flicted upon him will revert with terrific force pon the side which wrongs him. St. Valentine's Day.

It is a tradition that the original St. Valentine, who was a bishop or presbyter or some thing of that sort, was famous for his charity and loving kindness, and that the sending of valentines was grafted upon this fact. If so, it is interesting, seeing that to-morrow is St. Valentine's Day, to consider how widely we have departed from the pristine spirit in which these trifles were posted. To be sure, a cer-tain percentage of kind and generous emotion survives. There is a scent of chivalry about many of the valentines which the young man of the period sends to the girl. The embossed paper, the cream-complexioned envelope, the dainty Cupids, the fastidious love-knots and the poetical couplets, embalm what remains of mediæval gallantry. But contrast the number of sentimental missives that are sent on the 14th of every February with the amount of grotesque caricature and disgusting doggerel. What a satire upon human sweetness the preponderance of coarseness and impertinence becomes! Every ignorant misanthrope rejoices that St. Valentine's Day gives him an opportunity for venting his spleen once a year. Spite gloats over such an anniversary, and Malice throws up its cap in triumph. If we have a neighbor who drinks more than is good for him, then is the time to post him a penny print representing a red-nosed monster sitting dejectedly before an empty bottle. If a friend who has cut us writhes under private misfortune or personal infirmity, the nearest stationer's store will furnish us cheaply with the means of grinding the agonizing sense of his sorrow more deeply into him. Let us heap coals of fire, not upon his head alone, but upon every quivering and naked nerve. And the beauty of it is that all the time we may console ourself that the whole thing is perfectly legitimate, and cloak our heartlessness under the sanction of tradition and the cant of having perpetrated a "devilish good joke." The good Valentine whom the Church canonized would have turned in his coffin could he have foreseen to what base uses the institution he is said to have created would be put.

On the other hand, let us be secretly thankful that the coarse and vulgar asperities of the anniversary are a little sweetened by the artlessness of children and those gently amative feelings which glow in the breasts of young people who inherit fine natures and have been carefully brought up. The sending of valentines is such an extremely old fashion that very likely it is dying out. Perhaps the nineteenth century will see the last one posted. But every large stationer's store presents pleasant evidence that graceful fancy and delicate feeling are still expressed to an appreciable extent by this means. The emotions of youth are often mild and milk-like contrasted with the bronze and crimson passions of maturity. Hence well-nurtured youth pours its sweetest expressions and warmest fancies into the innocuous valentine, and imagines that the institution will last forever. Probably it will last until the end of the nineteenth century shall have been reached; but after that time few will regret that the hour has come to bid it goodby.

CUBA AND THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.-The question of interest at this moment is, What will the Spanish Republic do with Cuba? The savage war against the Cubans, who are struggling for liberty, cannot consistently be continued by republican Spain. Slavery can no longer be tolerated on the island. Both are relics of the bastard monarchy. President Rivero and Minister Castelar must set their faces firmly against oppression in every form. The natural and politic course would be the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in all the Spanish possessions and an armistice in Cuba, accompanied by an offer to the Cubans of recognition as an independent State, with representation in the Spanish Congress; the election of their own Governor and other State officers, and a local Legislature for home government. The young Republic cannot initiate its career by any nobler or wiser

SOUNDINGS FOR OCEAN CABLES BY OUR NA-TIONAL VESSELS .- In view of facilitating the great telegraphic enterprises of the age we have recommended the government to employ our national vessels and able scientific officers to make deep sea soundings for that purpose wherever they may be conveniently situated. The Narragansett, from the command of which Commander Meade is about to leave and Commander Dewey to take his place, being on service on the Pacific Ocean, would be the best vessel to employ to make soundings for the Pacific cable, and as the Juniata is to be on the Atlantic station, that vessel and her very competent commander, Commander D. L. Braine, might be employed to make soundings for the Atlantic cable between Gibraltar and the United States.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN KENTUCKY.-Collector Robinson and eight democratic Judges, of Lexington, are under arrest in Kentucky by the United States Marshal for refusing to receive the votes of colored men at the recent municipal election in said city. A committee of Kentucky citizens are at Washington on the subject in consultation with the government; but what their explanation is against the charge for which they were arrested does not appear. Perhaps their plea is that they were ignorant of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. If so they are in a fair way to learn that negro suffrage is the law, even for Kentucky.

SENATOR POMEROY'S CASE is on the anvil of his Senatorial Investigating Committee, and that terrible man York, of the Kansas Legislature, is en route to Washington to tell what he knows about Senatorial bribery and corruption against the accused. We fear that Senator Pomercy is in a bad way, and we have the same fear of his colleague, Caldwell.

THE CITY PIERS-A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.-In the case of Schuyler vs. The City, before Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for damages to a steamboat from running into a dismantled city pier, the jury awarded damages against the city in the sum of \$2,350. This means that the city must keep its old, rickety piers above water or take the con-

THE LITTLE NECK MURDER.

James McQuire, Thomas McQuire and James McConneil were arrested on the warrant of Coroner Rheimer late this afternoon for the murder of James Graham.

## ENGLAND.

Marriage of a Rothschild to an Officer of the

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1873. Miss Rothschild was to-day married with religious ceremonies, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ritualists, to the Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke and Equerry to His Royal Highness Duke of Edinburgh.

## IRELAND.

First Result of the Prosecutions Against the Priests-Rev. Mr. Loftus Acquitted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS

DUBLIN, Feb. 12, 1873. The trial of the Rev. Mr. Loitus, the first one of the Galway priests prought before the Court of Queen's Bench in this city, on the charge of having voters and secure the election of Captain Nolan to Parliament, was brought to a conclusion to-day, and resulted in present acquittal, the jury having failed to agree. An immense crowd thronged the court room, and the announcement of the disagreement was received with tumultuous applause, which the Judge vainly endeavored to check

### AUSTRIA.

Imperial Advance Toward Electoral Reform.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

VIENNA, Feb. 12, 1873. A bill providing for ministerial electoral reform has received the approval of the Emperor, and will soon be presented to the Reichsrath.

### SWITZERLAND.

Council Action Against an Infallibilist Prelate Governmental Inquiry to the Vatican.

TELEFFAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

BERNE, Feb. 12, 1873. The Federal Council has decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the Canten of Geneva.

QUERIES WHICH AWAIT A VATICAN REPLY. Federal Council has addressed a letter to the Papal Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, denying in a sharp manner the right of the Pope to dismember hoprics of Switzerland. The Council also requires Bishop Mermillod to decide quickly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss govern-

## BRAZIL.

Yellow Fever Still Raging Fearfully in Rio-Census of the People, Free and Bond.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Feb. 12, 1873. The mail steamship from Rio Janeiro has ar-

rived here, bringing advices from that city to the 22d of January. The yellow fever was raging violently in Rio.

The number of deaths from the scourge averaged forty per day.

The census of Brazil has just been completed The population of the Empire is 10,000,000, includ ing nearly 2,000,000 slaves and 250,000 aborigines.

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General L. Guzman, of Washington, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Astor House. The Emperor William will visit the Vienna Exhi

bition early in July.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

The Italian Consul, Ferdinand de Luca, is residing

at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman C. R. Griggs, of Illinois, is stay

ing at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General O. M. Poe, of the United States Army, is

in quarters at the Hoffman House. Ex-Congressman R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina

is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Colonel Van Vliet, of the United States Army, has temporary quarters at the Sturtevant House. Senator Cameron, having recovered from his re cent sickness, resumed his seat in the Senate yester

Admiral Alden is having a good time in Europe, He vibrates between Nice and Paris, petits dejeuner being the attracting forces.
Colonel D. J. Williamson, our Consul at Callao,

Peru, yesterday arrived at the Sturtevant House. He is home on leave of absence.

A marriage was recently celebrated at the Church of the Madeieine, Paris, between M. de la Guerentonay and Mile. Mocquart, daughter of Louis Napoleon's notary.

Three prominent citizens of Hartford died on the 10th inst., viz. :- Havnes L. Porter, Lucius Barbour and Rev. Ezekiel Williams. All three were members of the Centre church and all died within the same

It is stated that the physician of Senator Sumner is of opinion that if the Senator can be induced to keep from excitement he will be able to enter upon his Senatorial duties at the next session with much of his old vigor.

Colonel Melchor Aguero denies that he was

commander of the Edgar Stuart, as will be seen by his card in our advertising columns, and states that Captain Sommers was in command of the ves sel and is entitled to the credit. Hotel keepers seem determined to advertise

Fred. Donglass as a lecturer by refusing him ac commodations in their houses. The latest case is that o' a hotel in St. Paul, which brought the whole Minnesota Legislature about the heads of the devoted landlords.

The Boston Transcript thinks "Boutwell has much to fear at the State House (for United States Senator) from the dangerous friendship of Genera Butler." Perhaps the General is disposed, like the old Puritan's representative in a love affair, to do a little courting himself. Charles R. Buckalew, late democratic candidate

for Governor of Pennsylvania, has been appointed attorney for a railroad company at a sa \$10,000. So far as money is concerned this is better than being Governor, and then he escapes all the mud of political opponents.
Colonel Bogy, United States Senator elect from

Missouri, and tile Bull-who says he is not ap preciated in this country—were among the gueste at a grand reception recently given by Governor Gratz Brown, in Jefferson City. "Bagatelle" Doris was also there-in fact, so was the cream of Mis

It has been suggested that in speaking of ou nation the word should always begin with a capital . Upon this the Louisville Courier-Journal remarks that "when one looks at the peculation and perjury of the man who is its Vice President he eels, if not restrained by grace, a good deal like beginning it with d-n."

# THE APACHE WAR.

General Crook Still Hunting the Hostile Savages-Over Three Hundred War-riors Killed by the United States Troops. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12, 1873.

Lieutenants Ross and Eurke, of General Crook's taff, arrived at Camp Grant January 22, and reported that a battle had been fought with the Apaches, during which four warriors were nilled and twelve captured.

General Crook is at the new post, near Mount Granam. His troops have killed over three hun. dred warriors since the opening of the campaign. The General will continue to fight the Indians until

# SPAIN.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

would be to reduce temporarily the budget be 82,000,000 pesetas, limiting the actual expenditure to 555,000,000 pesetas—that is to say, equalizing revenue and expenditure within a trifle, which the Minuster hoped would be wiped out by increase productiveness of the national taxes in Spain.

revenue and expenditure within a triffe, which the Minuster hoped would be wiped out by increased productiveness of the national taxes in Spain.

October 11.—Revolutionist rising of Spanish military in garrison at Ferrel and of the navy lying off the port, against King Amadeus. The Arsenal rebelled, with the forces of guardias de arsenales and marineria. A brigadier, not of the navy, and the retired captain of Irigate Don Brandio Montijo, at the head of the movement. The Comandante General of the Arsenal prisoner in the parque. The rebeis in possession of the remolecatores and lanchas (despatch boats and launches). They perm to vessel to leave the Bay. The telegraph interrupted. The people tranquil and in an apparently peaceful attitude. The movement federal republican. The rebels reckoned at 1,500 men.

Novement 14.—Spain was made a perfect hotbed of political contest and intrigue by reason of the Cortes impeachment of the Sagasta's Ministry commenced its rule by treason to their party and ended it in deception to the King, by assuring him that they had succeeded in working the great miracle of uniting all the conservative fractions into one compact and solid party in a few hours, as His Majesty very properly desired to see done and gave them twenty-four hours to do. One day in the previous Congress an angry republican deputy asked "If it was true that the government had taken a sum of money in an informal master from one of the minusterial departments and spent it in the elections?" The Ministers gave a round nog for some one got at lacts and figures, and published them. Sagasta was furious. He was obliged to admit there had been an irregularity, but he pleaded the urgency of an expenditure of a secret character, the exhaustion of the treasury at the moment and also the exhaustion of the sum annually voted to the Ministers for secret service money. The republicans reproduced the accusation in the shape of a proposition that the Congress should express its opinion that there is ground to summon the eight ex-Mi

had not been fulfilled. The law quoted reads thus:—

Arricax 41.—If the Cortes be not sitting, and a matter arise requiring an urgent credit, the government shall accord it on their own responsibility, observing the following formalities:—

Arr. 42.—They shall remit their decree conceding the credit, with a statement in writing of the causes which render it necessary, to the Tribunal of Cuentas, for examination and registration, and then it shall be published in the Gassie of Madrid. The government will near responsibility if they execute such decrees without complying will these requisites.

Order for those who commit the traud of assuming to themselves powers and faculties they do not possess. "Those who vloiate the law in the application and distribution of the public tunds shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in the Penal Code for those who divert money, effects, or any other thing received in deposit or administration from their proper object."

Señor Moreno Rodriguez showed that the Sagasta Cabinet had failed to comply with any of these formalities and so had incurred the penalties. The voting then began, and resulted in a resolution that the motion be taken into consideration by 124 to 104, thus rendering all his appeals futile, as sixty-three of the government supporters, including Rivero, voted in the affirmative, alongside of the republicans.

Rivero, voted in the affirmative, alongside of the republicans.

The ex-Ministers accused by Señor Rodriguez were Señores Sagasta, De Bias, Romero Robledo, Rey, Comacho, Alonso Colmenares and Martin Herrera. Soon after the elections in May, which were held under the auspices of Señor Sagasta, it was discovered that the sum of two million reales (\$1,000,000) were missing from the coffers of the Ministry of Ultramar, and the ex-officials were charged with appropriating and using it for purposes of bribery and corruption.

King Amadeus was deeply mortified and chagrined by the occurrence of this incident. His father, the King of Italy, was equally so in Rome, and it was alleged that he advised Amadeus to resign.

father, the king of Italy, was equally so in Rome, and it was alleged that he advised Amadeus to resign.

December 24.—In the Spanish Congress to-day a bill for abolishing slavery immediately, for ever, in Porto Rico was read by the President. Section 1 provides that slavery is totally and for ever abolished in Porto Rico, the slaves to become free at the expiration of four months after the publication of the law in the official Gazette of Porto Rico. Section 2 provides that owners of emancipated slaves shall be indemnified within the period mentioned in the preceding section. Section 3 provides that the amount of such indemnity shall be fixed by the Spanish government, on the recommendation of a commission, including three slaveowners. Section 4 provides that eighty percent of the sum fixed as indemnity shall be paid to the slaveowners. Half of this amount will be paid on account of the State, the other half on account of the charge of the slaveowners. Section 5 authorizes the Spanish government to arrange by arbitration the settlement of questions that may arise.

December 27.—Slavery abolition question de-

arise.

DECEMBER 27.—Slavery abolition question debated with great animation in the Spanish Cortes. Señor Emilio Castelar delivered a powerful address in support of the cause of emancipation. He dwelt much on the necessity for immediate abolition in Porto Rico. He said the republicans did not sustain this cause to make their names resound through the world, or from false sentimentalism, but as an exigence of universal progress and an unavoidable duty to the country. Slavery originated before all revolution, and was anterior to all DECEMBER 27.—Slavery abolition question denated before all revolution, and was anterior to all Christianity. This crime ought to cease, and to cease for ever, and to cease to day. Fears of danger to the country ought not to deter them from the instice. They (the republicans) believed that what was just was also of high political convenience, and hence they desired immediate abolition, come what may, He described the duty and mission of Spain in the following words:—

Spain in the following words:—

Italy preserves the asthetic education of mankind, for Italy is the mother of the Renaissance; Germany the scientific education of mankind, for Germany is the mother of reform; the United States the political education of mankind, for the United States are the parents of the republican federation. France preserves in Western Europe the revolutionary initiative, for France is the mother of revolution; England preserves in the whole Continent the principle of constitutional stability, for England is the enlightened mother of Parliaments. We, the Spaniards are, have been and ever will be the go-between, for we, our heroes, our saliors, our navigators, created rather of the Old and the New World, the Old and the New Continent, than discovered the new land of America between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and in the very moment when the modern epoch commenced and the genius of civilization was born. It was done as the living monument of liberty, to be, with the splendors of its hortzons and the beauties of its fertile soil, the fitting sanctuary of modern spirit.

JANUARY 31.—Spanish census return shows, officially, the number of slaves in the Island of Cuba to be 269,000.

FERRUARY 8.—A commission from the Havana Casino went to Porto Rico, accompanying a delegation from that island on its return home. Many rumors in circulation as to the object of the trip. The general supposition was that the mission was undertaken to prepare for joint action and union against reforms and radicalism.

FEBRUARY 9.—Carlist rebellion against King Amadeus very formidable in the north of Spain. The royalist generals were directing a general campaign against the Boarbonists.

FEBRUARY 10.—HIS Majesty Amadeus announced to Señor Zorrilla and the members of the Cabinet his intention to abdicate the throne and resign the crown of Spain.

# BRIGHAM'S TRIBULATIONS.

Mormons Blatant and Agitated-The "Official" Organs Grinding Out Bitter Anathemas Against Congressmen Siding with the Government-A Younger Young Divorcing His Wives. SALT LARE CITY, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Mormon community is still greatly agitated over the governmental movement in Washington. The Mormon papers are peculiarly bitter on Clag-gett, Merritt, Logan and others for advocating the

gett, Merritt, Logan and others for advocating the the anti-Mormon bills. The general impression is that legislation will be had, and the Gentiles feel exceedingly happy.

It is well understood that large sums of money have been sent to Washington to prevent legislation, and the Gentiles wish a special committee of investigation to examine the Mormon tithing fund, Brigham Young's Crédit Mobilier. The general belief is that legislation is prevented by a very liberal expenditure.

expenditure.

Snow is still falling in the mountains.

It is stated that John W., one of the favorite and most business like of Brigham Young's sons, now East on railroad business, has divorced two of his three wives and will hereafter reside in Philadel-

phia.

Speaking of the mountain mission in Arizona the Tribune says:—"It is well known that for years a hiding place has been talked of, and that a safe retreat has always been a desideratum with the heads of the Mormon Church."

There is a well-feunded rumor that Mormon agents are negotiating for large tracts of land in Mexico.

### PROPOSED COALITION OF THE LOUISIANA RIVAL LEGISLATURES

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12, 1873. fast evening at the Lyceum Hall meeting of members of both Legislatures, a proposition was made by the fusionists that a Legislature com-posed of members returned by both Boards be or-ganized. The Kellog members took the propo-sition under consideration.

# WASHINGTON.

The Steamer Edgar Stuart Not To Be Interfered with by the Government.

CUBA AND THE COLORED MEN.

Vindication of the Character of Thad Stevens by His Law Partner.

THE SYNDICATE AND THE NEW LOAN.

Scenes in the Senate and House During the Counting of the Electoral Votes.

BUTLER AVOIDING BAD COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873. Rejoicings of the Syndicate-One Hundred Millions of the Bonds Already Subscribed For-How About the Three

If the statement of the Treasury officials were to be accepted as reliable, one might be led to believe that the unding of the new bonds was a matter of little consequence. Although the Syndicate has had five days in which to sum up results, there is nothing definite yet known at the Treasury Department as to how much has been taken of the five per cent bonds. Three days' notice was considered sufficient to in-form the world of what they wanted find out what has been done. The latest report had been subscribed in the United States and little over seventy-five millions in Europe; enough, ing in of \$100,000,000 of the five-twenties. When Secretary Boutwell was informed that the subscripinstead of May I, as announced in the circular of the Syndicate, his attention was called to the pressure which might be brought upon the department to pay the five-twentles presented for redemption between the 7th of May and the 1st of June, vocation of the order almost before his signature to the order was dry. He had no idea of being diminished for a single day before the books were opened. The Shylocks of the Treasury Department rubbed blisters on their hands over the thought that the entire three hundred millions would be promptly taken, and that great would be the joy in financial heavens. Now it was never intended, never expected, never desired that more than one hundred millions should be placed at one time, "It is a tremendous victory" says one, "Incomprehensible," says another, with that pecuiar twang indicative of disappointment. "Impossible to adjust the interest, furnish the bonds, keep the books, transact the business and have time to at a time," chimes in a third, and so on. The fivetwenties to be called in, interest on which will cease June 1, are held in Germany. That amount of capital, it is reported by those professing to un-derstand the exact condition of the stock market, will be diverted into other channels rather than take bonds bearing a lower rate, and the Syndicate will be left to the London market exclusively for its operations. How the remainder of the \$300,000,000 is to be disposed of is a mystery which no one seems to care to discuss in the Treasury Department.

The Government Not to Interfere with the Edgar Stuart-Spanish Agents on the Alert-Colored Petitioners for Cuba

and the President. The Secretary of the Treasury has investigated the case of the steamer Edgar Stuart and reports to the Secretary of State that there was nothing irregular in her papers or anything justifying interference with the vessel. The agents of the Spanish povernment are on the alert for a swift-sailing schooner-rigged craft suspected of being fitted out for the Cuban cause. The friends of Cuban independence in this country are massing their ferces and preparing to move upon the White House in solid columns of signatures. A committee of colored men is expected here the latter part of the week with petitions, numerously signed, which will be presented to the President, urging the tion of five hundred thousand slaves in that island. They will ask justice and fair play for their brothers in Cuba: for, having tasted the sweets of freedom themselves, they will urge that the same boon may, through the aid of this government, be bestowed upon the oppressed of that island. It is stated that the President will receive the committee cordially, and, without directly committing himself in reply to their petition, he will have something important to say on this subject in his

next inaugural. Senate Louisiana Investigating Com-

The labors of the Senate Investigating Committee in the Louisiana case are drawing to a close at last. It was announced to-day that but little more testimony will be taken, and all the witnesses were discharged. Warmoth and McMillan are to make their final statements before the committee tomorrow. The testimony taken to-day was of the usual character.

Thad. Stevens' Reputation Vindicated-His Law Partner Before the Wilson

The Wilson special Crédit Mobilier Committee met this morning, and Hop. O. J. Dickey, of Pennsyl vania, one of the executors of the late Thaddeus

Stevens, appeared and said:—
He had learned that there had been some testimony before the committee reflecting upon the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, deceased. Witness was his law partner from 1846 to 1857; the law practice of Mr. Stevens yielded him \$8,500 to \$17,500 per annum; witness had examined the bank account of Mr. Stevens carefully from 1861 up to the time of his death, and found no deposit of \$80,000; there was no deposit exceeding \$10,090 with a single exception, and that was the result of a mortgage he put upon some of his property in Franklin county; there was no cash deposit (not the result of a discount or the money of clients) exceeding \$7,280; Mr stevens was the owner of large tracts of land in furnace property, most of which he acquired prior to 1857; he also owned land in Luzerne and Wyothe witness produced an inventory of the per-

sonal estate of Mr. Stevens, amounting to \$48,616 85. against which the executors have paid \$20,000 special legacies and debts, and there is an item in itigation now of \$30,000. The newspaper rumor that Mr. Stevens sold the Caledonia property for \$80,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds was without authority. Mr. Stevens always asked \$160,000 for the property before it was burned by the rebels, and the executors are now negetiating for the sale of it for \$130,000. There was nothing in the books or papers of Mr. Stevens indicatthat he ever held bonds or stocks the Union Pacific Raliroad. The only ponds were some Delaware, Leavenworth and pawnee Railroad bonds, which he received from Mr. John F. Cowan for the sale of two tracts of land in Luzerne county, which land was subsequently taken back by the executors, as there was some dispute about the title. There was \$14,600 realized out of the bonds, but their par value was \$24,000. Witness never withheld or delayed the inven tory of Mr. Stevens' personal estate for the pu: pose of concealing any fact which that inventory truthfully made would disclose from the knowledge of the public, and had no objection to the Witness expressed his willingness to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the

ommittee. Mr. Stevens was worth less at the day of his death than he was in 1832.

Passage of the Vienna Exposition Appropriation Bill—The Scene in the House During the Counting of the Electoral Vote—Butler Keeping Out of Bad Company. In compliance with the constitution of the United

States the Senators and Representatives of this great Republic met in the Hall of the House of Representatives in joint convention to count the elec-toral votes of the several States for President and Vice President, and to declare who should be the future raier of this mighty Republic for four years from the 4th of March, 1873. Both Houses met at the usual hour, each to transact its own business until one o'clock, the hour fixed upon for the joint session. In the House Mr. Banks called up the bill making an appropriation for the Vienna Exposition, as it came back for the second time from the Senate, and moved to concur in the Senate amendment fixing the Commissioner's salary at \$5,000 and limiting the amount to be expended on salaries to \$60,000, both of which elicited some remarks om William R. Roberts as to the extravagance of the amounts, when the bill was passed. Some other bills and resolutions of unimportant character were allowed to be offered for reference until the hour of one had arrived, when the Senators, two abreast, appeared at the door of the House, where they halte about ten feet inside the door, directly in front of the Speaker, who immediately came down with his gavel on the desk, whereupon the officers of

about ten feet inside the foor, directly in front of the Speaker, who immediately came down with his gavel on the deak, whereupon the officers of the House, who were in front, with the Sergeantat-Arms of the Senate, announced, in a lond voice, "The Senate of the United States!" The Speaker, taking up the words, called out, "The Senate of the United States!" and immediately the members of the House rose to their feet, and the Senators marched in solemn step down the middle sisk to the places assigned them on the right of the Speaker. In front marched their Sergeanta-Arms a natty little man, dressed in the height of mahlon, with a rose, fresh from the stem, in his buttonhole.

Next came the Vice President, with a face of ashen hue and a smile whose sweetness seems gone forever, and that but too plainly reveals in its sad expression the bitter thoughts and heartburnings which its owner but too plainly endeavors to hide. A sadder spectacle than the Vice President presented, as he walked at the head of the United States Senate into the House of Representatives and ascended to the chair Of the Speaker, could not well be imagined. All eyes in that vast hall, on the floor and in the densely packed galleries were turned on him. All minds seemed to have but one thought, and that one of sorrow at the terrible fate of one who had been so highly trusted and so highly honored. He seemed conscious of this, for his voice lost its confident tone and his manner that easy assurance for which he was proverbial. He took his seat, with the Speaker on his left. Immediately in front of him and a little below sat the tellers, John Sherman, of the Senate, and Dawes and Beck, of the House. Dawes looked less artful and more anxious than usual. His fac had lost its smirk, but his hair was parted in the centre and was beautifully oiled and flattened down—a most unusual circumstance. Beck was dressed in the height of fashion.

When all were seated the Vice President arose and stated that this being the day fixed by the constitution of the Un

Another Veto Message from the Presi-

for Property Destroyed While in Possession of an Enemy. The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate:-

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:-

To the Senate of the United States:—
I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 161, entitled "An act for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of salt works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the order of Major General Carlos Buell." All the objections made by me to the bill for the relief of J. Mitton Best and also of the East Tennessee University apply with equal force to this bill. According to the official report of Brigadier General Craft, by whose inmediate command the property in question was destroyed, there was a large rebel force in the neighborhood, who were using the sait works and had carried away a considerable quantity of sait, and were preparing to take more as soon as the necessary transportation could be procured; and he further states that the leaders of the rebellion calculated upon their supply of sait to come from these works, and that, in his opinion, their destruction was a military necessity. I understand struction was a military necessity. I understan him to say, in effect, that the sait works were car tured from the rebels; that it was impracticable t him to say, in effect, that the sait works were captured from the rebels; that it was impracticable to
hold them, and that they were demolished, so as to be
of no further use to the enemy. I cannot agree that
the owners of property destroyed under such circumstances are entitled to compensation therefor
from the United States. Whatever other view may
be taken of the subject it is incontrovertible that
these sait works were destroyed by the Union
army while engaged in regular military operations
and that the sole object of their destruction was to
weaken, cripple or defeat the armies of the socalled Southern Confederacy. I am greatly apprehensive that the allowance of this claim could and
would be construed into the recognition of a principle binding the United States to pay for all property which their military forces destroyed in the
late war for the Union. No liability by the government to pay for property destroyed by the Union.
forces in conducting a battle or siege has yet been
claimed, but the precedent proposed by this biil
leads directly and strongly in that direction, for late war for the Union. No liability by the government to pay for property destroyed by the Union forces in conducting a battle or siege has yet been claimed, but the precedent proposed by this bittleast directly and strongly in that direction, for it is difficult upon any ground of reason or justice to distinguish between a case of that kind and the one under consideration. Had General Craft and his command destroyed the salt works by shelling out the enemy found in their actual occupancy the case would not have been different in principle from the one presented in this bill. What possible difference can it make in the rights of owners or the obligations of the government whether the destruction was in driving the enemy out or in keeping them out of the salt works? This bill does not present a case where private property is taken for public use in any sense of the constitution. It was not taken from the owners, but from the enemy, and it was not then used by the government, but destroyed. Its destruction was one of the casualties of war, and, though not happening in actual conflict, was, perhaps, as disastrous to the rebels as would have been a victory in battle. Owners of property destroyed to prevent the spread of a conflaggazion, as a general rule, are not entitled to compensation therefor; and for reasons equally strong the nacessary destruction of property found in the hands of the public enemy, and constituting a part of their military supplies, does not entitle the owner to indemnity from the government for damages to him in that way. I fully appreciate the hardship of the case, and would be glad if my convictions duty allowed me to join in the proposed relief. But I cannot consent to the doctrine which is found in this bill, as it seems to me, by which the national treasury is exposed to all claims for property injured or destroyed by the armies of the United States in the late protracted and destructive war in this country.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 11, 1873.

The Pomeroy Investigation.

The select committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charge of bribery made against Senator Pomeroy have to-day received a despatch from Mr. York, of the Kansas Legislature, stating that he and two other witnesses against Mr. Pem-eroy would leave Topeka for Washington this morning. They are expected to arrive here on Fri

mence the investigation.

The Senate Credit Mobiller Committee. The Senate Crédit Mobilier Committee, of which Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is chairman, held a meeting to-day and concluded the arrangements of the pre-liminaries for conducting the investigation. A public meeting will be held to-morrow marning, at which the Senators implicated by the testimony taken before the House Committee are expected to be present. The Wilson Committee

ill to-morrow examine Oakes Ames and Colonel seComb, and then proceed to the preparation of their report. General Dodge's presence as a witmuch desired by the committee, and easures have been taken to secure his attendance if possible. Ku Kluz Pardened.

Pardon was issued to-day to B. Brigerstoff, of South Carolina, imprisoned for Ku Klux crimes.

### BILLIARDS. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12, 1873.

A game of billiards was played this afternoon at Bumstead Hall between Edward Daniels, ex-champion of Massachusetts, and Melvin Foster, of Connecticut. There were 31 innings, and the highest run made by Foster was 153, and by Daniels 309 points. The game was 1,500 points, and was won by Daniels. The average number of points made each inning was:—Daniels, 38.70; Foster, 33.67, In the evening a French exhibition game of 500 points was played between Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion. The former won by 254 points. The averages each run were:—Garnier, 11,8; Dion., 5,9.

# WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13—1:10 A. M.

westerly to northerly winds and clear weather. From Lake Erie to New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia winds shifting to northerly and westerly, falling temperature and clearing weather ouring the day. For New York and New England fresh and day. For New York and New England frosin and brisk winds, and high along the coast, cloudy weather and snow, the winds backing to northerly and westerly during Thursday night, with clearing weather and ialling temperature. From the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes, winds veering to casterly and southerly, increasing cloudiness and possibly slight snow over the Upper Lake region. For the Northwest, easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather, with probably snow over lows and Minnesots.

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, Baltimore, New York, New Lendon, Boston and Portland, Me. The Weather in This City Yesterday.

temperature for the past twenty-four hours incomparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Fudnut's Pharindicated by the thermometer at macy, Herald Building:—
1872. 1873.

3 A. M. 35 6 A. M. 35 9 A. M. 39 12 M. 44 

THE SNOW STORM YESTERD MY.

Following closely upon the cold way to that has the past few days comes another snow s term. At about a quarter to three o'clock yester day afternoon the sky became clouded and overca st, and in a short time afterwards a light snow cor amenced

for traffic.

At one e'clock this morning it suddenly be cold, and as the snow fell upon the street and was thawed by the heat of the gas the was almost immediately frozen again, large i being appended to each corner of our public. water

At two o'clock the storm was more severe it had been before. The wind rose, the atmosp scemed perfectly filled with show, and for ne an hour is snowed as fast as during the first has storm shortly after Christmas.

#### THE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 181 ? L It commenced snowing here at eleven o'cl c this morning and has continued ever since. 'I' wind is blowing a gale, and the storm is increase 1 🕊 in severity every hour. The streets are almost the serted at this early hour—eight P. M.—and street car travel is stopped. All the trains coming in the the city are delayed for hours.

A Foe In Every House.

Business men and brokers,
Pleasure seekers, smokers,
Do you know what's coming t
After you 'tis running.
Catarrh and colds you've got,
Now I have touched the spot;
Consumption next is coming,
See it running, running.
I offer something sume;
I guarantee a cure.
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Will expet the traitor.
Test it free, at 18 Chatham square, New York. Sold.
everywhere. Pints, \$1.

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A .- Heart Diseases.

A.—Herring's Patent
OHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street A.—Watts' Nervous Antidote, Guaran-teed Cure for all Nervous Pain, Disease or Debility: per-fectly harmiess; contains no Opium, Mercury, Morphiso or Laudanum whatever.

Their Causss. Prevention and Cure. See Dr. S. S. FITCH'S NEW FAMILY PHYSICHAN, to be had free of charge at 714 Broadway, or sent by mail to any address. A.-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Open from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs .- Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" give sure and almost immediate relief.

Ratchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the Corns, Bunions, Natis, &c., Cured Wif hout pain, by Dr. RICE, 208. Broadway, corner Fu itom street. CORN ANNIHILA: OR, by mail, 50c.

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Henry Capt, of Geneva, Now Has beautiful assertment of WATCHES and TRAY ELLING CLOCKS, of his own make, at 23 Union square. It is Altogether Wrong to Triff e With

a had cough or cold, when the risk is so at eat and a remedy so sare, prompt and thorough as Dz. JATRE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily found. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed

Post office box 4,685.

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