

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVIII.....No. 48

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—DAVID GARRICK.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth Avenue.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—SPANIARDS; OR, THE LOSE STAR OF CUBA.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PARTISAN OF WILL OF THE WIFE.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third St.—FRANCO.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth Ave.—CATACTUS OF THE GANGES.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE.
WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—GLANCE AT NEW YORK IN 1843. Afternoon and Evening.
ATHENEUM, No. 128 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTO.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HURRY DUFFY.
STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DER BALL ZU ETREBRUNN.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth St.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, DIANA; OR, LOVE'S MARQUE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th Ave.—NEMO INFERRE, ECCESTRICITY, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 231 Bowery.—VALIANT ENTERPRISE AND THE MOUNTAIN.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—LIFE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE REPUBLICAN CITY CHARTER! HOW NEW YORK IS TO BE GOVERNED IN THE FUTURE"—EDITORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

NEW YORK'S MAGNA CHARTA! PROFUSE AMENDMENTS! THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN'S OCCUPATION GONE! APPOINTMENTS! POLICE POWERS! DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER AND CHAMBERLAIN! THE CITY DEBT—FOURTH AND FIFTH PAGES. CROWNING THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN EDITOR! THE REPLY TO AMERICA! POLICY IN THE ANTI-SLAVES! FERVENT REPUBLICAN DANGERS! REASONS FOR FRENCH NON-RECOGNITION! AMADEUS' MOTIVATIONS! ILLNESS OF HIS WIFE—SEVENTH PAGE.

CUBAN RECEPTION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN NEWS—CHICAGO'S LAST HORROR—NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN—SEVENTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF THE MODOC WAR! OREGON PROTESTS AGAINST PEACE! SAVAGE DOINGS—SEVENTH PAGE. CABLE TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE—PORTUGAL REINFORCES HER MENACED SOUTH AFRICAN COLONY—SEVENTH PAGE.

SEEING THE SOUTH! PRESIDENT GRANT TO START ON HIS TOUR IN MARCH! WHAT HE GOES FOR—THIRD PAGE.

THE MAN WHO DEFEATED "OLD POM!" THE FACTS NARRATED BY HIMSELF! A MOST INTERESTING HISTORY—THIRD PAGE.

POMEROY IN THE HANDS OF THE KANSAS POLITICAL DOCTORS! HOW THE GREAT DEFEAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED—THIRD PAGE.

A LANDMARK FALLS TO PIECES! THE OLD HOUSTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH A RUIN! NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CONGREGATION—TENTH PAGE.

THE SUIT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE IRISH CATHOLICS! WHO IS KEOGH? HIS NOTORIOUS JUDGMENT SPEECH—TENTH PAGE.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE! THE RELIGIOUS NUTS CRACKED BY THE DIVINES, OF BOTH SEXES, YESTERDAY, AND THE KERNELS OF TRUTH THEY CONTAINED—EIGHTH PAGE.

REASONS FOR THE MONETARY STRINGENCY! THE GOLD AND STOCK SPECULATORS AT WORK! THE BANK RESERVES BELOW THE LEGAL LIMIT—REAL ESTATE—NINTH PAGE.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS IN 1872! THE OFFICERS, THEIR SALARIES AND DUTIES—ELEVENTH PAGE.

SPANISH VOLUNTEERS IN CUBA THREATEN THE UNITED STATES! A RED-HOT DOCUMENT—ST. JOHN'S GUILD—FIFTH PAGE.

KENTUCKY GAMBLERS "GOING WEST!" THE LOUISVILLE AUTHORITIES "TAKE A HAND" IN THEIR GAME IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST—NINTH PAGE.

THE SPANISH NEWS IN CUBA.—The news of King Amadeus' abdication was published in Havana on the 14th inst. The intelligence produced a considerable degree of excitement in commercial and financial circles, but the public peace remained undisturbed. Prices were unsettled and the premium for gold advanced. Ceballos issued a proclamation officially announcing the new order of affairs, as, likewise, his determination to obey any government which may be established in Spain. Señor Olivarez, Political Secretary, sailed for Spain in order to confer with the Executive of the Republic. Locally, Havana was agitated by the volunteer, treasury tax, and other questions of home interest and exigency.

THE MODOC PEACE COMMISSIONERS have arrived in the neighborhood of Captain Jack's stronghold and organized for business. They have encountered, however, a serious obstacle in the protest of the Governor of Oregon, who holds that no peace should be made with the Modocs until those of their number who murdered eighteen citizens of his State some time since are given up to be dealt with by the civil power; and, further, that as Lost River is a part of the State of Oregon, it cannot be "reserved" by the general government for the use of the Modocs. We are informed by our special correspondent with the Commissioners that the Governor's protest was "laid on the table;" but it cannot be allowed to remain there. The rights of the people of Oregon must not be trodden upon, even to please the benevolent friends of the Modoc savages.

The Republican City Charter—How New York Is To Be Governed in the Future.

We publish in the HERALD to-day the full text of the new city charter, prepared for us by the republican Legislature, and soon, no doubt, to become a law. In reality it is much the same as the charter under which we are now living—the much-abused "Rising" charter of 1870, concocted, if we are to believe the terrible things that have been said of it by the partisan papers on both sides, for the sole purpose of robbing the city under a show of legality. To be sure there are some alterations and some improvements in the present law. The expenses of the several city departments, so far, at least, as the regular salaries paid to their heads are concerned, are materially decreased; the public advertising, which has heretofore been such a prolific source of plunder to the party organs, is swept almost entirely away; taxpayers are entitled to examine any books or obtain copies of any accounts or papers in any department, except the Department of Police; any public officer is subjected to a summary examination respecting his official conduct on an order from a judge, to be issued on an application, based on affidavit, of the Mayor, Comptroller, a Commissioner of Accounts, or any five Aldermen; and several other baits are thrown out to satisfy the consciences of the reform party and to furnish an opportunity for a flourish of trumpets over the disinterestedness and honesty of our new rulers. Still, as we have said, the substantial features of the present charter are preserved, and the principal changes to be found are those which were required, first, to get the offices into republican hands; second, to keep them there against contingencies as long as possible, and, third, to prevent their value from being interfered with while they remain there. For all this the people were quite prepared. They have only asked that the charter shall be a fair, practical instrument; that it shall restore the harmonious working of all the city departments, and that it shall remove the obstructions now in the way of the progress and improvement of the metropolis. We believe these ends are accomplished by the proposed law, and hence we favor its enactment.

The great work of the new charter, as a matter of course, is to place the city offices wholly in the hands of the party which carried the last election in the city and the State, and which is, therefore, responsible for the good government of both. This is done by legislating all the present heads of departments out of office and supplying their successors from a republican source. The latter task was the difficulty in the way of the republican managers. It has been overcome without injury to the city or injustice to the people, and hence every citizen not personally interested in decrying the method of appointment finally determined on will accept it without grumbling. It was believed honestly by many that the right to appoint and remove the heads of departments and other officers should vest solely in the Executive, inasmuch as he can be readily held accountable for an improper exercise of the power; but, as the Aldermen are elected on a single ticket, they can be as easily reached as the Mayor, and, as we have heretofore shown, the concentration of such vast patronage in the hands of a single officer would be liable to lead to corrupt combinations and defeat the very object sought to be accomplished by the advocates of the one-man power. Besides, it became evident through the premature intrigues of Messrs. Green, Tilden and other leaders of the reformed democracy that, if the appointing power should be given to Mayor Havemeyer, we should have another two years of discord in the city government similar to that which has prevailed for the past year, and that the public interests would continue to be sacrificed to personal prejudices and petty malice. For these reasons the system of appointment provided by the charter will be generally approved. The present Board of Aldermen are to hold office for the term for which they were elected—until January, 1875. The next Board, elected at the general election in 1874, will consist of fifteen members, chosen on a general ticket—five for one year, five for two years and five for three years, the terms being designated on the ballot. Thereafter, although the charter at present omits to say so, five Aldermen are to be chosen every election for a three years' term, one-third of the Board thus going out every year. The Mayor nominates heads of departments to the Board for their confirmation, and provision is made for immediate meetings to consider the nominations. Should they be rejected the Mayor is required to promptly make other nominations, and thus the race of sending back the same names is avoided. If the failure to agree continues for twenty days the Mayor is to meet with the Board within four days thereafter in joint convention, and the appointments are to be made by the vote vote of the majority. There seems, however, to be no provision for an election in case the Mayor should absent himself from the meeting, and this, we think, should be provided for. It will also occur to the minds of many that there would be a better prospect of an agreement if the Aldermen should appoint and the Mayor confirm, inasmuch as one person would be more likely to agree with the decision of fifteen than fifteen would be to accept the choice of one. These are points which can be considered during the progress of the bill through the Legislature.

Outside the appointments there are many alterations which commend themselves to approval, although some are probably designed rather for effect than for use. The Mayor is made subject to removal by the Governor of the State, the same as Sheriffs, only that the proceedings may in his case be conducted by the Attorney General. The heads of departments may be removed on written charges by the Mayor, with concurrence of two-thirds of the full Board of Aldermen, after the accused officer shall have been heard in his own defence. In the Finance Department there are some changes which more clearly define the powers and duties of the Comptroller, so as to prevent a conflict between the departments and a constant squabbling and confusion in the public offices. The power given to the Comptroller to settle and adjust claims against the city is not to be construed to give such settlement and adjustment the binding effect of a judgment or decree, nor to

authorize the Comptroller to dispute the amount of any legally established salary, or to question the due performance of his duty by an officer entitled to such salary. Of course there will be a general howl on the part of the democrats, liberals and disappointed Committee of Seventy place-hunters over this provision as directed against Comptroller Green; but as the Finance Department is known to be in a dangerously confused condition; as the city has been and still is engaged in a ruinous litigation, which cannot fail to prove disastrous to the taxpayers if suffered to continue; as many thousands of dollars have been thrown away in interest, through neglected assessment rolls and on deferred payments of honest accounts, it is certain that the change will be beneficial to the people. The Chamberlain's duties are also clearly defined; the banks of deposit, to be selected by the Chamberlain and Mayor jointly, are to be required to pay four per cent interest to the city. The Chamberlain is to pay this interest over to the city; it is to appoint his own deputy, clerks and assistants, to receive thirty thousand dollars a year in lieu of all fees and perquisites, and is to pay out of his salary all his office expenses.

In the Police Department some changes are found. There are to be three Commissioners; but there should be five, and it is to be hoped that the number will be increased by the Legislature. Enlarged powers are given to the Superintendent, who will, indeed, be the most important officer in the department, if not in the government. All orders relating to the movements and duties of the force are to emanate from him; he is to appoint and remove the clerks at his pleasure, to a number not exceeding six, and he is to have the special and sole charge of the detective force, whose number is fixed at thirty. A full registry, containing the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of each inhabitant of each precinct is to be kept by the Superintendent, and all changes of residence and removals from the city are to be recorded. It is understood that, as far as possible, descriptions of the male citizens over twenty-one years are to be kept, so as to make the system as nearly as possible like the secret-service system of the French Empire. The Board of Aldermen are prohibited from any legislation affecting the inner workings of the departments or the duties or number of the employés, except on written application of the head of the department interested. Bids and contracts are to be opened, as now, in the presence of the Comptroller, but, should that officer neglect or refuse to attend, the opening is to proceed without him. All fees are abolished in every office, and bribery of a city official is made a felony. The Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and of the Taxes and Assessment Department, with one person to be appointed and removed by the Mayor at his pleasure, are to form a Board of Commissioners of Accounts, any one of whom may at his pleasure examine the books, accounts and workings of any department of the city government and make recommendations to the Board of Apportionment and Audit. Once in three months they are to examine all the books, accounts, vouchers, &c., in the Chamberlain's and Comptroller's offices. There are other provisions which deserve notice, but we defer reference to them to a future opportunity.

The Christian reader should turn from Father Casan's discourse to Mr. Beecher's, and after reading both carefully say if there is not much more of the Gospel, both in letter and in spirit, in the former than in the latter. Mr. Beecher's is a nicely written essay, which would read just as well without a text as with one. We are told, for instance, that "God's truth works not by visible means but by organization." Which sentence would bear a little more light, it seems to us, ere it can be comprehended by the uninitiated. Wendell Phillips, too, will have to rewrite his lecture on the "Lost Arts" if it be true that "there is no evidence that any single truth or any invention has ever been lost." We have no fear that religious truth will either shrink or sink, and we are glad that Mr. Beecher shares with the same faith. The truth of God is immutable.

With the sketch of Father Kearney's sermon before us his language seems incomprehensible. He divides the Christian Church into three classes—those who believe in the written Word of God alone, those who believe partly in it, and those who don't believe in it at all. And the first of these, he declares, can never form a creed or law, because each interprets for himself, and hence their dissimilar views and interpretations cannot be concealed in creeds. The second is the fruitful source of new-fangled denominations, and the third he dismisses altogether. But, with the evidence of so many creeds and denominations before him, we cannot see the logic of the argument that creeds cannot be formulated by the believers in the right of private judgment.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, looking for the Church's foundation, finds it "not on Peter, the infallible master, but Peter feeding the sheep and teaching the children." And hence, while the Catholic Church chose to preach a Gospel of love and peace to a world full of cruelty, which it did for five or six centuries, it became a mighty power. But when it abused this power the Reformation came, and its purpose was to convert the Church as master into the Church as teacher; and all the institutions of the Church and of the Gospel tend this way. Forms and words were made for man; but man himself was made for truth, love, justice, God.

Mr. Talmage, meeting the arguments of those who intend to become Christians, but not now, made an excellent point yesterday when he asked his auditors if they ever knew a man to get away from an evil habit by pursuing it? Of course not. They run the wrong way. Hence the force of his proposition that sin, instead of relaxing its hold on the soul, throws out its grappling hooks and captures the immortal nature of man. Hence, also, there is no better time than to-day to hear the Saviour's voice and to answer His call to duty and to obedience.

The royalty of the Christian as a son of the King of Kings was set forth yesterday by Dr. Ormiston. The contrast between our condition as children of wrath, miserable creatures, without light or hope, and our condition as sons of God, endowed with a divine right to be kings, is one so great and yet so wistful so marked and true, it is surprising that millions more do not accept the offers of the royal Father and return to the household of faith.

But many are kept back in nominally Christian lands by the vices of the age and the tendency to plunge into infidelity. To warn the faithful against these breakers was the office of Father Gross yesterday. As an illustration of the result of this tendency he pointed to the Paris Commune and the agitations in Spain. The sermon, however good in itself, was spoiled in the application when the "traditions of men" and alleged miracles wrought by pictures were made to take the place of the commandments of God. All the eloquence that can possibly be bestowed upon such "miracles" in this enlightened age can never carry conviction to the heart or conscience of the sinner, and priest and parson should toss them aside when they enter the pulpit or stand before the altar, and not hamper the Divine Word with them.

Mr. Frothingham said many things good and true, but we fear he will not make to himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness by his statement that "society would never hold together unless the people duped one another." And because this is true we suppose the logical consequence is that "we should expect murders every day." "Man must be kept down under the inspiration of fear in order to have peace in the community." There is a tender spot in every human heart, while it is probably true that there is "the possibility of a great sin in every man and woman," as well as in Stokes or Gaffney. We should therefore be unselfish.

Dr. Thompson showed that without a mediator it is impossible for us to come to God, and Christ being the only Mediator between God and man we must come unto God by Him. Dr. Anderson, inculcating the principle of beneficence and consecration of wealth to the work of Christ, declared that a man who had but a dollar and gave but a fraction of it was far happier than the rich man who gave nothing. We doubt if the Doctor's strictures on those who go to church as they go to an entertainment, to make a show and to attract attention, were applicable to any congregation in the city yesterday. It was not the kind of day to invite that class out. And here we find Mrs. Annie E. Smith, a Methodist preacher, agreeing fully with Mr. Frothingham that everything in this age is hypocritical—that there is a reign of deception in business, in politics, in science, and even in religion. What object scientists and religious folk have to deceive themselves or others we cannot perceive. The great temptation of this day, Mrs. Smith thinks, is the all-absorbing love of money. It is the curse of the age, and it seems as though there never was a time so dark severe trials for true Christians as this. Sad picture, indeed! We, however, have the assurance that the same grace which kept Daniel will keep us in this day. But then, we must give ourselves to God, to be kept by His power.

The Concord (N. H.) Daily Patriot publishes what purports to be a series of "visions" by the blind-murderer Evans. These "visions" are all of heavenly character—not satanic. It is safe to infer that a wretch like Evans never had an idea of eternal punishment. Murderers do not begin to reflect upon it until the fatal noise is about their necks. Then the news of a reprieve is joyfully received.

J. P. Jones, newly elected United States Senator from Nevada, recently said in a speech that "to inveigh against the use of money (in Senatorial elections) is simply to decry the inevitable." That is a new name for it. Money has been called "tin," "sugar," "soap," "dust," "brass," "the red," "the needful," "spondoolix," and a thousand other names, but "the inevitable" is the latest and best.

A young divorced woman in Illinois agreed to marry a gentleman who took the required preliminary steps, such as procuring a clerk's license, &c., to obtain possession of the treasure. While engaged in this errand of love the quondam husband unexpectedly returned, confessed his fault, was forgiven, faded affection was restored, the marriage ceremony was again performed and the reunited couple left the village, and "no cards" for the disappointed suitor.

THE NEW YORK HERALD. Amid the disasters which have fallen upon the State of Louisiana, the South, and, indeed, the entire Union—for what touches the sovereignty of one of the States touches them all—through the recent course of the administration, there is one gleam of light which, like the solitary star to the blind and benighted, tells there is still hope—that, guided by its beams, a haven of peace and safety may yet be reached. This beacon is displayed at the mast-head of that greatest of newspapers, the NEW YORK HERALD. In times past it was charged upon the elder Bennett that his motives were all mercenary—that every other consideration was made to yield to the prosperity of the HERALD. Whatever of truth there may have been in these accusations, the independent course of the paper under the management of the younger Bennett; the fearless and outspoken manner in which it has dealt with the Louisiana imbroglio, give promise that the country is not entirely lost—that true republicanism has yet an able champion, whose earnest protest against the wrongs inflicted upon a Southern State, and powerful appeals to the nation's sense of justice, cannot pass all unheeded by the Northern mind, although they may avail nothing for the immediate redemption of Louisiana.

We repeat it is cause of congratulation to know that there is at least one journal in the North, and that a leading one, which—unwaved by the frowns of the Executive and his parasites and advisers; uninfluenced by the spoils to be won by a truckling and subservient endorsement, such as the New York Times and kindred sheets stand ever ready to accord, no matter what the acts they are called upon to defend—dares to say to General Grant that he is falsifying the pledges made for him by the HERALD, and that he is committing a grievous wrong to an unfortunate people by listening to the suggestions of men who are prompted by mean hate and who recognize fealty only to a corrupt party.

The course of the HERALD shows, too, that if judges, legislators, Congressmen and cabinet members can be bought and sold like cabbage at the butcher's stall, a great newspaper cannot be bought, but, relying upon the support of the people, can be sustained outside of the rings and monopolies which have well nigh taken from the masses all control of their own affairs. But, while accorded praise to the paper and its course, we regret there is one point upon which it signally fails to appreciate the character of the contest in Louisiana, or, for some reason, is unwilling to acknowledge it. There is no scramble

for office between Warmoth and Kellogg. It is a war of right against thieves; of an outraged and oppressed people against a band of carpet-baggers, who, aided by a few scoundrels, are maintaining an ignorant and easily deluded people for the ruin of the whites and their own ultimate injury. This is the character of the contest, and this alone, the assertion of Grant to the contrary.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Verdi gives 200 francs towards a monument to Napoleon III. at Milan. The Grand Vizier of Persia has begun the introduction of Western manners into Eastern society by giving a series of entertainments to the diplomatic corps and the nobility. Queen Victoria is making extensive alterations and improvements in the royal palaces, and it is understood that during the coming season she will be more frequently seen in public than at any time since the death of the Prince Consort. A venerable lady, named Mary Miller, who rode from Exeter to Petstowen, Pa., on horseback to attend the obsequies of George Washington in that borough, on the 11th January, 1800, is still living at Mount Airy, Berks county, aged ninety-two. One "John P. Randolph" was cornered by the Washington official as a colored gentleman keeping an intelligence office in Brooklyn. He said he knew nothing about the Credit Mobilier, as he never was in Mobile in his life. He was born and raised in Old Virginia. M. de Lesseps finds greater difficulty in making his Suez Canal pay than he did in overcoming the physical obstacles which intervened between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. He wants to increase the tolls, and for this purpose he has gone to Constantinople to seek the assent of the Porte. The Syracuse Journal says of General John S. Clark, formerly of Auburn (appointed City Surveyor of New York), that when the city of Washington was cut off from the North, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he made a memorable trip over land and through water, in conveying intelligence of the situation at the capital to friends at Annapolis. Two young people thought it was fine fun to get married in fun at a country frolic out West. The man who had married them was a Justice of the Peace, and they were married in earnest. The groom is the son of wealthy parents and the bride a poor orphan factory girl. There are hopes that the father of the groom will be elected to Congress, when the standard of relationship will be more equated.

What he does to know what the poet means by hazin' a neighbor's pig, and cannot understand how it should be synonymous with increase in years, we have no doubt Major Joelyn could tell all about it if he would. We thank him for his incomprehensibility quite as much as for his poetry.

Mr. George Vandenhoff has translated the younger Dumas' brochure "L'Homme-Femme," and published with it the English title, "The Man-Woman." It is a discussion of the question a knowledge of which is most necessary to man for the happiness of mankind, but upon any allusion to which society has placed an interdict—the relations of the sexes. Mr. Vandenhoff says in his preface—"It is a very remarkable work, containing many startling paradoxes, some untenable positions, some false reasoning, but a large amount of truth, sound sense, good advice, just sentiments, and true morality at the bottom." It is not unlikely that the book will be greatly condemned in certain quarters for its free handling of the topics of which it treats, and yet it is much better that the subject should be discussed in the common sense, though bold aspects Dumas brings to its consideration, than in the purely noxious and immoral way in which the Free Lovers approach it.

Mouvi Muhammad Hussain, of the Lahore College, has brought out, under the auspices of the Punjab Educational Department, the second part of his "History of India," which is interspersed with interesting anecdotes regarding its principal personages, and is written with dramatic effect and in an elegant and idiomatic Urdu style.

Beatrice Cecil is the subject of a new work just issued in Florence by the Casa Editrice Torriciani, entitled, "Il Processo criminale della Beatrice Cecil," and intended to refute Guerrazzi's famous novel, published a few years since by G. W. Carleton & Co.

THE SENECKE SALE LAST WEEK. The anticipations last Thursday expressed in these columns in regard to the then pending sale of domestic and foreign pictures at Senck's Art Gallery, far from justifying themselves, were more than justified by the result. The second day's sale alone amounted to nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, the gallery being crowded with bidders, and the bids exceedingly spirited and competitive. We append the list of prices realized, exclusive of the frames—

View on the Hudson, \$12; Marine, \$15; Old Mill in the Catskills, \$13; Mother's Hope, \$20; Cattle, \$20; A Glass of Punch, \$35; Sheep at Rest, \$32.50; The Broken Pitcher, \$47.50; Fruit and Flowers, \$50; A Boy's Dream, \$50; Yard, \$65; Swiss Lake, \$175; Farm Yard near Stockbridge, \$80; Stand Up, Sir, \$120; A Royal Moorland, \$90; Poultry Dealer, \$115; Mother's Joy, \$250; Spring Grove, Water County, \$150; I'll Catch Him, \$165; Preparing for the Ball, \$100; Lanching the Life Boat, \$95; The Answer, \$140; Fruit, \$25; Venetian, \$25; Autumn, \$250; Trying the Sword, \$345; The Execution, \$190; The New Novel, \$140; The Orphan, \$675; Cattle and Landscape at Gray's, \$300; The Boat, \$125; \$200; Knitting, \$250; Happiness, \$100; Prayer on the Road Side, \$400; A Bit of the Old River, \$220; Candle Light Effect, \$635; Temptation, \$410; The Parrot, \$200; The Gravel, \$200; The Village Tinsmith, \$355; Grandma's Story, \$220; The New Song, \$200; Going to Town, \$600; The Reward, \$100; The Execution, \$200; The King, \$145; The Lover, \$140; Returning from Church, \$175; The Parting, \$510; Crocus, France, \$200; Meditation, \$150; A Penny, \$175; \$300; The Correspondent, \$110; Sunset on the Ohio, \$160; The Chateaufort, \$140; Rural Courtship, \$275; Leap Year, \$200; Unwelcome News, \$115; On the Hudson, \$25; The Week, \$35; The Bonquet, \$145; Grandpa's Visit, \$115; The Artist's Studio, \$100; The Little Shepherdess, \$75; The Resistor, \$60; The Drawing Lesson, \$125; The Water Lily, \$115; Deer, \$110; Still Life, \$65; The Dance, \$145; View on the East River, \$50; Waiting, \$115; Near Nyack, \$40; Morning on the Cordillera, \$27.

At noon, on Thursday and Friday of the present week, there will be a sale at the same gallery of 150 water color, oil, and pencil sketches, of general architectural, marine and landscape subjects. The pictures will be on exhibition on and after to-day.

Somerville Art Gallery. This evening is the first of the sale of Williams & Everett's collection of paintings at the Somerville Art Gallery. The number of visitors during the week has been large, and sufficient interest has been shown to justify the expectations that animated bidding, and good prices all evince New York's appreciation of the art of the Old Masters which Boston's magnificence has thrown in our way. Not less than forty foreign and twenty American artists of eminence find representation.

The Snydam Statue. At the brass foundry of Fisher & Bro., No. 29 Forsyth street, may be seen a bronze statue of Mr. Snydam. The sculptor is Mr. George Hess. The figure is represented seated and in the ordinary costume of the modern man of business. The left hand is closed, rests upon the thigh; the right open, lightly clasps the right arm, whose neck the statue's frame is upright, expression frank, genial and resolute.