NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ATHENEUM, No. 565 Broadway.—ORAND VARIETY EM NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thir

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—THE PANO-

BOWRRY THEATRE, BOWERY.—CAPTAIN SPRUCE-GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth NEW PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 750 Broad-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-BELLEW'S ST. PETER'S HALL, Twentieth st., between Eighth and Ninth avs. - Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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Ex-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH, of Brooklyn, died yesterday. He was a man of large wealth and a useful citizen. His loss will be felt in Brooklyn, of which city he had been twice Mayor.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS. -- GOVERNOR Dix has appointed Dewitt C. Ellis Bank Superintendent, William M. Howland Judge of the Marine Court in this city, and Kilburn Knox as Commissary General. All are good selections, and the promptness with which they were confirmed by the Senate indicates the entire harmony existing between the executive and legislative branches of the State government. The people of New York are cially fortunate in having secured the serespecially fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Howland on the Marine Court Bench. His opponent was Mr. Strahan, who was vigorously pushed by Mayor Havemeyer

THE PROSECUTION OF THE PRIESTS IN TRELAND. - Rev. Mr. Loftus, one of the Galway (Ireland) priests who were indicted by the Crown for the exercise of spiritual intimidation over voters during the Parliamentary election in that county, has been temporarily acquitted in the Court of Queen's Bench. The result of the trial was received with tumultuous applause by the people.

The Republic of Spain-The Republic of Cuba-The Democratic Principle

Republicanism is the refuge of nations in these modern times. When the failure and alamity of war crushed France as she had never been crushed before the people hailed the Republic as the hope of national preservation and restoration. And now, Spain again, after having made a brief trial of monarchy and failing to establish it, returns to the Republic. Our telegraphic despatches from Madrid, published in another part of the paper, give the details of how this was brought The news is at once graphic, significant and suggestive. What a wonderful age we live in! Crowns go begging for adventurous scions of royal blood to wear them : the mightiest monarchs are hurled from their thrones as useless domestics are dismissed from service; even the crown is cast aside by the wearer as an unendurable burden. There is no more divine right of kings. Divine right now rests in the people. True enough has the voice of the people become the voice of God in these latter days.

There is an epic in the adventure of young Amadeus, King of Spain for a few months Son of the King of Italy, a prince of the ancient royal house of Savoy, a chivalrous and ambitious youth, full of noble impulses and an honest purpose, he was called by the reactionists and monarchists of Spain to rule over the Spanish people. He believed it was the call of the people. It had been so represented to him. Born a royalist, and at the same time having his mind imbued with the liberal ideas and tendencies of the age, he thought he could reconcile monarchy with liberty and democracy. He endeavored to do so when he accepted the Spanish crown. He found that to be impossible. Rather than shed blood in a doubtful civil war to maintain his authority, as an older and more selfish man, or some booted and spurred despot might, he resigns his crown and leaves Spain to her fate. His language in doing so will be memorable. After maturely considering the question as to what course he ought to pursue, and resolving to abdicate, Amadeus says: - "When he accepted the crown he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to the task. He had found that he was deceived in this. If the enemies who have beset his path had been foreigners he would not have taken the course now determined upon; but they were Spaniards. By them Spain has been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her, or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation, had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had s partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the king of a party. He therefore announced his abdication in behalf of himself and his heirs." Here, then, the

curtain falls on the last act of this last drama

of Spanish monarchy. The Ulysses of Rome need not go after this young Telemachus; he returns voluntarily to his father's home, and no syren can detain him. How his heart and the heart of his vouthful queen must have swelled with joy and pride when he and she were borne, under the proud flag of Castile, amidst a blaze of glory, from the sunny land of Italy to the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella! What an ovation was that! There was no opposition from foreign monarchs. All seemed well pleased, thinking, doubtless, that his installation as King of Spain would tend to strengthen monarchy and check republicanism in Europe. He was the young royalty of the age personified. But monarchy has really no youth : it is decrepit from age and crime; it is in the lean and slippered pantaloon. There is no youth in any form of government but that of and by the glance for a moment at this romance of royalism before we leave Amadeus. We have briefly noticed the glory and promise of his accession to the throne. See the contrast. There are no weeping adherents, no sword drawn to maintain his authority or to avenge the wrong done him; nothing in the least sentimental or dramatic, as when he went to Madrid; all is cool and tame. Madrid, or Spain, was not disquieted; the Republic was immediately voted in the Cortes by two hundred and fifty-six yeas to only thirty-two in opposition, and it was unanimously resolved as an act of courtesy, but really in withering sarcasm, that a commission be appointed to accompany the King to the frontier and to bow him out of Spain. That may be called a supplementary act of the drama. But what a volume of meaning there is in this finale, though not so much with regard to Amadeus personally as to the whole monarchical system! We now leave the honest young Prince and

wish him a happier future. The question now is. What of Spain? What will be the result of this revolution, for a peaceful revolution it is? There was no disturbance in Madrid, and only a sort of curious excitement, which was natural. The Cortes remains intact, and has assumed supreme power. Señor Rivero, the President of that body, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the decrees of the Assembly. The populace, too, appears to be contented and not disposed to disorder. The Cortes is thus placed in a position similar to that of the French Assembly. except that President Thiers has something of a legal and a good deal of moral influence, while in Spain there is no legal head. We suppose a provisional executive will be in order, either in the person of Rivero, who presides over the Cortes, or through some other chief or a committee chosen temporarily. Taking it for granted, from the overwhelming vote of the Cortes declaring a republic, that the intention is to establish that form of government, the greatest difficulty appears to be in bridging over the crisis. Will the Cortes immediately dissolve itself and appeal to the people? That evidently is the proper course. Or will it, like the French Assembly, perpetuate its power, ostensibly in the name of order, but really for the sake of power? Then, in considering the situation of Spain, we must not forget the Carlist and priest factions, or the Montpensier and Alfonso agitators. The people generally, though loving liberty, are not educated up to republicanism, and the republican leaders heretofore have been in the minority. The reactionists opposed to a re-

public are ever ready to intrigue and defeat

lamation of the Republic when Isabella was driven from the throne. There certainly appears to be no other form of government possible than the Republic, but Spain is in such a transition and chaotic state and so divided by factions that no one can say what is to follow.

And Cuba-poor, struggling Cuba, as the lamented General Rawlins said-what of her? Will the new republican government of Spain grant the same right of self government to the Cubans that it claims for Spaniards? To do so would be logical and just. But, are the republican chiefs so disposed? Dare they venture to come in conflict with the national pride and igno-rance of the masses of the Spanish people and the interests of a powerful, wealthy class by conceding independence to Cuba? We are in doubt. Castelar, the most intense and brilliant of the republican leaders of Spain, has his soul filled with the imaginative idea of a grand Spanish empire, and would, possibly, be the least disposed to dismember it as it now stands. It is not unlikely that the republican chiefs of Spain may be as intent on holding Cuba as the monarchists have been, though they would, perhaps, abolish slavery and promise reforms. But the die is cast in Cuba, and the Cubans, if wise, will not lay down their arms till they have secured independence. Spain never has been and never will be liberal and generous to the colonies. The Cubans ought not to depend upon the contingency of changes of government in Spain, and should never trust to any other government than one chosen by themselves. The establishment of the Republic of Cuba ought to follow the inauguration of one in Spain. There will be, probably, some action in Madrid under the new government with regard to abolishing slavery in Cuba and making reforms, and with a special view, perhaps, to prevent the United States from ecognizing the Cubans as belligerents; but our government ought not to be deterred from doing that act of justice to an American people struggling for independence and republican institutions which has been too long delayed. Cuba ought to be free and is entitled to be free, and, whatever changes may take place in Spain, our government should give its moral support to the cause of Cuban

The abdication of Amadeus and the estab lishment of a republic in Spain must have an influence throughout Europe. Monarchy will be shorn of its gilded surroundings. Republican ideas will receive a fresh impulse. This will be felt particularly among the nationalities of the Latin race. The French Republic will be strengthened; Italy will be more inclined to aspire to republican government; the absolutism of the Church ierarchy and the relies of Papal power will be shaken; and in Germany, Austria, England and everywhere the democratic principle will receive fresh vitality. Under the influence of the press and telegraph knowledge is diffused among the masses. Light is bursting upon all peoples and upon the dark places of the earth. Men are learning their rights and are resolved to have them. This great Republic is the central sun of modern political and social progress, and is carrying the nations along with it to a better destiny. The great Napoleon more than half a century ago foresaw that Europe must become either republican or Cossack. There can be no doubt now as to which will be its destiny. Another great man, Talleyrand, was prophetic when he said: - "America grows each day. She will become a colossal power, and the time may arrive when, brought into closer communion with Europe by means of new discoveries, she will desire to have her say in our affairs, and put in her hand as well." He cautioned the governments of Europe to scrupulously watch the United States. But he was looking especially to political influence or intermeddling, and had in his mind the old idea of the balance of power on that Continent. prophecy has proved true, however, with regard to the moral influence of America upon Europe, through its wonderful growth and the new discoveries he anticipated. We live, as was said before, in a wonderful age, and while it is impossible to foresee all the vast results, we may be sure that one will be the elevation of the masses of mankind to political self government and to a better condition.

Counting the Votes of the Presidential Electors-A Constitutional Amendment Demanded.

The proceedings of the two houses of Con-

gress yesterday in the matter of counting the

electoral votes cast in the several States in the recent election of President and Vice President will serve, we hope, to convince every man in Congress of the necessity of an immediate amendment of the constitution, simplifying the processes of the election of President and Vice President, and clearly providing for probable accidents between the election and the installation of said officers. We see, from the questions raised and the jurisdiction assumed by the two houses yesterday in the counting of the votes from Georgia, Mississippi, Louis'ans and other States, that under our present system, in a close contest, the two houses, in counting the electoral votes, may reverse the election as actually determined by the electoral colleges, or involve the country in revolutionary excitements and possibly in civil war. These dangers, under the present indirect and complicated method of choosing our President and Vice President, can no longer be questioned. The country has outgrown this republican apprenticeship system. The founders of the constitution doubtless did the best they could do in this matter and in other things for the time in which they lived and under the conditions of the country at that day. But from thirteen States the Union has been enlarged to thirty-seven, and our people have increased from three millions to forty millions. Best of all, they have proved their capacities for self-government, including their competency to choose directly their President and Vice President, as they practically have done for many years, notwithstanding their second hand agency in acting through these Presidential Electors We believe that there are now upon the tables of the two houses at least a dozen propositions to amend the constitution on this subject, and from among them all some amendment embracing an election of President and Vice President directly by the people should be adopted in season to come in torce in 1876. We suppose, however, that it is too late for action upon the subject by the outgoing Conthe popular will. as they did after the proc- gress, but it should certainly be among the capable of managing their own affairs;" missioners in the new board.

first subjects of consideration and action by the incoming Congress. President Thiers and the Committee

of Thirty. It is manifest from our latest news from France that very considerable anxiety prevails as to what will be the result in the Assembly when the Committee of Thirty bring up their report. It is well known that the President is not at all satisfied with the work of the Committee of Thirty, and that it is his fixed determination to fight them in the Assembly when their report comes up for discussion. The Left Centre, towards which the President for some time past has been leaning, has just assured him of its hearty support. The Presideat is not without the hope that the committee may yet accept the views of the government. If they should not the President is resolved to maintain those views before the Assembly. The special committee appointed to draw up an electoral law have resolved to act in entire independence of the Committee of Thirty. Rather than submit their report to that committee they will resign their positions. All this, of course, points to the coming fight, which, it seems, must be fought in the Assembly. How it may ond it is as yet difficult to say. We are not left to doubt whether President Thiers does or does not mean to stand by the Republic. His mind is made up; and it is undeniable that the success of the Republic in Spain will greatly strengthen his position. The defeat of the President might lead to serious results. His success, however, as against the Committee of Thirty, will be a serious blow to the hopes of the monarchists.

A Decision as Is a Decision.

We congratulate the Surrogate of Westchester county upon his decision in the case of Mr. Greeley's will. In the language which Jack Bunsby employs when ecstatically feeling Captain Cuttle's bumps, we exclaim, "There's wisdom for you-chunks of it!" The chunks hurled at the public's head by Surrogate Coffin ought to render him eligible for any office in the State. We cordially recommend him to the consideration of the Committee of Seventy.

Admitting that the witnesses are non-experts, the learned Surrogate deliberately pronounces Mr. Greeley insane and the will of 1872 invalid. We expected no less. He thinks it unnecessary to detail with any degree of minuteness the testimony adduced by the contestants with a view to establishing insanity. The public think otherwise. When the law takes wills into its own hands every detail should be recorded in order to satisfy justifiable suspicions. Surrogate Coffin considers it sufficient to say that Mr. Greeley's "intimate associates" observed aberration of the mind as early as the 1st of November; that this condition continued down to the 9th of November, the date of the will in controversy, from which time "until a few hours previous to Mr. Greeley's death, we have no direct evidence as to his bodily or mental condition." Having no direct evidence and receiving no opinion from any expert competent to speak authoritatively, the Surrogate sends in a verdict of insanity. The Surrogate's impartiality in advancing proof is worthy of all praise. He ignores such "intimate associates" as swear that, although ill, Mr. Greeley was not really out of his mind. He ignores the editorials written four days after the last will, absolutely daring to say that, from November 9, we have no direct evidence as to Mr. Greelev's bodily or mental condition. If forcible, logical editorials are not direct evidence, what are they? The Surrogate informs us that "soundness and perfectness of mind are held the making of wills, the health of the body merely not being regarded;" consequently Mr. Greeley's evidently unsound body in no way incapacitated him from making a will. We contend, therefore, that if Mr. Greeley's mind was sound enough to write for the public it was sound enough to make a testament; but Surrogate Coffin rises superior to argument. Original in his method of reasoning, the Surrogate may be original enough to consider the writing of intelligible articles the greatest possible proof of Mr. Greeley's hopeless insanity. Perhaps it is. As the learned gentleman does not know where the last will was written or the circumstances connected with its discovery, thereby inferring foul play on the part of those nearest to Mr. Greeley, he disbelieves in it. Henceforth when wills are not written in public and every circumstance is not familiar as household words, the law, which is supposed to give the benefit of the doubt, shall assume these wills to be fraudulent. Surrogate Coffin is truly

one breathing mass of wisdom. Having settled that Mr. Greeley was mad when he drew up the will of 1872, the Surrogate asserts that there is not sufficient proof of an interval of reason at the time of the factum. Is there sufficient proof of the reverse? He allows that there was a change in Mr. Greeley's mental condition a few hours previous to his death, and "intimate associates" have sworn to his sanity during that period, but, being witnesses in behalf of the will of 1872, of course their opinion is worthless. It is only the supporters of the previous will whose word avails aught with the judicial mind. As an evidence of Mr. Greeley's intellectual aberration the Surrogate states that when asked, with his eyes closed, whether the paper of 1872 was his last will and testament Mr. Greeley said "No;" but when he opened his eyes, raised his head and looked at it, the dwing man said "Yes." It seems to us that this looks very like reason. The Surrogate attaches "very slight importance" to the fact that Mr. Greeley at that time recognized Mr. Reid and pressed the hand of his friend to his breast, while we, having noted the action of madness, think this fact, when taken in connection with the will, of very considerable importance. The Surrogate confesses that these circumstances are not inconsistent with soundness of mind; but as it "strikes him they are not inconsistent with continued unsoundness. he writes down "mad," and hugs his perspicuity to his Dogberrian soul. We are prompted to buy a farm in Westchester county, that we may come within the shadow of a Coffin and be able to obtain the counsel of a Williams.

The Surrogate refers to the "tender solicitude with which all courts guard and protect the rights of those whom the law considers in-

hence, with a case half tried, closed suddenly ecause Mr. Greeley's daughters cannot bear to fight over their father's grave and spend their small property to enrich their father's debtor, Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, the law tenderly hands over ten thousand dollars to the Children's Aid Society and several thousand additional dollars to intimate relatives than Mr. Greeley's children. The Surrogate expressly declares that the Children's Aid Society has never released or abandoned its legacy. Consequently Mr. Brace's affirmations to the contrary appear in a most extraordinary light. The question of veracity lies between him and the Surrogate. Mr. Brace's last card to the public assures us that whatever action the Society takes will be "generous." When people prove themselves false prophets in one case we are prone to doubt in another, and when the presidents of societies are incapable of justice we question their generosity. Nevertheless we are open to conviction. Humanity is neither as good nor as bad as it would like to be, circumstances being favorable. In the hope of finding all the actors as tenderly solicitous of the rights of two orphan girls as "intimate associstes" ought to be, appreciating Mr. Williams' expression of this tender solicitude in immediately sending a despatch to the Surrogate to know his decision, we draw the curtain upon the sad finale of a most sad drama, and wish all that comfort to the daughters of a brother journalist which has so far been denied them by the loving consideration of "intimate associates."

The Missouri United States Senator Elect.

Mr. Louis V. Bogy, the United States Senator elect from Missouri, sends us the following communication: -

communication:

St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:
Great injustice having been done to our Legislature by republican papers, in charging that my election as United States Senator from this State had been procured by improper means, I wish you would publish the enclosed report, taken from the Missouri Republican of this date. I think this due to my State, as well as to me, so as to remove any injurious impression which may have been made by a partisan press. I claim it as a right that this report should be as extensively read as the infamous charge. Yours, respectfully LOUIS V. BOOY, Senator Elect from Missouri.

The report to which Sanator Rocy refers is

The report to which Senator Bogy refers is nade by the Investigating Committee of the Missouri Legislature, and declares that the committee "find no evidence, either directly or indirectly, to criminate the Senator elect, Hon. L. V. Bogy," and therefore fully exonerate him from the charge of having procured his election by bribery or improper means. We give the Senator elect the benefit of the exculpation the more willingly inasmuch as he is a Missouri democrat, and hence the scriptural teaching in regard to the sinner and the ninety and nine just men may hold good in

Senator Jones, of Nevada, On Senatorial Money Question.

Mr. Jones, United States Senator elect from Nevada, boldly "takes the bull by the horns." and, in a set written speech recently read by him, candidly acknowledges that money was used to elect him, but, he alleges, not corruptly. It was, he insists, used legitimately and rightfully, and he proceeds to justify the use thereof in his case. On behalf of Senator Jones it is but fair to say that money has been expended in the election of United States Senators from States west of the Mississippi ever since California became a State. It has been the "one thing needful" in most of the new Western States to secure the success of particular men-especially since railroad land grant jobs came into fashion-and Mr. Jones, no doubt, felt himself justified in "following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors' in law to be absolutely requisite in in the matter of his election by the Legislature of Nevada. But this does not reach the thousand wrongs, never made a right. It is not many years since the merchants of Boston raised a fund of a hundred thousand dollars to induce Daniel Webster to take a seat in the United States Senate, a position he could not afford to occupy on account of his limited personal means. But nowadays we see men themselves expend more than twice that amount in some way to secure seats in the same body, expecting—not a glorious career as statesmen-to indemnify themselves by Congressional jobbery and peculation. Here is where the moral turpitude of the whole thing develops itself. And it is here where the new Senator from Nevada, with all his ideas of self-justification, will find himself, unless he keeps his skirts clear of some of the bespattered robes that now soil the Senatorial

A HEARTLESS RUFFIAN. - Among the subscriptions to the fund for the family of the man Phyfer, so cruelly murdered by Nixon, we credited, some days since, a check for fifty dollars, signed Thomas Christy. On the presentation of this check at the National Trust Company, on whom it was drawn, the signature was pronounced false. A visit to a Mr. Thomas Christy, who has deposited in this institution, revealed that it was not his signature. It would seem almost incredible that any human being short of Nixon himself would perform so despicable an act as this forged check reveals. There are depths in meanness which have not been measured: but the ghoul who forged this check must have touched bottom there. He will do well to preserve his ghastly secret, for the State Prison awaits his avowal. Charity may be rare under the sun, but it is something to know that fiendish heartlessness of this kind only occurs once in an age. Even were there no legal punishment awaiting the detection of this felony its author would be spurned by the vilest thieves with contempt.

THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSION. -The Legislature will do well to consider the advisability of making the New York Police Commission under the new charter consist of five commissioners instead of four. The Commission has quite enough business of importance on its hands under its enlarged duties to occupy the time and attention of five members if it is all to be properly attended to, and in a full board meeting it is always better to be sure of a majority one way or the other on disputed questions than to risk a deadlock. Besides, with a board of only four commissioners, the absence of two on account of illness or other unavoidable circumstances, prevents the transaction of business for want of a quorum. By all means let us have five comInterference in the Affairs of Cuba-The Mission of the Herald Commisslomer.

The difficulties which are placed in the way of the HERALD Commissioner in Cubs. and the threat by which the Spaniards seek to impede his progress, are not surprising to any one who understands the character of Spanish rule in the Antilles. The hold of Spain upon her remaining West India possessions has been so weak for many years that it has been her policy for a long time to build up a system of isolation for Cuba and Porto Rico. Even after four years of war, which continues to desolate the fairest parts of the Cuban isle: in spite of repeated official declarations that the insurrection was at an end, the world is in ignorance of the real condition of affairs. The revolution has not succeeded nor yet has it been subdued. Horrible stories of butcheries and barbarities on both sides have reached us from time to time. From all that the world can learn of it the struggle is one which shames humanity. Even a rigorous censorship of the press and the terrible death which has constantly menaced the newsgatherer in Cuba have not been able to conceal this much of the truth. Willing, however, to disbelieve everything except what we found to be beyond question, we despatched our first Commissioner to the island. Thinking that he had not probed the insurrection and its attending cruelties to the bottom, we sent another man to take up the work where the first had left it.

Our second Commissioner is now strug-gling against every obstacle in order to complete his mission-even in face of threatened death as a spy. It is useless to waste words in proving that Mr. O'Kelly is not a spy. He is not seeking for information for the benefit of the enemy, but in the interest of humanity. The Spanish authorities and the Spanish people respond by asking us what right we have to interfere in the affairs of Spain or her colonies. We acknowledge the pertinence of the inquiry, and our answer is the response which the highest civilization demands and justifies. As a rule, one nation, or the people of one nation, have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of another; but every rule has its exceptions. The condition of Cuba is one of those exceptions. Under the law of nations interferen is sometimes as much a duty as non-interference is at other times. Every European government has recognized this principle—the allied Powers against Napoleon, and Spain herself against England, when her famous Armada went to pieces. In our own civil war we recognized the

principle to its fullest extent by giving every

civilized nation ample opportunity for watching our conduct of the war against the so-called Confederate States. The condition of the insurrectionary States and every movement of our own army, even, was open to the scrutiny of the whole world. The governments and the people of Great Britain, France and Spain, if they desired it, could be as fully informed of the status of our rebellion at every step as was the Cabinet at Washington. Charges of butchery and barbarity were met by revealing our affairs to the whole world. The representatives of foreign journals were not only welcomed in our lines, but afforded safe conducts to and from the lines of the enemy. Intended movements upon this or that point and the plans of campaigns were the only things that were matters of secrecy. We do not ask the Spanish authorities for information on any military points. Our questions are based on higher and nobler grounds. Our Commissioner is empowered to solve more important propositions. How and why are the Spaniards in Cuba conducting their war? How and why is a part of the island in insurrection against Spanish dominion? Is there truth in the stories which are constantly coming to our ears? Do the Spanish soldiers murder women and children? Are like accusations against the Cubans true? Is every rule of civilized warfare set aside and is the struggle fiendish and monstrous on both sides? Can the revolution succeed, or is it only a foolish and purposeless struggle? Can Spain subdue her intractable subjects, or is her endeavor to subdue them only a waste of blood? These are questions to which the world has a right to an answer. Civilization is an arbiter for nations as well as for men, and compels every government to exercise its functions with a due regard to humanity and justice. No people, not even the Chinese, can shut themselves off from the the rest of the world-In attempting to do it Spain only shows how far she is behind the civilization of other nations. The United States cannot afford to allow such a policy to be pursued by a neighbor so contiguous as the island of Cuba. Thousands of our people have made that country their temporary home, and our flag must protect them there as well as here. Our money is poured into Havana in a stream which supports Spanish authority in Cuba. If we went elsewhere for our sugar Spain would find the island a burden. as it was before the Cuban planter began to drain us of our wealth. In a hundred wave we are interested in the condition of Cuba. and cannot afford to let it be a terra incognita to us. Its affairs are, to a great extent, our affairs, and the American people are never slow to compel what is their due when they find that it is stubbornly or maliciously with-

The HERALD Commissioner represents the American people and the people of the whole world. A newspaper correspondent is not an irresponsible rover prying heedlessly into matters which do not concern him. In every civilized and free country his privileges have all the force of constitutional right. The British Parliament and the American Congress would not dare to exclude him from their deliberations. He is as much an Ambassador at Court as the grandiloquent representatives of Spain. When he speaks Cabinets tremble or rejoice, He embodies the power of the press, and gives expression to the public opinion which rules the world. Mr. O'Kelly's commission could not be better defined if he were the bearer of a mandate from every king on earth. With a mission which is sanctioned by every principle which civilization recognizes he undertakes his work, confident that the public sentiment he represents will hold both Spaniard and Cuban to a terrible responsibility for his safety. He is sent into the insurrectionary districts of Cuba not as the friend or the enemy of either, knowing that any wrong in-