gives a touching tribute in commemoration of that worthy prelate

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) elaborates on the subject of the schooling of Catholic children, and explains that "the law of the Catholic Church is, now, that it is forbidden to Catholics to send their children to any schools from which the authority (that is, the priesthood in its teaching capacity) of the Catholic Church is excluded."

The Catholic Review also takes up the Catholic school question, based upon a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Richmond. The Bishop ordains that in his diocese, and in the Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina under his charge, Catholic parochial schools must be fostered. In every parish of three hundred souls, within a distance of three miles, a Catholic school must be built. Pecuniary difficulties must not be dreaded. The Review

This is to be the duty of pastors, but the Bisbop will not have the whole burden thrown on them. Parents, especially mothers, have a great duty to perform in educating in their own homes their children, teaching them lessons and practices of piety. Woe to them if they neglect it.

The Boston Pilot (Catholic) cannot see that any particular good can come from the opening of public libraries on Sunday. It protests against the measure on account of its tendency to "substitute knowledge in place of Why cannot knowledge and rereligion."

tigion go hand in hand? The Jewish Times is shocked at the recent doings of a Pacha of Morocco. It thinks that Haman, were he living, would shine as a mild, merciful censor, compared to this modern Pacha. It seems that the beheading of some forty leading rebels had been decreed, but the Pacha, not satisfied with the heads of his enemies, hit upon the idea of "pickling" them and sending them thus to the Sultan. The Jewish butchers of Tangiers were, under penalty of death, ordered to perform this inman task on the Sabbath. What a dish to set before a Sultan! But perhaps the Pacha felt like insulting his royal master.

The Jewish Messenger hails the establishing of a republic in Spain as a restoration of religious liberty after four centuries of priestly

From every quarter of the country the glad tidings of hopeful religious revivals are received, and what is especially encouraging is the fact that, in a great many cases, the heads of families, persons of mature age and thoughtfulness, have been especially touched by the spirit of grace. Let the good work go on.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

August Belmont and family are in Nice. Marshal Bazaine's trial will begin about April 10.

Professor Bernard, of Worcester, Mass., is staying at the Hoffman House.

Colonel J. R. Roy, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Thomas Campbell, the poet, is to have a monu-

ment in Glasgow, Scotland Colonel S. Baker, of the United States Army, is in

quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. General George B. Blake, of the United States.

Army, is at the Sturtevant House. Colonel R. F. Lyons, of the United States Army,

has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. Count Von Stahl, of the German Legation at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Jam of Nowanuggur, India, and his brother are disputing about the right of succession. J. M. Waiker, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is stop-

ping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The ex-Oueen Isabella of Spain met her husband

for the first time in several years at the late inneral of the Duke de San Ricardo, in Paris. Colonel P. S. Post, our Consul at Vienna, who has been on a leave of absence for several months,

sailed on the Baltic yesterday to resume his tour. He will probably arrive at the Brevoort

House on Wednesday next. Mr. Yates has engaged his passage and will sail for England on March 12. A girl named Helen Eckert, residing at Brown-

town, Pa., aged twenty-three, and weighing 450 pounds, though reduced fifty pounds by illness, commenced to develop her adipose after an in-

M. Thiers is having a difficulty with an Englishman named Bowles, who got possession of his manuscripts, &c., during the Communist insurrection. Bowies sent the documents to England, where he now has them waiting for M. Thiers to purchase them at an enormous price.

We did not expect it to come up again. The story is revived in connection with the life of the late ex-Emperor. The Rev. Dr. Goddard states that Napoleon, when a boy, one day came home to his mother without shoes. His mother said to him. he answered, "Mother, I met a poor beggar boy: he had no shoes, so I gave him mine." Goddard evidently does not read the American rural press.

UTAH.

The President's Special Message to Congress a Dose Too Large for the Saints-The Mormon Press as the Frog in the Bull Story-What Broke the Mormon Ring at Washington.
Salt Lake City, Feb. 15, 1873.

The special Message of the President on Utah affairs is the absorbing topic of conversation here. The Herald says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished them, and repeats the threadbare argument that polygamy being part of their religious faith is above rightful

The News affects moderation and forhearance and says if a collision takes place it will not be at the seeking of the people. The position of the Saints, it adds, in this crusade is peace, patience, calm endurance and resignation.

The general tone of the Mormon press to-day is indicative of great fear.

The power of the Mormons at Washington was deemed impregnable, but now that danger is so deemed impregnable, but now that danger is so imminent they are filled with consternation. In fact, there is a panic everywhere among the priesthood. The masses of the Mormons are apparently anxious to quietly wait the results, though it is well understood that a large majority of the better class secretly sympathize with the Gentile cause and would joyfully welcome the day of emancipation from Brigham's despotism.

A most extensive and interesting collection of specimens of mineral and other productions of Utah has been lowarded to New York for the Vienna Exposition.

A despatch from Logan states that Charley Benson shot and killed David Crockett, Jr., in that place at nine o'clock last evening without provocation. Benson is still at large.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Feb. 8, 1873. Sugar making has commenced in some district of St. James, St. Ann and St. Thomas in the East. but is not yet general. The yield will be much

below what it would have been if the seasons had -come in October. OBITUAR C

Robert Emmet. Robert Emmet, eldest son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, who died in New York in 1827, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., yesterday, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Emmet was long an emfacint member of the New York Ear. He formerly resided in New York city, and was one of the most esteemed residents of the metropolis. He was endeared to his triends and associates by his character and probity, and to the American public on account of his name.

SPAI

Civic Celebration of the Establishment of the Republic.

Madrid Illuminated After Its Reception of the New Democratic Light.

"Respect for Right" the Motto of the Nation.

Minister Castelar's Definition of the Policy Towards Cuba.

Colonial Representation to Precede Reform and Amelioration in the Antilles.

The Spanish Army Slightly Reactionist Towards Monarchism.

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Cabinet. Economy, Judicial Reform and Militia Reorganization.

RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

Don Carlos on the Soil and Prospect of an Active Campaign.

The Prince's Statement of the Royal Cause and Claim.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

Manago, Peb. 15, 1873. The establishment of the Spanish Republic was celebrated in this city last night by the display of a general illumination. The streets were crowded with people, but there was no disorder. Despatches from the provinces report that tranquillity continues everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists.

THE GOVERNMENTAL POLICY AT HOME

The government intends to suppress the Ministries of Colonies, Justice and Public Works, and to abolish the system of retiring on pensions officials unless over sixty years of age.

Also among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of Church and State and the appointment of Judges for life. Bills providing for such action will soon be presented to the National Assembly.

The Official Gazette will soon publish a decree for the reorganization of the Spanish militia.

The appointment of General Pavia to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia is denied. It is said, however, that he will be appointed to another command of equal prominence.

The government has ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard, and it is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

Señor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will present a bill to the National Assembly to-day providing for the abolition of capital punishment.

In the Assembly to-day bills were read granting amnesty to prisoners charged with complicity in recent republican demonstrations and declaring that justice shall bereafter be administered in the name of the people.

THE POBRIGN MISSIONS.

Señor Montemar has resigned his place as Spanish Minister to Italy. Missionaire will probably succeed him. The representatives to England and Portugal remain at their posts.

THE DEST OF THE NATION AND TREASURY OBLIGA-TIONS.

During the session of the National Assembly today Senor Echegaray, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the republican government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation. "Respect for right" will be the motto of the Republic.

THE QUESTIONS OF CUBA AND OF GOVERNMENT IN THE ANTILLES.

Senor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a despatch acknowledging the receipt of the congratulations of the South Americans in Paris, says to them that "they will have to withdraw their support from the Cuban separatists, now that the Antilles are under a republican form of govern

The Spanish Minister also says the government has been decided to "await the arrival of deputies to the National Assembly from Cuba before arrangements for reforms in that island are made." Despatches have been received here from New

York stating that some of the journals of that city publish articles assuming that the establishment of the Republic must lead to the independence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared, in ministerial circles, to be erroneous. Notwithstanding other very important matters pressing upon the government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

AWAITING RECOGNITION

It is asserted that the governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

THE ARMY SLIGHTLY REACTIONIST.

Despite the vigorous action of the Ministry of the Republic and the rapid advance which has been already made in the path of democratic reform it is alleged to-day that the Spanish army is opposed to the Republic and favors a Monarchy, but is divided in its choice for a ruler between the Duke of Montpensier and ex-Queen Isabella.

Don Carlos' Entry to the National Territory-Rebel Aid to the Returning

MADRID, Peb. 15, 1873. Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last.

The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the North at Pancorvo, a town in a mountain defile in the province of Burgos.

operations by the Spanish troops against the Carlists in those provinces.

POSITION OF THE BOURBON PRINCE AS DEFINED BY

HIMSELF. His Highness Don Carles defines his position and claim to the Spanish throne by the circulation of a proclamation which he drafted some short time

since. In this paper he says :-

since. In this paper he says:—

Revolution, which in 1833 placed a child on the throne of Spain, afterwards destroyed with its own hands the work which it had founded. After having gone begging in every direction for the King it offered the crown of Philip V. to a Prince of the House of Savoy. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, had recognized Don Carlos de Bourben, my august grandsire, as the legitimate King of Spain. Before taking the title of King of Italy Victor Emmanuel regarded my august uncle, the Count de Montemolin, as legitimate King of Spain. Prince Amédée accepted the crown which of right belongs to me. Unfaithful to the traditions of the ancient House of Savoy, he not even dared to insist upon the observance of the modes of procedure of new Italy. I protest, ta my own name, in the name of my family, and even in the name of all ligitimate Powers, against the volation of the fundamental law conjointly made by the Cortes and Philip V., by which the order of succession to the throne was fixed among the legitimate dessendants of the Prince—a violation which involves, directly or indirectly, the violation of the treaties corelative to this law, the objects of which were to maintain the European-equilibrium, and to prevent the recurrence of bloody wars. In the name of the Spanish people of 180s, in the name of the Spanish people of 180s, in the name of the Spanish people of 180s, in the name of the Spanish people of slow, and armed minority which is insult which has been offered to their noble pride by a factious and armed minority which is refected on the laith of Spain. I protest against the insult which has been offered to their noble pride by a factious and armed minority which is refected on the laith of Spain. I protest, in a word, against revolution, which, in the same act by which it found in a royal house of Europea above and the season of the Spanish people, that renanciation would not be for me a painful sacrifice, but a blessed fortune. And of the people, that renanciation would not be for me a

ISABELLA'S CAUSE.

The Southwestern Territory Loyal to the Republic.

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1873. Reports that an Afonsist pronunciamento had been issued in the southwestern portion of Spain are to-day pronounced to be absolutely without foundation.

THE LATEST NEWS.

American Recognition of the New Republic-Address of the United States Minister-Senor Figueras' Reply.

MADRID, Feb. 15-P. M. Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, the United States Minister to Spain, to-day called upon Senor Figueras and addressed him as follows:-

addressed him as follows:—
Pursuant to orders from my government I salute
Four Excellency upon the establishment of the
Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with
which the change of government was effected is a
happy anapice of a glorious future for Spain.
The United States, occupying a large tract of the
Continent civilized by Spanish faith and valor,
cannot contemplate unmoved the spectacle of the
Empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed
late a Republic.

mpire of Fernancian no a Republic.

The American people rejoice to see Spain imitating their example and establishing prosperity and lower upon solid loundations.

In expressing to Your Excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing our authority. I accomplish the most agreeable juty of my mission to this noble and generous

SPANISH OFFICIAL REPLY. Senor Pigueras, in reply to Mr. Sickles, sald his grave responsibility would overwhelm him were it not for such moments as the present, when you so eloquently convey the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of the republic which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American Conti-nent, Spain is indebted to the United States for the founder of the new social order. Spain will er the worthy example set her by

THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

Popular Hope That American Recognition Has Been Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1873. The promptness with which Minister Washburne was instructed to recognize the French government has given rise to a report that Minister Sickles has been directed to recognize that of Spain.

AUSTRIA.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

VIENNA, Feb. 15, 1873. Prince Anersperg, the President of the Council, introduced an electoral reform bill in the Reichsrath to-day. It provides for direct elections for members of the Lower House and for an increase of their number. The bill was referred to the Constitutional Com

GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Feb. 15, 1873.

During the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day Herr Laska announced that he accepted the royal message appointing a commission to investigate the alleged official corruption with respect to railway interests, and withdrew the motion which he had made for the appointment of an investigating committee. THE CAUSE AT ISSUE.

One of the latest Prussian budgets contained an item of 720,000 thalers for interest on a railway loan, which the Chamber disallowed. The money was nevertheless paid, and the matter raised for debate on the report of a committee. Count Bismarck urged State reasons why the Chamber should condone the offence. After a long discussion it was resolved not to sanction the item; and it was further agreed to appoint a committee to report on the attitude which the Public Debt Department of the Berlin government had taken in the matter.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16-1 A. M.

For the Western Gulf States on Sunday, partly loudy and clearing weather; for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, winds veering to the southwest and south, with threatening weather and occasional rain; from North Carolina to New England, southeas: to northeast winds and rain or snow; from New York to Wisconsin, northeast windts, with rain or snow; for Washington, D. C., on Sunday, rainy and cloudy weather.

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

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

1872, 1873, 1873, 1872, 1873, 3 A. M. 14 29 3:30 P. M. 24 32 6 A. M. 13 21 6 P. M. 25 31 9 A. M. 16 25 9 P. M. 25 31 12 M. 29 29 12 P. M. 29 29 12 M. 29 29 12 P. M. 29 29 12 P. M. 20 29 12 M. 29 29 12 P. M. 29 2 THE CAMPAIGN IMPEDED BY SEVERE WEATHER.

The show in Biscay and Navarre prevents

Average temperature for corresponding week last year. 32 5-7

Average temperature for corresponding week 25 5-7

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

There are times, though generally of short duraion, when the theatres of New York have a very smooth run. The last week was one of those periods With the exception of "David Garrick" at Wallack's which had been introduced to the public on the Saturday night previous, there was nothing new at any of our places of amusement. "Alixe" continued with undiminished prosperity at the Fifth Avenue, and the same is true of "One Hundred Years Old" at the Union Square. At Niblo's, "Lee and Lolos" still draws large houses. "The Ticket of-Leave Man" as Booth's, with Mr. W. J. Florence "The Cataract of the Ganges," at the Grand Opera House run through its last week. The week was tion for coming changes were beard in severa quarters. This week "Humpty Dumpty" makes his bow once more at the Olympic, and the new 'ocal "Foliy" will be presented at the Opera House. These are the only features of the week, but others are still in store a little further on, Madame Lucca's return to the Academy on the 24th being especially

The reopening of the Olympic theatre, with Mr. 6. L. Fox in his original character of "Humpty Dumpty," is an event of too much significance to be passed by without some special remark. With out exception Mr. Fox is the best low comedian on the American stage; and the greatest of living pantomimists. We have heard of a distinguished London critic who never missed an opportunity of seeing Mr. Fox during his stay in this clared that since Grimaldi there had not been so great a clown. If the critic sould have freed him self from the worship of the idol which tradition had made for him he would have said that Fox is greater than Grimaldi. We must become idol-breakers if we would appreciate true art. Any just comparison between the clown of the past and the clown of the present would teach us that the actual has more value than the ideal. We are tired of the exaltation of the past at the expense of the present. Mr. Fox in his recent tour through the West and South found his name a household word in every town and village. His fame was a constant surprise to him. Could in this country? We think not, and if the two clown could change places Grimaldi would be compelled to content himself with the assurance that after Fox nothing like his art had been seen in his own line. In the reproduction of the pantomime Mr. C. K. Fox is to take the part of Old One Two, Mr. C. W. Ravel plays Tommy Tucker and Miss F. Beans Little ody Two Shoes. King Icicle with he represented by Mr. G. B. Beane and the piquant and pretty Miss Marion Fiske is to be Sunbeam. The piece has been beautified, we are told, by many new leatures, and a number of specialties for the amusement of

Owing to the indisposition of Miss Clara Morris her part of Alixe was taken yesterday afternoon and evening by Miss Sara Jewett. This young lady, who is exceedingly pretty and in her person the ideal of the part, is playing her first engagement, having made her debut at the Fifth Avenue Theatre as Mabel Wyckoff, in "Diamonds." In view of her inexperience her success in "Alixe" yesterday was remarkable. Coming into a piece cast with unusual strength, and compelled to measure her powers in a singularly emotional part with an ensemble that perfection, she not only sustained berself but gained distinct and hearty recognition. This in itself would be great praise, but while we cannot go into any analysis of her acting further than to indicate e or two beauties, we can commend her playing as modelled only upon a correct conception of the meaning of her part. The love of Alixe for her mother, which is as essential to the play as her love for Lucienne's betrothed, was finely wrought out-so finely, indeed, as to pervade the piece like incense in a cloister chapel. Again, where she listens to the pleadings of the man, to whom she had given her heart, and especially in the outburst where she shows him how deep is her love, she exhibits extraordinary What she lacks is repose and the selfconfidence which will come with time. If she has not genius she has great talent, and by her marked individuality in Alixe-a quality we had before ound her to lack-she gives excellent promise for the future. What was Miss Morris' misfortune was Miss Jewett's opportunity; and while the patrons of the Pifth Avenue Theatre will rejoice that the former returns to the stage on Monday, they will be equally pleased that the latter acquitted herself so well as to gain such a distinct standing in her

The Stadt Theatre was last evening comparatively well filled (considering the dimensions of the theatapplause bestowed on the representation of ther Ball Zu Filerbrunn," the Teutons were highly gratified. Mile. Francisca Sangue appeared as Hedwig. the leading role, who, aside from the variety and elegance of her different toilets, displayed a great deal of versatility and power. She was well supported by Mr. Gustavus Donald, and the perform ance was altogether enjoyable.

Miss Emma Howson's singing of the title part in "Martha" is spoken of by the Philadelphia journals as a very pleasing and creditable performance. A tragedy of Shakspeare has been perform for the first time on the Spanish stage. At Madrid "Hamlet" has been brought out in a Spanish

version by Don Carlos Coello. The Academy of Music was thronged last night on the occasion of the fourth concert for this season of the Philharmonic Society, and if the programme failed to surpass its predecessors in point of novelty and attractiveness it was at least not inferior in regard to the merit of the performance. Though faultiessly rendered the music was by no means as acceptable as it might have been had the taste of the sterling patrons of the society been taken into account. Classical music in its most rigid form may, doubtless, be interesting to wierd instru mentalists, but it requires a little indicious discrimination to select such works as will awaken general interest. Drowsiness is not a difficult matter to accomplish even at the Academy. The musical bill of fare last night was as follows:-Symphony No. 8, in B minor (new), Gade: 1, Allegro molto e con fuoco: 2, Allegro moderato; 3, Andante; 4. Pinale—Allegro non troppo. Aria, from "The Creation," Haydn. Herr Carl Speigler. Adagio, for the Violoncello, Bargiel. Mr. Frederick|Bergner. Overture, "Galilei" in A major (new), Matzka. Symphony No. 5, in C minor, Beethoven;

1, Allegro can brio; 2, Andante con moto; 3, Allegro; 4, Finale—Allegro.
After Gade's well-known symphony had been disposed of Herr Speigler sung an aria from "The Creation," which, though monotonous and very dull, considering that the audience had been entertamed at length in a somewhat similar strain before, was interpreted with remarkable correctness and skill. Herr Speigler's fine basso voice had at times a fair opportunity for the display of some of its best qualities, but his success would have been emphatic had his share in the performance been more appropriate. It is to be regretted, moreover, that Mr. Bergner's exquisite performance was confined to Bangiel's sombre composition. In the hands of many distinguished artists it would have fallen flat on the audience, out Bergner was equal to the occasion and well won the applause that rewarded his masterly effort. Matzka's overture, "Galilei," was listened to with some curiosity and created an agreeable surprise. It was marked by no little orginality, the subject being admirably wrought out, and the instrumentation in some parts worthy of high commendation. The sharp and joyful clang of the cymbals, however, was out of place in such a serious subject, and the substatution of the gong might perhaps tend to improve the effect. The composition showed evidence of study and well conceived ideas harmoniously developed and was well received. Mr. Carl Bergmann swayed his baton in his usual masterly style, and to his carefulness and precision may be attributed a large part of the success which in a general way marked the concert. Beethoven's grand symphony, No. 5, in C minor, which was rente dered with faultiess accuracy in every movement,
to brought the performance to a close. Symphony
"Oxiord," in G mirror (Haydn), and the symphony
to Dante's Diving Comedia (Lizzt) are announced
for representation, the 25th instant.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

Destruction of the Steamer Henry A. Jones by Fire.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS PERISH.

Names of the Unfortunate Victims.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 15, 1873. The steamer Charles Porbes brought to this city the rescued persons from the burned steamer Henry A. Jones, among them Assistant Pilot David G. Gordon, who was on watch at the time of the

He gives the following particulars:-

When about three miles above Redfish Bar, at ten minutes before five o'clock this morning, the watchman on the lower deck called out, "Redfish hight in sight!" The watchman was in the act of casting the lead when an explosion was heard semething like the escaping of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, can down to the lower deck, and immediately sung out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was on fire: Gordon unmediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found that the fire had wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flome. He had only time to reach the

The Jones had 442 bales of cotton, a lot of hides. &c., on board, and a barge in tows

About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire and was cut loose from the burning boat and floated away.

Murphy, the engineer on duty, did not escape, and all is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the fire-wall gave way, and that the report heard by Gordon was caused by its fall. It is certain the whole vessel and cargo were in dames within five minutes after the first alarm.

The following are known to be lost:-

J. J. Price, first clerk. James Hagen, second clerk.

William Murphy, first engineer.

Peter Paterson, cooper; John Cummings, D. Turner, John Callahan, Christopher Shelby, James Brown, William Hughes, H. Harity, William Brady, White Charley, deck hands.

Robert Gilles, fireman. W. McGuire, first cook.

W. Bishop, second cook.

One boy, name unknown; Alfred, cabin boy.

Alexander Botts, cabin box. Two stokers, names unknown. There were forty-eight persons on board and

rect Navigation Company: No insurances

MEXICO.

twenty-seven were saved. Loss \$50,000 to the Di-

Maitary Disaffection and Mutiny-Riotons Artillerymen Pursued by Cavalry-Cortina Debating a Pronunciamento.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Feb. 14, 1873. Last night the garrison at Fort Cosamala became Assatisfied with their treatment and long arrears of pay, and deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort to the oatside and discharging them. The men, 200 in number, took all their arms. They were pursued by the cavalry.

COUTINA'S POSITION. It is rumored the Mexican government is preparing to remove Cortina, and a pronuncian is anticipated from him.

PERU.

Trade and Exports-Vessel in Distress-Railway Works Progress.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PANAMA, Feb. 8, 1873. Dates from Lima to the 27th uit. have been re-

In 1879, 2.500,000 quintals of nitrate were ship: from Perusian ports to all markets abroad. In 1871 this figure was increased to 3,600,000 quintals, and in 1872 reached the very respectable sum of 4,420,600 quintals.

VESSEL IN DISTRESS. The Karnac, of the German line, which left Callao for Hamburg on the 8th of January last, grounded near Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magelian. In order to float her it would be necessary to take some sargo out, but there was no doubt of her ultimate safety, as the sea was very smooth. THE RAILWAYS

from Arequipa to the large interior cities of Cuzco and Puno are being pushed forward with much energy, the natural obstructions to be overcome rendering the labor one of extreme difficulty.

POMEROY'S DOWNFALL

York and Simpson Give a Statement to the Press of the "Ways and Means" Employed to Elect the Unfortunate

Sr. Louis, Feb. 15, 1873. The Democrat to-day publishes an interview with Colonel York and B. Simpson, who are prominently connected with the Senatorial bribery business in Kansas, regarding the alleged statement by Mr. Pomeroy that the money he gave Mr. ment by Mr. Pomeroy that the money he gave Mr. York was a subscription to the National Bank at Independence. Mr. York said there is no national bank at Independence; that there is a orivate bank there belonging to Mr. Page, who is a friend of Pomeroy's, and who was at Topeka at the time, and the probabilities are that had Mr. Pomeroy desired to subscribe for bank stock he would have done it through his friend. He intrier stated he received a telegram yesterday from Topeka informing him that it had been ascertained from what bank the money he received from Pomeroy came, and that it would be identified by the man who made up the package.

Mr. Simpson said he expected to represent the Kansas Legislature before the Investigating Committee at Washington, or, in other words, as soon as he testified as a wildess be will become prosecutor. He further stated they have a witness who will swear to lawing been an agent of Pomeroy's, and had instructions to approach Dr. Dawson and Mr. Cummings, whem Pomeroy called cheap fellows and could be bength for \$300 or \$400 apiece. They, however, did not sell.

Simpson also said that Mr. Bacon, who accompanies them to Washington, will swear he was offered \$2,000 for his vote, and that Pomeroy himself sold him that any arrangement with his agent would be taithulky carried out. He also said that the quarter of a million dollars distributed by the resusant witness, Mr. Stewart, at Washington, would upplicate Mr. Pomeroy, if the truth was known. York was a subscription to the National Bank at

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JAPAN AT

San Francisco, Peb. 15, 1873.
The steamship Japan arrived from China this afternoon with seven cases of smallpox on board.
The ship was sent to quarantine. ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

John McIntyre, aged twenty-two years, of 83 Mul-berry street, while playing at the Bowery Theatre last night, in the play of Captain Kidd, was acci-dentally shot by a premature discharge of a gun, which he was playing with, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

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-Eugene Chevalter, 216 West Sixteenth street, was cured of severe Rheumatism by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, after trying several

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as imported by himself from the Russian market and claiming the same to be superior to the wines imported by us as sole agents for this well-known brand. We request our friends to peruse the letter of the house of Yve. Cliequot Ponsardin at foot, which we received in regard to the abovementioned advertisements, and at the same time draw their attention to the fact that all genuine VVE. CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNES imported by us have our full firm on each label and the cases our initials. Vve. Cliequot Ponsardin has but one quality of Champagne for all the markets. Respectfully yours. HENRY G. SCHMIDT & CO.,

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