

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—ALBANY.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—SLASHES AND CRASHES.—THE TWILIGHT PERFORMANCES.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JARDINE. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth sts.—BOONS THE CLOCK.
ATHEENUM, No. 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Hudson streets.—LADY AND LADY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—ASTORLEY COCK.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—BROTHERS SLIP.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—RICHARD III.
GERMAN THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—SINE SINEAN FAMILIA.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway.—UN BASSO IN MARCHER.
PARK THEATRE, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.—NEW YEAR'S EVE; OR, FALSE SHAM.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TEN AND THE HORN.
BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 11th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, EIGHTH, & C.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey.—AROUND THE BLOCK. MATINEE AT 2 1/2.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, & C.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

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IMPORTATIONS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—There is every prospect of an active Spring trade. We learn from the Custom House that our merchants are importing largely, and that a great amount of goods has been ordered. The numerous and capacious ocean steamships arrive heavily freighted with merchandise. Importers feel security from any change in the tariff for some time, and that, in addition to the general prosperity of the country, has been the cause of the large orders for goods. Then the heavy fall of snow so early in Winter will prove of great benefit to the soil and the Winter crops, and gives promise of abundant produce for exportation to pay for the vast imports.

THE RIVAL STATE GOVERNMENTS IN LOUISIANA were both inaugurated yesterday without disturbance of the peace. Governor McENERY took the oath of office surrounded by the people of the State to the number of "several thousands," embracing many of the most prominent citizens. Senator Kellogg was sworn in at Mechanics' Institute, guarded by federal bayonets, in the presence of about fifteen hundred persons, about two-thirds of whom were negroes. The wealth and respectability of the State adhere to the people's choice in the election, and the McENERY government will command all the credit it may require. It is to be hoped, for the good of the State, that the issue thus joined may be speedily settled by the Court of last resort.

Why Belligerent Rights Should Be Granted to Cuba—A Crumb of Comfort for the Revolutionists.

Some things can be done as well as others, and if the present administration will consult public documents of the times of Madison and Monroe they will discover that almost from the outset of the Spanish colonial revolution of that day our government, though bound to Spain by the strictest obligations of neutrality, recognized a state of war and granted full belligerent rights to her colonies in revolt. "Each party," declared Mr. Monroe in his Message of March 8, 1818, "was permitted to enter our ports with its public and its private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations." And did this recognition come after the revolutionists had demonstrated their power to achieve independence by a war of four years' duration—such a war as Mr. Fish, forgetting the small beginnings of our own struggle for liberty, pronounces as mere "civil commotion in the dominions of Spain?" By no means. Belligerent rights were conceded in 1811, or less than six months after the provinces of Venezuela and Colombia took up arms. By Mr. Madison's proclamation their flags were officially recognized in our ports long before the wane of Spanish power; in fact, prior to the reduction of the revolutionary forces to three or four hundred men, the flight of Bolivar to Jamaica and Spain's recovery of Caracas and other important places. Bolivar in his best estate never had as many armed men as the Cubans have put into the field, nor did the Spaniards ever have opposed to them as many troops as the insurgents have employed in the Eastern districts of Cuba. In her vain efforts to retain her most precious American possession Spain, since the Winter of 1868-9, has marshalled more troops than when Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Buenos Ayres proved the right of self-government by the might of victory. History, therefore, warrants no such fancy as that which many good people now hug to their timid souls—i. e., that the colonies recognized by statesmen like Madison, Monroe and Clay had given greater evidences of strength, with larger promises of success, than have the Cubans. History, on the contrary, proclaims this popular fancy the baseless fabric of a dream.

Looking at present events in Cuba by the light of the plain precedents established in 1811, and recognized in our neutrality laws of 1818, it is difficult to account for our State Department's late departure from them, as to realize the gravity of the Cuban movement it is not necessary to go beyond the official despatches of Mr. Fish himself. On the 10th of August, 1869, in a letter to the American Minister at Madrid, Mr. Fish indulged in an amount of plain, unvarnished truth that must strike terror to his memory, if he be possessed of so dangerous and inconvenient a faculty. "For nearly a year," wrote Mr. Fish, "the insurgents have maintained themselves against all the forces which Spain and the Catalan volunteers have been able to put into the field against them. In the judgment of the President, in which I believe the whole civilized world will coincide, the time has come when this struggle should be carried on in a more humane way." Again, when writing somewhat later to the Spanish Minister at Washington, Mr. Fish said, "The civil war in Cuba has continued for a year; battle after battle has been fought, thousands of lives have been sacrificed and the result is still in suspense." Strange that after three years' continuance the "civil war" of 1869 should decline into a "civil commotion." Will Mr. Fish please rise to explain?

After this plain language from truthful Mr. Fish Spain heavily reinforced her Cuban army, and the severest engagements of the war took place, yet not to the discomfort of the insurgents, who are as irrepressible as the ancient hydra. In his last annual Message to Congress President Grant formally declared that Spain was no nearer the repression of Cuban revolt than she had been a year before. Such being the case, and as, by the language of the Neutrality laws, any "colony, district or people" are placed on precisely the same footing regarding neutrality and belligerency with "any foreign prince or State," how much longer can the United States government refuse belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionary party? Four years of bloodshed and flames, and Spain is defied more boldly than ever. A Spanish army of one hundred and seven thousand men cannot exterminate a civil commotion "kept alive by a few thousand half naked vagabonds." Will the Secretary of State be good enough to enlighten us? Has not the time come "when this struggle should be carried on in a more humane way?" We pause for a reply, and we expect a more satisfactory one than has been furnished by Secretary Fish in his recent conversation with one of our Washington correspondents. He told us on that occasion that the Cubans are no better entitled to recognition now than they were three years ago; because in that time they had failed to establish a semblance of a government; because they hold no fortifications, no cities, no ports; because they are hiding in the swamps and are unable to establish a fixed town where their representatives can be met. But the special Commissioners of the HERALD in Cuba have disposed of the greater part of these objections, for they have proved that the Cubans have not only a government, but an army in the field, and they have met the representatives of the Republic in the person of President Cespedes himself. If the revolutionists have failed in three or four years to subdue the Spaniards the Spaniards have been unable in the same period to subdue the rebellion, and hence have no longer any right to expect us to withhold belligerent rights from a people with whose cause, as republicans, we have a natural sympathy.

According to information received from Cuban sources in this city, believed to be reliable, the struggling patriots of the island have been cheered within the past few days by the safe arrival of the Edgar Stuart, with a good supply of arms and ammunition and a brave body of recruits, under command of General Aguiar. The vessel left Aspinwall last Christmas Eve, and succeeded in running the blockade. Her contribution to the cause of freedom will be a welcome one. The HERALD Commissioners have ascertained the fact that there are enough men to fight for the Republic if they could only procure arms and ammunition. Under such circumstances the

receipt of between two and three thousand rifles, with a large quantity of ammunition, besides revolvers, bowie knives, hand grenades, clothing, medicine, surgical instruments and other valuable supplies, must be hailed as a happy commencement of the new year. If the Spanish accounts on which Mr. Fish appears to rely are to be credited an army of thirty or forty thousand men has been for four years baffled in its attempts to subdue the rebellion by a handful of ragged, half-starved, half-armed vagrants. At this rate the three thousand Cubans to be thoroughly armed and equipped by the Edgar Stuart's cargo will be likely to turn the scale against the Spaniards. At all events the successful running of the blockade by General Aguiar is another strong argument in favor of extending belligerent rights to the Cubans, and we trust that Secretary Fish will study the precedents we have laid before him, and will deem this a fitting opportunity to cast off the Spanish cloak and to suffer the nation to appear before the world in its true character as the friend of those who are fighting for personal freedom and republican institutions.

Congress—The Postal Telegraph—Another Great Lobby Job on the Public Lands—The Iron-Clad Oath, &c.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Logan made a personal explanation in reply to a charge of a Western newspaper that his sudden conversion to the administration side during the Presidential canvass was due to the appointment of a relative and namesake as agent to disburse the appropriation of half a million dollars to the Teton Sioux Indians. The Senator produced evidence showing that nothing of the sort had been done, which spikes that Quaker gun.

Mr. Ramsay gave notice that on Monday next he should call up his Postal Telegraph bill for discussion. This is a measure of great importance, as it embraces the emancipation of the public press, uniform rates, and a material reduction of telegraph charges all over the country. We hope that Mr. Ramsay will push it forward.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the bill for the further endowment and support of agricultural State colleges. He moved that the proceeds of five hundred thousand acres of the public lands be given to each State and Territory having such a college as is contemplated in the bill. Of course, with such an offer each State and Territory will get up such a college on even a ten days' notice. How much land, then, will be required for the proposed bounties to these colleges? There are thirty-seven States and there are ten Territories, including the District of Columbia and excluding Alaska, that stupendous empire of the white bear, the sea lion, the walrus and the Esquimaux. The States and Territories that will come forward each for this college bounty of half a million acres at one dollar and a quarter per acre are, then, forty-seven, and the aggregate of the public domain at a dollar and a quarter per acre to be swallowed up by these colleges will be twenty-three millions five hundred thousand acres. Now, when it is considered that from the great Plains to the Pacific not over a fifth part of our public land is worth ten cents an acre, if after the occupation of the best of the arable lands in our new States and Territories we appropriate these twenty-three million five hundred thousand acres to these colleges, what will become of our actual settlers and our poor soldiers and sailors? No; let us have an end of this squandering of the public lands upon corporations. The public domain should be henceforth reserved as a trust for actual settlers and for our soldiers and sailors, whose claims are paramount.

But Mr. Morrill does not propose to take the public lands, after all. He proposes only that the proceeds of sales to the amount indicated shall be given to these colleges. In plain English, he proposes to take so much money out of the public Treasury—that is to say, the sum of \$29,375,000 for these agricultural colleges. Why, then, this beating about the bush, this trickery of legislation? It is to humbug the country with the idea that as all the States and Territories have an equal right to the public lands or their proceeds, the lands—or the money from their sales—ought to be divided as proposed for these colleges. But the money from the public lands is the same in the public Treasury as any other money, and if the States and Territories are each to be provided with agricultural schools by the national Treasury, why not say so? This bill is a trick and a job, full of corruption, and it ought to be cast out of the Senate as an unclean thing. We are glad to see that, at all events, it is not to pass without an honest and vigorous opposition.

In the House Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, moved to take up the bill to repeal the iron-clad oath of loyalty; and the vote—123 to 66—falling short of the two-thirds required in such cases, the motion was lost. We presume, however, that on another trial or two this relic of our late civil war will be removed. The repeal of this test oath means a general amnesty, and the time has come to obliterate all these rebel disabilities, if, North and South, we are to be one people.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, in his motion to suspend the rules in order to proceed to a resolution for a joint committee of inquiry into the two houses on the Louisiana elections, broached a question which ultimately will fall upon Congress for a settlement, and the sooner, in a regular way, the better. Under the fourteenth amendment, we suppose, Congress may proceed at once to this inquiry; but the case being in the courts the intervention of Congress at this stage of the controversy would be impertinent, and would doubtless make the Louisiana confusion worse confounded. Let everything be done in order.

ACUTE SUFFERING AT SEA.—We publish the narrative of the first officer of the ship Golden Hind, lost in the Straits of Magellan, in which are related the terrible sufferings of the crew, who were forty-eight days in open boats and subsisted for ten days on human flesh. The marine column of the HERALD, in October last, contained a report of this terrible disaster, but the account now given furnishes some new particulars of painful interest.

THE SPANISH ARISTOCRATS IN MADRID are just now demonstrating in reaction against the government project for colonial reform. His Majesty Amadeus must have a very troublesome time between republican processions, democratic negroes and royalist

The Correspondents' Banquet to Stanley.

We publish to-day a full account of the banquet given to Stanley by the Washington correspondents on Saturday evening last. Since Mr. Stanley's return to England from his HERALD African mission he has scarcely received a compliment among the numerous honors showered upon him that could at all be so flattering as that now paid to him by so many leading members of his own profession. Kings and queens, princes and nobles might testify to him their appreciation of his pluck and perseverance, and in honoring him evince their appreciation of the service to humanity with which his successful commission was identified; but these honors and favors must necessarily fall far short to the journalist's mind of the significance and importance which attach themselves to this whole-souled acknowledgment of the brilliancy of his achievement as a simple HERALD correspondent. There is, too, in connection with this banquet a pleasing thought for journalists. It is not so very long ago that newspaper men believed it was necessary that all journalists should entertain toward each other, if not feelings of absolute dislike, at least sentiments far from friendly; and jealousies and envy, as mean as they were contemptible, were the rule among members of the profession, and not the exception. For some time past this journalistic peculiarity has, happily, been dying out, and a more appreciative sentiment has prevailed—a better and a stronger mutual generosity that, perhaps, may be said to have developed itself with the development of the newspaper. But on no former occasion has there been so marked an instance of the full obliteration of all the old, petty sentimentalities as was evident at the banquet to Stanley on Saturday night last. Old journalists, who for other spheres of duty had long ago abandoned their first and early preference; journalists who have attained high rank in the profession and who still stuck to the old work; journalists who represent all the great papers of the country and who know full well what it costs to succeed and how difficult is the labor—all joined with one accord in welcoming among them and in saying words of congratulation to "the HERALD man who found Livingstone." Not only these, but warriors and statesmen—men who understand well the battle of life, and who would be the last to recognize a flimsy claim to a public mark of honor—were loudest in their salutations to the victorious correspondent.

The Augustan Age of Murder—Woman the Cause of It!

The more we think the matter over the more we are amazed at the conviction of Edward S. Stokes. The more we ponder on it the more persuaded are we of Mr. Stokes' innocence. The decision of the jury is as superficial as society itself. Had we been the jury we should have acquitted Mr. Stokes by the teachings of St. Paul and the light of heaven that Mr. Tremain hoped would inspire the judges of his persecuted client. We should have pronounced him "Not guilty." We should have commanded the presence of Josephine Mansfield, and, pointing at her the finger of scorn, dramatically affirmed, in the language of Nathan unto David, "Thou art the man!" For is not woman at the bottom of everything? If any wrong is committed she does it. It is a charming fiction to call her the "weaker vessel." We indulge in it to hold our own against her insidious machinations. We know man to be a defenceless lamb, woman a designing wolf, and that when the lamb voluntarily visits the wolf's den it is entirely through ignorance. Unto the ways of this wicked world the bleating lamb falls an easy victim to a beast of prey, and is unconsciously shorn, not only of wool, but of conscience and all that makes man nobler than brute.

Such being the case we tearfully ask, What shall man do to be saved? And, without pausing, reply, "Kill the 'weaker vessel' whenever favorable opportunity occurs and there is no danger of punishment for removing from off the face of the earth a pestiferous creature universally declared to be the bane of our existence." In three years one hundred and forty-one murders have been committed in this enterprising city, and, although there are not the slightest evidences of feminine guilt, tradition justifies us in assuming woman, as usual, to be the destroying angel. Is it strange, then, that twenty-two of the murdered should have been women, the majority of them sent to heaven by doting husbands evidently impressed with the idea of their being too good to live? Such, however, is the art of woman that, although the undoubted instigator of one hundred and forty-one murders, she is only directly implicated in one! On the 14th of August, 1870, Margaret Dunn seized a whiffetree and so pounded William Davis, aged nineteen years, as to be the cause of his death. This one example proves not the exception to the rule, but the total depravity of the entire sex, and hereafter we propose to show how justifiable was the killing of the twenty-two women who have made the world purer and their husbands freer by their compulsory absences in another world.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.—In an editorial article on the fearful prevalence of crime in our country the London Times admits that to some extent the offences occurring among us are committed by foreigners, against our population, rather than by our own people. It asks, "Why does not that mighty Commonwealth do more to vindicate her law, her morality and her good name?" To incite our citizens to this action has ever been the aim of the HERALD, as leader of the independent press, and as our prominent journals, one after another, are fast throwing off the shackles of party, we are confident that the day is not distant when a correct public sentiment will secure prompt punishment for crime, and thus deter criminals from their career of guilt and vindicate our claim of the superiority of "government by the people for the people."

A GERMAN PRONUNCIAMENTO AGAINST BRITAIN.—A Berlin Journal of considerable repute and possessing a very decided influence over the public mind in Prussia has just issued a regular press pronouncement against Great Britain and the policy of England.

The writer goes on to demonstrate the waning power of John Bull, particularly in the East, in the face of the new and invigorating diplomacy of Russia and the United States. The Prussian journalist is evidently pleased with his theme, and continues its elucidation *con amore*, calling the attention of the Cabinets in Washington, St. Petersburg and Berlin to the proposition that Russia and the United States, in cordial union with Germany, have the power to divide the world between the three principals in the alliance—a pretty large plum and of exceeding great value, and one which should not be lost sight of by the parties who are most interested in its acquisition.

The Late Emperor Napoleon—The Visitors at Chiselhurst and the Arrangements for the Funeral.

Our readers will learn by the news of this morning that the death of the Emperor Napoleon is still absorbing a large amount of the attention of the Old World. Visitors to Chiselhurst are arriving in large numbers from France, and both in France and in England every facility is offered by the railroad companies to the friends of the deceased Emperor to enable them to attend his funeral. It is said that the arrangements for the funeral are complete, and that it will take place on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight horses. The Prince Imperial will follow as chief mourner; then will follow the Princes of the imperial family, the Prince of Wales, if present, the members of the diplomatic corps, the aristocracy, the officers formerly attached to the imperial household, the numerous friends of the family following in the rear. The ladies will proceed in advance of the cortege and take their places in the chapel. It is doubtful whether the ex-Empress Eugenie will be able to take any part in the obsequies. She is, we are told, seriously indisposed, and her condition occasions much alarm among her friends.

It is pleasing to notice that in this, the hour of her misfortune, the bereaved ex-Empress is not altogether forgotten by her former royal and imperial brothers and sisters. Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales have been specially attentive. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy have each sent a letter of condolence; and, although as yet nothing has been publicly heard from the Emperor Francis Joseph or from Emperor William, we have no doubt that sympathy is felt for the bereaved lady both at Vienna and Berlin.

It redounds to the credit of President Thiers and the present government of France that they are already disposed to allow, under certain conditions, the remains of the ex-Empress to be brought to France. The conditions are not unreasonable. The funeral must be private, and the deceased must be buried, not as Emperor, but as ex-Empress. Such generosity speaks well for the Republic. The restored monarchy did not act so nobly by the remains of the First Napoleon, nor did the Second Empire act so nobly toward the remains of Louis Philippe. For nineteen years all that was mortal of Napoleon the First was allowed to lie in dust at St. Helena before it was transferred to its present resting place beneath the Dome of the Hotel des Invalides; and after all but twenty-two years the body of Louis Philippe still rests in the vault of the little church at Weybridge. If the remains of Napoleon the Third are to be conveyed to France, we know no good reason why the remains of Louis Philippe should be detained in England. After the present funeral at Chiselhurst is over let the French people make up their minds to do justice all round. Why not make a grand national funeral demonstration, and solemnly inter the last of the kings and the last of the emperors? It would not be a baptism of fire; but such a demonstration might prove the baptism of the Republic. Paris remains listless, almost unexcited, over the event of the ex-monarch's decease. The dynastic Bonapartist caucus which is being held in England by visiting Frenchmen, in favor of the claims of Napoleon the Fourth, is treated by a portion of the French press as an ill-timed and impudent action against the democracy, but of no avail in the face of the authority of the Republic. It is alleged, indeed, that Prince Napoleon Bonaparte disapproves of the ideas which are entertained by Eugenie and her advisers in the direction of a restoration to power in France. Advice from Corsica report that the insular seat of the Bonapartist family fountain spring displays no emotion. The old homestead of the ancestors of Napoleon the Great is draped in mourning—nothing more. The French police are on the alert, and the President is, apparently, quite equal to the existing situation.

WORKING ON THE STREETS.—We congratulate our citizens on the fact that the Street Cleaning Bureau has discovered abundant receptacles at each side of the island for all the noisome accumulation of snow and ice which have choked our thoroughfares for the past fortnight. A strong force of carts, conveying the nuisance to the rivers, has in a few hours made a wonderful improvement in some crowded business streets. This, with an energetic effort yesterday to promote the flow of the slush into the sewers, gives us reason to hope soon to see the streets, sidewalks and crossings in a condition which shall not shame our "reform" city government.

Now is the time, more than at any other season, we need thorough and efficient action in the way of street cleaning. Under the contract system the streets were left to the elements during the Winter, and Spring presented formidable accumulations of disease-breeding filth, to be cleared away only by the dashing rains of early Summer. A better result is looked for from the new bureau and demanded by the city.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER has appointed Mr. S. H. Wales Park Commissioner in place of Thomas C. Fields. Mr. Wales is unknown, and hence his qualifications for the position have yet to be tested. Mayor Havemeyer should now appoint a successor to Comptroller Green in the Park Commission, and thus rid this reform administration of the old Tammany reproach of double office-holding. The Mayor has already expressed his sense of the impropriety of a public officer passing upon his own estimates and accounts, and as an honest reformer he should not sanction the existence, for a single day of an abuse he has in his power to remove.

An Earthquake in India.

A despatch has just reached London from Bombay giving some details of an earthquake which has occurred at Soonghur, a town situated about one hundred and fourteen miles from Bombay, about forty-six miles south of Surat and situated in the Baroda Territory. In the town of Soonghur alone it is said that at least fifteen hundred persons have met untimely deaths. From the surrounding country nothing had as yet been heard; but it was feared that the loss of life and the destruction of property had been serious. This fresh outbreak of the interior forces of the earth recalls the memory of the terrible disaster which some time ago befell Antioch—a city which links the civilization of the present with the civilization of a dead and buried past. Of all the outbreaks of the hidden forces of nature earthquakes are the most alarming, as they are the most destructive. Now that the science of storms has been so thoroughly mastered it is time that our meteorological savans were devoting their attention to the science of earthquakes. Science cannot avert the storm, but science can give timely warning of its approach. We have no hope that science will ever prevent the earthquake, but science will do much good to humanity when it indicates the when and the where of the appearance of the dread visitant.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. E. J. Lowber, of Brooklyn, is in Rome with his family. Professor Louis Agassiz yesterday arrived at the Astor House. Secretary Delano has left Cuba for Washington, via New Orleans. General H. A. Whitney, of Boston, is at the Grand Central Hotel. State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, is at the Gilsey House. Two stereotyped "personal" lines—"Summer is better;" "Summer is worse." Francis G. Service has been nominated Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana. General J. Watson Webb is ill in Nice, from a complication of gout with another malady. Roscoe Conkling is said to be the best specimen of a "hopelessly ruined man" in the country. Colonel W. F. Shocking, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. "Are railways highways?" asks a Western paper. Be that as it may, some railroad managers have very low ways. Edgar A. Poe's only sister lives at Hicks Landing, Va., in pinching poverty. "Only this and nothing more." Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana, denies having aspirations for a seat in the United States Senate just now. Prudent Sheldon! The latest conundrum from Georgia is, "Why is South Carolina like a piano?" "Because the darkies (dark keys) are above the whites." District Judge "Dick"—"Glorious Dick"—Busted, of Alabama, and District Judge Humphries, of the District of Columbia, are to exchange seats. Mr. William H. Appleton and his party have returned from their attempted trip to the Upper Nile, discouraged by flood, saying "Et Nihil nisi Nil." Jeff Davis has survived six of his bondsmen. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation enabled him to survive more than that number of "hereditary bondmen." Frank W. Palmer, Member of Congress from Iowa, has promoted himself to an editorial position on the Chicago Inter-Ocean, to take effect from the 4th of March.

No less than five hundred (?) counterfeiters were executed at one time in Moscow lately. They were well executed, and had no difficulty in passing current in eternity. Judge Lane, aged seventy, of Hagerstown, Md., committed suicide lately because he was sued for a breach of promise of marriage. He was old enough to know better. The Duluth Herald says that there is no longer a doubt that a blast furnace will be put in operation in Duluth next Summer. Some of its rivals are already beginning to call Duluth a "blasted" city. Professor William J. Macquorn Rankine, of Glasgow University, has just died, in his fifty-third year. He held high rank as an author and teacher of applied mechanics and civil engineering, besides being an accomplished poet and musician. Captain U. O. Wickers, of the Royal Navy of the Netherlands, has been presented by our government, through General Gorham, Minister at the Hague, with an elegant gold watch and chain in recognition of his services to distressed American seamen.

Mr. Fronte's mission to this country, the London Standard thinks, has had the good effect of causing discussion among Irishmen here. It derives an illustration of this idea from the difference between Father Burke and O'Donovan Rossa on historical questions. Will that console Fronte? The St. Louis Democrat is authorized for the statement that Senator Sumner never believed in the legitimacy of the late French Emperor's descent. Speaking on French topics in the Senate one day about four years ago, he referred to the First Napoleon as the "reputed uncle of the Emperor." He was then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, fearing, on reflection, that the expression would appear improper coming from such a source, he sent an autograph note to the reporter of the Associated Press, after the debate had concluded, requesting him to suppress the word "reputed." The reporter complied, but kept the note as a possible curiosity of the future.

THE HERALD IN CANADA.

[From the Halifax Express, Jan. 9.] THE NEW YORK HERALD, in sending its commissioner to Canada, has deserved on the whole the thanks of the Dominion press; for the coming of this roving commissioner has awakened public curiosity about matters relating to our country just at a time when these affairs are at a very favorable stage for us. For instance, there could be no better time to discuss the question of annexation than just at this time, when not a single public meeting could be got to listen to an orator. The discussion has called public attention to a fact which has been for some time so familiar as to be forgotten—namely, that whatever annexation feeling once existed in that country there is now not a trace to be detected in that country save in the opinion of its own people. In fact, our people have good and sufficient reason for believing and do believe that the real annexing power on this Continent is the Dominion and not the United States.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1873. Major George F. Ihrie, Paymaster, has resigned, to take effect July 1, 1873. Secretary Belknap has written a letter to Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, telling him he can announce to the Corps of Cadets that it is his intention to require the presence of the corps, with its officers and the band, in Washington on March 4 next, on the occasion of the inauguration of President Grant. The Secretary issues this for several reasons. One, because he is gratified by the conduct and marked improvement and bearing of the young gentlemen of the Academy, and he believes that the duties which a trip of this kind will require of them to perform will really be a relaxation from the more close confinement to which they are subjected at the Academy. The Secretary also desires to show to the people, who will be gathered at the capital from all parts of the country, a body of young military men which, he believes, in discipline, drill and orderly appearance, and the qualities which make a military cadet, cannot be surpassed.

NAVAL ORDEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1873. Lieutenant George W. Caster has been ordered to the Frolic; Lieutenant R. E. Carmody to the Hydrographic Office, relieving Lieutenant Hitchcock, who is ordered to duty as executive officer on board the Guard; Lieutenant Frank Gourlay to the Independence.