reign of justice has begun. Of the five-andtwenty bloodstained wretches whose coldblooded or ferocious phrases we have printed above but two have been hanged-the false prophet, Reynolds, and the colored man, Thomas. The student of these lines, say half a century hence, should keep this fact in mind if he wishes to glean an idea of the social state in New York at the present day.

Now, the HERALD unites with all the lawabiding people of the city in demanding that all this shall be changed. It is necessary now, in the words of Dauton, that terror should be inspired. It must not be a Reign of Terror for the peaceful citizen, but a visible terror to the criminal classes. The Court of Over and Terminer, before which the untried must, under the present law, be brought, is clearly not equal to meeting the emergency. The Legislature should at once set about some measure to give New York relief from the incubus of untried murderers. A new court should be provided, and the District Attorney might then employ all the assistance needed. We want a complete and speedy jail delivery, so that we may know whether men in the Tombs are to be hanged or acquitted. Wherever conviction follows trial we then want to see the sentence faithfully carried out. There is no other way to stem the evil we complain of. While the present slow, cumbrous and uncertain mode of reaching the gallows remains, we may expect that the sad literature, of which we have given a few choice specimens above, will be daily enriched.

A Dull Day in Congress.

Congress yesterday was duller than usual. Ames' confession of the previous day had a most depressing effect upon the honorable Senators, and sadness prevailed throughout. The funny man from Nevada, who was wont to set the Senate in a roar, failed to obtain a hearing, and Sherman was compelled to withdraw his amendment to the Appropriation bill raising the salaries of certain unfortunate officials. The amendment proposed by Mr. Hill, of Georgia, to make the pay of members of Congress eight instead of five thousand dollars per annum, fell through from the same cause. But the House, in Committee of the Whole, managed to worry through some necessary work. The Senate amendment appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the expenses incident to the representation of the United States at the Vienna Exhibition was amended to two hundred thousand dollars. Poland's committee was directed by resolution to inquire whether any members of Congress were interested, à la Crédit Mobilier, in the Dubuque, Sioux City, and the Central Pacific railroads. And this was the sum of the labors of the day. 7-10-1

Starvation of Briefless Barristers. A few weeks ago a gentleman named Haddy was found dead in wretched London lodgings. At the Coroner's inquest it came out that he was a barrister of good address, fully medium ability and of exceptional general intelligence. He lacked the business capacity to establish a professional connection. His habits were unexceptionable. He had obtained a small revenue from newspaper writing, but having no regular employment-too honest to steal, too proud to beg-he had actually starved, though surrounded by men who respected him highly and would have cheerfully aided him. The day after his death brought a letter assuring him of all needed relief, but too late. Only the undertaker could help him then. This occurrence has provoked a discussion for the establishment of a fund to relieve destitute barristers, and, better yet, a proposition to assimilate the English legal practice to our wn, allowing barristers, counsellors and solicitors to be also attorneys, and thus come into immediate relations with clients and the public. It is believed such a change would obviate the danger of other worthy men in the legal profession following the fate of Haddy. If they could not get the briefs of other lawyers they might doubtless obtain a share of routine attorney work which would bring them bread. -

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.—The Japanese calendar and mode of reckoning time, which have been observed in the Empire during, as it is supposed, two thousand five hundred and thirty-three years, was changed, and the foreign Christian method substituted in its stead, on the 1st of January, 1873. New Year's Day will in future be the first day of the first month of the Japanese year. The day is to be divided into twenty-four hours, instead of twelve, as before, and the one which corresponds to Sunday is to be observed as a holiday. Strange to say, the Japanese chroniclers and astronomers have just discovered that the 25th day of December should have always been observed as a grand holiday by the Japanese, and that the ceremonial has been neglected for some reason which they are unable to explain. Christmas Day is to be henceforth held sacred to Trinnia, the first Emperor of Japan. These extraordinary facts are really encouraging to the progress of the Christian cause in Asia. Do they come, even at this late moment, from the dogmas of Confucius or the preaching of St. Francis Xavier and other missionaries?

JUAN MACIAS TO VISIT PRESIDENT GRANT. The English Minister of the "Republic of Cuba" About To Go to Washington

on Semi-Official Business. Colonel Juan Macias, the English Minister of the "Republic of Cuba," leaves this city to-day fo Washington, when he will visit the President and Mr. Hamilton Fish, to explain the existing feeling in England about Cuban matters. Colonel Macia it may be stated, has been requested by many members of the British Parliament and other high ometals to make this visit, and it may therefore be considered of a semi-official character.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S LAST LECTURE. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23, 1873.

Professor Tyndall delivered his last lecture in America in this city to-night to a crowded house,

although the night was very stormy.

After the lecture last evening by Professor Tyndal the Processor was invited to meet a company of gentlemen invited by the Governing Board of the Shemeld Scientific School. The party sat down to Shemeld Scientific School. The party sat down to a pleasant entertainment in the parlor of the New Haven Hotel. There were about thirty gentlemen present, among whom were Governor Jewell, President Farker, ex-President Woolsey, Lieutenant Governor Winchester, Henry Farnum; Professors Whitney, Lyman, Norton, Brush, Newton, Eaton, Waiker, Brewer, Johnson, Trowbridge, Wright, Marsh and Lounsbury; F. J. Kingsbury, and a delegation of the Yale Scientific Club.

President Porter made a speech of welcome, to which Professor Tyndall replied briefly. Professor Lyman was called upon, and responded. Governor Jewell made one of his most apt after-dinner The party separated at a little after midnight.

SHIPWRECK.

Three Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost by Collision in the English Channel.

The Australian Emigrant Ship Northfleet Run Down by a Steamship-Sad Scenes Off Dungeness Light-The Ship at Anchor and the Woe-Worn Exiles Reposing in Sleep-Sudden Shock and a Wild Farewell to Life-Panic on Board and Firearms Used in the Tumult.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1873. Reports of the occurrence of a most terrible and appalingly fatal marine disaster in the English Channel during the night yesterday have just been received in this city. The melancholy narrative reads as follows:-

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT SHIP NORTHFLEET SUNK BY COLLISION-MANY HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST. The emigrant ship Northfleet, which sailed from London several days ago for Australia, with 412 passengers and the requisite crew on board, was in collision at midnight, two miles off Dungeness Lighthouse, with a foreign steamship unknown at the moment, and was cut to the water's edge.

Only eighty-five persons are just at presnt known to have been saved, and it is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery

No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their

THE OFFENDING CRAFT WATCHED FOR IN PORT. Towards noon it was said and believed that the steamer which ran down and sunk the Northfleet is a Portuguese craft. Her name cannot be ascertained until she arrives in port.

Statements of a still later date were circulated in the evening that the offending steamship is believed to be a Spanish vessel bound from Antwerp. The Board of Trade or this city has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the vessel which was the cause of the dreadful fatality.

LATEST REPORTS.

The Northfleet at Anchor When the Collision Was Accomplished.

LONDON, Jan. 23-P. M. Particulars of the consequences of the fatal col-

lision of the steamship with the emigrant ship Northfleet continue to come in hourly. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time

the collision occurred. Her cargo consisted of railway iron.

Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned immediately, including the Captain of the ill-fated vessel. The name of the steamer which ran into the ship

has not yet been ascertained. SCENES ON BOARD OF THE SUNKEN SHIP-PANIC

AMONG THE PASSENGERS AND PREVENTION OF EFFORTS FOR RELIEF. At the moment when the collision between the

Northfleet and the unknown steamship happened a panic occurred on the former vessel.

The passengers on the emigrant ship, who were asleep, rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort, to enforce obedience to his command, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people and one of them was wounded.

It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain more of them would have been saved.

The Telegraph At Work for the Offender's Arrest-The Number of Lives Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 23-Evening. The Lloyds have telegraphed to their agents at all southern s ations to stop, if possible, the steamer which ran the Northfleet down. THE NUMBER OF THE SAVED.

Twelve additional persons have been saved from the Northfleet, which makes ninety-seven lives known to have been rescued from the wreck. ADMIRALTY OPPICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The English government has ordered a preliminary inquiry into the disaster to the Northfleet. The investigation will begin to-morrow, at Dover.

Press and Cabinet Condemnation of the Steamship-Sixty of the Saved in the Capital. LONDON, Jan. 24-6 A. M. The journals express indignation in the strongest

terms at the heartless conduct of the captain of the unknown steamer which sunk the Northfleet. The government has offered a reward for the discovery of her name.

Sixty survivors of the ill-fated emigrant ship have arrived in London.

FRANCE.

Severe Action Against Secret Enemies of Constituted Society-Financial Ring Men Roped In by the Police-Cabinet Promise of Parliamentary Elections.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

Paris, Jan. 23, 1873. The Assembly this afternoon passed a bill prescribing severe penalties for drunkenness. Ten members of the International Society have been arrested in France, in addition to those pre

FINANCIAL FRAUDS MEN PRUSTRATED. Several parties connected with a swindling finan cial company have been arrested. Some persons holding a position high in the financial world are implicated. Among them is said to be an ex-Senator of high rank.

viously reported.

CABINET CONCESSION TO ELECTORAL RIGHT. M. Goulard, Minister of the Interior, has in ormed the Committee of Thirty that the government contemplates ordering elections to fill vacancies in the French Assembly to take place during the first week of April.

THE FRENCH BOURBONS.

Dynastic Canvass Concerning the Color of the National Flag.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1873. The legitimist deputies in the Assembly say the Count of Paris will visit the Count of Chambord in a few days. A compromise in regard to the "white flag" is anticipated. Chambord will insist on retaining the white flag as the royal standard, but will consent to allow the army to keep the tri-color.

ENGLAND.

The Bank Rate of Discount Reduced and Rate for Money on 'Change.

Rullion in Flow to the Bank-The Rights of Labor and Friends for the League-Comments on Court Scenes in America-Lord Lytton's Funeral.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

LONDON January 23 1873. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one-half per cent and is now four per cent.

The Stock Exchange report, dated at one o'clock in the asternoon to-day, announced thus:-The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on government securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by three-fourths per cent.

BULLION IN PLOW TO THE BANK. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £432,000 during the past week.

THE ASSOCIATED GAS STOKERS AND THE CAUSE OF Thirteen gas stokers have been discharged from prison at Maidstone, the terms for which they were sentenced having expired. Their release has been made the occasion of several meetings of workingmen to express sympathy with the vi. tims of what is denounced as "a tyrannical ab se of the law."

The largest and most important of these meetings was held at Nottingham last night. Hon. Auberon Herbert, Member of Parliament for that city, made a powerful address, in which he characterized the sentencing of the stokers to imprisonment as "a sensational straining of the law to

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN AMERICA. The London Times, commenting on the scenes at the close of the Stokes trial, says that no English Judge would have tolerated such indecent proceedings as the exchange of personalities on that occa-

TOPD I VITTON'S PUNEPAL The remains of Lord Lytton will be buried in Westminster Abbey.

TRIBULATIONS COMING DOWN FROM TICHBORNE. Mr. Onslow, M. P., having since repeated several times the offence against Sir John Duke Coleridge, in relation to his connection with the Tichhorne case, for which he was recently fined £100, an order of arrest for contempt of court has been issued against him.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

Imperial Bussian Pronouncement on the Relations in Central Asia-The Great Powers' Policy Said To Be Almost Identical-British Opinion at Home.

> TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 1873.

The Russian Official Gazette states, in confutation of the various rumors circulating to the contrary, that there are no important differences in the views of Great Britain and Russia with regard to the present movement in Central Asia.

Russia's Objective Point and the Ultimate Aim of Her Present March-Not Delhi, but Constantinople.

The London Telegraph, writing on the Central Asiatic question generally and of the present intent and ultimate object of the Russian march against the Khanates and England's interests

The problem presented by Muscovite encroachments beyond the Hindoo Koosh stands there doubtless for solution, and will one day task the sagnetty and vigor of English statesmen. That we in all its bearings—and they do not concern India alone, or India so much as countries nearer homemust be thought out by those who are responsible for imperial safety east and west of the Euphrates. An abrupt interposition at the present time, still more a proceeding not only sudden but violent, not only imparting a declaration of policy, but enunciating a distinct threat, bears its own condemnation on its face—first, because it would be uncalled for; next, because it would be inappropriate. War might not be the result, but peace would not be more secure. The capital importance of the Central Asian question does not lie in Tashkend and Samarcand, but on the Euphrates and Bosphorus. There are might not be the result, but peace would not be more secure. The capital importance of the Central Asian question does not lie in Tashkend and Samarcand, but on the Euphrates and Bosphorus. There are men of great learning and sagacity who see visions of a Russian Timour heading the warrior desert tribes in a new career of conquest beyond the Indus. We do not dispute that in process of time Muscovite genius may discipline Turanian valor and make the riders of the steppes once more formidable with lance and breecaloader; but an inroad upon Hindostan is not the aim of Russia. She is playing for even a greater stake. Her objective is not belih, but Constantinople. Whenever she tries to reach that goal again her course will not be through Roumania and Bulgaria; it will be directed athwart Asia Minor, and she will rely on a soild position about the Oxus and Caspian shores to paralyse the arm of England in the East. The production of that effect is the end sought to be gained by Central Asian conversets. We shall be smitten with political bilindness if we ever fall to discern this cardinal fact in Russian policy. Those who think that India alone is endangered would lead us astray from the facts. It is not India which is in peril; it is the Bosphorus and entrance to the Mediterranean. Now, except at a greater cost than the object proposed is worth, we cannot prevent Russia from subjugating the Khanates any more than we could exclude her flag from the Caspian. Khiva, despite the bravery of Turcoman and Usbeg, is doomed to become a Russian prefecture, and her troops will be master of the desert roads beyond. That result is a foregone conclusion, because obstacles presented by nature have everywhere yielded to the art of man, and there are no other really valid impediments. When the conquest we are not prepared to frustrate has been accomplished then we may devise a policy on the basis of ascertained facts. Unless we are determined to fight at once we shall not say, "Here are the limits to your arms." What is essential is

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

General Manteuffel's Defence of Marshal Bazaine-Prussian Reminiscences of Metz.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, Jan. 23, 1873. General von Manteuffel made a speech recently at Metz, in which he defended Marshal Bazaine from the attacks which had been made on his military fame. He dwelt in terms of generous praise on the bravery displayed by the French Marshal, which, he declared, was quite equal to that of any general in the German army. The passions of the hour prevented an impartial judgment in this case, but he believed history would justify Marshal Bazaine.

ROME.

Prince Arthur of England Visits the Pope.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 23, 1873. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of England visited His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth and His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli to-day.

DEATH OF A CALIFORNIA JUDGE. San Francisco, Jan. 23, 1873.

A private cable telegram from Florence, Italy, announces the death in that city, at eight A. M. to-day, of Oscar C. Shafter, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of California

DEATH OF A NEW ORLEANS LAWYER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23, 1873. Henry Raphael Denis, of this city, died to-day. aged eighty-six years. He was a resident of New Orleans for sixty-eight years, and one of the oldest members of the Bar. The Superior Court adcourned out of respect to his memory.

SPANISH SLAVERY.

British Movement Against Slavery in Africa and Cuba-Municipal Demand for Freedom in the Antilles.

TELECRANS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1873.

A public meeting was held at Birmingham last night, the Mayor presiding, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed condemning the slave trade in Africa, Polynesia and Cuba.

A resolution was also adopted urging Her Majesty's government to support the American government in the demand it makes on Spain for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

The Emancipation Movement in Active Progress in Madrid-Porto Rico Com-pensation Estimates.

MADRID, Jan. 23, 1873. A great anti-slavery meeting was held in the Royal Theatre to-day, under the auspices of the Abolition Society, the Tertulia and the Progresista c'ubs.

The theatre was crowded from floor to dome. Brilliant speeches were made and the enthusiasm

was intense. PARLIAMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR PORTO RICO COM-

The committee of the Spanish Cortes on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico estimate that the indemnity to be paid by the State to slave-owners in that island for their property will amount to 140,000,000 reals.

SPAIN.

The Alphonsists Disavowed-Court Honor to Napoleon's Memory-Telegraphic Projects.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 23, 1873. The Duke de Montpensier has written a letter discarding the Alphonsists and disavowing all connection with their intrigues.

COURT HONOR TO THE BONAPARTES. The Spanish Court goes into mourning nine days for the death of Napoleon III.

TELEGRAPHS, SPECULATION AND ENTERPRISE. A decree has been issued granting a concession to Lascarte for laying a telegraph cable between Spain and Cuba.

from British companies for the purchase, mainte-nance and management of the inland telegraph

CUBA.

Admiralty Look-Out for Liberating Invaders-None Seen by the Spanish Sea Dogs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 20, 1873. The Diario newspaper says that nothing positive is known about the recent movements of the steamer Edgar Stewart, except her arrival at Key

The Spanish Admiral says there are no traces along the coast of any men or arms having been landed by the Edgar Stewart.

BRAZIL.

The Dowager Empress at the Point of Death.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. LISBON, Jan. 23, 1873.

Empress of Brazil is seriously ill, and that her life is despaired of. Sketch of the Invalid Lady. The Downger Empress of Brazil, Amelia Augusts Eugenie Napoléone, Duchess of Braganza, was born

on the 31st of July, in the year 1812. She is

daughter of the late Prince Eugene, Prince of

Eichstadt. She was married, by procuration, on the 2d of August, and in person on the 17th of October, 1829, to Pierre, Emperor of Brazil, and be-came widowed on the 24th of September, 1834.

MISSOURI SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION. Sr. Louis, Jan. 23, 1873. In the Senatorial bribery investigation at Jeffer son City to-day it was put in evidence that General Dorris offered to loan W. G. Pope, member from Wright county, money to be paid when he, Pope, became President of the United he, Pope, became President of the United States, W. H. Wilson, of Kansas City, offered to loan Pope \$2,000 and give him \$200 for every Phelps man he turned for Dorris. Pope decined, and told Phelps, for whom he was working, of the transaction, to put him on his guard. Subsequently Wilson agreed to give Pope and C. H. Morgan, of Barton county, \$1,000 each and \$100 for each vote transferred from Phelps to Dorris. Pope was also informed that a note had been sent him from Mr. Cravens, a friend of Phelps, containing an offer from Dorris of \$10,000 to turn the Phelps vote for Biair; Craven alterwards confirmed the statement, and said Dorris authorized the offer; all these things were told to Phelps so that should Dorris develop any strength in caucus they could be sprung on him. Mr. Morgan corroborated Mr. Pope's testimony, and Colonel McAfee, Governor Phelps' leading friend, corroborated the statements of both Pope and Morgan.

Colonel Colby, of St. Louis, testified that Mr. Edens, ex-Member from Mississippi county, told him there were dead loads of money in Jefferson City in the Dorris interest; the offer to members was \$500 down and \$200 after election; Edens also said he had handled some of Bogy's money and six members \$250 each to vote for Pogy; that Bogy's friends were to pay him; Dorris told Colby that he had \$23,000 to secure his own election.

W. H. Wilson testified that General Dorris, to whom he was a stranger, loaned him \$1,700 without taking any obligation for it; he did not attempt to induence votes for Dorris, but used money for private purposes; did not know why Dorris loaned him money or did he have any understanding with him that he should aid nim in securing the Senatorship.

A resolution was passed in the Senate to-day to repoint a committee to inquire whether the present to repoint a committee to inquire whether the present to repoint a committee to inquire whether the present to repoint a committee to inquire whether the present committee to inquire whether the present committee to inquire wheth

torship.
A resolution was passed in the Senate to-day to appoint a committee to inquire whether the present constitution, known as the Drake Constitution was adopted by a majority of the voters in 1865. The inquiry involves the counting of votes by the then Secretary of State, Rodman.

THE FLORIDA UNITED STATES SENATOR-SHIP.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 23, 1873. Two ballots were taken in the Joint Assembly for United States Senator to-day. Ex-Governor Walker, liberal, received 32. There was no election, 39 being necessary to a choice.
Governor Hart came out to-day for H. Bisbee, Jr., or E. M. Randall, and threatens all republicans who vote for Conover with the loss of executive favor. The Governor says it would be a serious calamity to elect a republican to the United States Senate

y democratic votes. It is reported that Osborne will withdraw from the ontest to-morrow. The Legislature adjourned until twelve M. to-

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION TROUBLES. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23, 1873. The Supreme Court of the State to-day rendered

decision on the Returning Board contest in favor of the Lynch-Hawkins Board. Justices Ludeling. Talliaferro and Howell concurred, and Justices Kennard and Wylle dissented, each rendering an THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 23, 1873. The House to-day, by a strict party vote, passed

the Senate memorial to Congress for the passage of a Civil Rights bill. THE ILLINOIS GOVERNORSHIP. CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1873. Governor Oglesby resigned his office as Governor

to-day, and Lisutenant Governor Beveridge was sworn into office as his successor. THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CON-

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1873. The Constitutional Convention has finally settled on the days for holding elections. The State election is to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, and the city and to elections on the third Tuesday of February.

THE FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

Two Syndicates Rolled Into One Undertake to Provide the \$300,000,000.

Jay Cooke & Co. and Morton, Bliss & Co.

to Divide the Amount.

The Terms Substantially the Same as Before-Neither Syndicate Thoroughly Satisfied-Operations to Commence in April.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1873. Yesterday afternoon Secretary Boutwell said that he would probably decide to-day what he would do concerning the funding of the balance of the five per cent loan. Accordingly Henry D. Cooke and H. J. Fahnestock, representing Jay Cooke & Co. and others, and L. P. Morton and J. S. Morgan, representing a syndicate of bankers, met at the Treasury Department to learn the decision of the Secretary. While these gentlemen were patiently waiting for the verdict a gleam of intelligence came from New York in the way of a HERALD despatch announcing that General Butler was ready to fight the Syndicate, and that he would oppose any attempt to support banking interests with Uncle Sam's credit. When Secretary Boutwell informed the representatives of the two Syndicates that he was not willing to give to either the exclusive privilege of putting any pertion of the loan on the market, the quartet of bankers were demoralized. A recess was then in order, and Secretary Boutwell resumed his daily duty of signing warrants and letters. The messengers hurried up the business of the office, collecting the mail while the bankers endeavored to collect their wits. At three o'clock a conference was held by the representatives of all the capital of Europe and America. The Secretary kept on writing; the bankers went on talking. When the aspirant for Wilson's shoes had concluded his chirographical labor he resumed his seat at the desk, and was informed by Mr. Morton and Mr. Fabnestock that the two Syndicates were ready to unite and agree to take the remainder of the five per cents, amounting to \$300,000,000, 'Assistant Secretary Richardson was therefore informed of the fact, and General Butler, who had been a patient waiter in the Judge's room for some time. was also let into the secret, and departed satisfied

correspondent :-"The parties to the two proposals which have been pending before the Secretary of the Treasury having united, the Secretary has this evening completed a contract for the negotiation of the remaining \$300,000,000 five per cents funded loan with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., gepresenting Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co. and themselves." The terms are substantially the same as the first

that he had carried his point. The papers were at

once drawn up, and at five o'clock the agreement

was signed. The following was then given to your

contract, the Secretary reserving the right to determine when he will place the bonds and what amount shall be placed. It was then proposed that the operations should begin one month hence, say the latter part of February, which was agreed to, and at half-past five the business was concluded. It was apparent that neither were satisfied with the bargain. Jay Cooke & Company had shown that a Syndicate was practicable, and the other side were anxious to enjoy even honors and profits. The biggest kind of influence had been brought to bear upon the Secretary to induce him to favor both Cooke and Morton et al. Mr. Boutwell, impressed with the fact that the two Syndicates united would represent the leading banking interests of the world, and, having no other propositions to consider, resolved upon the plan adopted. The interests of both combinations were thereby challenged, and neither dared refuse; but from the temper of the representatives on both sides after the transaction was concluded it was evident that the marriage is not likely to be a happy one.

It is not probable that the first call of the bonds

will be made before the 1st of March next. At a conference held to-night the representatives of Jay Cooke & Company and Morton, Bliss & Company agreed to equally divide the three hundred

millions. NATIONAL PRISON REFORM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23, 1873. In the National Prison Reform Congress this morning Rev. Dr. Wines offered a resolution for a committee of five to consider the propriety of applying to Congress for ald. Adopted. C. J. Walker. of Michigan; Dr. Bellows and Dr. Wines, of New York: Edward Earle, of Massachusetts, and R. R. White, of Kentucky, were appointed such committee.

Reports on penal and reformatory institutions were read from New Hampshire, Rhode Island and South Carolina. The reading of the several papers was followed by a discussion on prison discipline. Dr. Wines announced that a gentleman who de,

Dr. Wines announced that a gentleman who desired his name to be withheld had donated funds for the publication of the work of Edward Livingstone on penal service, which, when published, will be furnished members for \$10.

Rev. Dr. Bellows submitted a resolution acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Mr. Livingstone as the great American feunder of humane principles which have since been developed as a true guide to reform in penal laws and their administration. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, in discussing prison reform in his State, asserted that it was one hundred years in advance of New York and Massachusetts; it was founded on the principles of Penn.

one hundred years in advance of New Fork and Massachusetts; it was founded on the principles of Penn.

General Eggleston, of Mississippi, said he believed his State is in advance of anything he had heard in the Congress. They had been required to punish but two convicts, and there was very little trouble with them. They have a parior organ, with which to amuse themselves on Sunday. They have a school in which the convicts take an interest, and on Christmas they are permitted to intermingie and have a good dinner. When they are discharged all traces of the prison, as far as possible, are removed from them. They receive \$10 and are told to go on their way and do wrong no more.

During the session the subject of intemperance in its relation to crime was discussed, Mr. Coates contending if rum shops were not closed they might go on holding prison congresses until the day of judgment.

contending if ram snots were not closed they might go on holding prison congresses until the day of judgment.

At the evening session a paper written by Dr. Dementz, of Paris, on the reformatory institutions of Europe was read; also one by Dr. Anderson on the reformatory institutions in New York. Reports from Massachusetts and Tennessee were discussed, when the Congress adjourned.

TIRED OF THE

Ecoson, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1873.
A stranger, giving his name as H. White, attempted suicide by shooting in this city this morn-ing. Be claimed to be a native of Prussia, twentyfig. He claimed to be a harder of Flassia, twentyfive years of age, and a weaver by trade. On his
person was found a note in German, which being
translated, read as follows:—"I am tired of life. I
sent one ball through my breast, but was too timid
to send a second one after it. H. White." He is
still alive, but his physicians believe he cannot re-

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Anna Dickinson is shopping in Boston. Ex-Congressman Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Klapka is to reorganize the Turkish Army in two years for 600,000 florins.

Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir William Jenner has been elected President of the London Pathological Society. Ex-Congressman C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin,

is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, the Crédit Mobilier man, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Professor Kraut, of the University of Gottingen,

died on New Year's Day, aged seventy-two. Sauer

kraut. Rev. J. F. Montgomery has been appointed Dean of the diocese of Edinburgh, vice Dean Ramsey, lately deceased.

Hugh Allan, of Montreal, one of the proprietors of the Alian steamships, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

One of the most promising students at Cambridge is a Hindoo in Christ's College, who is distinguished as a mathematician.

The Comte de Chambord has given 4,000 frances

to the Figure fund for the benefit of sufferers by the Seine inundations.

Ex-Congressman C. P. Kimball, the late democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A man named Anthony Winn, who drove over a girl named Golightly and caused her death, has

been committed at Durham, England, for manslaughter. A Mr. Dixon offers to remove Cleopatra's Needlefrom Egypt and erect it on the Thames embank-

ment, London, for \$75,000. What "darns" it would cause before it got there. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining "who struck Senator Patterson" if one reads the testi-

mony before the Crédit Mobilier Investigation Committee for the past few days. Rev. Vivyan H. Moyle, the English vicar, who is charged with forging a large amount of stock certificates in sundry corporations, is a descendant of Colonel Moyle, one of the characters in Walter

Scott's "Waverley." Blood will tell. French journals notice the death of Viscount de Ronge, member of the Institute, Professor of the College of France, and formerly Councillor of State. He was one of the best Egyptian scientists in Europe and had published several works of great Four men, named Pople, Howland, Smith and

Wells, of the American Club, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, have been convicted, and heavily fined with imprisonment, for keeping a gambling den. Paris is not New York, but they gamble in the gay city all the same. The Hon. George H. Boker, United States Minister to Constantinople, has been made an honorary member of the Greek Syllagos, a literary society of

Constantinople. The honor has never been bestowed save upon foreigners of the highest literary distinction. Charles Sutherland, the Jefferson county (N. Y.) murderer and suicide, was respectably connected, and his brother was several years clerk in the Ottawa Hotel at Montreal. His aged mother has been driven to the verge of insanity by the crime of her son. Sutherland was to have been married

in one week after the day on which the crime was committed. Edward Mathews, a tramping botter maker, lately procured lodgings in Edinburgh by a novel device. He asked accommodations in the police office, but was told he could not be received without a charge. He went directly and broke a pane of glass in a house close by, when he was brought out and got an order for three days' board. No

patent applied for. Mr. James Oakes, whose duties in connection with the settlement of Edwin Forrest's property have kept him from Boston for a time, has arrived home. The property of the late Mr. Forrest lies in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Misseuri, and consequently if Mrs. Sinclair claims any of it she must take out letters of administration in each of these States.

UTAH.

Stubborn Resistance by a Saint-Politic cal and Mining Interests-The Horse

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 23, 1873. deputized by the Judge of the District Court of Salt Lake to serve a writ of habeas corpus was resisted by a Mormon official, badly beaten and driven away.

The horse disease is spreading throughout the Territory. The principal stage hnes have suspended and the livery stables are closed.

ballot.

The mining interests and prospects are more than ever encouraging. The Union Pacific trains arrive on time. Arrangements have been made for an extensive display of Utah minerals at the Vienna Exhibition.

THE MODOC WAR.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Jan. 23, 1873. Company K. First cavalry, marched from Rene this morning, en route from Camp Halleck for the scene of the Modoc war.

A .- Edmund Yates' Story.

will be commenced in No. 278 of the NEW YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION,

A BAD LOT.

Address
GEORGE MUNRO, New York Firesde Companion,
84 BEERMAN STREET, NEW YORK. A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Was Cured of Severe Neuralgia tem years' standing by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. P. DEERY, 25 East Seventy-fourth street, New York. Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the corld. The only true and perfect dyc. All druggists

Balls and Parties.—Boots, Shoes and Gairers, India Rubber Boots, Shoes and Arctic Shoes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square. Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured by Dr., RICE, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Corns, Bunions and Piles cured by mail, 50c.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption Ara rested and permanently cured by using Cod Liver Oil, HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.-This Splendid

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar-For the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficult breath-ing and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and longs, leading to consumption. Sold by all druggists at 60 cents and \$1. Great saving to buy large size. PIKE'S TOOTIX celled DROPS cure in one minute.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed. Circular sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CQ., 19 Wall screet. Post office box 4,683. Royal Havana Lottery .- New Scheme

now out. Orders filled, prizes eashed, information funished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, &c., &c., TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris dyles; Orders of Dancing, Dadges.
J. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway (established 1940).

NEW PUBLICATIONS. COOD BOOKS FOR ALL."—HERE ARE "BOOKS I' which are Books."—New Physicanomy, or signs of Character, and How to Read Them, in the Human Face, with 1,000 illustrations, 85, 85 or 310, according to styles of binding; Natural Laws of Man, 72c.; Mental Science, 31 50; Lectures on Phreno Ryd and Diet, 81 75; Constitution of Man, 62c. Bryclopadia, 44 80; Medical Electricity, 82; Brycheni Haid Book, 82; Science of Human Life, 43 50; also How Encyclopadia, 44 80; Medical Electricity, 82; Brycheni Haid Book, 82; Science of Human Life, 43 50; also How Encyclopadia, 44 80; Medical Electricity, 82; Brycheni Haid Book, 82; Science of Human Life, 43 50; also How Encyclopadia, 44 80; Medical Electricity, 82; Brycheni Haid Book, 82; Science of Human Life, 83 60; also How Laws, or Science, 11 60; Hopes and Helps, Altins and Ads, Ways of Life, 35; Bow to Write, How to Falk, at Home, 81 60; Man in Genesia and in Geology, 15; Emphatic Diaglott, or New Testament in Greek and English, 51; fine ed., 85; Wellook, or Laws of Conjua, Science of Man, Hustrations, 81; Phrenological Journal, 83 a year; Science of Health, \$2 a year, All sent first post by 8, B, WELLS, 39 Broadway, New York.