CUBA AND COLOMBIA.

General Melchor Aguero's Expedition from Aspinwall in Aid of the Insular Insurgents.

The Steamship Edgar Stuart at Sea, with Munitions of War, Volunteer Recruits and Arms.

Manifest of the Cargo-Esprit and Determination of the Men-A Hero from the Green Isle and His Services-Aguero's History and Family Relationship to Cespedes.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 25, 1872. General Melchor Aguero, one of the most premihent Cuban patriots, who, like many other members of this distinguished family, has lost and sacrificed all he possessed in the cause of Cuba. was a passenger on the steamer Henry Chauncey, which left New York on the 11th inst. After much trouble and vexation he has succeeded in getting back to her lawful and original owners the wellknown blockade runner Edgar Stuart, and, after doing a few necessary repairs to her machinery and other parts, sailed in her this morning with

and coal enough for the round trip, viz.:-

One thousand Remington carbines, with 60,000 cartridges.
One thousand Springfield rides, with 200,000 cartridges.
Six Winchester rifles.
One million five hundred thousand percussion

Caps.

One hundred revolvers, different patterns.
Two hundred machetes.
Two tons powder.
Forty thousand cartridges for Spencer's car

Nine hundred and thirty-seven hand grenades

the following

Nine hundred and thirty-seven hand grenades (sixty-three of these were landed last May).

Two hundred shit any points powder for ditto.

Two mail field pieces.

Three hundred uniforms.
Twenty-four Bowie knives.
Six cases medicines.

Tweive process three for pants.
Six barrels whistey.

A large lot of provisions and a haft some necessaire and trunk full of wearing appared for the personal use of President Cespedes.

The crew consists of fourteen men and forty-one Cubans, under command of the General himself, chief of the expedition.

His (only) son. Filiberto Aguero, a promising youth of eighteen years, who, like most of the men forming the expedition, has already served four years in the Cuban army, also accompanies him.

THE EDGAR STUART.

as most of your readers are aware, was built on the Connecticut River in 1869; she is 241% tons register, new measurement: has ample accommo nation for forty-eight cabin passengers, besides two large state rooms and a fine saloon. She averages eleven knots under steam and can easily make fourteen under steam and sail. During the months of April and May of this year she ran the Spanish blockade four different times successfully, and on the evening of the 17th of May, while attempting to land part of the cargo which she now carries, she was pursued and attacked at about ten miles from Santiago de Cuba by the Spanish gunboats Mosquito, Celaje and Clara; but, owing to her superior speed, she got clear of them and arrived shortly after at this port, where, through some imperfectness in her papers, she had been detained by our Consul until recently. Owing to the darkness of the night in question, and through some unaccountable blunder on the part of the commander of the Clara, the Celaje was fired into and sunk with all on board, while the Mosnuito was so badly damaged that she had to be towed by the Clara into Santiago. BATTLE BULLETINS AND HOW THEY ARE MADE IN

SPANISH.

"This," General Aguero says, "is one of a thou wand incidents occurring frequently in and about the island, of which nothing is known outside of It, as it is impossible to communicate them as they really occur, and outsiders have to rely (unfortu-, nately for us) on reports of strictly Span being first shaped and moulded to suit their own ponvenience. For instance, when a skirmish takes place between the two contending parties, and the Spaniards, treble in number, succeed in dislodging a few Cubans out of their position a glowing account of a great victory is given forth to the world in the Spanish organs; but when a battle of some consequence takes place where there are probably four of theirs to one of our men, and they are routed and killedin the same proportion, nothing is mentioned o It in the Spanish papers."

PAST SERVICES AND PRESENT HOPE.

It is a remarkable fact that most, if not all, attempts to run the Spanish blockade have failed, and that only those under the direc tion and command of this gentleman (Aguero) have been successful, or, when hard pressed by the Spanish cruisers, he has invariably given them the slip. His first attempt was made on January 17, 1870, on the steamer Anna. It was he who landed the second expedition taken in tow of the Webster on the 28th of July, 1871; also the Colombian expedition in the Hornet, consisting of war materials and forty-nine Caucanos, which left this port during the latter part of 1870. On the 1st of September, 1870, General Aguero, accompanied by seven of his faithful followers, crossed over from Sabana la Mar to the coast of Florida in a canoe twenty-one feet long, having accomplished this Maring feat in four days to within a few miles of the coast, where he was picked up by a passing schooner. His second dug-out trip was made from the coast of Cuba to Port Maria, in Jamaica; on both occasions on a special mission from President Cespedes, who, I am assured, has the utmost confidence in his patriotism, indomitable courage and determination, spart from the fact that their family connection makes them rely on each other for mutual

sister of President Cespedes' wife.

I have been on board of the Edgar Stuart, and,

INTERVIEWS WITH THE RECRUITS.

through the courtesy of the commander, was allowed to converse freely with the men, eighteen of whom arrived in the Henry Chauncey from New York, and I was quite surprised to learn that all had received advances before leaving, but not one had attempted to escape. *We are all volunteers," said a little fellow who appears to hate the Spaniards in the same propor-Aion that he loves his native land, "and are all anxious to arrive at our destination. We feel confident of success." To another of my questions he replied, "We do not want men; there are plenty tion. There are thousands of Cubans awaiting our arrival, eager and ready to join our ranks as soon as such supplies as under the many difficulties we

have to contend with can reach them, which, I am sorry to say, cannot be done fast enough."

"As to the Spanish soldiers," said another intelligent and apparently well educated member of the expedition, "let us but once take possession of Santiago de Cuba and be able to hold it, and there will not be one left in their ranks. They are all with us at heart," he continued, "though compelled to fight against us, because they cannot help it at present." "Spain," said he, "is spending on this war at the rate of nearly half a million daily, and how long do you think she will be able to stand it? In not recognizing our belligerency the United States are doing as much harm to her as they are to us. Were they to grant us this, our right, Cuba would become an independent nation inside of twelve months; but no matter, greater will be our glory when we can proudly proclaim to the world our freedom, gained by hard fighting and through our own exertions."

Struck with the appearance of a tall, raw-boned, powerful looking Irishman, who had kept himself aloof from the rest, puffing away at his pipe, I inquired of him if he also was a volunteer. "Volunteer!" said he with great emphasis, "you don't presume to think that I look like a man who could be pressed into this kind of service, do you? Indeed, sir, I am and have been a volunteer since the war commenced. I made up my mind that if I could not free poor old Ireland 1 would do my best to free Cuba from Spanish oppression. I have always served under General Aguero-as fine a gentleman as ever lived, a soldier every inch of him; and, I tell you, a truer patriot cannot be found."

BRILLIANT HOPES.

General Aguero hopes to reach his destination at an early day. Should he be as successful in this as he has been heretofore we may expect to hear soon of another splendid victory over the Spaniards. He carries with him the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of every true republican.

FRANCE.

The Diplomatic Relations to the Holy Sec-National Care for the Cause of Education-Police Action Against Internationalism-Public Morals and the Code.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1873. His Excellency President Thiers and the mem bers of the Sub-Committee of the Assembly Committee of Thirty have agreed as to the occasions when the President may personally address the

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO THE HOLY SEE. During the session of the National assembly at Versailles to-day M. Belcastel gave notice that he wenld move an interpeliation with regard to the resignation of the Count de Bourgeing, the French ssador to the Holy See.

No day for debate on the question was appointed because of the illness of the Minister of Foreign

M. Borcelles is still in Rome.

THE QUESTION OF RUBLIC EDUCATION. It is expected that the recent educational circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Jules Simon, will give rise to irritating discussions in the REVOLUTIONIST REFORMS STRICTLY REPRESSED.

Several persons belonging to the International Society have been arrested in Paris and the provinces of France. The police found Orsini bombs in possession of some of the parties.

THE BULE OF MORALS AGAINST THE TECHNICALITIES OF THE CODE. The Assembly has authorized the prosecution of

a Deputy for acting as a second in a duel.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1873. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is three-eighths per cent below the Bank of England rate. BULLION FROM THE BANK.

nount of builion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £46,000.

COMMENTS ON STOKES' CONVICTION. The London News says :- "The delay in bringing Edward Stokes to final trial for shooting James Fisk, Jr., was a great scandal to the administration of justice. The law-abiding people of New York must feel the greatest satisfaction at the resuit of the trial, which is a distinct triumph of law." AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Eight thousand five hundred and twenty-one bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool

SPAIN.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1873. The Carlists have torn up the rails on the roads and Pampelona.

They also set fire to a railway station with petro

leum, completely destroyed it and made prisoners of the railway officials RAILROAD MEN STRIKE OFF WORK. The employes of the North of Spain Railway have

struck work, and the trains have temporarily ceased running in consequence.

Military Command at an Important Centre.

MADRID, Jan. 7, 1873, General Moriones will soon take command of the government troops in Navarre and the Basque

MEXICO.

Commercial Complications at Matamoros-Customs' Tariff Muddle All Round.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Jan. 7, 1873. Commerce is in a fearful muddle here at present The order of the Secretary of the Treasury, di recting the collection of 4 11-100 per cent additional to the present duty of 1 37-100 per cent of the import tariff, is a heavy loss to merchants.

There being no District Judge here the Collector of Customs is, by the Treasury regulations, invested with almost unlimited power in the premises to seize, embargo and exercise magisterial functions, which he is doing to the intense disgust of every body.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HALIPAX, Jan. 7, 1873. The report recently published in the New York papers of a political riot on the confederation ques-tion at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, with loss of life on both sides, is a wholsale inven-tion. No disturbances have occurred on the island on any topic, political or otherwise.

zaar constitute the programme for the opening of the new hall of St. Paul's Institute, 917 Eighth of the new hall of St. Paul's Institute, 917 Eightn avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets. The bazaar commenced on Monday evening, and last evening the festival was in full working order, whether in point of an attractive collection of suitable articles for an occasion of this sort, or of the musical and dramatic entertainment which is supplied, a most pleasant hour can be speat here, the pleasure being enhanced by mingling with the cheerful people who are the supporters of the enterprise and the numerous visitors who come to their assistance. The bazaar and festival may be enjoyed every evening until the 11th has. Inclu-

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor Tranquil and His Physicians Hopeful of the Issue of the Case.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1873. A telegram from Chiselhurst, dated at the Bons parte residence this morning, reports that the condition of the health of His ex-Majesty Napoleon the Third is more favorable. The pains and constitutional disturbances from which he had been suffering were greatly diminished last night, and his rest was tranquil and unbroken. A PROFESSIONAL FRIEND OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

RETIRES FROM ATTENDANCE Dr. Guli, of Loudon, physician to the Prince of Wales, who has been in attendance on Napoleon

since Thursday, the 2d inst., left the patient last evening and returned to the metropolis, the case being no longer regarded as critical.

Severe Local Symptoms, but No Loss of Strength.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1873 A despatch from Chiselhurst, dated three o'clock this afternoon, states that there is no change in the ex-Emperor's case.

The local symptoms are severe, but the patient's strength shows no signs of falling.

THE CZAROWITZ.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 7, 1873.

The medical bulletin issued at the Palace this morning announces that the fever has almost passed away from His Imperial Highness the Czarowitz, and that his present condition, with regard to strength particularly, is satisfactory.

SHIPWRECK.

Brig Ashore on the Isle of Wight-Nine Persons Drowned.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO. LONDON, Jan. 7, 1873.

A brig went ashore on the Isle of Wight yesterday and soon went to pieces. Nine persons were The name of the vessel has not been ascertained

UTAH.

Muddle Over the Gubernatorial Question-Predictions of Judicial Changes. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Gentile papers continue to discuss the gibernatorial question, the Tribune favoring Walker and moderate measures, and the Journal taking a radical view of the situation.

The Herald's Chicago correspondent predicts the promotion of Corey, of Galena, to succeed Judge Strickland, and Judge Titus, of Arizona, to succeed Judge McKean, who is to be Governor of Arizona, and the retention of Bates as District Attorney.

The weather continues mild and rainy.

THE JERSEY MUNICIPAL FRAUDS.

Two Police Justices on Trial-Extraordinary Scenes in Court-The Work of the Famous Grand Jury Rendered Null

Police Justices Seymour and Keese were placed on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Jersey on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Jersey City, yesterday, on the charge of appropriating the public moneys in not sending in to the city treasurer the amount collected by them in fines within the time prescribed by law. The prisoners pleaded non vult contenders. Judge Randolph, who presided, informed the accuract that the Court recovered them. the accused that the Court regarded them as morally guiltless of any offence, although techically guilty, and therefore sentence would be suspended. It is necessary to remark here that within four days after the indictment was found by the Grand Jury against Justice Seymour he turned over to the City Treasurer the sum of \$1,300 as restitution.

District Attorney Garretson, who was almost everwhelmed with astonishment at the issue of the

everwhelmed with astonishment at the issue of the indictment, immediately put Justice Seymour on trial on another indictment, charging him with imposing a fine on a man without swearing any witness. The prisoner pleaded not gulty, and a jury was empanelied. The District Attorney produced several winesses who testified that no person was

several witnesses who testified that no person was aworn in the case. Officers were produced for the defence to prove that persons were sworn. The District Attorney urged upon the jury that the charge was clearly established, but the Court in charging the jury informed them that the evidence for the State was merely negative, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

This announcement created an excitement throughout the entire city last evening, and a meeting of the Citizens' League is to be called the equesting the District Attorney not to move any more of those cases during the present term of Court.

The Board of Public Works will be placed on trial this morning, but there is no probability of a conviction in the Court of Sessions on any of the indictments.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers Last Night.

The annual meeting of the New York Historical

ociety was held last night in the hall of the Library building, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street. There was a very large attendance,

enth street. There was a very large attendance, the old members claiming they had not witnessed so close an election contest in many years.

The librarian, Mr. Moore, read his report and also the report of the Executive Committee. To this last was appended a short descriptive paper relating how in 1804

THE SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED by De Witt Clinton, Peter G. Stuyvesant and a dozen other gentlemen in the "picture room" of the old City Hall, which then stood on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets. The progress of the society was traced and a tabular statement of membership given. Appeals were made for a permanent library fund and money to extend the building or purchase another in order to gain room for the books and collections now stored away.

On the

On the ELECTION OF OFFICERS

one hundred and fifty-nine ballots were cast for

President, of which number Mr. De Peyster received

President, of which number Mr. De Peyster received eighty-seven.

The following are the officers elected:—William De Peyster, President; William C. Bryant, Vice President; William J. Hoppin, Foreign Corresponding Secretary; E. A. Duyckinck, Domestic Corresponding Secretary; Benjamin H. Field, Treasurer, and George H. Moore, Librarian.

Andrew Warner was elected Secretary, but declined on account of inharmonious relations with the president elect.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER IN CHICAGO.

A most cold-blooded and brutal murder was committed last night near the corner of Elizabeth and Hunt streets, in the northwestern part of the city. Iwo Swedes named Lars Larson, a young man, twenty-five years old, and Charles Isaacson, a boy fifteen years old, were quietly passing the locality mentioned, when the latter was seized by a number of roughs assembled on the corner and wantonly buffeted about and thrown off the sidewalk. Larson went to his companion's assistance and caught one of his tormontors, when the villain drew a knife and stabbed Larson to the heart. Larson expired in a few minutes. The locality where the murder was committed is one of the worst in the city, and so far the officers are unable to get any certain clue to the assassin, who is probably hidden by the villains who injest the neighborhood. mentioned, when the latter was seized by a num-

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1873. This evening a fire broke out in James Cooper's five story wood moulding factory, No. 1,235 Pine street. The fire originated in the enroom and the entire rear portion the building is destroyed. The loss on the building, stock and machinery is \$30,000; insured for \$7,500 on the building in the Franklin, and in the Royal and Reliance upon the machinery. No. 1,223, adjoining, occupied as a shoe store by S. C. West, was damaged \$2,000 by water; insured for \$5,000 in the Reliance. No. 1,237, owned and occupied by Mary Nixon, was injured by water; insured for \$1.000.

MRS. WHARTON.

The Alleged Murderess at the Bar.

THE VAN NESS CASE.

Why the Previously Acquitted Lady Has Again to Answer.

An Apology to Legal-Medico Science Necessary.

THE COURT AT ANNAPOLIS.

Motions to Quash the Indictment Overruled.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 7, 1873.

Although the trial of Mrs. E. G. Wharton for the attempt to murder by poison Eugene Van Ness, her confidential business agent, was set for vester day, it was really not begun until to-day. Court of course met, but there were none of the surroundings of a great criminal trial manifest, as it was well understood that little or nothing was to be done, and such proved to be the case. A motion was only made to quash the indictment, but that was not argued, and the Court adjourned until this morning because there was not a full bench. There was this morning a far different state of affairs. The little old court room was teeming with life and animation and we were in the very midst of a counterpart of those scenes which were being enacted here just one year ago, which attracted the earnest attention of the whole country. Here were the same three staid and dignified judges-Miller, Hammond and Hayden—peeping out upon the scene before them over the high desk in front of their seats. Here were the same abundance of law books, piled high upon the trial table, and gathering close about it were the same learned counsel that sat there one year ago, and behind them the same sorrow-stricken woman that was then on trial for her life, and by her side her devoted daughter, Nellie, who sat with her then, also heavily clad in the garb of deepest mourning. By their sides were the same steadfast friends, Mrs. and Miss Neilson, and just beyond them Drs. Williams and Chew and the other medical witnesses who had brought upon this unhappy mother and daughter all of the terrible trouble that had crushed their hearts and wasted their slender fortune, so that the charity of kind relatives had to provide for their wants. Beyond and outside the bar was the same hungry crowd, all as vindictive as ever against this poor woman. Here also were the same witnesses that came to testliv in relation to Mrs. Wharton's acts during the sickness of seneral Ketchum, nearly all of them relatives of Mr. Van Ness, and beside them sat that individual, the principal witness for the prosecution in this case, and whom it is alleged Mrs. Wharton endeavored to poison.

THE ALLEGED INTENDED VICTIM. He is a young man of neat appearance, rather above the medium height, but of slight build. He parts his hair in the middle and wears a heavy blonde mustache. He is dressed in good taste to-day, wearing an entire suit of dark clothes. He s a clerk at a limited salary in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Co., an aristocratic banking institution at Baltimore. He is reported to have been, when this charge was made against Mrs. Wharton, indignant at the suggestion that she had attempted to posson him, she had attempted t declared himself her understood that he had been drawn into the vortex of public opinion in Baltimore, and is disposed to do his best to convict her whom he has declared to be his friend. It will be a matter of surprise, ne doubt, to the readers of the HERALD who watched the first case against this lady that

who watched the first case against this lady that we are in the midst of this second trial. It was generally anderstood that when Mrs. Wharton was acquitted of the murder of General Ketchum that there never would be a trial of this case; but from the day that that trial closed the parties defeated have endeavored to keep alive the ANIMOSITY AGAINST THIS UNFORTUNATE LADY. The Medical College, the ignorance or carelessness of whose professors and licentiates was so vividly shown not only upon that but upon the Schoeppe trial, rung with the denunciations of the lady, and Dr. Williams, who was the principal witness for the prosecution in the Ketchum case, made it the subject of public lectures and articles printed in the newspapers and medical journals. It is even stated, upon what authority I caunot say, that those Maryland medical universities urged the further prosecution of this lady with apparently great earnestness, and tended by its acts tended greatly to bring about this second persecution apon which we are just entering. It may therefore be said, in view of this and other facts which will be brought out as the trial progresses, that this case would better be known as the Medical College case above named and its professors against Mrs. Wharton, prosecuted in the name of the State.

that this case would better be known as the Medical College case above named and its professors against Mrs. Wharton, prosecuted in the name of the State.

THE COURT COMMENCED

this morning at half-past nine o'clock under the most favorable circumstances for an inauguration of this important trial. The weather was clear and warm, and scarcely a vestige of the severe Winter weather through which we have just passed remained; the sun shone full and bright, and it seemed almost like early Spring. The Judges were promptly in their places, looking hale and hearty; and the same memorable crier who for a quarter of a century has noted the opening of this Court commanded proper silence as Chief Justice Milier let fall his gavel. Mr. J. H. Themas, Mr. A. B. Hagner and Mr. Harmon Stump, counsel for the prisoner, then came in, took their seats and began preparation for their opening. They were soon followed by Attorney General Syester and Mr. Reveil, State Attorney for this county, who were to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Syester was just up from the trial of Mr. Platter for the murder of his wife by poison on the Eastern Shore, which accounted for his non-appearance yesterday. Soon after the counsel were seated

THE PRISONER CAME IN,

leaning upon the arm of Judge Weich, at whom we he is now stopping. Her magniter Neilie followed, accompanied by Mr. and Miss Rose Neilison, and all of them, cook seats immediately benind the counsel of the gathering, her features seem less sharply defined than when she occupied the same seat, not more than six feet in front of me, when on trial for her life. Her step seems lighter and she does not sit with the lifeless listnessness that she did then, but is more active and attentive to what goes on about her. Her friends say she is in much better health than then, and that the association of friends among the scenes of her youth at Norristown, Pa., during the past Summer has done her much good.

MISS NELLIE, the devoted daughter, also seems much improved. Her dress and manners are more in

Mr. Hagner upon the following motion proceeded to address the Court:—

State of Maryland vs. Wharton, indicted for attempting to poison, &c.—Ellen C. Wharton, who is indicted in this case by the name of Elizabeth G. Wharton, moves the Court here to quash the said indictment for the following reasons, vl.:—

e First—For that the said indictment contains several counts which charge several separate and distinct acts to have been committed by the said Elizabeth at different times, an in which, the attorneys prosecuting in this behalt for the State of Maryland represent to the Court here, are intended to alieue separate and distinct acts of attempting to poison at different times, and are not signed to be taken as charges in different are separate and the same attempt to poison, and distinct acts so charged in the said earlier of the said that the several separate and distinct acts so charged in the said earlier of the said that the said and distinct acts so charged of ment should for this reason be quashed.

Some—Because the said indictment contains several counts which charge coveral separate and distinct acts to have been committed by the said Elizabeth at different times, and which, the attorneys prosecuting in this behalf for the State of Maryland represent to the Court here, are intended to charge separate and distinct acts to have been committed by the said Elizabeth at different times, and which the attorneys prosecuting in this behalf for the State of Maryland represent to the Court here, are intended to charge separate and different acts of attempting to poison at different times, and are not designed to be taken as charges in different torn of one

and the same act; and the said Ellen is advised that the several separate and distinct acts so charged in the said indictment are separate and distinct charges of separate and distinct offences, and thatthe said indictment should for this reason be quashed.

for this reason be quashed.

He occupied the attention of the Court upon the motion for about two hours, making a very exhaustive argument, and was followed by Mr. Stump on the same side in a short address.

Mr. Revel, for the prosecution, took up the argument on that side and spoke for about forty minutes. He contended against the motion to quash with a great deal of earnestness, and spoke more bitterly of the accused than on the first trial, and seemed to enter into the case with a determination and earnestness that were not manifest one year ago.

mination and earnestness that were not manifest one year ago.

Attorney General Syrster followed Mr. Revel, but seemed to have little interest in the case. He spoke but a few moments, and, in what he said, gave little evidence of the powerful ability he is known to possess in argument, and impressed upon my mind the conclusion that the rumor was true that reported him as decidedly against the trail of this second case. Mr. Thomas, the senior counsel for the defence, closed the argument at hait-past two in a powerful appeal for the motion made, and the Court then took the matter historical series.

made, and the Court then took the matter source advisement.

THE COURT PECIDE AGAINST THE MOTION.

After a moment's consultation Chief Justice Miller said that this question had often been raised and as often decided, and the opinion of the Court was, that while the several counts of the indictment recited several offences, and they were separate acts, yet they all tended to one purpose. If at another stage of the case a question should arise as to prosecution electing upon which count they should go to trial, that would be another question; but on the motion to quash the Court would hold that the position of the defence was not well taken, and the case should proceed as the indictment stood. The opinion was elaborate and able, reviewing all the different authorities.

It being three o'clock when it was finished, Chief Justice Miller directed that the Court be adjourned until to-morrow morning. At nine o'clock to-morrow morning the jury will be empanelled and the trial proceeded with.

THE CASE TO BE TRIED

trial proceeded with.

THE CASE TO BE TRIED

is about this:—William Van Ness was a frequent visitor at Mrs. Wharton's and was on terms of intimacy with her. He was several times taken sick at Mrs. Wharton's, and was at the time of General Ketchum's death lying sick in her house. A tumbler was found in which was a mik punch that Professor Aiken declared to contain tartar emetic, and upon this the present indictment was framed and the case will be tried. The opinions as to the result of the trial are various, but the general conclusion seems to be that a very weak case will be developed by the prosecution. The case will be one of great interest and will have some very dradiamatic surroundings as it progresses.

NEW ORLEANS.

All Quiet in the Crescent City-The McEnery Legislature in Session-The Position of the Federal Government Defined.

> AND DESCRIPTION TO NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1873.

The city is very quiet. The Pinchback Legislature is in joint session for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In the People's Legislature the House has fiftyeight members, and a quorum is present. In the Senate there is no quorum.

At five minutes to twelve o'clock yesterday Colonel John McEnery reached Odd Fellows' Hall amid the loudest cheering from the populace. On reaching the gallery of the hall Colonel McEnery bowed to the multitude, and was again loudly

An extra Republican, issued last night, said:-An extra *Repuotacan*, issued last flight, said:—"General Emory has received instructions to the same effect as those conveyed in a telegram to a high federal civil officer. This establishes beyond a doubt the civil status of the State government, and resistance to its proper authority becomes therefore wiful and criminal violation of law-All good citizens must govern themselves accordingly.

The Affair in Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1873. The following is Secretary Belknap's note to

General Sherman Sunday:-General Sherman Sunday:—
GENERAL—The President decides that General
Emory be telegraphed immediately that he inform
Governor Finehback that the troops of the United
States will not be furnished to disperse any body of
men claiming to be a Legislature or otherwise
assembling peaceably and not obstructing the administration of the recognized government of the
State.

The Attorney General to a New Orleans WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1873.

The report of the Committee of Two Hundred that the President regards his recognition of the existing government as provisional and temporary is not true. The recognition is final and will be adhered to unless Congress otherwise provides.

GENRGE A. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan 7, 1873. introduction of bills agreeing to the pending constitutional amendment doing away with the dis-franchising articles of the State constitution and submitting the same to a vote of the people.

Inauguration of the Newly Elected State Government.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 7, 1873. Citoarns were inaugurated this morning in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol. The place was crowded and the retiring Governor made a speech in which he asked for his successor the cordial support of all parties. Chief Justice Randall then administered the oath of office to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, after which the former

and Lieutenant Governor, after which the former delivered a short address.

At twelve o'clock both branches of the Legislature met in the House.

Mr. A. B. Conover, State Treasurer, was elected Speaker by the democratic vote and the aid of a few republicans.

In the Senate the only business transacted was the swearing in of those holding certificates.

Simon Cameron Nominated for Re-election to the United States Senate by 65 to 6 in a Legislative Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7, 1873.

The republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature held their caucus this evening, after a few hours' notice. The session of the Constitutional Convention, which met in Philadelphia to-day, monopolized the attention of nearly all the active politicians of the State, and this was Cameron's opportunity to push through his business. His retainers were telegraphed to in all parts of the State-the Magees and Elliots, the Mackeys and Gthers, all Magees and Elliots, the Mackeys and Gthers, all many command of Mr. Russell Everett, the late chairman of the Republican State Committee. Their real purpose, to nominate a United States Senator, was not avowed until late this afterhoof, when the notice was given and a caucus assembled. But seven members were absent. Senator Harry White was put in the chair, and "Young" McCormick, of Allegheny, made Secretary on the first ballot. Simon Cameron had 65; William D. Kelley, 4; J. P. Wickersham, 2—71. It has been tooked upon as a foregone conclusion for some time. The Senatorial election comes of next Wednesday.

NEVADA LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED. VIRGINIA CITY, Jan. 7, 1873. The Nevada Legislature met at Carson City yes-

terday, organized and immediately adjourned, thus deferring the Senatorial election until the 21st inst. No caucuses were held by either party.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham and Brady.—Nos. 23, 24, 25, 37, 44, 57, 82, 83, 84, 85; 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 120, 121, 122.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I—Held by Judge Fancher.—Nos. 1727, 931, 1382, 117, 1093, 497, 553, 664, 1441, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 689. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 772, 28, 457 ½, 456, 1641, 337, 60, 168, 1442, 1776, 268, 630, 663, 666, 918, 928, 954, 984, 1030, 668.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMMERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 8, 69, 77, 79, 87, 88, 91, 127, 131, 132, 155. Call 160. 155. Call 160.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 1267, 1027, 1321, 1843, 1827, 1637, 1249, 1885, 1739, 1741, 1885, 1695, 1831, 1993, 1617. Part 2—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1522, 1124, 1456, 1468, 1140, 1482, 540, 234, 1920, 1552, 1654, 1860, 876, 782, 1362.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Larremore and J. F. Daly.—Nos. 78, 88, 89, 93, 98, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 116, 120, 129, 132, 134, 137, 139.

98. 162, 105, 106, 107, 108, 116, 120, 129, 132, 134, 137, 139.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 592, 1116, 1126, 1130, 1194, 1198, 1168, 1266, 1230, 1838, 1196, 1150, 1254, 1256, 1258, Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 557, 1667, 1173, 1227, 1237, 1241, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1255, 1257, 1250, 1261, 1263, 1263, 2455. Part 3—Held by Judge Gross,—Nos. 908, 264, 1683, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703.

Rev. Dr. Hall lectures every evening this week in his church, Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, this being the Week of Prayer.

A COOLIE STRIKE

The Latest Novelty in Trade Combinations.

Celestial Mongolians on

Their Dignity. PITTSBURG CUTLERS IN A FIX.

Joss Wants More "Payee" or No "Workee,"

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7, 1873. About seventy of the newly imported Chinamen mployed at the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works are at the present moment on strike for higher wages. It is amusing to reflect that these heathen have been but three months in learning the trick of combining to get the real worth of their

labor. There was great indignation manifested in working circles some six months ago over the transportation of coolies by this manuacturing firm, which employs several hundred hands. On June 9 of last year seventy-five China men reached Beaver Falls and at once took the places of that number of white men. The press and the public were unanimous in their condemnation of the movement, but the opposition accom-pushed nought, for the managers of the concern were determined to introduce such labor and the re-

THE COOLIES

went quietly to work, and, their white brothers in due course of time securing other employment, the difficulty was soon forgotten. The services of this gang of Orientals was secured for a consideration of seventy-five cents per day in gold, each. They were industrious and performed the work allotted to them in a most skilful manner, and the company were so thoroughly satisfied with the result that they resolved to import another batch. The second instalment of cheap labor, sixty-nine in number, arrived on the 1st day of December, 1872, and these, though not less elever workmen than the former, were paid but sixty cents per day in gold. This last invoice of

ALMOND-EYED GENTLEMEN

soon learned that there was a difference in wages paid to respective gangs, and, considering that one Joss worshipper was as good as another, a delegation called upon the superintendent and requested that he would give them a lift in their wages. The superintendent informed them that he would lay the matter before the proper parties, and, with the assurance that the increase they asked for would be granted, they returned and resumed their work, abiding their time. The matter subsequently was brought to the attention of the Board of Managers, and after some deliberation it was re-fused. It was leared that if the company would knuckle in this instance, John Chinaman might put on airs and covet a further increase of wages. The celestials were notified that their demand could not be compiled with, and thereupon they congregated, big, little, young and old, and RESOLVED TO KNOCK OFF

until, like their American brother, they would get something like a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. They wander now about the neighborh of the works with their hands in their loose trou ser's pockets, turning a deaf ear to the arguments of their happy, higher priced countrymen, and equally indifferent to threats or expostulations. They want more "payee" and won't return to work again until the company signify their willingness to comply with their demands. It is an amusing strike, but an instructive one. Having lost the white skilled laborers, the company are now at the

MERCY OF THE MONGOLIANS, who, it is but fair to presume, will not be slow to discover and improve the situation. The strike is a lesson which workingmen will not neglect to learn, for it strikingly illustrates the absurdity of their fears that they are to be ruined by an in undation of Chinese cheap labor. This labor, like any other labor, will, te some extent at least, find its level and demand its comparative worth. It is also an evidence that the Chinaman is fast dis covering that his work is almost as valuable as that of the white man, and in consequence he to entitled to demand nearly as much for it.

THE LESSON will not be lost on iron mill owners here, who had in contemplation the importation of cheap isbor from Asia, and who must be satisfied to work with the labor material they already have. It is reported this evening that the managers of the Beaver Falls men, though it will go against their grain with vengeance. That portion of the works, however, n which the Celestials were employed is standing idle, and as the company have no disposition that length of time they will abide by the consequences of acceding to the demands of their imported employes. _-

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office. at ten o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morn-

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete
Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Toilet Appendage, and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE CHDAY where.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M. As Broad as Civilization.—The Agent of the WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY will, in a few day, sail from San Francisco for China and Japan, where he will establish large wholesale agencies for supplying the natives of the Orient with that consummate triumph of inventive skill, the WILSON SEWING MACHINE. By this step the Wilson Company will complete the circuit of the globe. They have already immense agencies in England, France and South America. Supreme in its superiority over all other sewing machines, the Wilson goes on widening its field year after year, garrying the plessings of a cheap, capable and perfect sewing unchine to the remotest haunts of civilization. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

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G. Graham, Late Hojer & Graham, Sign. Store and Office Painting. Removed from 97 Duane to 683 Broadway, corner of Amity street Keep Your Feet Dry.—Caoutehouses the great positive leather preservative, 15c. a Sc. Peari street.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes Circulars seat. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 W. Post office box 4,6%.

Royal Havann Lottery.—New Schools, now out. Orders filled, prizes cashed, information funished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bulls, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. Take Your Choice.
"Cough! cough! cough!
Yeld hour's sleep in be won."
Yeld to will sarry you off
If longer you thus carry on.
HONRY OF HORRHOUND AND TAR,
If you are sane you will try.
Will you obtain it and live.
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PIRE'S TOUTHACHE DROP'S cure in one min

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