eleven thousand dollars, so that the appropriation for 1873 is five hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars less than for the current year—a reduction of nearly twenty-five per cent. Of other appropriations those for the Fire Department, Police Department, Department of Charities and Correction and the Department of Public Instruction have been increased in consideration of the growth of the city and the consequent extension of their duties and expenditures.

MISS NELSON, THE "BRIGHT, PARTICULAR STAR" at Booth's Theatre, was among the guests who were disturbed by the fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Miss Neilson is so great an acquisition to our dramatic circles, her youth, beauty and genius have made her so deservedly popular, that every one will regret the inconvenience to which she may have been subjected by our mysterious "fire fiend," who attacks a newspaper establishment one night and a fashionable hotel the next. However, we trust the mishap will not deprive our citizens even for a single evening of those admirable personations which have so delighted them, and which have stamped Miss Neilson as an actress of extraordinary merit.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW JERSEY.—A proposition to call a convention to amend the State constitution of New Jersey is being discussed in the New Jersey papers. The Trenton Gazette thinks there are several particulars in which the constitution needs revising and amending, but doubts if the present is the best time to undertake this important work. The charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has been considered the constitution of the State of New Jersey for so many years that it would be a pity now to disturb the repose the citizens enjoy under its blissful egis. But if it is proposed to amend the constitution of the State in earnest, then the sooner the work is commenced and finished the better.

IN THE NEW ORLEANS EMBROIDERY Times of that city ranges itself on the side of Warmoth, the Republican in favor of Kellogg, and the balance of the papers according to their political proclivities. In the meantime Uncle Sam steps in, and, after a few ad captivandum arguments, settles the whole business by sustaining the legitimate action of the United States Courts—and Pitt Kellogg triumphs!

The Late Hurricanes and the Law of Storms.

In connection with the late terrible storm disasters on the sea reported by cable from England and Ireland, and the losses sustained by shipping within the last two days on this side of the Atlantic, we print on another page of the HERALD two interesting charts on the laws of hurricanes and cyclones in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The services to commerce in this branch of meteorology are incalculable, and that science is now able to say with perfect knowledge how storms upon the great oceans may be met and combated successfully is reason for sincere congratulation. Accompanying the charts, which are ingeniously and simply arranged, will be found a series of instructions to mariners, which contain all the knowledge on the subject at present attainable, and in such handy shape as to impress itself easily upon the memory. The storms which have caused such immense destruction are likely at this and other seasons of the year to be repeated, and we commend these tables, instructions and charts to the shipping interest of the country, that there may be no excuse for ignorance in those whose duty takes them in responsible positions upon the treacherous deep. With a heavy gale beating upon a lee shore, or with a leaky, back-broken vessel overtaken at sea by such a cyclone as the charts describe, instructions and knowledge might be of little avail. But good stout ships have been lost by hundreds in these cyclones from an utter want of knowledge of the theory of circular storms and the practice to be observed when they are encountered.

THE DELAY IN THE STOKES TRIAL.—It seems impossible to account for the repeated postponement of the Stokes trial, except on the supposition that the business of the District Attorney's office must be inefficiently conducted. The idea of keeping a prisoner in jail a year when he is anxious for a trial and where there can be no good reason for delay is preposterous. The witnesses in this particular case could have been more easily obtained by the prosecution eight months ago than they can be now, and there does not appear to be any excuse for procrastination. If the prisoner is guilty he should suffer the penalty of the law; if innocent, he should be set at liberty. At all events, both for the sake of the public and of the accused, a second trial should take place at once. There are plenty of other cases in which similar unaccountable delay has occurred. If this is the fault of the law, the law should be altered. If it is the fault of the law officers, they should be made to bear the responsibility.

THE SUBJECT OF FIREPROOF BUILDINGS is now attracting very serious attention, in view of the awful visitations by fire which desolated within a year the youngest and the oldest of our greatest cities. It is now conceded that the buildings called fireproof have been only so in name. The first principles of resistance to the destructive agency have been neglected by using inflammable material in constructing parts really exposed to danger, such as floorings and roofings. We call attention, therefore, to the description elsewhere of the really fireproof building now nearly completed on the site of the old HERALD building, on Nassau street, between Ann and Fulton, which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May next.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- EX-Congressman J. B. Ailey, of Boston, is at the Astor House.
Troy is to have an increased supply of water—unmixed with salt and hops.
EX-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Captain Samuel Brooks, of the steamship City of Brussels, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Colonel Robert Lenox Banks, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is at the Clarendon Hotel.
Charles H. F. Collins, City Solicitor of Philadelphia, is staying at the Hoffman House.
Secretary Fish gave a grand dinner last evening to the members of the diplomatic corps.
We go West to learn that General McClellan is suggested as next Governor of New Jersey.
State Prison Inspectors Ladin and Schou are inspecting operations at Clinton State Prison.
Captain Digby Murray, of the steamship Celtis, that arrived yesterday, is at the Everett House.
Professor Benjamin Pierce, Chief of the Coast Survey, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.
Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He hasn't got that horsehoe with him.
A well-informed Western paper says "France is a tinder-box and President Thiers is sitting on the safety valve."
Since the adjournment last session of Congress five employes of the House of Representatives have died—one last night, Robert A. McPherson, of Pennsylvania.
The editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal says he has always avoided the Presidency because the salary was contemptible. This has a ruinous-avalanche smack about it.
Portrait models of Mr. Stanley and Kalulu, atired as they were when they met Dr. Livingstone, have been added to Madame Tussaud's wax figures exhibition, in London.
Mr. Francis Kernan, of Utica, is in town, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He came on from Washington, where he has been practicing in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning.
The London Globe says, the oldest "living" baronet died on the 17th ult. The anomalous noble meant was Sir Thomas Beckett—not to be confounded with Henry II.'s victim of vague expressions.
A London paper announces the recent arrest of a number of the poorer class of gamblers on horse races, as a "Raid on Low Class Bettors." Why cannot the virtuous police make a raid on their betters, who are better off?
They have a German servant girl in Brooklyn who is so scrupulously neat that after sweeping of the sidewalk in front of the house she carefully gathers the dirt into a dustpan and marches through the hall to the back yard, where she dumps the pan into the ash barrel.
Dr. D. Ernest Mellis, of this city, who is well known as a mining engineer and geologist, is still to-day on the steamship Henry Chauncey for Aspinwall. He is going to Costa Rica, at the desire of several Central American capitalists, to ascertain the practicability of developing her mineral wealth.
George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and General Horace Porter, the late Private Secretary of President Grant, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the fire occurred there last night. The General is to be attached to the palace cars of the former's company. It will then be "Porter, pull man!" He takes, in fact, the great car man's place, while the car man goes abroad and will travel free everywhere—Porter with a dead-head.
PRESIDENT GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1872.
President Grant arrived here about seven o'clock this evening. The object of his visit is to attend the wedding of the Hon. Adolph C. Borier's daughter. During his sojourn he will remain at Mr. Borier's house. He will return to Washington to-morrow.