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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.—ATHELNEY COURT. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM. BROTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—BUTTE; OR, THE FALL OF TARGUIH. THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—KING AND LOLO. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—ALHAMBRA. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SLASHER AND CRASHER.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Wild Cat. AIR-TROUSERS AND EVENING. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—CANTATA OF THE GARDEN. ATRESEUM, No. 55 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTO. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—CHRISTIANE. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE END OF THE CHAIN.—BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 4th av.—NAGRO MINSTRELS, ECKHARTS, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 231 Bowery.—UNION ANTHEM. MALICE AT 2. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 29th st. and Broadway.—ETHELTON MINSTRELS, &c. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—LECTURE OF ROBERT BURKE. COOPER UNION HALL.—LECTURE, "THE BRAIN AND ITS PRESENT SCIENTIFIC ASPECT OF PHYSIOLOGY." NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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Fraud and Corruption from a Party Standpoint—The Usefulness of an Independent Press. The recent developments of official corruption at Washington have brought into prominence the singular plasticity of the political conscience in regard to violations of public trusts. The partisan and the partisan organ can discover fraud in a political opponent with astonishing facility; but their acuteness in that case does not exceed their obtuseness when their attention happens to be called to malefactions on the part of their party friends. During the reign of the Tweed Tammanyites in this city and occasionally in the State we were accustomed constantly to hear eloquent democratic denunciations of the official dishonesty of the republican national administration, and we were taught to believe that in the republican ranks was to be found all the rascality that ever disgraced a profligate government. Everybody remembers the zeal with which the virtuous democracy hunted up and exposed the notorious revenue frauds, when millions upon millions were stolen from the government, and when the Baileys of the whiskey ring—the "Old Baileys" they might have been appropriately called—were lorded it over the Internal Revenue Department. At that time, if any, republican organs could discover any irregularity in the conduct of their friends in office, and their voices were silent on the subject of the wholesale plunder, unless when the flight of some over-gorged robber compelled them to speak. At the turn of the tide, when, through a quarrel among themselves, the boldness and magnificence of the Tammany thieves burst upon the astonished world, the republicans were rampant over the disclosures, and from the tone of their organs it would have seemed that up to that period official robbery had been a crime unknown. The democrats were as slow to discover the criminality of the New York ring as the republicans had been to detect the guilt of the whiskey ring, and if many of the leading democratic politicians subsequently made up their minds to run with the crowd, and actually led the chase after the Tammany plunderer, it is a noteworthy fact that these honest members of the party were in all cases leaders who had been snubbed or ignored by the deposed magnates. We are now in the midst of startling developments implicating members of both political parties, but especially the most shining lights of the republican household, in offences as gross and more dangerous to the Commonwealth than those for which the Tammany corruptionists have suffered dethronement and disgrace, and for which they have still to answer at the bar of justice. But although little more than a year has passed since the whole country rung with denunciation of the acts of Tweed, Ingersoll and Garvey, very little interest is manifested in disclosures which show that the fountain-head of our republican institutions, the Congress of the United States, is foul with jobbery and corruption. Senators and Representatives are shown to have hung around an agent of the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier rings, seeking information as to how they could invest money, accepting from him stock at a fourth or fifth part of its value—sometimes borrowing of him the money with which to pretend to pay for the shares "placed" to them; and the people are asked to believe that these hungry, purchasable legislators were only engaged in an ordinary business transaction. Senators and Representatives are proved to have consummated their bargains with the Credit Mobilier lobbyist under the mask of their wives or sons-in-law, and to have run like frightened sheep to get rid of the stock as soon as it became evident that exposure was inevitable; and yet the people are asked to believe that these dodging, skulking operators never dreamed that they were committing an improper or illegitimate act when they accepted the pecuniary favors of the shiny Ames. Some of the tainted legislators come boldly forward and justify their speculations in the Credit Mobilier stock, declaring that they had as much right to become purchasers of shares in that corporation and voting upon legislation in regard to it as they have to buy sheep and vote on the tariff on wool, and their party organs approve their position or quietly pass it over as reasonable enough to satisfy the public. Oakes Ames, the serpent in the Congressional Eden, avows that he had no idea of "influencing" the votes of members when he "placed" his valuable stock where it would do the most good; the Congressmen who have made their written confessions to the committee are emphatic in their declarations that Oakes Ames never sought an equivalent for the pecuniary favors he showered upon them; and the party organs accept this evidence as conclusive proof that the transactions were innocent ones and that no corrupt bargain was made between the liberal lobbyist and the benefited Congressmen. But nothing is said of the necessity of stopping the mouths and shutting the eyes of the Senate and House of Representatives to the fraud of the Credit Mobilier and to the swindling of the government in the Union Pacific Railroad business, and the shrewd inquiry of Oakes Ames when a resolution of inquiry received a parliamentary smothering, whether the investment in the Speaker of the House did not pay, is passed over by the party organs in silence. We remember to have heard a great and a just outcry against the Tammany Ring and the Erie Ring for their notorious interference with legislation and for the bribes with which, both before and after elections, they were accustomed to purchase legislators. It is now shown that a democratic President of the Union Pacific Railroad and a director of the Credit Mobilier paid ten thousand dollars to Senator Harlan, a republican, while he was a candidate for United States Senator, and all we hear from the party organs is that this is not corruption and cannot be taken as evidence of improper conduct against Senator Harlan, because it occurred prior to his election. In the case of Senator Caldwell, the evidence that he purchased his seat in the United States Senate by a free and unscrupulous use of money is conclusive. There is something revolting in the coarseness with which the bribery and corruption were conducted. The bargains for votes and influence were made with as little delicacy and as little attempt at concealment as would be displayed by two Western drovers haggling over so many head of cattle. Yet the party papers can discover no offensiveness in the transaction, and are only calculating upon the political effect that would

follow the expulsion of Caldwell from a body two-thirds of whose members owe their positions to the same influences that were used to secure the success of this Kansas Senator. The usefulness of the independent press has never been more conspicuously shown than during the progress of these Washington investigations. Congressional corruption is the most dangerous evil with which the nation is called upon to struggle, and but for the independent press there would have been no exposure of this Credit Mobilier business and no warning for speculative legislators in the future. There is no doubt that every Senator and Representative who soiled his hands with Oakes Ames' bribes did so with a corrupt motive in his heart. The attempts to evade discovery; the frightened surrendering of the stock when exposure was threatened; the first broad denial of the story and the subsequently carefully-prepared confessions; the unaccountable lack of memory evinced by every person implicated on all matters connected with the transactions, are one and all an acknowledgment of guilt. The *Express*, as a newspaper for the people, caring nothing for parties or individuals, has placed these humiliating facts before the world in their true light, regardless who might be implicated in the offense. We are equally indifferent whether the principal offender be a democrat or a republican, a liberal or a radical. They are all alike corruptionists, and as such we hold them up to public odium. It is probable that before the next election the people will forget these disclosures and exposures, and neglect to place upon the guilty parties the brand of condemnation; but nevertheless we have a duty to perform which cannot be evaded, and we shall continue to expose official turpitude wherever we may discover its existence—in the highest or the lowest, without regard to parties, cliques or factions. Defeat of the Troops by the Modoc Indians. The Modoc war is again teaching us that when the Indian expects to die he will die game. The telegraphic accounts from the Pacific coast give us the outlines of a battle fought on Friday last between the troops and the Indians on the shore of Tule Lake, in Oregon, which ended certainly in the defeat of the civilized combatants. Captain Jack, the Modoc Chief, appears to have simply posted his two hundred men behind rocks along a line two miles in length and awaited attack. The position must have been singularly well chosen, for, although the troops outnumbered the ambuscaded Indians two to one, they were repulsed with severe loss. Whatever plan the leaders of the troops had agreed on, it seems to have been very imperfectly carried out, as we learn that in consequence of Captain Bernard, who commanded one detachment, having prematurely given battle, General Whetton "had no alternative but to move to the aid of Captain Bernard without the fire of the howitzers." The troops fought an invisible foe from eight o'clock in the morning until dark under a terrific fire. It is evident that, from the broken nature of the ground among the lava beds, the troops could not advance with any rapidity, and the folly of exposing and wasting valuable life throughout an entire day, without any prospect of success, seems at present a most reprehensible blunder. If the movement was a reconnaissance in force it was very clumsily executed. It is now announced that it will require a force of one thousand men to dislodge the Modocs from their strong position, and that the operations until reinforcements arrive will be confined to beleaguering Captain Jack. There should be no delay in sending forward sufficient troops to make the reduction of this band certain. A loss of forty in killed and wounded, including two officers of the regular army, is a high price to pay for such a barren result, and we hope to hear of no more such experimenting. In the present state of Indian affairs we cannot afford to allow the bad Indians to score a victory against the government. The peace policy humanitarians may be expected to emit a series of howls at the advisability of this course. They generally do on such occasions, and this one is too good to be passed by. The extermination of Captain Jack and his band is a disagreeable necessity. It will stand as a warning to other tribes who wish to follow in the footsteps of the Modocs. It is cheaper to feed than to fight them, say the peace policy men. Grated. But when the Indian gets it into his egotistical head that he can command regular rations, as well as full opportunity for bloodshed, it will require a larger expenditure still to keep him quiet. What the peace policy people forget is that a red man should be punished for murder just as much as a white man, and that in the strong arm continuously keeping him in subjection lies the only chance of the good nurses to spoon-feed him with their philanthropic pap. The defeat of last Friday makes it imperative on the government to teach all the savages a lesson through their Modoc brethren. The New City Charter—Tactics of the Opposition. In view of the sweeping changes proposed by the various charter amendments urged upon the Legislature it need excite no wonder that they meet strenuous opposition from the friends of the threatened officials. Our representatives at Albany owe it to themselves as well as their constituents to study patiently, weigh impartially and decide prudently upon the several projects for the administration of this city, which pays nearly half the taxes of the State. It is not certain that every change would be reform. No one should be adopted without full discussion. We are told large lobby deputations, representing the several city departments and commissions, are at work for the retention of the several organizations. Because they would probably be glad to compromise, by killing all legislation for the city. This is its urgent want forbid. Various sections of the municipal machine now work at cross purposes, thwarting, complicating and retarding public business of great and pressing importance. Let the Legislature clearly define the powers and duties of each city officer and department, and so frame a new charter that every branch of the Corporation shall work in harmony. No other matter more justly needs legislative action, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that this duty may be promptly and honestly discharged.

Congress—Miscellaneous Proceedings—First Gun On the Grand Scheme of Trans-Alleghany and Seaboard Canals. The proceedings in the Senate yesterday were opened by a petition from Wendell Phillips and others for a prohibitory liquor law. Having exhausted the negro question Mr. Phillips has gone into woman's rights, labor reform and temperance; but in asking for a prohibitory liquor law from Congress he is somewhat wide of the mark. Mr. Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a new bill in relation to the bankrupt law. Two reports were submitted from the Judiciary Committee—one in favor of and one adverse to relief for the sufferers from the Boston fire, from which we infer that a bill of relief for those sufferers from Congress is doubtful. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, moved for an inquiry by the Post Office Committee into the costs of construction, equipment, franchises and market value of the telegraph lines now in operation throughout the country. We suppose that Mr. Ramsey, of the Postal Committee, will cheerfully take up the inquiry, in supporting his bill for the purchase of these lines and their annexation to the public service of the Post Office Department, where they properly belong. Mr. Conkling, however, having an amendment to offer to the resolution, it was laid over. The House bill authorizing the building of six ships of war, "with all the modern improvements," was then taken up and debated, the question being on the amendment to increase the number of these vessels to ten, according to the recommendation of Secretary Robeson, who seems to have an idea that at some day not far distant they may be needed in the Gulf of Mexico. In the House, Mr. Cox, of New York, by request, introduced a bill to aid in establishing a mail steamship line between the United States and Venezuela. Another subsidy. Very good; the more the merrier. Let them all come in; for why should Congress make fish of one of these lobby jobs and flesh of another? Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, introduced a little bill to refund the cotton tax collected in the years, 1865-'66-'67-'68, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the tax. A good ground; but then, as these taxes collected amount to some seventy millions of dollars, and as the bills have been largely bought up by speculators, this refunding bill will hardly get through this session. But, with so much money in it, it will keep. Next we come to the grandest scheme of the catalogue. On motion of Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, it was ordered, by a vote of 146 to 30, that on the 13th of February the Committee on Commerce shall be authorized to report a bill relating to lines of water internal communication. What does this mean? We have some hints as to its meaning in the President's Message of December last, in which he suggests the advantages that would result to the country—first, from an inside line of ship navigation by a system of canals connecting the various sounds and inlets along our whole Atlantic coast; second, by the construction of a number of Trans-Alleghany canals connecting the eastern seaboard with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—including a canal across Georgia to the sea from the north, a canal westwardly through South Carolina from tidewater, and the completion of the James River and Ohio Canal and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Next, as Mr. Negley appears ardent advocate of the general scheme, we suppose that the Pennsylvania Trans-Alleghany Canal may be counted in. Of course, if these projects are entered upon by Congress, New York cannot deny herself the pleasure of the assistance of a few millions from the national Treasury for the enlargement of our Erie Canal. Lastly, the President likes the idea of a Niagara ship canal on our side of the river; and what are twenty or thirty millions for this object? Here, then, is the budget of internal improvement schemes in the way of coastwise and inland water communications upon which we may expect the initiatory bill from the House Committee on Commerce on the 13th of February. Only a million of money or less may be required at first for the costs of the preliminary surveys and estimates of these canals and canal extensions; but if the two houses venture into this business of digging canals they will probably not touch bottom short of the expenditure of two or three hundred millions of dollars. The vote of 146 to 30 on the motion for the preliminary bill indicates a strong current in the House in favor of this stupendous system of canals. Of course these enormous jobs, as we go on, will require enormous additions to our taxes or the abandonment of the national debt. But with the report from the Committee on Commerce we shall probably have more light on the subject. Opening of the New Fifth Avenue Theatre, in Broadway. The new French play of "Alize" is to be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening under circumstances that are as promising as they are unusual. Broadway reclains one of its comedy theatres and "down town" shows that it has not yet agreed to let go its hold upon the amusement business. It is a question in which most people are interested as to what is, indeed, the theatrical centre of the city. Perhaps the answer is that the centre is where the entertainment is most artistic. At any rate it is fair to assume that Broadway has not yet yielded to other and less important streets in its influence upon theatre-goers, and consequently, the class of entertainments given by the very strong comedy company which still clings to its name of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company is as likely to prove acceptable in Broadway as in Twenty-fourth street. It is only twenty days since the old theatre was burned, but in those twenty days what was formerly the dingy New York Theatre has been so completely overhauled as to be, in fact, a new house. Its patrons will meet with a most enjoyable surprise at the complete transformation which has been effected in its appearance. The opening piece, too, is likely to prove auspicious. "Alize" is a play of "singular emotional power," according to the singularly emotional advertisements that have been printed in regard to it, from which the inference is a fair one that it is after the "Frou-Frou" and "Fernande" class of comedy. These French plays have a strong fascination for American playgoers, perhaps because there are many things in common between French and American sentiment, and hitherto the Fifth Avenue

Theatre has had almost a monopoly of Parisian comedy. It is fortunate for the manager that French plays are so well received by the class of playgoers to whom he caters, for acceptable English or American comedy is not to be had every day, and it is more especially fortunate because the fire has deprived him for the present of his facilities for producing standard plays. The admirable manner in which Mr. Daly produced "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be long remembered as a triumph of stage decoration, and as a tribute to the devotion with which he gives himself to his dramatic work. After this "The Inconstant" and "The Belle Strategist" made the deepest impression, and indicated the really excellent acting we are yet to have from this company. In his new home Mr. Daly will be able to realize more fully the ambition which is to him at once an inspiration and a business. The success which has crowned his efforts hitherto was something in itself worthy of recognition, but the pluck which gives him a new theatre almost within a fortnight of the loss of his old one makes the occasion of his *rentrée* in the very building where he began his career peculiarly fitting for a kind word of the young American manager who has brought so much dramatic good out of his own energy and intellect. Though he has not yet shown us acts of such great ability as Mr. Lester Wallack and some others we have had in standard comedy, his work has been on the whole well done and is worthy of much sincere respect and appreciation. The Necessity of Flood Warnings. The late ice freshets, which have done so much damage in the Delaware, the Susquehanna and their tributary rivers, prove the necessity for river observations in the gorges of the Alleghenies, whence these floods have been precipitated upon the seaboard. The Delaware rises in the Kaatsbergs of southeastern New York, and is about three hundred and twenty miles in length. An observer stationed at or near its headwaters might have given notice of the late rise two or three days in advance. The Susquehanna, rising in Otsego Lake, in this State, runs nearly four hundred miles before it is lost in the Chesapeake Bay, and an observer stationed in its upper course might give timely notice of impending inundations in Winter, Spring and Fall to the country endangered. The same is true of the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, the Potomac and James rivers, since the rate of propagation of floods does not often exceed fifty miles a day. On the great Western waters the Signal Office has established a few stations for watching the rise and fall of the rivers for the purposes of navigation, and they have been exceedingly useful in announcing those severe floods which convert the gentle turbulence of to-day into the expansive and turbulent inundation of to-morrow. It is evidently of great consequence to the Middle and Eastern States, as well as to the West, that such river observations be increased, and that upon the present organization of the Signal Service there should be engrained a system of daily reports for all the principal rivers. In a month or two we shall have our great Spring freshets, with which the late river floods are scarcely comparable; and no time should be lost in providing for such service. If, as we apprehend, the reason this has not yet been done is the insufficiency of the means provided by Congress for the meteorological department, and the inadequacy of its appropriations to meet the necessary expenses of additional stations, the difficulty cannot be too soon removed and the money appropriated. We are sure that if the Signal Office will only ask for the assistance needed to carry out our suggestion it will speedily be extended. CORRUPTION IN THE BODY POLITIC seems to be spreading like the smallpox in some Eastern cities. Besides the Credit Mobilier abomination, the various land grab jobs in Congress, the developments in our own city, the election of a United States Senator from Kansas and the five and ten thousand dollar checks in connection therewith, we have now calls for investigation into the manner of the election of a United States Senator from Missouri and one from Nevada, each of whom, it is alleged, owes his success to the distribution of large sums of money among members of the Legislature, the figure in the case of the Nevada Senator elect reaching, it is said, the snug amount of three hundred thousand dollars. Verily this is an era of corruption, and the searching brooms of investigating committees ought to make clean sweeps all round. Down with whitewashing committees! PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. A son-in-law of Ole Bull is a State Senator in Wisconsin. A domestic Potsdam demonstration—Calling the kettle black. Commander F. De Bunc, of the United States Navy, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel Isaac H. Bromley, of Hartford, is stopping at the Hoffman House. Ex-Major Ezra Millard, of Omaha, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor Edward Lee, of Montana Territory, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Paymaster W. W. Williams, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. Judge Volney Spaulding, of Nevada, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is in town at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. William Newell, of Chicago, President of the Illinois Central Railway, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman John H. Ketcham, of Dutchess county, yesterday arrived from Washington at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Infante Don Alphonse de Bourbon, brother of the Duke of Madrid, has assumed command of the Carlist forces in Catalonia. Sen. William F. Gilmore, republican Senator from Sumter county, Alabama, died yesterday at Montgomery of congestive chill. The marriage of Miss Rothschild and Hon. Eliot York is to be celebrated at Lord Hardwicke's estate, Cambridgeshire, England, on the 9th of February. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* mildly insinuates that in case Hon. F. W. Palmer should become connected with that paper there will be no change in the management thereof. Count Bjornstjerna, recently Swedish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been named by King Oscar II. Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Count Platen, who had resigned. The Ames Shovel Works, at North Easton, Mass., are running on reduced time. The Ames' works in Washington seem to have been making pretty fast time among Congressmen. Catharine Hanlon, who was lately sentenced to death in Liverpool for murdering a boy, whom she charged with stealing an apple from her stand, has been reprieved. Major Elwell, a magistrate, while on the bench at Stafford, Quarter Sessions, a few days since,

dropped while speaking and died almost instantly, though he appeared in sound health. Princess D'Altria is Vice President of a Women's Educational Association in Greece. The President is Madame Helene Skoune, niece of Gapsalis, the brave defender of Missolonghi. A bill has been introduced into the Indiana Legislature forbidding the marriage of persons of different colors. Blonde and brunette engagements are considered "off" until the fate of the bill is ascertained. The Indiana divorce law is to be made more stringent, actual residence for two years being required. Henceforth those who are anxious to shuffle off the matrimonial coil, under the present easy law, must "hurry up." Mrs. Mary A. Walker, widow of Robert J. Walker, died in Washington yesterday. She was a sister of the late Professor Hache, of the Coast Survey; a granddaughter of the late Alexander James Dallas and a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Rev. Vynyan Henry Moyle, vicar of Easton, England, is charged with forging share certificates to the value of \$110,000 in an iron manufacturing corporation in which he is an officer. He is suspected of similar "irregularities" in other stocks. The St. John (N. B.) *Examiner* states that although no organized body of annexationists exists in the Dominion, the number is very large and rapidly increasing. The *Examiner* says leading annexationists are about starting a daily paper in St. John and another in Halifax. Mr. John Foley's efforts in the cause of municipal reform have awakened the admiration of Governor Dix, William M. Evans, Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weir and other reformers, and they lately tendered him a dinner, at which they intended to publicly express their feelings. Mr. Foley has, however, declined the proffered banquet. In his reply to their note of invitation John modestly states what he has done in the "good cause," but declares the endorsements of the gentlemen whom he addresses to be sufficient for him. Colonel Robert Tyler (son of the late President Tyler) denies in toto the statements in the *Historical Record* about his father, who, he asserts, was not a bankrupt when he became President; he did not husband his means while in office, and saved nothing from his salary when President. He never received, directly or indirectly, a dollar from his second wife's estate. He happened to own some Kentucky coal lands which became profitable after his retirement from the Presidency, and enabled him by judicious investments to live comfortably during his latter years. JOURNALISTIC NOTES. *La Independencia*, a journal in the interest of Cuba Libre, commenced its existence on last Saturday in the wide field of metropolitan journalism in New York. The first number presents a good appearance and an interesting variety of matter and news, especially for the Cubans and the South and Central Americans speaking the Spanish language. Mr. Ignacio De Armas, formerly an editor in Havana, is the director. Considering there are journals in almost every language and representing many nationalities and interests in this city, there is no reason why one making the popular cause of Cuban independence its specialty should not succeed. Spain has its organ here and why not Cuba Libre? No doubt we shall see the surly yet the haughty Spaniards and patriotic Cubans through the press antagonism thus inaugurated. A MISSIONARY FOR MEXICO. Rev. William Butler and Wife Going on Missionary Work to Mexico. Boston, Jan. 20, 1873. Farewell missionary services were held to-day at the Bloomfield street Methodist church pending the departure of the Rev. William Butler and wife for mission work in Mexico. Rev. Dr. Clark and Rev. S. F. Upham took part in the exercises, which were numerously attended. Dr. Butler was for many years a missionary in India. THE LATE GENERAL LEE. Celebration of the Birthday of the Rebel Chief—Parade of Military. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20, 1873. Lee's birthday was celebrated with great *éclat* here to-day, on which occasion the first parade of the military since the war took place. The First Georgia volunteers, the Eighteenth Battalion, the Chesapeake artillery battery and the Georgia Hussars paraded in uniform. General Wade Hampton delivered an address. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and resembled the Fourth of July before the war. ARMY ORDERS AND CHANGES. A general order issued from the War Department to-day says:—First, that the battalion of engineers and engineer post depot and establishment of Wiltett's Point, New York harbor, are under the direct orders of the Chief of Engineers, and independent of the command of either department or division commanders. Second, the inspection contemplated in general orders dated October 5, 1872, from the War Department, so far as relates to the battalion of engineers and its post engineer, establishments, officers and agents under the direct orders of the Chief of Engineers, will not be made by inspectors acting under orders of either department or division commanders. Lieutenant Commander George W. Armentrout has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Lieutenant Vinton A. Goddard, of the Sixth cavalry, has resigned. FLORIDA LEGISLATURE. Federal Officers—Holders Not Willing to Give Up the State. TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 20, 1873. In the Senate to-day a resolution disqualifying federal office-holders from holding State offices was indefinitely postponed. The Civil Rights bill, which passed in the Assembly on Friday last, was read a second time. Senator Knight offered an amendment to the effect that nothing should be construed as interfering with the rights of private citizens, which was laid on the table by a strict party vote. The bill will come up to-morrow on a third reading and will be passed. Dragan has been confirmed as Commissioner of Land and Immigration, J. C. Gibbs as Superintendent of Public Instruction and General John Van Hook as Adjutant General. The ballot for United States Senator will be taken to-morrow in each House separately. MAINE LEGISLATURE. A Complaint Against the Heil Gate Pilot Laws. AUGUSTA, Jan. 20, 1873. A resolution was reported in the House to-day authorizing the Governor to call the attention of the authorities of New York to the unjust Heil Gate Pilot laws, which are a great detriment to Maine commerce. THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE. Ballotting for Senator—Fusionists Expelled by the Kelloggites. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20, 1873. The fusion Legislature to-day balloted for Senator unsuccessfully. In the Kellogg Legislature Senate to-day Messrs. Jenks, Swords and Warrall, who withdrew on the 10th, taking seats with the fusionists, were expelled. Resolutions were introduced expelling five members of the House on similar grounds and were postponed until to-morrow. THE ALABAMA DEADLOCK. Refusal of the House of Representatives to Recognize the Senate. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 20, 1873. In the House to-day a motion to inform the Senate that it was in permanent organization was opposed by the republican members on the ground that it would be a recognition of the Senate as now organized. A resolution that the Senate that have fought since the 21st of December last. No action was taken. In the Senate Mr. Dereen, republican sitting Senator from Marango county, was confirmed by a unanimous vote. The case of Miller, republican, against Martin, democrat, will come up in a few days. Indications are that Martin will be successful, which will leave the Senate democratic as heretofore. THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20, 1873. In the Senate to-night Messrs. Cameron, Wallace, and H. W. Wright were nominated for United States Senator, and in the House Messrs. Cameron, Wright, Randall and Phillips were nominated. BETTING ON THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20, 1873. General Gordon was the favorite and sold three to one in the Senatorial pools to-night; Stephens brought the next highest price and Hill the lowest.