

The Persecutions of the Israeiites in Roumania.

Correspondence Between the United States and Austrian Governments.

THE ATTITUDE OF TURKEY.

The Beard of Engineers on the Value of Goat Island for Befensive Purposes.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN CONGRESS.

Five Inspecting Commissioners To Be Appointed to Look After Our Red Brethren.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING SCHEME.

Wilson's Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1873.

The Outrages on the Israelites in Roumanin—Remonstrance of the United States Government—Austria and Tur-key Asked to Interfere.

During last Summer Secretary Fish suggested to our Minister at Vienna that if the sympathy which we entertain for the inhumanly persecuted brews in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were made known to Austria it might quicken and encourage the efforts of that government to discharge its duty as a protect-ing Power, pursuant to the obligations of the treaty between certain European States. Mr. Gay subsequently informed Mr. Fish of the result of his Interview with the Austrian Minister for Foreign had been addressed to the Roumanian government on the treatment of the Jews, in which Austria had inited with the other Powers, and that such an expression of opinion, whether on the part of Europe or America, would be proper and would of the actual state of the Roumanian government, of the attitude of opposing parties and of the cases the powers of the government by the right of trial by jury, the question of foreign intervention was one of extreme delicacy, and so far from accomplishing the desired object an intervention light result in diminishing the ability of the govrnment, and in subjecting the Israelites to inpreased prejudice and further persecution. The rince of Roumania was known to be in favor of securing to them protection, and every effort of his government in that direction would be rather sampered than assisted by foreign intervention, for the reason that such intervention would give new strength to the opposition and enable them to by foreign influence and had ceased to deserve the confidence of the people; and while the government israelites they would be more than ever exposed to insult and abuse as the indirect cause of foreign interference in the affairs of the nation. Such was the prejudice against them in parts of the country that, as a general thing, juries would not convict the perpetrators of outrages against them, however clear the evidence, and when the crimes were thus ignored by juries the government was powerless to punish. At the present time it was the disposition of the government to deal justly by the Israelites as far as they could accom-plish it, and with the idea now beginning to prevail that the attention of the civilized world vas aroused, and that any recurrence of ill treatment of the Israelites would be viewed with disleasure and might result in foreign difficulties, ere was reason to hope they would not be re seated, and that there would be a gradual amelioation of their condition. In addition to the good offices of the United States in behalf of the Jews our government that he was assured at the Turkish Foreign Office that on the arst remonstrance made by the Great Powers of

ful popular outbreaks.

The President Off for Annapolis. The President and family leave Washington for Annapolis this afternoon to attend the ball at the

Europe strong representations were made by the Ottoman to the Roumanian government, and

been done to prevent a recurrence of the disgrace

The Goat Island Job—Report of the Engineers on the Propriety of Its Relin-quishment-It Should Be Held for the Defence of San Francisco.

The Secretary of War yesterday transmitted to the Senate the following letter and the papers referred to therein, from General Humphrey and

the Senate the following letter and the papers referred to therein, from General Humphrey and the Board of Engineers:—

Sir.—In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the United States calling for any information relating to the expediency of reserving the island of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, for mititary purposes, and also relating to the effects, if any, upon the harbor of San Francisco in approaching said island from the mainland with railroad structures, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon these matters by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, and also a report upon the same subjects by the Boards of Engineers for Fortifications, and also a report upon the same subjects by the Boards of Engineers for Fortifications, and also a report upon the same subjects by the Boards of Engineers for Fortifications for the Pacific coast, together with several tracings and maps to illustrate these reports. These reports substantially agree that certain portions of the Island may be relinquished to accommodate the wants of commerce without materially impairing the power of the plan of defence projected for that island. After a careful review of the subject I concur in this conclusion. The portions of the Island that may thus be occupied by commerce include twenty-eight acres of the northern portion of the island, together with the northern portion of the island, together with the northern portion of the island southern portions of the shores, reserving sufficient space on the castern shore for two government wharves. Respecting the effects upon the harbor of Sar Francisco of railroad or other structure extending from the Gakiand shore to or towards the island of Yerba Buena, it is to be remarked that no material injury to the harbor or to the channel leading to it will be caused by such attructures, provided they be built upon piers of minimum dimensions placed in the direction of the currents. The letter of instructions from this office to the two boards, their reports in reply and the drawings a

ve. The Board of Engineers for Fortifications, headed General Barnard, in their report to General

The Board of Engineers for Fortifications, headed by General Barnard, in their report to General Humphreys, say:—

We deem it indispensable for the proper defence of the city and barbor of San Francisco that the laiand of Yerba Buena should be strongly fortined, and we consider that its joint occupation by the government and any company or individual is very objectionable. But, upon the supposition that the wants of commerce require the construction of a railroad from the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay to the island of Yerba Buena, and the occupation of a considerable portion of the island and its shore the with railroad depots, wharves, piers, warehouses and the appurtenances of a large trade, as presented in your instructions, the Board report that portions of the Island may be relinquished without materially impairing its defences. The Beard also state that the filling in of the shoal waters on the Oakland shore to the line of deep water would injure the harbor, but that a bridge properly built would not.

The Pacific Coast Board of Engineers, headed by General Alexander, say in their report to General Humphreys that the whole of the Yerba Buena helang should be retained by the government for the defence of the harbor and city of San Francisco. The Board also say, if a portion of this island must be surrendered to railroad purposes, the government will sacrifice a part of the security of the city of San Francisco in time of war might easily be set on three and thus necessitate the abandonment of the building of a commercial town in the middle of the bar, which in time of war might easily be set on fire, and that secessitate the abandonment of the fortifications on top of the island and is thing given up the cession will result in the building of a commercial town in the middle of the fortifications on the part of the security of the city of the city of the commercial town in the middle of the bar, which in time of war might easily be set on fire, and that the cession will result in the

A. Hill for the Appointment of a Com

mission on the Liquor Traffic.
Senator Wilson to-day introduced a bill, in response to numerous memorials issued by the National Temperance Society, which provides for the appointment of a commission of inquiry concerning the results of the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors, of restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the suppression of intemperance in Maine, Massa-chusetts and other States, and to recommend what additional legislation, if any, by Congress, would be beneficial to prohibit in the sphere of national authority all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The commission is to consist of five gentiemen, who shall serve without salary, but be authorized to employ a secretary and report the result of their investigation to the President to be by him transmitted to Congress. The Hon. Wil-liam E. Dodge, A. M. Powell and others are to have a committee hearing in behalf of the proposed

commission, probably on Thursday next.

The Senate Finish the Indian Appropriation Bill-Five Inspecting Commis-

sioners Appointed.
The Senate finally waded through the Indian Ap. propriation bill this afternoon, and adjourned over till Monday. The appointment of five new commis-sioners was authorized, who are to receive \$3,000 each per annum and expenses, to say nothing of the small percentage presents which they will receive from the Indian traders. The Senate Committee on Privileges and

Elections commenced examining its elephants to-day. They are the witnesses summoned from Kansas to tell what they know about bribery by Senator Caldwell, and a more precious set of know-nothings than the two examined thus far have rarely been seen at the Capitol. The mileage from Kansas here and back varies from two hundred and eighty to three hundred dollars, with \$2 a day for expenses; so

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee. The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee to examine into the relationship between the Crédit Mobilier and the Pacific Railroad Company and ascertain whether there is any money in those corporations with which to pay the indebtedness of the road to the government, &c., met to-day and exand papers of the Credit Mobilier are to be found, in order that they may have all the evidence produced and proceed in the examination as soon as possible. It is the intention of the committee to which Mr. Poland is chairman, so far as the same may be applicable to the case. The committee will meet again on Monday, when they will ask the House for leave to sit during the sessions of

The House Cheeseparing-Cutting Down

the Appropriations—Blasts Against Centralization—Southern Claims. In the House to-day the dials of the clock seemed to travel at an exceeding lazy pace, for the proceedings were unusually dull, and dragged out their weary length with but few enlivening incidents. During the morning hour private bills poured in as thick as hail, and were all disposed of in a routine, matter-of-course fashion. The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. An amendment increasing the appropriation of the Bureau of Education by the trifling sum of \$7,000 was defeated after a desultory discussion, during which that bureau was handled without gloves, Several democrats, of centralization and showed the various stages by which little "one horse" bureaus creep up until Another amendment to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture from \$3,000 to \$5,000, gave the little joker of the House an opportunity to make some very funny remarks on the etymology published with designs in the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the edification of honest, simple-minded farmers. The amendment was killed by ridicule. General Young, of Georgia, proposed to raise the appropriation for seeds from \$5,000 to \$75,000. The proposition met with strong opposition. It was advocated by another Southern member, who threw out a bait to the radicals by saying that the colored men in the South were hard up for seed. There was no sympathy for the white man; but it was evident that the man and brother must be provided for. So General Young carried his amendment triumphantly. An appropriation of \$400,000, for the payment of the judgments of the Court of Claims, voked a lively debate. Boardman Smith said that in one case the Court of Claims awarded over c million dollars to a Southern claimant, although it also showed that twice the amount appropriated had been paid out for the judgment of that Court. He proposed an amendment that no judgment shall in future be paid except by special appropriation. The subject went over and the House adjourned at quarter to five o'clock.

The Cotton Tax Refunding Scheme.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme are making a powerful and what they think will prove a successful movement in furtherance of their object. A circular, accompanied by the arguments of Judge B. R. Curtis, Messrs. Hughes and Sharkey and Herschel V. Johnson, as well as the memorials and resolutions of nearly all the Southern States and cities, has been signed by all the members from the cotton States present. This ircular, which, with the accompanying papers, will be laid on the desk of every member, is a declaration that they intend to press the passage of an act at this session to refund the tax collected by the general government after the close of the late war. They set forth that, in their belief, the law imposing the cotton tax was unconstitutional; that it was unjust and oppressive in its operations that it fell essentially upon producers, and was passed when their States were wholly unrepre-sented under the mistaken idea that it would fall upon consumers. They ask of Congress a fair examination of the arguments submitted, which they claim demonstrate the correctness of their positions and the reasonableness of their demand. It is stated that this paper is signed unanimously by all the members of the House of Representatives now present from the cotton States, irrespective of politics or color, and it is expected that this will have a powerful effect and give dignity and force

A Spirited Delegation at the Internal

Revenue Bureau. A delegation of distillers from Pittsburg, accompanied by Representative Kelley, was at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day in relation to the question of the liability of spirits to seizure for discrepancy between marks on the barrel and the actual proof therein, when such proof has been raised by the heating process. Ten barrels were recently seized by an official of the Internal Revenue at Pittsburg. The question will be further argued and submitted to the Commissioners in

The Military Escort on Inauguration

Day
will be a magnificent display, as there will be in the column several crack volunteer organizations, four companies of regulars, the Marines and the West Point Cadets, commanded by General Upton, with their fine band.

The Mystic Tie-An Imposing Lodge of

Sorrow.

The Freemasons here of the Scottish Rite had an mposing Lodge of Sorrow to-night at the Masonic l'emple. Albert Pike, Dr. Mackey and the other leading members of the order were present, wearing their full regalia, with some twenty members of Congress, who are brethren of the mystic tie. music was remarkably fine and the ceremonie passed off very well, the oration being delivered by Ben Perley Poore, who gave a biographical sketch of the late General St. John Skinner, in whose

Strike of the Government Bookbinders. The bookbinders at the Government Printing their foreman thinks they should, with the machinery they have to aid them. So they have undertaken to strike, and each man who has quit work has been promptly paid off and discharged. Congress will sustain the Congressional Printer against the combinations of any class of his work-

selves out in the cold.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, on Mr. Secretary Fish's Despatch—The Re-lations of the Governments Friendly. Your correspondent called at a late hour this evening on Admiral Polo, the Spanish kinister, to ask his opinion regarding the letter addressed by Secretary Fish on the 29th October last to the American Minister at Madrid on the subject of slavery in Cuba, and other questions pending between the two governments. Admiral Polo was just reading the letter in question in to-day's HERALD when your correspondent was shown into his presence. After stating the object of his visit, your correspondent inquired, "What in your opinion Admiral will be the effect of this letter upon the relations between Spain and the on Admiral will be the effect of this

look at the matter as one of remote interest, replied coolly, pointing to the despatch in the HERALD:-"I suppose this is a correct extract from the letter in question. If ever sent, it is now only a reminiscence of the past. You see, by the date, it was written October 29 last, and of course it applied to a state of affairs which is now materially changed. The misunderstanding to which and the relations between the two governments are quite triendly. By the law of gradual emancipation 50,000 slaves have already been liberated in Cuba, and the law is now being carried out promptly and faithfully. This is all I have to say

on the subject."

Seeing that Admiral Polo was not inclined to make further communication, or, perhaps, had none to make, your correspondent took his leave. Secretary Fish Declares That the Pub-

lished Despatch to Madrid is a Forgery. Secretary Fish being asked to-night what he thought would be the consequences of the publica-tion of his letter sent to Minister Sickies on Octo-

ber 20 last, replied :-"We do not publish official despatches that might disturb the relations of our government with a friendly Power until they are only of retrospective importance." Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs approached him to-day as to the reliability of the despatches sent to New York yesterday with regard to Spain and Cuba, and he said:-"They are wholly fictitious. No such letter was ever sent by me to the American Minister at Madrid. It appears to have been manufactured by parties interested in disturbing the relations of the two governments."

Count Corti's Troubles. In reference to the late rumor of a duel between Count Corti and Donn Piatt, the latter will say in his paper of Sunday:-"There was no truth in the report whatever. We did hear that the Count had indicted a note on Monday and given it to a friend; but the friend, instead of delivering it to us, went to bank and had it discounted. So it was not a challenge, but a promise to pay at ninety days. That's all."

Cabinet Stability-Evarts, Fish and Boutwell. In reference to the rumors concerning a change in the State Department it is now known that about the time the HERALD despatch regarding Mr. Fish's successor appeared, Mr. Evarts made no less than three mysterivisits to Washington, and was each time in close consultation with the Secretary of State and the President. He had no cases in the Supreme Court calling him here, and dropped important business in New York when he came. An intimate friend asked him this question—"Is there any chance, Mr. Evarts, of your being called to the State Department?" He responded by another

Since then the President, as well known, has made it a point that Mr. Fish should remain, and the probability is now that he will. The President said a few days ago that his Cabinet would not be changed. This, of course, does not include Boutwell, who, it is expected, will be elected to the Senate, and must be taken with a proviso that Secretary Fish cannot find a better diplomat than himself to administer the affairs of

question, "Is there any chance of Fish's going out?"

The Western Calendar Adopted by the Japanese.

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, is in receipt of information from his government to the effect that the Western Calendar has been adopted in Japan, beginning with the 1st of January. Though the names of the months and days are changed to cor-respond with those of the Western Calendar, the government adheres to their old names for the years, the prosent year being known as the sixth vers of Weid!

SHIPWRECK IN THE GULP.

Loss of the Schooner Congress-Rescue of Two of the Crew After Drifting bix NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10, 1873.

The schooner Congress, from Pensacola, December 3, for Rockport, Texas, foundered at sea in a gale sixty miles southeast of the latter port. when the schooner commenced sinking a boat was lowered, and two scamen. Alexander King and John Kiley, were in it; but a sudden larch of the schooner broke the painter holding the boat, which was swept away. The schooner immediately sunk, and it is supposed all were lost. King and Riely were rescued six days after by a Mexican, at Carizal Island, near San Fernando, and brought here in a destitute condition. The United States Consul promptly furnished them with relief and transportation to Galveston.

THE WEATHER IN THE WEST.

Dreadful Weather in Minnesota-Whole Trains Snowed Up-Relief Teams Sent to Rescue the Passengers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10, 1875. Reports from the Iowa Division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad say that sleighs have succeeded in reaching a snowbound train between Conover and Ridgeway, and have rescued the passengers. Eight freight trains are snowed in All that can be seen of some trains is here and there the top of a brake protruding above the snow, and nothing but the smoke stack of the en-gine marks the whereabouts of the same. The thermometer ranged from twenty to twenty-five degrees below zero, the wind blowing a perfect gale.

The drivers of the relief teams were badly frozen. he ratiroad company is doing all that is possi-to relieve the delayed passengers and reopen

Intensely Cold in Northwestern Iowa-The Snow Blockade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873. The weather here to-night has moderated some what, but is still very cold.

Despatches from Northwestern Iowa to-day state that the snow blockade on railroads is not yet raised. The weather continues intensely cold and there are high drifts of snow in the cuts and ra-vines, while the cold renders is difficult for engines to make steam.

The Home Mills at Jacksonville De

stroyed-Loss \$100,000. CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873. were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss s estimated at \$100,000. The insurance is \$12,000. as follows:—North American of Philadelphia, \$3,000; Home of New York, \$3,000; Ætna of Hartlord, \$3,000, and \$3,000 in an English company, name not stated. Eighty persens were thrown out of employment. About sixty thousand dollars' worth of wool, manufactured goods, &c., were saved from the feetings.

ANOTHER BROKEN BAIL.

A Passenger Train Thrown Into a Ditch and Several Persons Wounded.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1873.

The passenger train on the Columbus, Indiana and Central isalroad was thrown into a ditch to-day near Logansport. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The conductor and several of the passengers were injured, but none of them seriously.

THE PHILADELPHIA EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1873. The Pennsylvania, of the American Steamship line, will be ready for the trial trip by the lat of April, and the Chio will be ready soon after. The Indiana will be launched about the lat of February and the Hilmois three months after.

OUTRAGING A FEMALE.

Craig, the Colored Fiend, Pays the Last Penalty at Cumberland, Md.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

Violating the Person of a Lady Seventy-Four Years Old.

RECOGNIZED BY HIS VICTIM.

He Becomes Pious and Dies on the Scaffold "in Peace with God."

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 10, 1873. The case of the colored man, William Craig, who was committed at the October term of the Circuit Court for Allegany county, Md., of having perpe trated an outrage upon the person of an aged white woman, has occupied much of the attention of the citizens of Cumberland, as well as other parts of the State, for several weeks past.

William Craig is a young colored man, about twenty-three years of age, short of stature and fifty pounds. He is of dark complexion, evidently quite ignorant, but possessed of a face which bears no indication of extraordinary animal propensities. His head is well shaped and features good for an African, while his countenance has rather a kind and gentle expression. He was

BORN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. and hved there until after the war had well nigh closed, when he went to Richmond, Va., as a serv-ant of an officer in the United States Army. After the close of the war he moved about to various places, wherever he could find employment, until he reached Allegany county. He was employed for berland, and afterward went to live with Henry M Hutson, on that gentleman's farm, some seven the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. While here he on frequent occasions made himself very obnoxious by taking indecent liberties with a white servant girl, and eventually the girl appealed to Mr. Hutson for protection, avowing that she was in constant fear of him. Mr. Hutson discharged him and ad vised him to leave the neighborhood, which he did

Craig then went to live with Mr. John F. Dayton near New Creek, West Virginia, but on the Maryland side of the Potomac River. He had been in Mr. Dayton's service some ten mouths at the time of his arrest.

MRS. LOTTIE DAYTON is the grandmomer of John F. Dayton, with whom Craig was living. Mrs. Dayton is an aged woman-being some seventy-four years old, and lived all alone in a sm il one story house, some two miles distant from her grandson. She retired at an early hour on the night of the 25th of August last, as was usual with her, and some time during the night was aroused by the barking of a little dog, which she kept on the premises. She called the dog in and quieted him, and was soon sleeping soundly in the quietude of her country home. At about eleven o'clock she was aroused and felt something on her leg. She was much frightened, and was under the impression that a snake had crawled into her bed. Putting her hand down it came in contact with the hand of a man. Upon discovering this she was dreadfully alarmed, and made a motion to rise, when a black man, who had been in a crouching position beside her bed, stood up and seized her person. The moon was shining brightly through the uncurtained windows and the open door, and she testifies that she pistinctly rescontized craite, who was well known to her. He had quietly raised a window and stepped into her bedroom, after which he opened the door in order that he might easily effect his escape should flight become necessary. In spite of the exertions of the old lady her assailant, who was strong and lusty, easily accomplished his object and violated her person, after which he fied from the scene of his diabolical crime. her leg. She was much frightened, and

orime.

On the following morning Craig was arrested at the instance of Mrs. Dayton, and on the preliminary examination it was proved that he was at church in New Creek on the night previous, but after that hour he could give no satisfactory account of his whereabouts. Upon the testimony of the injured woman he was committed to the Alleghany county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE TRIAL.

On the 25th of October, the Grand Jury having middled him upon the charge, Craig was brought the Court and arranged for this ludges Peace.

indicted him upon the charge, Craig was brought into Court and arraigned for trial, Judges Pearre and Moliter on the bench. The prisoner entered a plea of "Not guilty." There were but two witnesses in the case—Mrs. Lottie Dayton, the victim of the outrage, and John F. Dayton, her grandson, with whom the accused was living at the time the crime was committed. The substance of Mrs. DAYTON'S TESTRONY was to the effect that Craig had silently entered her house and committed the outrage; that the moon was shining brightly, and that she distinctly recognized the prisoner. A lengthy cross-examination failed to elicit any new fact or to weaken her evidence in any way whatever.

John F. Dayton testified that the prisoner had worked on his farm for ten months; he did not know Craig's general character, but he had always behaved himself well while in his employ. The defence made an earnest appeal in behalf of the prisoner; but the jury, after an absence of a half hour, returned a verdiet of "GULTY."

hour, returned a verdict of "GULTY."

The Court then remanded the prisoner to jail and the day following Judge Pearre pronounces the sentence of death by hanging. The prisone did not appear to realize his desperate condition and was apparently but little moved after his return to jail; however, he wept bitterly, and for many days would at times mournaily deplore his fate and cry hice a child. His spiritual advisor have been constant in their attendance upon him and he has jor several weeks past professed to be have been constant in their attendance upon him, and he has for several weeks past professed to be resigned to his fate, and ready to meet death. He has, however, steadily persisted in declaring his innocence.

an effort for commutation AN EFFORT FOR COMMUTATION
of his sentence to imprisonment for life was ma
some two weeks since, as many persons we
doubtful as to his guilt. An appeal was made
the Governor in his behalf, but he declined to. of his sentence to imprisonment for life was made to some two weeks since, as many persons were doubtful as to his guilt. An appeal was made to the Governor in his behalf, but he declined to do anything, unless the Court which sentenced him should so advise, as they had originally been possessed of discretionary power as to the character of his punishment—imprisonment or death. A committee of prominent citizens waited upon Judge Pearre and made an appeal for mercy. The Judge was deeply moved by the appeal and promised to take the case under consideration, and to do whatever could be done consistently with his duty. After conferring with Judge Molter he visited the old lady at the scene of the crime, and closely investigated the whole matter. He then declared that the case had not been make by the State so clear and conclusive as it might have been; that there was no room to doubt the guilt of the prisoner, and that the prisoner himself was unable to say a word in his own deience; and further that the public safety demanded that the law should be carried into effect.

A HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR.

On Wednesday it was rumored that Sheriff Gross had failed to bond, according to law, and several of the younger lawyers applied for a writ of habeas corpus to secure Craig's release, alleging that he would not be legally held, as the Sheriff was no longer an oilloer, and alleging further technical objections. The Court, however, dismissed the case and pronounced the alleging further technical objections. The Court, however, dismissed the case and pronounced the alleging for white him into a comfortable reception room of the press and others were present. The Sheriff has been very kind to the prisoner, and brought him into a comfortable reception room of the jail, where the impressive ceremony was performed. On entering the room Craig looked about and, with a smile and a bow, said, "Good evening, gentlemen," and then was seated. After singing and praying, in which Craig Joined, the sacrament was administered. The white

was erected inside the wails of the jail yard, and tickets were issued to the press, clergy, physicians, and a number of citizens. About sixty persons were present, among whom were the members of the Bavarian King's band, now spending a portion of their furlough here. The morning opened clear and bright, the atmosphere crisp and frosty, with a cutting wind blowing from the north. At an early hour hundreds of persons gathered about the jail wails; the nipping atmosphere drove them

off, only to be replaced by other hundreds, althoug nothing could be seen or heard outside the walls.

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CRAIG THIS MORNING

was very cheerful and apparently happy, filled with a degree of religious fervor which promised to serve him well through the trying ordeal. His ministers were with him from nine o'clock and he joined them in singing and praying frequently. He viewed his scaffold from the window of the corridor, and remarked that he would soon bid all farewell from it. He said he had found the Lord and had strength for the hour, although it was hard to come to this. Revs. Nice and Leech remained with him until the frons were removed by the Sheriff, when Craig arose, walked into his cell for his hat, which he placed upon his head and announced himself as ready to proceed. At half-past twelve the colored ministers took him by the arm, one on either side, and passed down stairs, where they stopped, and Craig hade

"GOODBY" in a cheerful tone to all, to the prisoners in the lower corridor. They soon followed the Sheriff into the yard, where the persons who had been invited were assembled. As the prisoner passed through the crowd he looked about and spoke to several, and then ascended the steps of the scaffold in a light and rather jaunty manner, seemingly braved up by some invisible power, and took a seat between the ministers. Prayer was effered by the Rev. Waters, in which the prisoner joined heartily. After the prayer was concluded the Sheriff bound the prisoner's feet and arms with a rope. He maintained perfect composure. He then moved forward on the drop, and, having shaken hands with Revs. Waters and Lawson, saying
"Goodby, friends! Don't grieve after me." Then, turning to the assembly, he said:—
"My Home is in Heavers;" it is a better place than this. Goodby, Johnny!" to an acquaintance in the crowd. "Oh! for my sake join the church; you don't know how good a thing it is to feel the love of God."

The Sheriff was then placing the rope about his neck, and the prisoner turned his head and said, "Don't mak

The Sheriff was then placing the rope about his neck, and the prisoner turned his head and said, "Don't make it so tight, Sheriff; I want to talk a little." The Sheriff then loosed the cord a little, and Craig then repeated aloud the twenty-third Psalin.

He then said, "Goodby, gentlement I hope to meet you all in heaven. I wish you would all speak to me."

meet you all in heaven. I wish you would all speak to me."
Those assembled called out, "Goodby, William!"
Several said, "God bless you."
The prisoner said:—"Oh, that pleases me; don't weep after me. Weep for yourselves and your children, and think on Him who reigns in heaven."
THR CULPRIT'S GRATITUDE.

Rev. Mr. Lawson then read the following statement, at the prisoner's request:—"Before I leave this world I wish to thank the Sherin, Mr. Gross, his family and the officers of the jail for their uniform kindness to me; also the ministers of the Gospel under whose instructions I have been led to Jesus. I thank Revs. Holliday, Nice, Leech and Colonel Johnson for their efforts to have my sentence commuted from death to imprisonment. I entertain no unkind feeling toward any person. I die at peace with God and all mankind."
The Sheriff then asked Craig if he wished to confess the crime, as he only had a minute longer to live.

tre. Craig responded by saying, "I have said all I

Craig responded by saying, "I have said all I have to say."

The cap was drawn over his face, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff bade him goodby and the Sheriff turned to walk down the steps.

Craig said, "I wil never see you again; the cap is before my face. I pray the Lord have mercy on my soul, 'ere I!"

IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS MAKER.

The doomed man did not live to finish the sentence. When the Sheriff stepped upon the bottom step of the scaffold, in his descent, his loot pressed upon the chisel, which severed the rope that held the trap. A quick drop of the body, a dull thud, and the soul of William Craig was in the presence of his Maker, at just twelve minutes to one P. M. The fall was three feet lour inches, and death was instantaneous, the neck having been broken. For two minutes after failing the body was motionless, then came in slow succession a dozen slight, shrugging contortions, after which all was quiet again. The body was cut down in just fifteen minutes from the time the drop fell.

UPON REMOVING THE CAP the face of the dead convict was qui

the face of the dead convict was quite placid and even pleasant in its expression. The eyes were closed, the lips slightly parted, and no indication of a struggle. The county physician and the Coroner were present, and the body was placed in a piain coffin and interred on the Almshouse farm. The outraged law has been vindicated, a terrible example has been made, and we trust society may be benefited.

The community may congratulate itself that Sheriff Gross conducted the execution privately and gave no opportunity for the enactment of such disgraceful scenes as characterized the execution of lioward two years since. May there never again be a public execution, and may all private ones be as seemingly and humanely conducted as was that of William Craig.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.

A Discourse Before the Polytechnic Institute.

A paper by Professor J. W. Whitney was last night read before the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, Professor Tilman presiding. NORMAN WIARD, the cannon maker, then opened the ball by a dissertation on steam. He said that steam could be heated to a gaseous point, and then, like other gaseous matter, it could be heated to a great intensity. He drew a diagram on the blackboard showing the effects of superheated steam, and showed how steam was superheated in all botlers, especially Baker's. He also showed how steam was especially heated at night when the fires had been banked and the business operation, the steam is called "saturated," other wise it is "moist" steam, when at night operations are suspended. Then no steam is generated, but there is usually a quantity of steam on whe the engine ceases operation. The steam remain ing in the boiler is then heated by the intense heat remaining in the boiler from its operation the day.

BAKER RISES TO EXPLAIN. Mr. BAKER said the Fire Marshal had tried to damage his (Baker's) heating apparatus, and added that he (the said Fire Marshal) was a practical man who knew nothing of theory. Professor Wlard's theory was very nice, but he (Mr. Baker) had never seen superheated steam after the fire was banked, and he didn't believe any one ever

This brought the Fire Marshal.

M'SPEDON, TO THE FRONT, who said:-One evening this week, after people had gone to bed, a fire broke out at Van Valken burgh's, 384 Broadway. The felt jacket was burned burgh's, 384 Broadway. The felt jacket was burned off the pipes. It was stated by Mr. Baker that it was reprehensible to scare people who had steam heaters. Mr. Baker has told you that there could be no superheated steam when the fires were banked. I say there can be superheated steam when the nres are drawn. I say this after a study of twenty days, while Mr. Baker has studied the subject for twenty years. Many a man has studied mechanics for twenty years, yet failed to be a mechanic. Marshal McSpeadon here drew on the blackboard a diagram of a boiler and its brick jacket. "At night," said he, "the fire is withdrawn and the steam which has been generated up to that moment remains above the water in the boiler. It becomes superheated by the heat remaining in the brick jacket. Perhaps some of you have seen

A BAKER'S OVEN.

(Laughter.) It is built upon the same plan as a jacketed betier; yet after the baker has withdrawn his last fire he bakes bread by the heat remaining in the bricks." Then the Fire Marshal cited a case occurring on the 12th of March last, in which steam pipes containing superheated steam communicated fire to lard tanks.

VOICES—"How do you know?" "It's of no account." "Bon't prove anything."

Marshal McSpedon—It don't prove anything!

Well, I have the record of these cases, taken like that of the Kidd case—in the same manner as before a Court and upon carefully stited evidence. I say that I know, at least more about these particular cases than any man upon earth. The New York Fire Department has more of them than any other in the world, and I examine them very carefully—all of them. (Applause.)

Mr. Will here came forward and by experiments substantiated Mr. McSpedon's statement. A violent discussion then grose with Mr. Baker, and in the heat of the same the meeting was adjourned. off the pipes. It was stated by Mr. Baker that it

THE MODOC WAR.

Captain Jack's Warriors Show Fight and Fire Upon Uncle Sam's Boys in Blue. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1873.

The following news has been received here from the scene of operations against the Modoc In-

Captain Kelly, commanding a party of twelve soldiers, was sent to reconnoitre Captain Jack's camp, and was met by a number of Indians. Firing ensued on both sides, but without effect. The Inensued on both sides, but without effect. The in-dians engaged were reinforced from the main body of Modocs, who occupy a position behind interact-ments, and succeeded in driving the soldiers from the field, without loss on either side. The troops are working to get howitzers in position, prepara-tory to storming the Modoc camp. They have been about two weeks engaged in these preliminary operations.

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873. The boiler of a steam mill, at Huntly, McHenry county, Ili., exploded this morning, killing William Benedict, engineer, and hadly injuring Philip Shaff-ner, the owner of the mill. Loss on the mill \$12,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

Address of the Fusion Senators to the People.

Alleged Bargains with Herron's Board.

PINCHBACK A REVOLUTIONARY USURPER!

Embers of Discontent and Difficulty Still Smouldering.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1873. The fusion Legislature fully organized at two o'clock P. M. Senator McMilian, accompanied by Senators Jenks, Nolan, Swords, Todd, Warrill and Hunsacker, who to-day withdrew from Kellogg's Senate took their seats in the fusion Senate and issued the following address:-

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1873. TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS, THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIG

senate, took their seats in the fusion Senate and issued the fellowing address:—

New Onleans, Jan. 10, 1873.

To Our Fellow Cipiless, The People of Louist Anal—

We deem it our duty in the present anomalous condition of amirs to place before our constituents and the country the reasons that actuate us in the course of conduct we have determined to pursue. We are republican analyses of the course of conduct we have determined to pursue, we are republican problems in a republican form of government. We have acted with the mational republican place, to make the course of the course of the course of the course of the heave acted with the mational republican place, to make the course of the people and the portion of our pirty, and by the chiom-back government, and believe no right thinking person or class, no matter of what political shade or conviction, can sustain them in the gross violation of the rights of the people and their paces wislation of the rights of the people and their paces of the people and their paces of the people and their paces of the people and those whom they defeated on the first of the people and those whom they defeated candidates. Proscriptive legislation has been ushed hurtedly through. Proclamations have been made prohibiting the peaceful assemblage of citizens by an Executive who holds office without the color of right and law; and the popular will has been so defed and outraged that we feel we cannot longer act with a body or support an Executive who, for party ends, would sink every vestige of legeston, what are returns? Returning officers may count in or count out persons with or without returns of the election, and admit that their action was based on data and memorada and affidavits entirely unknown to law; and when we see that Longstreet is immediately appointed to a nofficer evelected, and that they do so without having the officer of Recorder of Mortgages of the parish of Orleans, which he demanded from McEnery ascompensation for official prostitution, the Senate having been il

The Picayune, on the situation and relief re-

Let it be determined that the assumption of a United States Judge of jurisdiction over the laws of Louisiana was unconstitutional and therefore yold in all its consequences, and that the use of the military of the United States to uphoid the unconstitutional action of the Judge was unconstitutional and therefore to be retracted, and the United States soldiery be withdrawn from control over the neonle of Louisians.

over the people of Louisiana. The withdrawal of six Senators to-day from the Pinchback Legislature created a lively stir in itical quarters. It is asserted by the fusionists to-night that other Senators will leave the Pincis back Legislature to-morrow, breaking a quorum

The Authorities in the Capital Duly

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1873. A private telegram received here from New Orleans to-day says that Messrs. Mos Millan, Todd, Worrall, Jenks, Nolan, Swords and Hunsacker, republican Senators, taken seats in the fusion Senate, makes a quorum in that body. They put address showing the influences employed to secure Messrs. Herron and Lynch, members of the Returning Board, to the Kellogg side of the question, and denounce Pinchback as a usurper, and his Senate as illegally organized.

GEORGIA.

Inauguration of Governor Smith-Patience, Self-Denial and Zeul Recom-mended-The State Will Perform Hes Part in Good Faith.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10, 1872. The Hon, James M. Smith was inaugurated Governor of Georgia to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony. He spoke as follows:-

The times in which we live call for patience, selfdenial and zeal in the public service. We nothing to regret for the part we bore in the recent liberal movement. We supported it with the firm purpose to resume our place in the Union and obey the laws. Having submitted to both the sword and the law, and having granted impartial suffrage to all classes of our people, we had hoped to obtain in return universal ammest, the right of local self-government, and that bulwark of personal liberty, the writ of habeas corpus. We failed to elect our candidates, and the responsibility for the continuation of the deplerable condition of the Southern States must rest now and in history upon those who will neither forgive nor forget. Georgia will continue to perform her part in good faith as a member of the federal Luion. We should send the wisest and most discreet men to the federal Legislature, and be thankful that the evil brood, native and imported, spawned upon our State by retiring armies, have disappeared from our high piaces. He alluded to the vast mineral wealth and the advantage of cimate and soil possessed by Georgia, and closed with an eloquent allusion to their ability to restore the State to her proper position as the Empire State of the South. nothing to regret for the part we bore in the re-

Organization of the Legislature-State

OMARA. Jan. 10 1872 The Legislature completed its organization to-day. The Governor's Message was read. It reports nearly two hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury, the greater part of which belongs to the school fund, and it recommends several reforms. New State officers will be inaugurated on Monday.

THE LATE MRS. SEEMULLER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10, 1873. The remains of Mrs. Annie Seemuller, formerly Miss Crane, of Baltimore, who died at Stuttgardt, day by the steamship Leipzig. The deceased was the author of "Emily Chester," "Reginate Archer," and other popular noveis, and was well known as writer of romance and poetry.

PANIC IN THE CLOSE THEATRE, BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10, 1873. The benefit for the widow and children of the late Robert Craig, which took place at the Gi Theatre this afternoon, netted nearly \$1,900 While the performance was progressing a scene was pushed against a gaslight and tool fire, but the flames were immediately extinguished and no damage was done. The smoke found its way into the auditorium and a panic was imminent, but fortunately was prevented.