hundred millions." No doubt this comes pretty near the truth: but the idea of shifting the responsibility of the Crédit Mobilier abominations of this day to the shoulders of poor old Duff Green, of a past age and long dead, is unchristianly and mean. The financial sins of the past generation are heavy enough without the calendar being burdened by those of the present.

FIRE IN THE STEVENS MANSION, HOBOKEN. Early yesterday it was reported that one of the landmarks of our neighborhood, the Stevens mansion at Castle Point, overlooking the Hudson above Hoboken, was in flames, and sure to be destroyed, with its rich treasure of ooks and works of art. All will rejoice to know that the damage was less than our fears anticipated. By most heroic exertions the firemen were able to confine the fire to the portion in which it begun, the angle containing the high tower so familiar to all.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REPUBLICANS are reported to us from Albany as willing to relinquish some of their pretensions, in order that the charter may progress and other business be possible. This may only be throwing a sprat to book a salmon.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Jubilee" Gilmore is at the Grand Central Hotel. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Francis Kernan yesterday arrived from

Utica at the Hoffman House.
Commodore Strong, of the United States Navy,

as staying at the New York Hotel. Baron Wrangell, of St. Petersburg, is in a peace ful mood at the Grand Central Hotel.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, Chief Officer of the Coast Survey, is at the Brevoort House.

Major General J. L. Donaldson, of the United

States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman Eli Thayer, formerly of Massa-chusetts, now of New Jersey, is at the Astor House Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, yesterday came on from Washington and is now at the St. Nicholas

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Clifford Smith Sims, our Consul at Prescott,

Canada, is in town, stopping at the St. Nicholas They call him Forg, colored, in California, Poor Tue Vallejo Chronicle calls it a "pretty

General C. W. Mead, of St. Paul. Minn., the Gen eral Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A private despatch from Topeka, Kansas, received

in St. Louis yesterday, states that Senator Pomeroy 4s sick with brain fever. Hon. J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia, has re-

turned to Washington after an extended tour through the Southern States "Sorcerer" is another name for murderer in Bom

bay. With a knowledge of this fact came the discovery that the Parsees had revived the society of It is only honest farmers in Iowa who fill ducks

with water and then let them freeze before taking them to market. In Minnesota the ducks freeze

Governor of the Northwestern Provinces of India will soon expire. Homer-not the blind poet, but James Homer,

for embezzling \$10,000. The Rev. J. Marshall Lang, formerly of Morning-side church, has been inducted as pastor of the

death of Dr. Norman Macleod. If the Russians Mus'-co-vite it would be more appropriate for the French than the English to stop their advance, because the sons of France would

Rev. William Morley Punshon, who has lately lived in Canada, is to return to England next April, where it is said an important office of the Wes-

der Disraeli, he would be a jew's harp.

for lawyers in Baltimore. Members fles-the children of a man who for thirty years held the highest judicial position in the country,

Senator Brownlow expresses himself like the old "Pargon! when he writes to the Athens (Tonn ) Post from Washington, January 16, about reports of his resignation, as follows:—"I consider that I am capable of doing my State as much service here as anybody whom the present Legislature would elect as my successor, and more than one of the several small politicians and county court lawyers who aspire to be Senator from Tennessee."

# THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY TO CHINA AND

The Becamer Montana arrived here from Panams to-day. The Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan

Police Sergeant Henry B. Hutchinson, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, died yesterday morning at his residence 209 West Thirty-fifth street, from exhaustion consequent upon a lengthened illness haustion consequent upon a lengthened illness.

He had been confined to his home for several months, his affliction being a cancer in the throat. Sergeant Hutchinson had been connected with the police force for the period of seventeen years. He was always distinguished for careful, conscientious attention to his duties, and his decease, at the comparatively early age of forty-six years, is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The funeral services over his remains will take place at the Dutch Refermed church, corner of Fourth and Perry streets, to-morrow morning.

# CAR CASUALTY.

A Clergyman Fatally Injured in the

Street. Dr. Taylor, of Waverley place, yesterday reported to Coroner Herrman that the Rev. Mr. Weed, temperarily stepping at 27 Waverley place, had died perarily stopping at 27 Waverley place, had died from the effects of injuries. According to the statement of Dr. Taylor the reverend gentleman, who was seventy years of age, on Monday last while leaving a University place car, near Bleecker street, fell back from the pile of snow on the side of the track, and, being caught by the car (so says the witness, who did not see the accident) was dragged for the better part of a block. The left foot was crushed, although not run over, and death cloubtless was due to the shock caused by the injuries. Coroner Herrman will make an investigation. The remains will be taken to the country for interment.

# A GAS MAIN EXPLODED.

Six Persons Badly Burned and All the Windows of a Building Shattered.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 30, 1873. A terrific explosion of the gas main in the repair shop of the Manchester Print Works occurred this snop of the Manchester Print Works occurred this morning, resulting in serious injury by burns and bruises to the following persons:—Edward W. Stevens, of Bedford; William bevitt, John Gibson, Holland Knowles, John Weir and Hadley Fullerten. of this city. The windows of the works were all blown out, and considerable damage was done to the building, machinery, Ac.

### RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian Nation Intensely Excited for War Against Khiva.

Khanate Barbarities on Subjects of the Caar-Imperial Preparation for a Grand Military Movement-Report of a Liberated Russian Prisoner-Citizen Tone in England.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 30, 1873.

The opinion of the Russian public has attained to a very excited condition over the contents of published accounts of atrocious cruelties perpetrated by the Khivans on the Russians who had fallen into their hands. The people are heartily in favor of the expedition against the Khiva, and demand the exemplary punishment of the Khan.

BOYAL AND POPULAR PREPARATION FOR WAR. The military preparations for the campaign are on a grand scale, and are being pushed forward with vigor. The total Russian force will probably

number fity thousand men. Princes and others of high rank are volunteering to accompany the army.

What a Liberated Russian Reports About His Captivity.

A Russian subject, who has just been restored to liberty from imprisonment by the Khivans, has reported to the Lieutenant General of the Caucasus hat the Khan is not by any means prepared to repel an attack made by the regular troops. The Russian's name is Serge Dedourine; he is thirty years of age, and has a wife and children at village called Nikolaeffiskoe, on the seashore, two hundred versts from Astrackan. In the Spring of 1870 he went fishing with two companions to the Gulf of Sary-tach. They were attacked by the Kirghisi, who robbed them of their nets, and bound and carried them inland in the neighborhood of the lake. The approach of a Russian Irigate in the gulf forced the brigands to decamp with their prisoners northwards into the steppes towards the Emba, where they remained nearly six months. Dedourine and his captors fed entirely on milk during the whole of this period, and he himself was obliged to tend herds. Carried thence to Khiva he was sold to the Divan-Beghi (Prime Minister) for \$90, and then presented to the Khan, who made him his gardener. One of Dedourine's companions shared the same fate; the other, who was seriously ill when they quitted the environs of the Sary-tach, probably died, unable to support the fatigues of the journey. There were in all at Khiva twenty Russian prisoners, nearly all employed in the Khan's gardens, a similar number being distributed among the divers Kirghisi and Turcoman tribes dependent on the Khan. The garden in which Dedourine worked is the Khan's favorite promenade. Thither he went nearly every day, from time to time questioning the Russians about their country. He is a man of about twenty-lour, much given to hawking, and appears to be loved by his people. But his Divan-Beghi is very repulsive and harsh in his manners. There is no permanent army; the Persian prisoners and the Karakalpaks mount guard and do duty in the Knan's residence. They are badly armed with muzzle-loaders, and Dedourine saw no field artillery whatever. Since the Summer of 1871 there has been question of liberating the Russian prisoners. At that epoch the favorite uncle of the khan fell grievously Ill, and the latter made a vow to set free all his prisoners should be useless to liberate them without escort, as the Kirghisi would again capture them and carry them off to other markets. Dedourine has heard the Khan say to the Kirghisi woolf energing. Why did you seize and sell them to me? What security have I that y 1870 he went fishing with two companio Gulf of Sary-tach. They were attacked by the Kir-

has heard the Khan say to the Kinghis win offered to escort the prisoners to Kussian territory, "Why did you seize and seil them to me? What security have i that you will not seil them again?" Dedou-rine adds that the Khan was so enranged on hear-ing of the Russian advance into his territories that he struck dead at a blow a Persian lad in his

English Reminiscences of the Crimea

War.

of the probability of war with Russia and the ciplomacy of the St. Petersburg government, pub-

and every reason to rely upon it, and even within a few months from to-day have been encouraged to pursue a steady policy of encroachment towards a position from which they could largely control the action of England in any matter of dispute whatever.

SPAIN.

The Slavery Abolition Bill in Parliament-Severe

Defeat of the Carlists-A Son Born

to the King.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

During the session of the Lower House of the Cortes yesterday a deputy moved that the bill for

effect on the date of its passage instead of four

ROYALIST TRIUMPH OVER CARLISTS.

Santa Cruz by General Gonzales proves to have

been a greater victory for the royal troops than at

Forty-seven of the insurgents were killed and

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CROWN VICTORY.

The name of the defeat of the Carlists has pre

duced a most favorable impression on the popula-

tion. Many Carlists are throwing down their arms

. Birth of a Prince.

Her Majesty Maria Victoria, Queen of the Spani-

ards, gave birth to a son on the 29th inst. The

Oneen and the infant Prince are doing well. King

Amadeus has now three children-all sons. The

eldest, Infant of Spain, was born on the 13th of

PORTUGAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The late Dowager Empress of Brazil was buried

to-day. The funeral was witnessed by immense

Eusiness in the city was wholly suspended.

The defeat of the Carlist force under the cure of

months thereafter.

over a hundred wounded.

and returning to their homes.

MADRID, Jan. 30, 1873.

MADRID, Jan. 36, 1873.

LISBON, Jan. 30, 1873.

A leading London journal, writing on the subject

Sir John Strachev, who is now in England, will probably succeed Sir William Muir, whose term as

late secretary of an English gas company—is to suffer twelve months' imprisonment, at hard labor,

Barony church and parish, Glasgow, vacant by the

levan church awaits his acceptance. Minister Cardwell is considered "the good boy of modern politics" by the London Datly News. He may be a "trump;" but if he were a tory un

The daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straitened circumstances, being compelled profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these

General Hancock yesterday received a pleasant call from the Irish Brigade Club, who visited him in a body. Among this number were General T. W. Sweeny, Major Horgan, Colonel McGee, Major O'Meagher, &c. Several neat speeches, expressive of high regard for him, were pithily and feelingly replied to by General Hancock. During the call many anecdotes of the war time were revived, to commander in the days of the war

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30, 1973. are on board. The members of the Legation are well, and will remain in this city several days.

# DEATH OF SERGEANT HUTCHINSON.

January, 1869.

SWITZERLAND. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

RERNE. Jan. 30, 1873.

The Swiss government has appointed a Secre tary of the second class to the Legation at Wash-

# ITALY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALE.

ROME, Jan. 30, 1873. Mr. Randolph Rogers, an American, has been made a member of the Roman Academy of St-Luke. He is the first citizen of the United States who has received this honor.

# OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 31-6, A. M. It is probable that the present toils on despatches by the Atlantic cable will soon be reduced.

#### FRANCE.

President Thiers at Variance with the Parlismentary Committee of Thirty-The Imprisoned Internationalists

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 30, 1873.

President Thiers yesterday informed M. De Larcy that he cannot accept the constitutional project submitted to him by the Committee of Thirty of

Points of the President's Position. The French President argued the points of h opposition to the project of the Committee of Thirty personally during the moments of his latest ating words:-

tendance before the members. He used the following words:—

The present generation would be very presumptuous—I would almost say impertinent—if it assumed to itself the right and responsibility of settling the affairs of the future a perpetuate. The Assembly ought to consolidate the present order of things, and to ensure its solidity and its duration for the longest term possible. It is necessary, therefore, to provide for the future, and, so far as I am concerned, that future can only be provided for by the creation of a second Chamber. The more fears are entertained for the future, the more we should direct our attention to this means of safety. The right of dissolution cannot, in fact, exist without two Chambers. All these matters occupied our attention before the reassembling of the National Assembly. I dare to say, while respecting all opinions expressed to the contrary, that I do not believe any person of good faith—in the present situation of things, with one Assembly and an executive power which emanates from and is dependent upon it—should not see the necessity of creating a second Assembly. The President is always ready to come to the House to give an account of his actions, to justify them, and to withdraw if his presence should create any sort of dissatisfaction in the Assembly. It is the same as regards all the other Ministers; every Minister is prepared to resign on the slightest manifestation of dissatisfaction on the part of the Assembly. Is Ministerial responsibility, therefore, calculated to be a remedy for such a situation of dissatisfaction in the Assembly. It is the same as regards all the other Ministers; every Minister is prepared to resign on the slightest manifestation of dissatisfaction on the part of the Assembly. Is Ministerial responsibility, therefore, calculated to be a remedy for such a situation as this? Po you suppose for a moment that the President of the Republic or his Ministers wish to shirk their responsibility? In times gone by instances have been requently afforded of the King wishing to retain his Ministers against the strongly-pronounced opinion of the deputies. But nothing of the sort takes place at the present time. Both the President of the Republic and the Ministers are always prepared to clear out cider les ideax; if the Assembly wishes it. The republican government exists—it is an accomplished fact; events conferred the Republic on France. I do not say that it is necessary to draw up a constitution in one or two hundred articles. In such a case as this there is too great a diversity of opinion to allow of such a work being executed promptly. I confine myself to asking for a few articles only which shall settle the difficulties now uppermost in all men's minds. The question is this—nobody brings forward the question as to a monarchy or a republic, and the Republic is the acknowledged form of government at present. Can you place before a single Assembly an executive power emanating from that Assembly without exposing yourselves to the gravest difficulties? I do not think you can. Two Chambers are, therefore, in dispensable. The great fault of the Message was that it pointed out that the Republic existed. Of two things one—either overthrow the Republic or give it the means of existence.

M. De Larcy thanked the President, in the name of the committee, for the explanations which he had been good enough to give.

M. Baths remarked that in order to be of any use the conference with the government ought to include the two sub-committees.

M. Baths remarked that in order to be of any use the conference with

### The Captive Radicals.

The total number of alleged internationalists arrested in Montmartre was 122.

Excitement and Personal Altereation in the Parliament.
Paris, Jan. 30, 1873.

There was an excited debate in the Nationa Assembly this afternoon over the revelations of the committee of inquiry concerning the Lyons war contracts.

During the discussion M. Caravon declared that was mentioned the written instructions received from M. Challemel, Prefect of Lyons, ordering M. Carayon and a number of other officers of the Garde Mobile to be shot.

lishes the following:—

It is a common opinion, almost an established fact, that the Emperor Nicholas would never have placed himself in absolute and pronounced hostility to England in 1854, if he had not been led to believe that she really did not mean fighting for Turkey. If so, the belief in our excessive peacetulness of temper was a grave misfortune both for us and for him. Whether the Russian government has up to this time been guided by such arguments into supposing that we shall never step from our gates to beat off the foe that saps up to them, but shall remain content in the reflection that we can repulse actual assault whenever it comes; this, of course, is a matter of which we have no knowledgy. But we are strongly inclined to think that the Russians have long gone on in the enjoyment of that supposition; for they have had every reason to rely upon it, and even within Assembly, denied the assertion of M. Carayon, and asked that an inquiry be made.

# ENGLAND.

The Rate of Discount Reduced and Bullion in Flow to the Bank-A Fenian's Charges Against Prison Officials-American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1873. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced ½ per cent, and is now 3½ per cent. A Stock Exchange report, dated at two o'clock in the afternoon to-day, says:-The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on government securities, is higher than the Bank of England rate by % per

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £285,000 during the past week.

A PENIAN FREEMAN ON PRISON TORTURE. Daniel Redding, who was convicted and impris oned for participating in the Fenian riots in Manchester in 1867, and who has just been released from custody, has prosecuted the prison doctors for gross cruelties which he alleges were practise upon him. Redding has made affidavit in support of his complaint, in which he charges that while he was suffering from a paralytic stroke the doctors pricked his fiesh with hot needles, and also burned him with a hot iron.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY. Eight thousand four hundred and forty-seven bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool

# SCOTLAND.

Progress of the Movement for the Campbell Monument

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1873. A public meeting to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the poet Campbell was held at Glasgow last night. The sam of \$2,500 was subscribed on the spot.

# CARLOTTA.

The Ex-Empress of Mexico at the Point of Death.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Jan. 30, 1873.

Several of the newspapers of this city announce the death of the ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico. The Patient Still Alive but in Extreme

Prostration. DRESDEN, Jan. 30-P. M. The report published in the Berlin journals al-

### leging the death of the ex-Empress of Mexico in this city is untrue. Carlotta is still living, but her condition is such that death is probable at any THE BONAPARTES.

Reported Payment of an American Bank Loan by Napoleon's Heirs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1873. It is reported that American bankers of London had loaned Napoleon £200,000 to facilitate a coup he was meditating, and that since his death the money has been returned to them.

### UNHAPPY KANSAS!

Pomeroy's Persecution Brings on Brain Fever, and Now a Robbery of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in the State Auditor's Office.

Senator Pomeroy is lying dangerously ill at a private residence in this city, and his physicians have forbidden admission to his room. The Senator has reconsidered his determination to make a public statement concerning the York disclosure, and will say nothing on the subject until his trial comes on. The trial is set for to-morrow; but will, in all controls of the property of th TOPEKA, Jan. 30, 1873. probability be postponed on account of Mr. Pome, roy's sickness. A rumor is current to-night that he will not resume his seat in the Senate, but will tender his resignation to Governor Osborne within two or three days. Further deposits of bribe money have been, it is said, made with the Secre

money have been, it is said, made with the Secretary of the Senate to day to the amount of \$6,200. It is scated that the money was paid in by members of the Legislature, who received it from Pomeroy, but their names have not been disclosed.

A startling fraud was unearthed in the State Auditor's office to-day. The Auditor's registry of bonds was discovered to contain certain entries of \$200,000 in bonds purporting to have been issued by the cities of Gregory, Cloud and Budlong, in Cherokee county, Kansas, to the Memphis, Carthage and Northwestern Railroad Company. There are no such places in Cherokee county, nor in Kansas, and the bonds are evidently bogus. The names of the cities given are the names of prominent citizens of Carthage, Mo. There are two sets of bonds for each city, bearing seven per cent interest and payable at the National Park Bank, New York. One hundred of the bonds, amounting to \$50,000, were registered on the 20th of December, 1872, and the remainder on January 0. 1873, which was three days before the present administration was installed. It is supposed that an attempt has been or is now being made to negotiate the bonds in the Eastern markets.

#### THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

Address of the Committee.

TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:-The committee to raise a fund to commemorate the virtues of the late Horace Greeley by a statue and a monument in Greenwood has been fully organized by the appointment of the Hon. William W. Niles, of Westchester county, as Chairman; the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the city of New York, Treasurer, and Edmund C. Stedman, Esq., of New York, Secretary.

The members of the committee, as far as appointed, are at work in earnest and with a sure prospect of success. But they are conscious that t does not belong to them nor to any limited number of men to render adequate honor to one whose just fame belongs to the entire people. Horace Greeley was pre-eminently a man of the people; he rose from among their ranks by industry, frugality and a life of blameless purity; his example, no less than his written words, will remain forever a precious legacy to the masses of workingmen who are actuated by the same pure ambition as that which raised him from poverty and obscurity to the honorable and conspicuous position in which for many years he led the public opinion of the country. There is nothing in his character or career which mars the force of his benedicent influence. No young man can ponder the story of his life without profit. He is one of the few public men of our age who may be safely held up to the limitation of the young. It is therefore to the people at large that the committee confidently appeal. It is their privilege and duty to honor worthily the man who best represented the brain and the conscience of the masses. just fame belongs to the entire people. Horace

This is in no sense a partisan enterprise. The committee is composed of members of all parties, equally proud to do honor to one whose laborious life was passed in devotion to the general welfare. All who believe with us that Mr. Greeley's great efforts in behalf of freedom, of enlightenment, of economy and of progress have not been without beneficent results are cordially invited to share in this tribute to his memory. The rich cannot better show their appreciation of the lessons of industry and order which he taught, and the poor, in giving what slight sums they can adord, will honor their own estate and aspirations. It is not doubted that every editor in the country will be willing to forward the work, either by an editorial endorsement or by receiving and forwarding such sums as may be raised in his locality. There is not a village in the land but contains some man who has profited by Mr. Greeley's teachings. We hope there is not one where an effort will not be made to contribute to this expression of the national gratitude. re masses. This is in no sense a partisan enterprise. The com-

gratitude.

A memorial volume will be kept containing the name and residence of every contributor, and upon the completion of the work will be deposited in the Historical Society for preservation.

WILLIAM W. NILES, Chairman.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Treasurer. EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary. EDMUND C. STEDMAN, SECRETARY,
William B. Ogden, John E. Williams, Angustus Schell,
John O. Mnitehouse, Samuel J. Tilden, Marshall O.
Roberts, Frank Leslie, William Orton, James Gordon
Bennett, New York Henato, Ivory Chamberlain, New
York World; William Gullen Bryant, New York Express; Oswald
Ottendorfer, New York Staats-Zeitung; David M. Stone,
New York Journal of Commerce: Whitelaw Reid, New
York Tribune; Hugh J. Hastings, New York Conmercial Advertiser; J. M. Bundy, New York Evening
Mail; George F. Eowell, P. T. Harnum; William MacFarrlane, Yonkers; William W. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Thos.
Kinsella. Brooklyn; George G. Reynolds, Brooklyn;
Senator A. W. Palmer, Armenis, N. Y.; John Anderson,
Tarrytown, N. Y.; Ex-Gov. Theo. F. Randoiph, Morristown, N. J.; Dudley S. Gregory, Jersey City; Samuel
Boyles, Springfield, Mass.; N. J. Banks, Lynn, Mass.;
Colonel Bardes G. Greene, Beston Foot; Charles S.
Kinschester, N. H., Senator William Sprage, Providence R. I., Ex-Gev. Jamos. E. Krelish, New Haven
Letter, N. H., Senator William Sprage. Provi-Kmiball, Portland, Me.; Ex-Gov. James A. Wesion, Manchester, N. H.; Senator William Sprague, Providence, R. I.; Ex-Gov. James E. English, New Haven, Cenn.; David Clark, Hartford, Conn.; Colonel John W. Forney, Philadelphia Press: James P. Barr, Pittaburg Post, Murat Halstead, Cincinnati Commercial; Frederick Hassaurek, Cincinnati Volksblatt; General R. Brinkerhoff, Columbus; Governor Austin Blair, Michigan; Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis; Hon. John S. Williams, Lafayette, Ind.; Governor William Bross, Chicago Tribune; Senator John A. Logan, Illinois; ex-Senator Augastus C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa; ex-Governor William Marshall, Senator Carl Schurz, St. Louis; William Hyde, St. Louis Republican; Henry Watterson, Louisville Courier-Journal; Governor Smith, Georgia; Hon. John Forsyth, Mobile Register; John C. Burch, editor Union and American, Nashville, Fenn.; — Roberts, editor Nashville Baner; Governor Merny Worleans, La.; Governor Wm. Pitt Kellogg, New Orleans, La.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILBOAD BLOCKADE. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 30, 1873. The snowdrifts on the Union Pacific Railroad caused by the late storm, are in some places sixteen feet in height. Old railroad men say the weather is the worst they ever experienced. At Granite Canyon three of the section hands were frezen to death and two more at Bryan. A number of others who had been engaged in shoveling the snow off the track are reported to have perished. Great credit is awarded to the employes of the company for breaking through the blockade so speedily. The passengers suffered no hardships or inconvenience whatever. There are ten feet of snow

A TOG WRECKED IN THE SOUND. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30, 1873. The steamer Middlesex, of the New Haven line, reports that she left New York on Thursday, at five clock A. M. She found the ice very thick in the octock A. M. She found the lee very thick in the Sound and saw very little clear water on her passage. At ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, while passing through Hell Gate, she saw signais of distress from a tugboat sunk on the reef called Hog's Back. It proved to be the Mary Low. A boat was lowered and the crew, six in number, rescued and landed on Ward's Island. The tide was running very strong and the Gate was full of floating ice. The men had been on the wreck for six hours, the thick fog preventing the vessels that passed from seeing them.

# A STORMY OCEAN PASSAGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 30, 1873. The steamship Peruvian arrived at noon to-day, having experienced heavy weather during the entire passage. A fearful sea washed the decks, flooding the purser's room three feet deep. Two boats were stove in and another was carried away. The skylights were demolished, and the cabin and staterooms were partially filled with water.

# NAVAL ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1873. Lieutenant Commander John J. Reed has been ordered to the receiving ship at New York; Lieutenant Commander Edward N. Keilogg has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Juniata; Lieutenauts John F. Merry, from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and H. T. Perkins from the Constellation, and ordered to the Junista.

A cable telegram dated at Marseilles, to-day (Jan-nary 30), reports as follows:—The United States steamer Plymouth has salled from Villa Franca for

#### VIGILANTS HANGING INCENDIARIES. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan, 30, 1873.

The Sunday following New Year's Day an incendiary fire in Arrow Rock, Mo., a few miles from Booneville, destroyed a large portion of that place. Two days later the town was fired in four places, but only slight damage was done. The day before yesterday three colored men, named John Swee-ney, Clark Cannon and Reuben Elder, were arney, Clark Cannon and Reuben Elder, were arrested as the incendiaries, and contessed their guilt. Sweeney was tried by a vigilance committee and hung on Wednesday night. Cannon and Elder were closely guarded. It was expected they would be hung to-night.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. J. M. Bellew's Readings at Associa-

tion Hali.

If a large, highly intelligent and extremely admiring audience be an assurance to Mr. Beliew that his merits as an elocutionist are appreciated at this side of the water, he had abundance of comfort from last evening. Association Hall was filled, and the best society of the city was represented in the scoustic properties of the hall were of the best or the worst; there was that quality in the reader's voice that scorned all adventitious aid, and could make itself felt and understood as well in a barn

gingerbread importations from England, lecturers, readers, actors, &c. They have come among us with much flourish of trumpets, and carried away with them ample tokens of American patronage. in the imported chaff we were favored with some few grains of wheat. Santley, the singer, was something to be grateful for: so was Tyndall, the

something to be grateful for; so was Tyndall, the lecturer; and now we have Bellew, the reader, who can certainly lay claim to superiority over any native reader among us, not even excepting the veteran Murdoch.

Mr. Bellew arranges his accessories in a more elaborate and artistic fashion than did Dickens. Over the front of the stage he places at a height of about fifteer feet an arch of globe-shaded gas lights, curtained from the audience by a strip of crimson damask. Behind him is a crimson ecreen for a background, and immediately in front a desk shrouded in a covering of the same color, bordered with yellow. The bright, silvery hair, fine florid face and well developed form of the speaker are thrown out with striking vividness by his arrangement of light and shade. His voice is of splendid volume and so divinely modulated as to express every articulate utterance of human emotion. volume and so divinely modulated as to express every articulate utterance of human emotion. "The Bridge of Sighs" was incomparably rendered and thrilied every heart in the audience. Old, familiar lines people have been reading since their childhood acquired a new and a magic meaning from the touch of this mān's wonderful volce. He has none of the English intonation that cropped out everywhere in Dickens and marred (to American cars) his best readings. Mr. Bellew has the finest and most powerful tones of Murdoch, Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Chapin. His reading is so careful that we are evexed with ourselves for heretolore throwing away twice money and applause on the sloppy stuff we were pleased to think elocution which so many of our native artists insist on offering to us every Winter as a first class article. His programme last evening was Macaulay's "Horatius," "Clarence's Dream," in Richard III.; "Vital Spark," from Pope; "The Glove and the Lions," Leigh Hunt; "Gox's Diary," Thackerny; "King Robert of Sicily," Longfellow; "Good News from Ghent," Robert Browning; Bridge of Sighs," Thomas Hood; "The Charity Dinner," a very comical piece, written for Mr. Belew, is a sketch of a public dinner in London given by gushing philanthropists at the London Tavern to promote a pet charity, and "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

In "King Robert of Sicily" the "Magnificat" (organ and chorus) was introduced with excellent effect. and the "Balaclava Charge" was inter-

to promote a pet charity, and "The Charge of the Light Brigade."
In "King Robert of Sicily" the "Magnificat" (organ and chorus) was introduced with excellent effect, and the "Balaclava Charge" was interspersed with trumpet and organ notes. There was an even blending of pathos and humor in the selections, and thus the varied interest in the readings was continued to the end.

The applause given the brilliant elecutionist after every piece was hearty and prolonged, as though the audience desired an encore. We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Bellew's first effort before an American audience. His manner is perfection itself. He galvanizes with a throbbing life expressions of the poet and the dramatist dead to us from our familiarity with them or indifference towards them. His interpretation of Hood's most blunching lines, "One more unfortunate," stamps him as an artist of the first rank. All lovers of genuine art will quickly recognize in this genuteman's method something as rare as it is admirable. The next readings come off on Monday at Association Hall.

A dramatic and musical entertainment was given Wednesday evening at the handsome Terrace Garden Theatre, in Fifty-eighth street. It was for the benefit of the poor under the care of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Dominican Fathers' church. Every performer was a volunteer, and each being good a programme was arranged that drew an immense audience. ested in the charity by the projectors of the entertainment, provided for the performance of the comedy of "Married Life" by the members of his Fifth Avenue Theatre company not engaged in "Alixe." As these actors comprised Messrs. Davidge and Ringgold and Mrs. Gibbert, Miss St. Clair, Miss Dietz, &c., the comedy was done in a splendid style. The second part of the entertainment was made up of vocal and instrumental music. A due from Verdi's "I Masnadieri" was sung by Miss Stone and Mr. William McDonald with true artistic method, and the aria "Non Torno" was charmingly rendered by Miss Filomeno Lamara. After the brilliant performance by Mr. Bonawitz of a grandmarch arranged by Liszt from Wagner's "Tannhauser." Mr. Frank Bartlett treated the andience to "The Yeoman's Wedding," and was encored. Miss Mattle Louise Linden, who made her debut in this city last evening, sung "Scenes That Are Brightest," from "Maritana," very sweetly and with a method that indicated careful culture. The pleasantest feature of the entertainment, bowever, was Mr. B. C. Mollenhauer's violin solo, which in graceful execution and finish was of the comedy of "Married Life" by the members of ment, however, was Mr. B. C. Mollenhauer's violin solo, which in graceful execution and finish was admirable. After this selo Signor Paolicchi sung the "Drinking Song" from "Martha," and was rewarded with an encore. The concert was closed with a cornet solo by Mr. Henry S. Page. This gentleman was lately connected with Dan God-frey's Coldstream Guards Band in London.

The economic axiom that "the demand regulates the supply" is violated in the matter of good singers, and the artists take advantage of the fact. The most conspicuously extortionate among them have hitherto been tenors; but of late the baritones have come to a greater appreciation of themselves in a pecuniary sense. The newest example of this is found in M. Faure, the Parisian baritone. An American manager is said to be in treaty for his services, but the negotiations are likely to fail, as M. Faure values his voice at \$3,000 a menth. Haydn once said to a prima donna, "My dear child, your voice is as fine as a cathedral." How aprly might a manager say to M. Faure, "My dear fellow, your voice is equal to a famine; for should I pay its price I should starve!" We understand a "home for rained operatic managers" is soon to be established. The air "God Save the King" is noted in Mr. Bucklle's recently published "Commonplace Book" as having been introduced when James VI. was proclaimed at Aberdeen. The statement has revived an old discussion, there being no less than seven well supported claims to the composition of the tune. From the results of the discussion the Pall Mail Gazetic concludes that it has "gradually grown up under the adaptations and alterations of many hands, rather than to have been composed by any one man for any one occasion. It is the appropriate anthem of the constitution."

# RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. The Ex-Comptroller Not to Give Up the

Ghost-He is Still in New York City. ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1873. n the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of

SUPERIOR COURT—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—The People of the State of New York vs. Richard B. Connolly. Affidavit of merits.

City and County of New York, ss.—Richard B. Connolly, the defendant in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he has fully and fairly stated the case in the above action to samuel G. Courtney. Esq., his counsel in this action, who resides at 244 West Thirty-fourth street, in the said city of New York, and that he has a good and substantial defence upon the merits thereof, as he is advised by said counsel, after such statement made as aforesaid, and verily believes it to be true. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Sworn to before me this last day of January, 1872. DANIEL A. BOSTWICK, Notary Public, county of New York.

Mr. Courtney yesterday appeared before Judge William L. Learned, in the Supreme Court, and

William L. Learned, in the Supreme Court, and had the case put off till next Thursday, when a motion already pending will be decided for a change of venue from the county of Albany to the

#### county of New York. AROTHER RAILBOAD ACCIDENT. A Train Thrown Off the Track and Six-

New Haven, Conu., Jan. 30, 1873. The 5:45 P. M. passenger train from this city for Northampton, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, was thrown from the track at Ham den, about four miles from this city, this evening, by a broken rail. Sixteen persons were injured. A wrecking train was sent to the spot and succeeded in clearing the track about midnight. The following is a list of the injured:—Dr. George R. Sheppard, of Collinsville, injured in the jace.

Thomas Doody, of Southampton, Mass , danger-

Thomas Doody, of Southampton, Mass, dangerous internal injuries.

Mrs. Doody, his wife, has a flesh wound.

J. R. Upson, of Marion, Conn., badly cut.

Mrs. Doolittle, of Chesnire, Conu.; flesh injuries,
Bryan McMahon, of New Haven: left arm injured,
Mrs. Anthony Friedel, of Collinsville, Conn.

Mrs. Samaotha Hine, of Southwick, Mass,
William A. Fitch, of South Washington, Conn.

Neille Cain, of Cheshire, were slightly injured.

# OUBA.

Celonial Comments on King Amadeus' Abolitionist Policy.

Compliment to the Italian Crown-Insurrectionis Attitude-Financial Project-The

Electric Cable. TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HETALD.

HAVANA, Jan . 29, 1873. The Voz de Cuba, in an editorial talsa morning

referring to the speech of King Amadeus, .made on New Year's day, sava:-

The Voz adds that everybody will be satisfied with the abolition of slavery. The Voz, commenting upon the speech of Se nor

Candara in the Spanish Cortes, concludes thus --On our own behalf, we say, let reforms come, and if Porto Rico reforms produce a moral and material peace in Cuba the Foz will be the first to applied the ability of the reformers; but we believe that, unfortunately, with or without reforms, the summission of the rebeils will have to be obtained with soldiers and arms.

TREASURY PROJECT FOR AN ISSUE OF BONDS. The Intendence is preparing a plan to issue twenty millions of eight per cent bonds, payables in six instalments, with interest payable in gold, and the principle redeemable in gold, from the proceeds of the war tax, subscriptions to begin in payment of old debts and for the purchase of national property.

SIR CHARLES BRIGHT'S MOVEMENTS. Sir Charles and Mr. Edward Bright will go to New Orleans to-morrow. Sir Charles will not take charge of the work of recovering the Fiorida

#### THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

after which they adjourned over till Menday night, at eight o'clock. The Senate, after transacting ssion to consider the naminations sent in by Governor Parker for the Chancellorship, Justices of. Supreme Court and other judicial offices: The folowing are the names for the respective positions:-For Chancellor, Theodore Runyon, of Essex; udges Supreme Court, David A. Depue, Vancleve Dairymple and George S. Woodhull; Judge Court of Errors and Appeals, Samuel Lilly, of Hunterdon, vice ex-Governor Olden, resigned; Commissioner of Sinking Fund, Barker Gummere, of Mer-

sioner of Sinking Fund, Barker Gummere, of Mercer, vice ex-Governor Olden, resigned. The nominations were referred to the appropriate committees, who, it is expected, will report favorably thereon next week.

In the House of Assembly there was a good deal of excitement over

A. Big Rallroad Pight,
the first of the session, which came off when the bill to incorporate the New York and Philadelonia Raliroad Company came up for second reading. This bill is nearly a fac simile of the one incorporating the National Raliroad, and it is said if the promoters of the latter scheme are defeated in the forthcoming battle they will fail back on this one, which will serve their purposes just as well.

Mr. Carse, of Camden, moved that the bill lay ever till Monday evening next, in order that time might be had to examine into the amendments.

Mr. Letson, of Middlesex, opposed the motion, and in doing so made a few pointed remarks, in which he said that there was too much delay had already. The motion was supported by Mr. Ward, of Sussex, who said that parties should have a fair and reasonable time to examine into the bill and see what amendments were necessary. He said there was some very

amendments were necessary. He said there was some very

DISHONORABLE ACTION

connected with it so far. Its course, while in the hands of the committee, was certainly unprecedented in any former legislation in like matters. The committee held private sittings, and although he was a member of it he had not the advantage of attending their deliberations. After making a very pointed speech in support of the mylion to lay over, Mr. Ward was followed by Mr. Canfield, who entered into a personni debate, when he was called to order by the Speaker, after which he proceeded to show that the opponents of the present bill, in endeavoring to cause delay, had confessed considerable weakness. The bill had been now in possession of the committee three weeks, and it was time that some final action should be taken on it. Mr. Patterson, of Monmouth, spoke against any further delay, and said that the large and intelligent constituency which he represented were anxious for the passage of such a righteous and noble measure. He said that the amendments were very easily explained, and he did not see any reason why the bill should lay over. A very lengthy and heated debate followed, in which measurs, while ts, Cole, Plympton and others took part, when a vote was taken, and resulted in the part, when a vote was taken, and resulted in the motion to lay over being carried by 29 against 24.

The galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. It was the principal event of the session so far. The matter will come up for special action on Tuesday morning next at ten o'clock.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar-For the cure of coughs, colds, hourseness, difficult breing and all affections of the threat, bronchial tubes lungs, leading to consumption. Sold by all drugsits 50 cents and \$1. Great saving to buy large size. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROFS cure in one minute.

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