passengers, it will be seen, were so badly treated by the stewards that medical treatment was found necessary. The medical treatmentand it could not have been otherwise in the circumstances-was, however, little better than a mockery. For over one thousand persons, including the crew, there were but two doctors. During the voyage six persons died. It is amazing that the death list was not larger.

This is not the first time that our attention has been called to the shameful treatment to which steerage passengers are subjected on the voyage across the Atlantic. We are well aware that there are chronic grumblers among steerage passengers as elsewhere: and that many of the charges brought against the companies and their officers are ill-founded and unreasonable. It is impossible, however, to refuse to admit that things are not as they ought to be, and that in all the steamship lines which do a steerage passenger trade there is great room for improvement. The public will be grateful for Mr. McDonnell's letter of exposure. It must result-and we'are determined it shall resultin thorough investigation and a complete disclosure of the actual facts. If mismanagement is confined only to one line, that line should be not only discountenanced but put down. If mismanagement is a general fault, chargeable upon all the lines, it is high time that the truth were told and vigorous measures adopted to eradicate the evil and to inaugurate

Topics of Ministerial Thought.

Yesterday was one of those beautiful, crisp, invigorating days that we find scattered throughout all our Winters in this latitude. and which woos and wins both young and old from their palaces and tenements to taste and enjoy the pleasures that God has provided in nature or in the institutions of the Gospel. It is not surprising, therefore, that so many of our city churches were filled with worshippers

Among the sermons preached and transferred to our columns was one by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, at the dedication of the Presbyterian Memorial church, in Madison avenue. He discussed the commission of the Saviour to His disciples to go and preach the Gospel. This commission he showed was general in its relations and obligations, and there was no one appointed over the Apostles-"no archbishop, much less a pope." But while the commission was general it was also special, and was given to the individal Christian, and hence, the Doctor contended, every Christian has as good a right to preach, and it is as much his duty to do so as it is the right and duty of a minister to do this. But Dr. Cuyler believes that the reason why conversions are so few and far between in these days is that "we have very few now who lead Godlike lives." This expresses but very partially the reason or the experience in the case. We believe there are as godly men and women living to-day as have lived in any age of the world, and more of them, too, than any other age could produce. But there are reasons of an intellectual and social character as well as religious reasons which make the preaching of the Gospel of these days less effective in certain localities than it was in the days of the Apostles. The circumstances are changed, and the Gospel is not now a new thing to the world as it was eighteen centuries ago, and hence more people hear the "joyful sound" to-day with indifference than heard it from the lips of the Apostles. But to every one that believeth it is now as it was then, "the power of God unto salvation."

"Joy, the Chief Thing in Religion," was the theme chosen by Mr. Frothingham. He showed that he had no sympathy whatever with the melancholy, long-faced presentation of Christianity. Nor have we. "A joyless as he declared, "is no faith at all. Beliefs that do not exhilarate are not fit to be called such. Human nature blackens and perishes in gloomy beliefs." But in the analyzation of the sensation which we call joy Mr. Frothingham finds that it is "mostly a matter of temperament, and the relation existing between belief and temperament has never been found." And if the proposition stated is correct there is no need to look for this relation at all, since, should we find it, we cannot materially affect either the temperament or the beliefs of men. And, besides, the world has produced too many examples of naturally austere temperaments who were among the most joyous Christians to allow us to believe that faith is mostly or to any appreciable extent a matter of temperament.

Rev. Dr. Holme presented the financial bearing of practical religion or the consecration of one's substance to the Lord as the sure road to wealth. The Doctor showed that the principles of industry, frugality, humility and unflinching integrity that secure success in business are essentially the principles of the religion of Christ.

The utter impossibility of serving God and mammon was illustrated by Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, who inculcated perfect trust in God, who careth much more for us than He does for the birds of the air or the beasts of the field, whom He continually supplies. The Doctor protested against the conduct of men who forget that, with all their money, they are still the servants of God, who openeth His hand and satisfieth the desire of every living

thing.

The foundation of the Christian Church on the rock of perfect truth, its immutability and ultimate triumph were the thoughts presented by Rev. Dr. Flagg. Faith in Jesus, it is true, is no common belief. It incites to a perfect manhood below and to everlasting beatitude in the great hereafter. God covers the believer "with the shadow of His Christian wing, and what edifice built in that holy shade shall fall?" The foundation of God standeth sure, and the Church resting on that foundation cannot be moved.

The Bible everywhere takes for granted that men have opinions about religion, and hence addresses men such inquiries as "Why halt ye between two opinions?" Mr. Hepworth addressed the same inquiry yesterday to his people, and pressed home upon the hearts and consciences of business men their inconsistency in halting between two opinions when the claims of Christ and religion are presented, but what they do for worldly gain they can do quickly and earnestly. There is no wisdom, he maintained, in indecision, and hence he urged the people to have a purpose through life and to let that purpose be to serve Christ.

Dr. Gulliver, of Binghamton, demonstrated from the Scriptures that prayer might be tested, and that it might be so tested for

physical as well as for spiritual blessings. Hence he would not hastily denounce Profes sor Tyndall's idea of testing it. We should try if our prayers are of any service, and we are enjoined to prove all things. But prayer is not and cannot be peremptory, but conditional. And there is efficacy in prayer when God's will is not known.

One would hardly have supposed that selfishness has a right side and a wrong side; but, after reading Mr. Beecher's sermon, we presume very few will refuse to admit that it has a right side as well as a wrong side. The right side of selfishness is presented when we love our neighbors as ourselves and when we love ourselves for the good that we may do and be to others.

"Gospel archery"-that is the mode and manner of using as well as the instruments used in carrying conviction to sinful hearts. These weapons, according to Mr. Talmage, consist of "a bow made out of the wood of a cross, and a sharp, straight arrow, feathered from the wing of a dove of God's Spirit." As far as Mr. T. could calculate, this weapon has brought down about seventy-five millions of souls. If it strikes a man in the head it kills his scepticism; if in the heel it turns his step, and if in the heart it conquers.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh hit off the sensationalists of the day very cleverly, and rebuked that spirit of indifference which takes more account of the preacher's figure and fashion and habiliments than of the truths which he presents.

Dr. Wild illustrated the educating powers of Christianity, and paid a compliment to Professor Tyndall, whom he placed in contrast with Mr. Fronde. Dr. Tiffany, of Washington, pointed out some directions in which Christ is now reigning in the world-in literature, civilization and religion.

The Oldest Man in America.

In another column of the Herald we publish an interview with the champion old man of the United States. It will be found refreshing to read. In the believers in the "good old times" it will waken up a host of recollections that are only regularly called forth on the Fourth of July; to those whose sadly shaken faith in humanity nowadays has led them into a belief in the omnipresent bad it will be an evidence that some innocence remains although it is one hundred and fifteen years old; to those who oppose the suppression of whiskey and tobacco it will prove a valuable argument, as the old man has used the articles for a century. George Le Barre, the venerable individual in question, has shaken hands with Washington, has seen Lafayette and gallant General Sullivan, and was considered a tory in Revolutionary days. He was too old for the service in 1812, and was not expected to volunteer in the late civil war. Old men of his age or thereabouts are pleasant subjects for ingenious minds. When he tells the HERALD man that he remembers his grandfather, who was a French Huguenot, relating how he saw Louis XIV. Sèvres, we are carried back so far that we must take breath before contemplating the immense sweep of suggestiveness in the long interval of time between then and now. Perhaps the most refreshing part of the interview is that wherein a comparison between swindling before the Revolution and in the present day is indicated. The pious Pennites of early times, like pious Congressmen of to-day, had a way all their own of absorbing their neighbors' lands. The Indians would allow them as much land as they could walk over "without giving up." The Quakers accordingly hired a champion walkist, named Ned Marshall, who could walk in a hundred miles at a stretch. The Indians resented this pious fraud. They took a walk and massacred everybody within reach to make matters even. Old George thought this walking business a wonderful instance of smartness, but when informed of the walking powers of such men as Hoax Ames, Sim Cameron and others he felt ashamed of the mean proportions of Ned Marshall's fraud. Old George may not survive many years longer; he will now, however, pass into eternity with a reduced estimate of the days when he was a boy and George Washington was still drawing morals from his little hatchet.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

VICE President Colfax has reappeared in Wash-Judge Isaac Sharp, of Kansas, is at the St. Nicho

General A. M. Stewart, of St. Louis, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Earl of Offaly is making an "awfully jolly"

tour of the Holy Land. Mr. John M. Bellew, the English reader, is the guest of Archbishop McCloskey.

Mr. L. H. Holton, member of Parliament for Mon-

treal, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Colonel McClure, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor L. P. Langford, of Montana, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, of New

Jersey, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Bass, the beer brewer man, is to be made a paronet. This will be a bitter draught for some of

James L. Orr, appointed Minister to Russia, was the guest of Secretary Fish yesterday and leaves for St. Petersburg on Wednesday next. Charles Hale, after retiring from his position as

Assistant Secretary of State, will resume his residence in Boston. He was only "subbing" for Bancroft Davis as Assistant Secretary. Colonel Jack Brown, "for reasons best known to the election of General Philip Cook to a seat in the Forty-third Congress from the Third Congressional

district of Georgia. M. Louis Blane supports the government of M. Thiers only to prevent anarchy. He dislikes the Presidential institution, and hopes that the present government may calmly, if slowly, be merged

more republican form. The French papers announced lately as news from New York:—"M. Stock has been found guilty of the murder of M. Fish." The Paris Figaro proceeds thereupon to joke on the subject of Stock fish. The cable people have much to answer for.

Monroe county, Ga., boasts of a negro woman-

yet hale and hearty and not over middle-age-who is the mother of thirty-three children—three by her first and thirty by her second marriage. This latter matter might be called doubling on the fifteenth

The Hartford Courant regards the appointment Bancroft Davis as Assistant Secretary of State "a fitting recognition of his services in the Geneva arbitration." Insamuch as Mr. Davis occupied the osition before he went to Geneva, we do not see rhere the particular "fitness" comes in. Sir Arthur Helps, in an address before a school of

cience and art, expressed the opinion that intentional lying does not a quarter as much harm as naccuracy. He noticed the charge against women of general neglect of accuracy, and thinks a more general study of practical art and science will help that deficiency. Nice distinctions,

Signor Negri, a sergeant in the Italian army, has

been notified by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he has been bequeathed \$19,000,000 by an uncle lately deceased in Lima, Peru. The "better be orn lucky than rich" proverb is again in use in his military district, and the Sergeant's cool reception of the tidings is "the theme of universal com

The London Pall Mall Gazette man feels a "chok ing in the throat and a suffusion of the eye," resulting from the message of good-will toward the British soldiers, confided to Miss Emily Paithfull by the inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. He infers that arbitration is accepted as a bridge over hostility, and that hereafter everything will

Mr. Gladstone is represented by the London tions as they are unfitted for, thus following the example of the tyrannical King of Persia, who naiden the young man loved. This policy of "putting round men into square holes," the journal ts, must bring the Ministry to disaster.

Wish father to thought.

Mr. Paul Bert, a Prench physiologist, has succeded in making an artificial pair of Siames twins by joining two young white rats. He cut away a strip of skin from each, sewed the two together by the edges of the wounds, and nature united them by the healing process. They were not amiable toward each other, therefore he killed ooth by poisoning one. Probably he would not like a superior being to make similar experiments

on his own body.

William Clarkson, of Selby, England, has a great wish for smallpox to come into his family in the natural way and just as often as it pleases. He has ust been fined by the magistrates in the sum of 28 for refusing to have his three children vacci-nated, and for neglecting to produce them before the Bench. The solicitor who appeared for the de-fendant said that his client had already paid more than £30 in fines and costs for conscientiously reusing to conform to the Vaccination act. He is

evidently pitted against the law.

The family of M. Paul Cérésole, who has just been elected President of the Swiss Confederation, is the subject of an anecdote told by M. Thiers in his "Consulat et Empire." The first Napoleon, while alone one day, on his way to Potsdam, shooting box in a forest to escape a storm. He was pluned at being recognized by one of several ladies whom he found there. tlaving been informed by Mme. Cérésole that her husband had been killed in his service and that she was in poor circumstance, Napoleon promised to provide for her and her son. The latter he sent to a military coflege; but young Cérésole, not being land, became a pastor, married and had seven children, of whom the new President of the Con-

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

It is proposed to hold an art exhibition in Bombay during February. The Japanese intend to hold a national exhibition

next year at Jeddo.

The "Place" of Michael Angelo, in Florence, is to

contain a monument to that immortal artist.

Heywood Hardy is preparing a picture ten feet by eight, representing a combat of life-size lions. A monument to Henri Regnantt and his comrades is to be placed in the Cour du Murier, in the

Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. The monument to Ingres, recently uncovered in the vestibule of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, is

from the plans of Felix Duban.

Jones, R. A., has lately been added to the Royal Scottish Academy.

A new art gallery has been opened in Bedford street, Covent Garden. The collection is one of pictures, ancient and modern.

The festival held in Milan recently, in commemoration of Leonardo da Vinci has itself been commemorated in a folio entitled "Saggo Vinciano," by the Cavalieri Mongeri.

The English art periodicals are vigorously lamenting that the Cyprus Antiquities should have been allowed to be purchased for the New York Museum.

menting that the Cylins Although the New York Museum.

The additions recently made to the National Portrait Gallery, London, are referred to as numerous and interesting, representing the art of different periods and schools.

Chevalier Pini, keeper of prints and drawings in the Gallery of Florence, is publishing a selection of photographed fac-similes of manuscripts of the old masters frem original documents.

Six of the ablest young artists of Florence have banded together to extinguish touting. Mr. Spranger, an Englishman, and Signori Vineer and Conti are among the movers.

Three Belgian artists—Alma Tadema, E. Scampfer and J. Franck—have, it is said, received the medal of the Golden Heart from the Emperor of Germany.

ermany.
At the Winter exhibition of the Society of British

Artists, Suffolk street, London, 682 pictures (including water colors) are exhibited. There are said to be many examples of great merit among

views.

Lord Londesborough has promised some armor
to the South Kensington Museum. Among new to the South Kensington Museum. Among new acquaintances there are some beautiful Indian mall, sent by the Mohammedan Chinese government of Momeim: some German work of the sixteenth seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; a wood carving, dated 1400; a collar belonging to Six Richard Wallace, and reproductions of frescoes on the walls of the palace of Therius at Rome.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—1 A. M.
Symopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Westerly to southerly winds and partly cloudy reather are now prevailing over New England; light and fresh northeasterly and southeasterly winds, States with snow over the southern por tion and over the South Atlantic States, with rain; light and fresh northeasterly and northwesterly winds and cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to the Central Gulf coast, but with partly cloudy weather from the former to the Upper Lakes.

Probabilities For New England failing barometer, higher temperature, light and fresh easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and snow; for the Middle States light to fresh northeasterly to southeasterly outhern portion possibly rain, the wind gradually shifting to northeasterly and northwesterly with possibly clearing weather on Monday night : from the ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, north westerly and northeasterly winds and generally clear weather; for Missouri and the Northwest falling barometer, with winds shifting to easterly and southerly and very probably increasing cloudiness; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi northeasterly to northwesterly winds, rising barometer and lower temperature, with clear and clearing weather for the interior and South Atlantic States probably on Monday night. The majority of midnight telegraphic reports for the South At lantic and Western Gulf States. Eastern Tennessee,

lantic and Western Gulf States, Eastern Tennessee, Lower Michigan, Kansas and the extreme Northwest not received.

The Signal Office reports that at thirty-five minutes past four P. M. vesterday it was snowing heavily at Corinne, on the Pacific Railroad, with the thermometer at 35 degrees; snowing lightly at Indianapolis, thermometer 24 degrees; Louisville, 28 degrees; Lynchburg, 28 degrees; Cincinnati, 30 degrees; Marquette, Michigan, 15 degrees; Montreal, Canada, 19 degrees; and raining at Nashville, Tenn: Augusta, Ga., and Punta Rosa, Flanthe Signal Officer reports that at eleven last night it was snowing lightly at the following stations:—Washington, D. C., thermometer 35 degrees; Port Dover, Canada, 19; Omaha, 15; Oswego, 19; Pittsburg, 29; Philadelphia, 28; Baltimore, 37. It was also raining at Savannah, Ga.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The fellowing record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 20 15 3:30 P. M. 22 26 6 A. M. 17 14 6 P. M. 26 25 9 A. M. 18 16 9 P. M. 24 25 12 M. 24 20 12 P. M. 24 25 Average temperature yesterday. 20% Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 22%

THE NORTHWESTERN SNOW BLOCKADE.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Highly Important Movements by the Contending Chiefs in Northern Afghanistan.

Russian Nativist Sympathizers in Arms and Triumph Near Cabool-The Governor of Fort Hissar Made Prison r-An Important Point for Muscovite Advance Gained-Distinguished Captives Handed Over to the Czar's Officers-Special Cabinet Despatches Forwarded from London to St. Petersburg.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BOMBAY, Jan. 26, 1873.

A Labore newspaper reports that Sirder Abdul Rahman, acting under Russian instigation, cap tured Fort Hissar, a dependency of Cabool, and sent the Governor of the place a prisoner to the

BUSSIA'S GAIN OF A GOOD POINT EOR ADVANCE. Hissar is a good starting point for the Russians in any movement they may contemplate against Afghan Turkestan.

ANOTHER DISPINGUISHED CAPTIVE HANDED OVER TO THE RUSSIANS. The same newspaper authority states that Sirdar

Mohammed Isa Khan has made a successful attack on Sherabat in Cabool. The Governor of the city was likewise captured

and delivered to the Russians, THE HISSAR DISTRICT.

This territorial range, which may become the scene of most serious complications in Central Asia, is a mountainous region, which is, doubtfully as to the exact right of rule, included either in the dominion of Roondooz or Bokhara. The chief town, Hissar, is situated on an affluent of the Oxus,

British Cabinet Despatches to the Court of the Czar.

130 miles northeast of Balkh.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1873. Mr. T. Mitchell. Assistant Secretary of the British

Legation at St. Petersburg, has just left London for that city. He is the bearer of important de spatches to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at the Court of the Czar Alexander. Austrian Opinion of the Russian March

Vienna reports of a very recent date express the opinion which prevails in the Austrian capital with regard to the Russian march in Central Asia and its consequences, in the following words:and its consequences, in the following words:—
Russia is pursuing her grand aim in Asia at once in a diplomatic, military, ecclesiastical, commercial and civilizing point of view. A Russian proverb says, "Where date trees thrive not neither thrives Mohammedanism." There may be some truth in this adage. Be this as it may, Russia's advances towards Central Asia and towards India excite the liveliest interest in Viennese military and scientific circles. An unintermittent and earnest study is being made of the subject. It is here held that Russia is at present advancing in the direction of Central viennese military and scientific circles. An unintermittent and earnest study is being made of the subject. It is here held that Russia is at present advancing in the direction of Central Asia and India with the same unfinching perseverance and consistency with which, during a twenty years' war, she not only subjugated but absolutely annihilated or dispersed the independent peoples of the Caucasus, whose assimilation was found to be impracticable. Russia's insatiable love of conquest, her far-sightedness and perseverance, are doubtless of a nature to inspire alarm, while, on the other hand, these characteristics are not the less entitled to a certain degree of admiration. In the same way as miners explore a country in the hope of discovering veins of ore the Russians scientifically examine and explore those countries which they intend to occupy; and long before the occupation takes place these examinations and explorations are set on foot and continued without ceasing. The country round about, and especially in the southern parts of the Caspian Sea, and between the latter and the Sea of Aral, has not only been carefully surveyed but also levelled. The river valley along the lower Sir-Daria (Jaxartes) is already entirely under the Russian dominion, and as soon as the coal veins presumed to be there are discovered a steamboat communication to Khiva will forthwith be established also on the Sea of Aral. It is well known that steamers can ascend far up the Amu-Daria (Oxns). One thing is apparently certain, namely, that no known Power can stop the spread of Russia's dominion and her gradual but steady advance in Asia as far as the rivers extend which dow into her inland seas. These streams touch very nearly the Hindu-Koosh mountains, and here there are neither geographical nor natural boundaries adapted to the tormation of independent States. boundaries adapted to the formation of independ-ent States. There is also no possibility of estab-lishing any sort of commodious commercial inter-course between these vast plains and India, while with the aid of the new lines of communication which are now contemplated, these immense terri-tories will naturally [sil into the hands of the Rus-

tories will naturally fall into the hands of the Russians. The semi-nomadic Mohammedan in land States in these distant parts owed their existence chiefly to the simple fact that no one interfered with or menaced them. But nowadays, in the estimation of these peoples, the Russians are being regarded as the representatives of not only an immensely superior military, but also of a civilizing power. To this circumstance may be attributed a great portion of the irresistibility of her prestige among them. THE BOGY INVESTIGATION.

Sr. Louis. Mo., Jan. 26, 1873. A despatch from Jefferson City says the Senato rial Bribery Committee will report on Wednesday, and will exonerate all Senatorial aspirants ex-cepting General Dorris, and further states that no member of the General Assembly received any money for votes.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1873. Despatches from Topeka, Kansas, say that an un derstanding has been quietly effected between the four leading opposition candidates, whereby they can at any moment concentrate upon one of them. Pomeroy's friends continue to claim that they have eighty votes, and that he will be elected sure. The opposition claim about the same number, and are equally certain of success. As there are only 103 members in the Legislature, one or the other side must be deceived as to its strength.

SERIOUS PIRE IN ILLINOIS.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 26, 1873. J. C. Gunning's wagon factory at Hillsboro, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about \$30,000; insured in the Etna for \$5,000; imperial, \$5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$3,000; American Central and Phoenix, \$2,500 each. The News Letter office, adjoining, was pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire Most of the material was saved, but a cylinder press was destroyed. Loss, \$1,800; insured for \$1,000 in the American Central, of St. Louis.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

Colored Bruisers Enjoying Their Sunday with a Mill-No Police-No Arrests.

PHILADELPRIA, Pa., Jan. 26, 1873. This morning a prize fight between two colored nen, named George Cornelius, alias "Schuyikill George," took place near the Rope Ferry Bridge. The principals were excerted to the place by a crowd of white and black roughs in a tugboat. During the twelfth round the friends of Lewis claimed a "foul," which was allowed by the referees, and the stakes (\$100) were paid to "Locust street George." Several hundred dollars changed hands.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The American Geographical Society will hold heir annual meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year on Tuesday evening, the 28th of January, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute.
Dr. Le Piongeon, who travelled extensively in South America, particularly in Peru, and who studied the subject of American archaeology, will read a paper on the coincidences between the mountains of ancient America and those of Assyria and Egypt.

DEATH IN A WILLIAMSBURG STATION HOUSE.

At a late hour on Saturday night Whitan Stewart, a Swede, forty years old, was brought to The recent snow blockade on the railroads has been cleared away, and trains on all the roads are making the usual time. The weather is clear and cold.

ENGLAND.

Severe Suffering on Board an American Vessel in the Channel-The Captain Crushed to Death-Royal Aid to the Northfleet Survivors

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1873. The American brig Alberti, Captain Herriman from London for Berbice, British Guiana, after several weeks' buffeting with adverse winds in the Channel, was run into and disabled on Saturday by a large bark, eight miles south of Lizard Light. The people on the bark refused to give her name or render any assistance. The captain of the brig was crushed to death while trying to put his wife on board the bark. The Alberti succeeded in reaching port in a badly damaged condition. QUEEN VICTORIA'S AID TO THE NORTHPLEET SUR-

The Queen has subscribed \$800 to the fund in aid of the survivors of the Northfleet disaster.

THE FRENCH BOURBONS.

Count De Chambord Again Recognized as the Chief of the Dynasts.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 26, 1873. The legitimist journals report the words of the Duke de Nemours announcing that the union of the Orleans branch with the eldest line of the princes of the Orleans family have recognized the Count de Chambord as rightful King of France.

GERMANY.

Imperialist Concentration in the Prussian Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1873. During the session of the Chamber of Deputies esterday, after the speech of Prince Bismarck, General Von Roon made a statement as to the con stitution of the Prussian Cabinet. He said:-"A Ministry of the majority in Prussia is impossible A Prussian Ministry must be a royal Ministry and the Imperial Chancellor must always be a Prus-

SPAIN.

Military Operations Against the Carlists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 26, 1873. actively operating against the Carlist insurgents in Navarre and the Basque Provinces.

BRAZIL.

Death of the Empress Dowager Amelia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Jan. 26, 1873. The Dowager Empress Amelia of Brazil died in this city to-day, aged sixty-one years. She was married to the Emperor Peter I of Brazil in 1829. [A biographical sketch of Her ex-Majesty was oublished in the HERALD on the 24th instant.]

OBITUARY.

We have announcement of the death of M. Paul

Messant, well known as a French journalist and a citizen of the United States. He expired at the residence of a friend on Long Island, New York, at the hour of five o'clock yesterday morning, the 26th inst. M. Messant was born in Paris December 25, in the year 1844. He was for a number of years employed on the staff of *La Lanterne*, and shared in the vicissitudes of that once famous journal. Be coming disgusted with the condition of political coming disgusted with the condition of political affairs in France he came to America, arriving here in 1869. On the overthrow of the Bonaparte Empire he returned to France, and renewed his connection with French journalism. His close attention to his duties was too much for his constitution, and this determined him to again leave his native land, and on the 14th of January, 1871, he declared his intention in the Court of Common Pleas of New York to become a citizen of the Faited. native land, and on the 14th of January, 1871, he declared his intention in the Court of Common Pleas of New York to become a citizen of the United States. In this city he was connected with the Courtier des Etats Unis and the Bulletin de New York. A short time before his death he joined the staff of the Long Island City Review, but his failing health made it impossible for him to attend closely to the duties. At five o'clock on Sunday morning, the 26th instant, he died at the residence of the editor of the Review, at whose house he, with his wife, the Princess Editha Lolita, daughter of the Countess of Landsfeldt (Lola Montez), was stopping. M. Messant graduated at the age of fifteen at the College of Manx. and subsequently attended the clinics at the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, and on his first arrival in this country he attended medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital, and matriculated there. He shortly afterwards became Assistant Medical Director of Hahnemann Hospital. At one time he was Secretary of the International Society. On the 5th of February, 1871, he was married to the Princess Editha Loleta, whom years before he had assisted to escape from the Urseline Convent in Opper Franconia, Kingdom of Bavaria. By this alliance she not only forfeited a large income from estates in that kingdom, but the lavor of the royal household. Shortly before the marriage of the Princess she had deposited her entire remaining fortune—some thirty-five thougand dollars in gold—in the hands of the members of a very notorious female banking house. The attempt to regain her money, it will be remembered, was the sensation of the day, and the case still remains undecided in the Courts. In addition to this money jewels valued at a large amount still remain, it is said, in the keeping of the New York lemale bankers. Madame Messant, previous to her marriage, frequently lectured both in London and New York, espousing the "Proper Sphere of Women," which she thinks is not from the standpoint of the women's righters of this country. Since

monstear Assessant, admir me extended a steer in journalism, became a skilful compositor, and on his last arrival in this country joined Typographical Union No. 6, of this city. As a man he was respected by all with whom he had business connections, and his death is regretted by a large circle of friends.

Viscount de Rouge.

Paris journals of a recent date approunce the death of Viscount de Rougé, member of the Institute, Professor at the College de France, and formerly Councillor of State, at his chateau of Bois-Dauphin (Sarthe), from an attack of apoplexy. The deceased, who was sixty-one years of age, was one of the most learned men in Europe in Egyp-tian science, and published several very important works on the subject.

Holmes Coote, M. D., F. R. C. S., one of the most celebrated surgeons in Great Britain, died a few days since in London. In his youth he was an articled student under the late Sir William Lawrence. His professional studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital were prosecuted with great success, and on their completion he was examined and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, on the 4th of July, 1833, and on the 24th of December, 1844, a Féllow of the institution. In the previous year he carried off the college triennial prize for his cessay on the anatomy of the fibres of the human brain, specially illustrated by anatomy of the same parts in the lower vertebrata. Mr. Coote, who was a surgeon and lecturer on surgery at Bartholomew's Hospital when he was taken ill, did good service during the Crimean war. He was appointed surgeon of the British Hospital, Smyrna, in 1855, and at Reakiol and the Dardanelies in 1856. mew's Hospital were prosecuted with great suc

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1873. Yesterday the boiler in the drying house of Mc-Voy & Allison's lumber yard, at Mansfield, Onio, exploded, killing Adam Kabn, mortally injuring John Rysmond, and severely wounding two others.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

SCHANTON, Pa., Jan. 26, 1873. Payard Mills, an employed of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, While engaged yesterday in disconnecting the archinery in the rolling mill, was crught in the governg and instantly crushed to death

CUBAN INSOLENCE

Gold-Tinselled Spanish Dependents Laughing at United States Soldiers.

Amadeus Should Instruct "Mr. Grant."

EVEN THE MODOCS BEAT US.

A Leaf from a Worthless Book Tendered to Uncle Sam.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Via KRY WEST, Jan. 26, 1873.

The Voz de Cuba, in an editorial in its issue of Saturday, says :--

"The defeat of the United States troops by the Modoc Indians is certainly a fact that does not honor much the arms of the Grand Republic. This war of extermination has been sustained more years between civilized Americans and the Indians than our own war against those who wish to drive us from our homes and country.

"This Indian war wounds humanity in its poblest sentiments, and is a real scandal to this century of humanitarian sensitiveness.

"Being so close to the frontiers of His Catholic Majesty he ought, in his next speech to the Cortes, indicate to Mr. Grant how much the Spanish peaple are affected by the proceedings of his government against the poor Indians, and should tell the whole world that this fight is against a race who are the possessors of the land wherefrom they are to be exterminated.

"The King might also indicate to Mr. Grant the means he ought to employ to civilize instead of to exterminate the Indians, giving Mr. Grant's government as a guide the policy pursued by Spain against the Indians when conquering them in America."

The Foz also advises the principal European journals to send correspondents to find out the truth of what is passing in the Indian Territory, where has occurred a defeat so dishonorable to

THE MODOC WAR.

General Wheaton's Reinforcements De-SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28, 1873.

The companies of troops sent from this place to reinforce General Wheaton against the Modocs were on Friday only six miles from Fort Redding. where they were stopped by the muddy condition of the roads.

UNHAPPY END OF A LAWYER. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 26, 1873. Several weeks since George W. Bailey, a promi

nent lawyer of Martinez, Contra Costa county, was missed from his home and his whereabouts could not be discovered by his family or friends. Last might his body was found in a lonely place live miles from this city, in a sitting posture. The right hand grasped a Derringer pistol and there was a builtet hole in the side of the head, indicating that he committed suicide. Demestic and dinancial troubles are reported the cause.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER NICK KING. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26, 1873. The steamer Nick King, bound to Florida, struck

a snag and sunk near Darien on Friday night. The passengers and crew were saved. SUDDEN DEATH IN A HOTEL About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning John Earl, a man fifty-five years of age, who boarded at the "Homemade Hotel," 285 Greenwich street, was found dead in bed by the porter employed in the house. Deceased, who was employed in a store at 183 Canal street, had been deinking to excess of late, and his death, doubtless, resulted from that cause. Deceased has left a widow and children residing at West Troy. Coroner Young was notified.

HAVANA MARKETS

Sugar quiet; owing to bad weather the receipts habeen scanty, and merchants refuse to purchase, owing the high demands of holders; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 12% a 11% reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 29, Dutch standard, 12% a 13% reals; molasses sugar, 8% a 10 real of the control of the co

A .- Edmund Tates' Story.

A BAD LOT. will be commenced in No. 376 of the NEW YORK PIRESIDE COMPANION,

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St BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

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CHAMPION SAPES,
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Sackett's Magie Coloris Changes Hair to a natural brown or black. Barbers' sapply 122 Liberty street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1873 READY THIS DAY.

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