SPAIN.

His Majesty Amadeus Disposed to Abdicate the Crown.

Canvass of a Coming Dynastic Crisis.

CASES AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES.

Cabinet Council and Political Anticipation of Important Results.

Senor Zorrilla's Report of the Royal Resolve.

The Congress in Permanent Session.

THE COLONIAL EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

Kingly Personal Definition of the Situation at New Year.

Carlism Still in Motion-The Republicans Cautious and Watchful-Operations in the Field-Feeling on 'Change in London.

. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1873. The following despatch was received here to-day by the Reuter Telegram Company. It is marked "urgent" and was not delayed by the Censor at Madrid. It is therefore believed that its contents have some foundation in fact.

Amadeus and the Spanish Crown. MADRID, Feb. 10, 1873.

His Majesty, King Amadeus, manifests a disposition to abdicate the Crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes, Madrid is quiet.

A Dynastic Revolution Canvassed Publicly by the Spanish Press.

MADRID, Feb. 10, 1873. The Madrid Correspondencia, in its issue to-day, announces the probability that the session of the Cortes will be suspended for a few days, and upon reassembling a proposition from King Amadeus to abdicate the throne will be read in the Congress, where an effort will probably be made to dissuade the King from carrying out his purpose. Should he persist a special law will be passed electing a Regent and a Cabinet.

Other Madrid journals state that if the King should resign the Crown the present authorities will remain in office to watch the course of events, and it is believed all questions arising out of the abdication will be settled according to the constitution and without any disturbance.

THE CABINET IN COUNCIL. A Cabinet Council was held last night, after which Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Becerra, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Echegary, Minister of Pinance, had a conference with Seuor Rivero, President of the Congress.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE WITH THE MILITARY. A conference also took place between Senor Corvoda, Minister of War, and the principal militar officers in Madrid.

CAUGUS OF POLITICAL CONSERVATIVES. A large meeting of conservatives was held last

THE COVERNMENTAL SUCCESSION.

Parliamentary Provision for the Admin Thinks of Retiring.

MADRID, Feb. 10, 1873. istration of Power-Why the King

In the event of the King's abdication the Senate and Congress will go into joint session as one chamber until the throne is filled or the future form of government settled.

CAUSES OF THE CROWN DIFFICULTY.

The King's disposition to quit the throne is attributed to a difference between His Majesty and the Ministry, which arose in November last, when the General of Artillery, Don Hidalgo, was premoted to the Captain Generalship of the Basque provinces. The majority of the officers in the artillery arm of the serwice resigned their commissions at the time, protesting against the promotion as irregular and amiustifiable, and refusing to serve under Hidalgo because he participated in the massacre at the San Gil barracks in 1866. Hidalgo, meeting with se much opposition, finally resigned, and the officers withdrew their resignations.

But the Ministry recently appointed him (Hidalgo) to a new and important command in Catalonia. The artillery officers renewed their protest and again sent in their resignations. The Ministry disregarded them, and, appealing to the Cortes, obtained a nearly unanimous vote of confidence.

The King frem the beginning has disapproved of the promotion of Hida'go, and feels affronted because his Cabinet compels him, through the vote of the Cortes, to acquiesce in the last appoint

THE CAUSE OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is given out that Senor Zorrilla will retire to private life if the King persists in his resolve to

The members of the Cortes belonging to the most advanced section of the republican party held a meeting to consider what action should be taken in the crists.

About thirty persons were present.

They resolved to maintain a pacific yet energetic attitude, and, if the King's determination should be irrevocable, to encourage orderly manifestations in favor of the establishment of a republic.

THE CARLIST CRUSADE.

Marching and Countermarching of Insurrectionists and Royalists-French Reports of the Hopeful Progress by the

MADRID. Feb. 10, 1873. Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in the province of Toledo.

Macazaga and Iturbide have effected a junction in the province of Guipuzcoa.

BOURBONIST INDICTMENT OF THE SAVOYARD KING. The Carlists are said to be in the field under conduct of Alphonso de Bourbon, or at least the Infante General-in-Chief has announced once more that he is about to assume the command of his faithful and loyal subjects. As is befitting under such circumstances, proclamations abound; Don Alphonso publishes two, one to the Catalonians, the other to the royal, that is to say, the Carlist army of that province, and one of his generals in the same way makes a double appeal to the population of Navarre and to the insurrectional army which is to operate in that district. These documents contain an enumeration of "the crimes and disgraces with which Spain is sullied under a king of haphazard, religion oppressed, the country outraged. family ties broken, property threatened with ruin and society with dissolution."

CONDUCT OF THE CROWN CAMPAIGN. The snow interferes with the operations against the Carlists. General Moriones, the Commauder in-Chief of the Army of the North, is making a forced march in hopes of overtaking General Olia, who, at the head of 2,000 insurgents, has again

French Reports from the Scene of Operations-Strategy of the Contending Spanish Forces.

entered the province of Navarre.

PARIS, Feb. 10, 1873. Advices from Carlist sources represent that the insurrection in Spain is daily gaining strength. It now exists in eight Northern Provinces, and is extending to the Central and Southern Provinces of the kingdom.

The King's government is acting on the defensive. Towns are being fortified and volunteers armed to resist the advance of the insurgents.

LATEST FROM MADRID.

Parliament without a Cabinet Representation-Ministers Summoned by the Legislature-Senor Zorrilla's Statement of Amadeus' Resolve-Anxious Consideration at Court and Congress in Permanent Session.

MADRID, Feb. 10-11 P. M. When the Congress met to-day the seats of the Ministers were vacant.

Señor Figueras, the leader of the republican party, expressed his surprise at the absence of the members of the Cabinet at such a juncture, and demanded that they be notified to attend. President Rivero thereupon sent a messenger to

request the presence of a representative of the government.

Señor Zorrilla, the President of the Council, soon afterwards entered, and proceeded to address the house. He acknowledged that the situation was serious, but the government had no interest in concealing the fact. He advised the republican Deputies not to act hastily. Nothing of an official character had yet been done. The immediate duty of the government was to maintain order. He objected to the sitting of the Congress under the circumstances.

Señor Zorrilla then stated that the King had in formed him on Saturday last that he was firmly resolved to abdicate. The Ministers sought to dissuade the King from his purpose. His Majesty asked for twenty-four hours to consider.

All that the Prime Minister could add was that he had not since then received his Majesty's official act of abdication, and he was unable in the present state of suspense to make any proposal to or ask any vote from the Cortes.

Senor Figueras said he could not agree with the Prime Minister that there was anything objectionable in the sitting of the Congress, and he moved that the session be made permanent.

The motion was carried, and at half-past ten to-

Severe Snow Storm

MADRID, Feb. 10, 1873. The snow storm which prevailed here vesterday also extended throughout the Northern provinces, where the fall was very heavy.

Colonial Emancipation and War Office Repression.

MADRID, Feb. 10, 1873. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the island of Porte Rico will be taken up in the Congress to-

The Senate has, by a vote of 50 to 6, passed a motion of confidence in the Ministry on the question of its course towards the artillery, with regard to recent demonstrations of insubordination in that branch of the army.

The government has created an Ordnance Department.

AMADEUS' POSITION AT NEW YEAR.

In connection with the statements which have just reached us from Madrid, as published, it is of interest to hear Amadeus' definition of his position towards the Spaniards, as it was given orally by His Majesty on New Year's Day, just passed. Deputations from the Senate and Congress of Spain waited on the King at the palace at New Year and presented him with addresses, congratulating him, in the name of the nation and Parliament, on the happy advent of the season. To the address of the Senate the King replied as follows:-

plied as follows:—

Senor President of the Senate—I receive with the highest appreciation and the deepest satisfaction the felicitations addressed to me by the Senate on occasion of the solemnity of this day, in which my memory calls for grateful records, and grave redections occupy my thoughts. It is two years since I commenced to reign in Spain, and ontered upon duties as ardueus for me towards my new and beleved country as the honor is high which I received from the Spanish people, by whose will I mounted this throne, in whose love I have to cement it, and by whose confidence I have to live and to consolidate it, so that in this way, at the same time as we realize for the country the fruits of the revolution and perpetuate the work of the Constituent Cortes, we shall be making patent the energy of the popular right by virtue of which new dynasties and modern institutions acquire prompt robustness and take deep root. I take as a happy omen for the year just begun the announcement the Senate have made to me, and the hope they have manifested to me that the men who still live as slaves in the royal prevince of Porto Rico will quickly receive their freedom. A resolution so humanitarian and so Christianilke will be a proud distinction for Spain, an honor for the Cortes, a instre for my reign and a blazon for my dynasty. With it the civilized nations will have an additional motive to congratulate themselves on having instantly recognized the work of 1888. Spain will feel a natural pride on seeing herself the object of the esteem and appliance of the world, and those who at present feel doubtrul will, by and by, understand that it is unreasonable to fear a source of ruin or perdition.

The News from Madrid on 'Change in London.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1873.

Consols closed in London at 92% a 92% for money and 92% a 92% for account—a decline since Saturday of % a % per cent.

THE LONDON GOLD MARKET. The Carlist forces under command of Santa Cruz, The London Economist in a recent issue pub-

lished an article on the subject of the rate of dis count and supply of gold in England, in which the writer, speaking of the stock of builton in the Bank of England and its management, said:-

At present there are two pending demands for gold—one to Spain. Not long since a combination of capitalists in Paris, called the Banque de Paris, engaged, as part of the conditions on which the last loan was taken, to find a large sum in cash—it is said as much as £4,000,000—for Spain. We believe there is no likelihood that it will be wanted at once, and perhaps some may never be sent all; but aiready about seven hundred thousand pounds has been sent on account, and in the present uncertain and revolutionary state of Spain probably the government of that country will be anxious to have all the cash it can while it exists and before it is destroyed. A revolutionary government is always destroyed. A revolutionary government is always partial to cash. It is the best medium in which you can pay soldiers, and the best security also against untoward and unforeseen accidents. No doubt that government will take from us as much

FRANCE.

The Committee of Thirty Preparing to Report-Duke De Gramont's Revelations and the International Argument-Terrible Criminals on Trial.

TILLEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PARIS, Feb. 10, 1873. The Duke de Broglie will present the report of the Committee of Thirty in the Assembly on Saturday. He will previously communicate with President Thiers.

DUKE DE GRAMONT'S REVELATIONS ON THE BONA

L'Univers publishes a letter from one of Napo eon's Ministers, whose name is not given, con firming the revelations made by the Duke de Gra mont as to the promises of assistance made by Austria to France at the beginning of the war with Prussia. The correspondent adds to Gramont's statements that a treaty for a triple alliance was nearly concluded between France, Italy and Aus tria, but was not signed, because Napoleon reasserts that it was by Austria's suggestion that Rome was given up to the Italian government. TERRIBLE CRIMINALS ON TRIAL FOR THEIR LIVES The trial of uine persons, charged with ravishing and subsequently murdering their victims, has

ENGLAND.

begun at Doual. The crimes were perpetrated in

a neighboring forest, at intervals from the begin

ning of 1870 to September, 1872.

American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1873. Right thousand two hundred and fifty-two bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool

IRELAND.

The Galway Election Intimidation Trials-Roman Catholic Clergymen at the Bar.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10, 1873. The trial of the Galway priests for illegal interto-day in the Court of Queen's Bench in this city. The Lord Chief Justice, Right Hon. James White

GREECE.

Austrian Royal Arbitration in the Lauriun Mines Case.

TELECTAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME. Feb. 10, 1873. L'Opinions says the Emperor of Austria has con

sented to act as arbitrator for the settlement of the Lauriun mines dispute, with the view of reconcilin the conflicting views of Italy and France relative to the disputed industrial possessory rights of the subjects of both nations in the property.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. A wave of low barometers has advanced eastaccompanied by brisk and high winds. Partially cloudy weather is now prevailing over New England, with northwesterly winds, and the South Atlantic and Gulf States. light and fresh southerly to easterly winds; easterly to southwesterly winds over the Middle States; areas of snow from lower Michigan to Missouri and Tennessee; fresh and brisk northerly and westerly winds and partly cloudy weather from Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior and

For the Northwest and eastward over the Upper Lake region and to the Ohio Valley fresh and brisk northerly and westerly winds, failing temperature

and clear and clearing weather; for the Middle sonthwesterly and westerly, cloudy weather and rising temperatures, with areas of rain and rising temperatures, with areas of rain and snow for the northern portion and possibly light rain for the southern portion; for Now England winds shifting to fresh and brisk southerly, rising temperature and cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic States winds veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature and generally cloudy weather; for Tennessee and Kentucky winds veering to westerly and northeasterly, with clearing weather; for the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather and southerly winds, veering to westerly.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

macy, Herald Bullding:

1872. 1873. 1872.

3 A.M. 30 13 3:30 P.M. 42
6 A.M. 30 12 6 P.M. 40
9 A.M. 32 13 9 P.M. 40
12 M. 38 16 12 P.M. 38
Average temperature vesterday. last year.....

THE ICE GORGE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 10, 1873.

A despatch from Chickies says that the Susque nanna gorged on Saturday night and the river rose eight feet. The water backed up and overflowed above zero.

At Williamsport the weather is cold and no change has taken place in the river.

THE NEWARK CHARTER AMENDMENT. Yesterday afternoon about fifty persons assem-

a call, "for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment to the city charter." The meeting consisted of the Citizens' Committee, who framed the bill, members of the Common Council and the lately. Ex-Mayor Peddie was chosen to preside "solid" men present were Beach Vanderpoel, Dan-"solid" men present were Beach Vanderpoel, Daniel Dodd, W. B. Mott, Francis Mackin, James L. Hays, John McGregor, Peter S. Durye, Ex-Sherif Reynolds, Phineas Jones, Jeremian Counsellor, and Jacob Hockenjes. About one-half the members of the Common Council were present. The bill, on motion of Mr. J. B. Ward, after he had made same remarks explanatory of the causes which grounded the framing of it, was read section by section for the purpose of drawing out discussion. Alderman Baker put in a general opposition. The meeting was almost unanimously in favor of the bill as it stoed. A slight change in the wording of section 10 was made. A motion by Mr. Hockenjees, to submit the bill to a vote of the people, failed of being seconded, and about seven welcot, failed of being in session four hours and dwindling down in numbers to little more than a corporate guard, the meeting adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Lozada Insurrectionary Movement in Tepic-Formidable Progress of the Rebellion-Severe Fighting, with Conflicting Reports of the Results.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, Via HAVANA, Feb. 10, 1873. The insurrection at Tepic, under Lozada, is assuming formidable proportions.

Lozada, in his political manifesto, proposes to establish a government similar to the Paris Commune. His army has invaded several portions of Jalisco and Guadalajara.

In a severe battle on the 28th ult. Lozada defeated Corona, who retreated into Guadalajara,

General Plores telegraphs to the contrary, saying that Lozada was whipped, and lost 1,000 men in killed and wounded.

Private telegrams, however, concede the victory to Lozada.

Colonel Altamisano has defeated a portion of Lozada's force.

Corona is expecting reinforcements. AGRICULTURAL LOSSES.

The crop in the Tuxuam cotton fields has been destroyed by worms.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Colonist Fraternity and Citizen Union-What Is

Intended 7

TELECTAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1873. A commission from the Havana Casino went to Porto Rico to-day, accompanying the delegation from that island on its return home. Many rumors are in circulation as to the object

of the trip, but nothing is positively known. The

general supposition is that it is to prepare for joint

action and union against reforms and radicalism. FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

A Train of Cars Precipitated Into a River-Three Passengers Killed-Nine Persons Wounded-Bodies in the Submerged Train.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 10, 1873. This afternoon the Brady's Bend ac train going North on the Alleghany Valley Rail when near Scrub Grass Station, broke a rail, and five cars of oil and a passenger car were thrown from the track and down the bank.

The following persons were wounded:-Michael Caine. J. Hanna. A. Singleton. H. Miller. A. S. Hamilton. W. Morlarty. J. P. Kiddle. John H. Whitcomb and the train boy. The passenger coach still remains in the river,

Two bodies are floating in the water inside the car, but cannot be extricated. How many perished is as yet unknown. The conductor is unable to tell the number who were in the ill-fated car. LATER-ADDITIONAL VICTIMS. Several names are added to the list of those in-

wreckers being, as yet, unable to raise it.

jured by the Scrub Grass accident. Among them is Mr. Joseph L. Hanna, of Pittsburg, whose injuries are serious. With this exception none of the others enumerated were seriously injured. The company's surgeons and others were promptly on hand to relieve the sufferers, and everything is being done for them that is possible. It is now positively known that there were but

three persons killed-a newsboy and two unknown The train was running on time, and no blame is attached to the officers of the road. The disaster

was purely accidental and unavoidable. A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

An Old High Wall Falling Upon a Frame House—Three Ladies Instantly Killed and a Fourth Seriously Hurt. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 10, 1873. The old wall of the Ferguson House, in this city, fell yesterday afternoon, crushing a frame house

afongside, in which lived a family named Donahue Mrs. Donahue and her daughter, together with a young lady named Kiely, were instantly killed. Another daughter had an arm broken in two places, one leg broken and her breast crushed in, but still lives. A child two years old escaped un-hurt.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

Mass Meeting of the Colored Citizens of Philadelphia-Resolutions Asking President Grant to Reconsider the Policy of the Government in Regard to the Gem of the Antilles.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1873. A large, enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens was held this evening in the Bethel church in favor of the recognition of the insurrectionists in Cuba. S. R. Scottran presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, of New York, and others. The following resolutions were then proposed

and adopted:—

Whereas in the Declaration of American Independence the truth of man's freedom and equality first received the endorsement of a nation; and whereas, like the mustard seed of which the Master spake, this truth has been gradually leavening the thoughts of all peoples; and whereas, as its silent yet potent workings in the past brought freedom and enfranchisement to the four million bondmen of our own country, so by its equally potent workings in the future we may reasonably assure the oppressed of all lands that it will sooner or later rays of the remaining the made of the rays of the remaining the made of the rays of the remaining the made of the rays of the remaining the shall be made of which the rays of the remaining the shall be made of which the rays of the remaining the made of the rays of the remaining the remaining the rays of the rays of the remaining the remaining the rays of the rays of the remaining th

RAPID TRANSIT ASSOCIATION.

The New York Rapid Transit Association met last night at 602 Tenth avenue, Mr. R. H. Witthaus in the chair. Mr. J. F. Ruggles acted as secretary Mr. Simeon E. Church, of the Executive Committee reported that the Workingmen's Union were in sented at the next meeting. He moved that the matter of advertising the meeting at the Cooper Institute be left to the Executive Committee. The motion was carried. On motion of Mr. Henry Morrison General Sigel, Edgar F. Brown, George Hoffman and Simeon E. Church were appointed a committee to select names for the delegation of 100 prominent citizens going to Albany on the 20th inst. General Sigel, who was present at the meeting, made a few remarks. He said:—"You can build an underground railway in five years, but if you can build a road on terra Arma in one year, why should we not prefer to build the latter road? The valuation of real estate in New York is \$770,000,000. I believe that we should gain ten per cent on this amount if we had rapid transit. I don't believe in building such a road by a private corporation; we all know how railroad corporations are made up. I believe the city can build such a road better than any private corporation. We course it is necessary to make this plan plausible to the Legislature. I shall de all in my power to assize you in this excellent work."

The meeting then adjourned until Friday next, when the arrangements for the grand mass raceting at Cooper Institute will be completed. sented at the next meeting. He moved that the

THE NEVADA SURVEY.

VIRGINIA CITY, Feb., 10, 1873. ators and Representatives in Congress from Nevada the joint resolutions of the Legislature of that State, memorializing Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to complete the survey of the State the present year; also to grant to the State one mileon acces, in lieu of a large portion which is unavailable for school purposes.

THE BOSTON BUTCHERY.

The Alley Trial Drawing to a Close-Important Testimony for the Defence-Clear Accounts of the Time and Means of the Prisoner on the Date of Ellis' Murder.

BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1873. The trial of Leavitt' Alley for the murder of Abijah Ellis still continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation among those interested in the sensational, and the expert testiintroduced has possessed interest for every one. The testimeny closed to-night, and to-morrow morn the argument for the defence wil be delivered by Mr. Somerby, the senior counsel for the prisoner. This will be followed by the address of Attorney General Train, and it is probable that Judge Morton will make his charge and de-liver the case to the custody of the jury to-morrow night. The supposition is general that the jury will disagree, and those who are sacrilegious enough to gamble on a man's life are offering odds that Alley will never be convicted.

The defence have disposed of many of the strong points of the government evidence. They have provided for every hour of time for Alley from the time Ellis was last seen alive till the time his body was found in Charles River; have shown that he borrowed \$135 on the day of Election, thus accounting for the money paid out after the murder; have established his character by relia-ble witnesses; have accounted for the blood spots by the bleeding of a horse, and the testimony of Dr. Jackson, State Assayer, that the blood found may have been that of a horse or other animal, and disposed of the witness who testified that he saw the prisoner and the deceased quarrelling on elec-tion Day.

The points of the testimony for the defence to-

The points of the testimony for the defence to-day were as iollows:—
A. Mr. Betterman stated that between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 5th of November last he received goods from Alley.
John Hand, an employe, swore that the blood in the stable came from a horse.
Daniel S. Alley, sen of the prisoner, testified that he loaned his lather \$135 on the Tuesday before election.

election.

George L. Armstrong, a storekeeper in the vicinity of Alley's stable, had a conversation with the accused between seven and eight o'clock on the morning when he was said to be carrying away the mutilated remains of Ellis.

Abble A. Alley, Leaviti's daughter, deposed to the fact of being called to get up and make tea for her mother on the night of the murder; that her father was at home; did not leave the house before five o'clock in the morning and had his breakiast, at home at seven. at home at seven.

The State Assayer and other prominent witnesses were recalled for the prosecution, but nothing new or material was elicited. The defence rested their case, and the Court adjourned until

GAFFNEY SANE. The Commission of Doctors Appointed to Examine the Buffalo Murderer Pro-

claim it "a Case of Feigned Insanity." ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1873. Governor Dix having ordered an examination into the sanity of Gaffney, under sentence of death at Buffalo, last Friday, received the following despatch to-day from Dr. Grav. of the Utica Insane Asylum, and Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port of New York, the commission appointed to make the examination:-

BUFFALO, Feb. 10, 1873. To Governor Dix:—
After a satisfactory examination of Gaffney we After a satisfactory examination of the found him sane—a case of feigned insanity.

Drs. GRAY and VANDERPOEL.

PROBABLE MURDER. A Man's Head Mashed with a Whiffle-

tree. At eleven o'clock last evening John Corrigan, of 226 East Twenty-sixth street, Thomas O'Connor, of 217 East Twenty-sixth street, and Timothy Halvey, of 141 East Twenty-third street, became engage in a quarrel at the livery stable, No. 141 East Twenty-third street, and finally all hands joined in a fight, during the progress of which Halvey hit Corrigan on the head with a whithletree, breaking his skull in, inflicting such other injury that the unfortunate man will probably die in the hospital (Bellevee), to which he was at once removed. O'Connor and Halvey were arrested.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

TOPEKA, Kansas., Feb. 10, 1873. A vigilance committee at Dodge City made a raid on a dancehouse in that village on Sunday, and killed Charles Hill, alias Texas, and Edward Wil-liams, both desperate frontier characters.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Probable Changes in the Quebec Cabinet. QUEBEC, Feb. 10, 1873. of an extra session of the Legislature being called commission will be appointed to inquire into the

recent burning of the Court House.

It is understood that Mr. Quinet will be Premier of the Quebec Cabinet instead of Mr. Chauveau; that Solicator General Irvin will become Attorney General; that Mr. Chapleau will be appointed So-licitor General and that Dr. Fortan will become Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Signing of the Pacific Railroad Charter. OTTAWA, Feb. 10, 1873. Sir Hugh Allan and Sir F. Hincks have left for Montreal.

The Pacific Railroad charter has been duly signed by all the parties interested.

GEORGIA FINANCES.

A Message from the Governor Calling for Two and a Half Million Dollars.
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10, 1873.

Governor Smith sent a special message to-day to he Legislature to the effect that \$2,567,435 must be provided during the current year to meet bonds falling due, and to pay the interest on the public debt. Among the debts to meet are Russell Sage's claim of \$375,000; to pay the interest of \$537,000 on gold quarterly bonds to January 1, 1874; to pay bonds failing due this year and in January, 1874, and to pay the interest on the public debt. The message was referred to a joint finance committee to

THE REBEL GENERAL PICKETT VINDICATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In the HEBALD of the 13th uit. appeared a communication under the head of "The Rebs," wherein ou erroneously did great injustice to General

George E. Pickett, by stating as follows:—
General Pickett, whe obtained \$75,000 for the smallpox documents which were purchased by the war Department during the last political campaign, fluctuates between Washington city and Canada, and in the latter dominion he is said to have advertised for more documents, and to have undertaken to recover the great number of State papers which were secreted there during and after the war. This is about as queer a business as any Confederate officer has assumed. The truth of this matter is that the Pickett re-

erred to, Colonel J. T. Pickett-a Kentuckian, I celieve—was during the war connected with the Western Confederate army, and in no believe—was during the war connected with
the Western Confederate army, and in no
way related to or connected with General George E. Pickett, of Virginia. General George
E. Pickett graduated at West Point, and was the
only one of that name was held the rank of general,
and no shadew dishonorable to a soldier or a gentleman rests upon him. His brilliant and gallans
record during the Mexican war, and the signal
services rendered to the United States while in
the old army, I am sure will render it a pleasing
task for you to correct an error that deeply reflects
upon his name, if permitted to remain uncontradicted. It was General George E. Pickett (then
Captain Pickett) whe took possession of the
Island of San Juan in the face of the
whole British Empire, and with his gallant little band of seventy held the island
in the name of the United States until relieved by
order of General Scott. This act has passed into
history, and our right to the island has recently
been decided by the Emperor of Germany, General
Pickett is now quietly pursuing the business of life
insurance, as general agent of the Washington
Life linaurance Company of New York, and the injustice done to him by the above charges not only
wrongs the individual but indirectly injures the
interests of the company he represents. Permit
me to hope that you will make this correction, and
give it as prominent a place as that in which the
unfortunate mistake appeared. Very respectfully,
yours, &c.,

GUETAILING THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS.

CURTAILING THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS. NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 10, 1873,

Durett to-day instructed the clerk of the Judge Durett to-day instructed the elera of the United States Court not to allow newspaper reporters to examine the records or documents in any cases pending thereon.

EXCITED MORMONDOM.

Brigham Young's Organ Snorting Defiance-A Dangerous Feeling Aroused in the Breasts of the Saints-Claggett, Negley and Merritt Fiercely Denounced-A New Mormon Expedition.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10, 1873.

Brigham Young's organ, the News, in an article entitled "The New Crusade," denounces Claggett in unmeasured terms, for filling the Presidential and Congressional ears with barefaced and unmeasured lies. It thinks General Grant would otherwise act temperately and justly, but that he is likely, under advice of what it calls intriguers, to do some act that will cover his record with ineffaceable disgrace and bring on a conflict between himself and the United States Supreme Court. It charges Negley, Claggett and Merritt with telling the President He after lie of gigantic proportion and jet blackness. As to Claggett's characterization of the children of Mormous as "bastards," it threatens to meet him full in the face at a time he would beg to be excused

The whole tone of the article is well calculated to excite the worst elements in the Mormon masses. The abuse of all who have taken sides against the Church and the priesthood is as vile as possible. It finally welcomes the troops to fill Mormon coffers The feeling is very strong among the Mormons

against the proposed legislation. The Gentiles gladly welcome anything to be relieved from Brigham Young's despotism and that of his priesthood. The latter pray for a final solution of the question, as the time is ripe. A Mormon expedition started three days ago

from Kane county for the purpose of exploring the country beyond the Colorado River. General Maxwell, who is the contestant for the seat in Congress claimed by Elder Carmon as delegate from Utah, will leave for Washington to-

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

York's Testimony Published-The United States District Attorney Refuses to Testify Concerning the Seven Thou-

sand Dollar Transaction. TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 10, 1873. The Pomeroy Investigating Committee to-day authorized the publication of that portion of Senator York's testimony which was kept back at the time it was given. It was to the effect that Pomeroy told him (York) that he had three spies in the anti-Pomeroy caucus. The names given were Senator Moonlight, Captain Hough and Repre-

Senator Moonlight, Captain Hough and Representative Bond.

Judge Horton, United States District Attorney, was examined by the committee to-day. He testified that he had no knowledge of the use of money by Pomeroy. Being asked if he had had any conversation with Pomeroy relative to the alleged payment of \$7,000 to York, he replied that his only conversation with Pomeroy on that subject was in his capacity as attorney; that he could not lawfully repeat anything said to him in confidence by a client. MAILS FOR EUROPE.

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t twelve o'clock M.

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(CHRCLLAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notices as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

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