NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII......No. 64 AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BOOTE'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. - '98; on POWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-MR. AND MRS. PETER

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street, near Third

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN ATHENEUM, No. 185 Broadway. -GRAND VARIETY EN-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.-Bur-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between flousion and Bleecker streets.—Humpty Dunrty. Matinee at 2. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE MUNDRED YEARS OLD.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-PARK THEATRE, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.-

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery.-STEINWAY MALL, Fourteenth street.-GRAND CON

NEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 5, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF ENG-LAND. -The forgeries on the Bank of England amount, it is said, to two millions of dollars, and were accomplished against a number of well known financiers, including the Rothschilds and Barings. A man named Noyes is held in Newgate, charged with being an accomplice of the swindlers. One of the Rothschilds visited him in prison yesterday, and it is thought that revelations of a startling character will follow from the interview.

MEXICO LOOKING UP .- After all her many years of anarchy Mexico begins to give evidence that she is at last in the line of prosperity. Under Lerdo de Tejada she has been doing well. The congratulations of President Grant to the Mexican President, the announcement of which was made in the HERALD of yesterday, were well timed, and we knowfew good Americans who will refuse to echo the sentiments of the President of the Mexican Republic that the friendly relations between the two countries will be lasting. It will be well for Mexico if it should be so.

THE LANCERS were a feature at the Inauguration Ball last night. The Boston Lancers and the German Lancers were equally among the attractions of the brilliant occasion.

Proceeding Grant's Second Inaugural-The National Policy for the Next

President Grant delivered yesterday his second Inaugural Address to the people of the United States, and his words will be read with deep interest by millions on both sides of the Atlantic. Both the matter and the style of the concise document which will be found in the HERALD to-day, will, no doubt, be criticised freely, and not always in a friendly spirit; but if it cannot be classed as a great State paper it certainly makes up in honesty and sincerity for all it may lack in diplomatic tact and finished rhetoric. As a composition it is faulty, and some of its positions are fairly open to criticism; yet, as a whole, we recognize in it an earnestness which promises a more positive policy on the part of the administration during the next four years than has prevailed during the term that has just closed. In his first Inaugural President Grant accepted the responsibilities of the high position to which he had been called without fear, but he indicated that he should have policy to urge against the will of Congress. In his present Address he reminds the people that he enters upon his duties aided by his fours years' experience in the office, and he implies that the period of inaction has passed and that the time has come, with the complete rehabilitation of the States, for the agitation of new and important questions. If from this we are to conclude that Congress is no longer to be suffered to shape the national policy at its will, and that the President will refuse to continue a mere instrument for carrying out the schemes of a political party the foreshadowed change will be hailed with satisfaction by the country. In the recent election the popular voice declared unmistakably for General Grant, the soldier of the Republic, and not for the republican party. In the early State elections, unaided by General Grant's name, the republican banner was trailed in the dust or the large republican majorities were so greatly reduced as to render mores almost a defeat. But in November. under the influence of the President's strength, nearly all the States of the Union ranged themselves on the republican side with their old-fashioned votes. Since the close of the campaign facts have been developed which have not served to increase the popularity of republicanism, and President Grant cannot with safety identify his present term of office with that party and its policy. Fearing the consequences of the recent disclosures, some of the republican organs are striving to fix the stigma upon individuals and repudiate the idea that the party is in any manner responsible for their acts. This might be all very well if the republican majority in Congress had, not, by condoning the offences of individual members, become a party to the crime. The Senate spoke for the republican party when it endorsed Patterson, Harlan, Pomeroy and Caldwell and had no breath of censure for Logan and Wilson. The House of Representatives spoke for the republican party when it whitewashed Garfield, Kelley, Dawes, Bingham and Scofield and shrunk in a cowardly manner from the expulsion of Brooks and Ames. When President Grant holds out the expectation that he will no longer have no policy to urge against the will of the Congressional majority he meets the popular sentiment, and excites the hope that in his present term of office he will be less under the influence of the politicians than he has been during the

term which has just closed. We must look to the brief allusions in the Inaugural for indications as to what the new national policy is likely to be. We find in it the expression of a firm conviction that "the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own star to all others." Entertaining these views, it is not possible to understand how the President can refrain from adopting warmly the cause of the Cuban republicans, or refuse to extend to them that aid which is their due from the "guiding star of republicanism to the civilized world. The President, however, seems rather to incline towards annexation to our own Republic than towards the formation of independent republics as our neighbors. He takes occasion to controvert the argument that an extension of territory must necessarily give us an increased navy, and insists that such increase might rather enable us to diminish the force. In the case of the proposed annexation of St. Domingo the President adheres to the opinion that he was right in his policy and that Congress was wrong; but at the same time he somewhat sharply announces that in future the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before he will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. The allusion to St. Domingo, accompanied by a repudiation of the idea that governments become weakened and destroyed by reason of an extension of territory, may possibly be adjudged an attempt to encourage hope and faith in the new speculative settlement of Samana Bay; but we prefer to regard it as an evidence of the enthusiasm of the President in the cause of republican government. We believe, however, that the wise policy of the United States is to foster the establishment of independent republics in all the outlying territory where the people are prepared for the change, and to resist rather than to court annexation. We have hoped that President Grant would be the-firm advocate of such a policy in his second term of office, and that the influence of our government would do much to establish the independence of Cuba, and, perhaps, within four years would advance materially the prospect of a Canadian republic. The friendly alliance of such neighbors would be of greater value to us as an element of power than their annexation to our own territory. But as President Grant now casts off all thought of acquisition of territory unless previously demanded by the people, nothing remains for him but to foster the establishment of independent republics if he would aid the cause of free government, and hence we may consistently interpret his lan-

guage as hopeful for the future of the strug-

gling Cubans. Four years have passed since

they stood, as they now stand, in arms against

those who denied them a "government by the

people through their chosen representatives,"

Spain an absolutism has given place to a republic, and from the latter, at least, the President of the United States has the right to look for justice to Cuba. Let us hope that the cheering words of the Inaugural will be followed by a national policy that will directly benefit the people of the neighboring island and exercise a happy influence upon those European nations which are already ripe for republican

But, while we favor freedom abroad, let us

guard jealously against usurpation at home.

'My efforts in the future," says President

Grant, "will be directed to the restoration of

good feeling between the different sections of

our common country." We do not believe that the President utters words without meaning and without sincerity, and hence we have right to expect from him such a change of policy towards the South as will restore the good feeling between the sections. lost through the illiberality and political intrigues of Congress in the work of reconstruction. The civil rights of the colored population of the Southern States, to which the President pledges his support, can be better secured through the action of the States themselves than through the intermeddling of the scheming politicians in Congress, whose object is to set race against race and to strip the white men of the South of all power over their own political affairs. To-day Louisiana stands bound in the fetters of usurpation and powerless to enforce those rights guaranteed by the constitution to every State in the Union. With her legitimate government driven from power at the point of the federal bayonet, with her legally elected Legislature paralyzed, and with self-elected men assuming the province of making her laws and levying taxes on her people, with her Courts packed with partisan judges by a bogus Legislature and a usurping Governor, Louisiana is at this hour in a worse state of bondage than when the fetters still hung about the limbs of her slaves. It would be a mockery to pretend that "good feeling" could be restored in Louisians with these outrages heaped upon her, and the words of the President afford hope that the South will no longer be subjected to the oppression which, if continued, must destroy all confidence between the sections. But the President also says: - "The States lately at war with the general government are now nappily re-habilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under Surely President like circumstances." Grant must have forgotten Louisiana when he penned this sentence. Does he remember that a United States Judge, since branded by Congress, distorted a law in order to issue an order driving from power the regular government and placing the State at the mercy of a band of reckless conspirators; that these illegal orders were enforced by a partisan United States Marshal, backed up by federal troops; that the State House was seized and surrounded with cannon, the constitutional officers driven out, Governor, Judges and Legislators, and the usurpers installed in their places; that the Senate of the United States, appealed to as arbitrator, feared to endorse the outrage, denounced the Judge and left the State to get out of the difficulty as best it might; that the federal government is now asked by the usurpers to stand at their backs and to enforce their authority even at the cost of a massacre of the outraged people? And if the President has not forgotten or overlooked Louisiana, does he intend to say that the same "Executive control" that has been exercised through Durell and Packard and Kellogg in Louisiana would be exercised in New York, provided the result of an election did not suit the politicians of the dominant party? We incline to the belief that the President must have forgotten Louisianal

In its other foreshadowings of policy Inaugural of President Grant will meet with general approval. The nation believes that the President will do all in his power during his second term to foster the commercial interests of the country, to preserve peace, to encourage the shipping interests, to aid manufactures, to elevate labor, to do justice to the Indians and to correct the abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. The people will sympathize with the President, too, in his naive allusion to his own untiring services to the country and to the abuse to which he has been subjected by the political ghouls. They trusted the General of their armies during the war and found no reason to regret their confidence. They trusted the soldier-President in his first term of office, and, while he made some mistakes and was hampered with the blunders of the politicians in Congress and affected by the suspicions that atached to them, they saw no reason to withdraw their confidence from him last November. They now trust him again for a second term, but they expect that he will be the President of the nation and not the mere Executive of a corrupt Congress. The republican party today is an offence in the nostrils of the nation: but President Grant owes his election to himself and not to the republican party. His Inaugural Address leads us to hope that he will exercise the independence he has won and that the new policy of his second administration will be framed for the people and not for the politicians.

THE WEST POINT CAPETS-Uncle Sam's future war veterans-won universal applause by their soldierly bearing on parade in Washington yesterday, while, in the evening, at the Inauguration Ball, they were the cynosures of hundreds of beaming eyes. Right dress.

THE CRIMES AND CORRUPTIONS of the past Congress will have their effect on the republican party in New Hampshire on the 11th of this month and in Connecticut in April, as well as in Rhode Island. Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire (republican), predicted as much in the Senste yesterday.

THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT, We are informed, has given an answer to the circular that the government of Colombia had addressed to the South American Republics in regard to Cuban affairs. Peru not only accepts the proposition made by Colombia, but clearly manifests her willingness to do all that may be necessary to obtain the independence of Cuba, and announces her intention to convoke a Spanish-American Congress and yet the "guiding star" of republicanism that will discuss has not led them out of their troubles. In that purpose. that will discuss the measures to be taken with

The Herald's Inauguration Stories. America is accused of sensitiveness. To oossess a sensitive mind is highly unconducive

to personal happiness, and a nation composed of highly sensitive human particles is likely to be one liable to attacks of furious choler and corresponding reactions to sullenness and despondency. This description does not by any means fit the American people. It may be applied with more or less precision thing, to Spain; but, as a general nations are emancipating themselves from this thin-skinnedness, and resting their self-appreciation on the solid ground of enlightened introspection. This may be looked at cynically as simply the complacency of egotism as opposed to the egotism of touchiness, pugnacity and ridiculousness generally. M. Taine, speaking of a certain well-known type of English character, hits it off happily as "the hypertrophy of the ego." Now, this happens to be the foundation on which some European writers have constructed the typical American. He is made so excessively proud of his immense country, its bird of freedom and its Stars and Stripes as to be totally impervious to ridicule or satire. Neither the supersensitive nor the pachydermatous cast of mind, to our thinking, hits off the representative citizen of the Republic, although at times he gravitates to one extreme or the other. We feel ourselves strong and we do not like to see it unnecessarily doubted; but at the same time we have a happy knack of satirizing and laughing at ourselves that bewilders the foreigner when he contemplates the two feelings in vig-

orons action at the same time. We say all this as a species of introduction to the two accounts of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington vesterday, which we publish in to-day's HERALD. Written as they are by men, each representative of a peculiar bent of mind, that views matters from vastly differing standpoints, they will furnish to our readers an instructive moral of how differingly two intelligences of a high order, with a similar object, can see the same event. In the account supplied by Mr. Yates we may descry in conscientious guise something that gives us the giftie to see ourselves as ithers see us. It remains to be seen, when his crisp story has been crunched between the national teeth and digested, whether it will free us from any foolish notions, Yankee or otherwise, Mr. Piatt, on the other hand—and a gloveless one---plunges without any misgivings in medias res at once. "His not to reason why." Drawing his steel pen, he spurs his Pegasus up to the saluting battery, where salvos of popular poppycock are being fired in honor of the outgoing and incoming President. There will be found a grim satisfaction in turning from the Englishman's deliberate and successful sharpshooting from behind the British constitution to the chivalrous Don as, with big guns to the right of him, big guns to the left of him and big guns in front of him, buncombing and thundering, flashes his steel pen bare; flashes as 't turns in air, sabring big gunners there, like a whole six hundred. It will be seen that Mr. Yates is con-

siderate enough to let fall some pearly

tears upon the page which chronicles our shortcomings in the show line. This is as it should be. There is something in American shows which requires the steady influence of time before they can be appreciated. Who has not heard of the tourist who is disappointed on his first view of Niagara? We have heard of tourists in California, who, after having had every joint dislocated in the journey to the Big Trees at Calaveras, declared the giant Sequoya a swindle on first sight. But they grew upon the tourists-both Niagara and Big Trees-until the wonder-seekers found themselves surfeited with wood or water, as the case might be. May not we hope that, if Mr. Yates stops long enough in our tial inaugurations, he will find the celebration of this year grow upon him like our great waterfall or our mammoth trees upon more susceptible mortals. If he penned his account to-day perhaps he might modify his verdict. Perhaps, again, he would not, and we, therefore, shall look at his finding of "failure in the first degree" with all the consolatory balm we can muster at so short a notice and while stricken under such a shock to our feelings. In Mr. Piatt's account let us look for some of that soothing anodyne which Mr. Yates' "historical mindedness" has rendered so necessary. Mr. Piatt can afford to make things look a little more out of joint than they really may have been. Mr. Yates declares that things at their very best were but microscopic esculents compared with things he had seen in more gorgeous quarters of the globe. Better, he thinks, have the President ride up, as a President once did, tie his horse to a fence, go through the talk and the swear and go home than have such a penny-trumpet affair as we had yesterday. We feel almost ashamed of ourselves when we ruminate on this. We should have had "triumphal arches here and there; Venetian masts, with brillant pendant streamers; windows and balconies gayly decorated; wreaths of evergreens suspended here and there across the streets." Why did we not have them? Mr. Piatt, why did you not, out of your well of information, instinctively tell us? How could you let Mr. Yates crush us, without one word of remonstrance, under the military pageants in the Champ de Mars of that archimpostor who had his last earthly pageant at Chiselhurst the other day? You could make terrible fun of our citizen soldiery while he was overwhelming our republican simplicity with the Duke of Wellington's funeral and that other demonstration in London a year ago celebrating the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Could you not have given us a verse from Béranger's great satire upon all this royal stagecarpentering, where he so deftly ridiculed the glitter of the Great Napoleon's

"Royal Commission," with a speech from the

window? You did none of these things, and, on the whole, we are just as glad you didn't. Mr. Yates finds fault with our tinted fraternity for not keeping step. We will tell him the reason. Our Afric-sprung children are peculiarly sensitive to music. Anything that can be danced to it is impossible for them to march to. When they follow a band nature, luring them to execute a breakdown, is in constant struggle with discipline, demanding the goose-step. The strangest vagaries parading are the result. The colored band cannot play in time for the same reason. The effort to march regularly is too much for them when every muscle is fighting with the "Essence of Old Virginny." The pedal difficulty trips up the tune, and dissonance is a natural' consequence. This by way of explanation. Mr. Piatt furnishes us with an inaugural, and those who are not pleased with the one printed in another part of the HEBALD can take what Mr. Piatt sends. It is frankness itself, and as the franking privilege is about to be abolished it will come just in time. Our publication of twin stories of the inauguration is a departure from old custom, and will prove, we have no doubt, a refresher to the old inhabitants who have been reading a stereotyped account of these impressive ceremonies from the days of the man with the little hatchet and the level

Spring Fashions-The Milliners' Mil-

A queer, incongruous effect the new light fabrics and shades of Spring have in the show windows of the modistes to the shivering outsider, whose ears and nose tingle in the biting wind and whose overshoes can scarcely keep out the slush and snow that decorate the sidewalk. But Fashion is inexorable, and the feminine mind must needs employ itself with the raiment appropriate to "beautiful Spring." Percales, pongees and Japanese goods invite the admiration of cloaked and furred beholders, and grenadines and sealskin cloaks are curiously intermingled. A lady of thermometrical proclivities would be liable to indulge in more changes of toilet at present than a Saratoga belle to accommodate herself to the various changes in the weather. The time may not be far distant when the modiste and "Old Probabilities" will join hands in the creation of new designs, and when the thermometer and barometer, aided by special despatches from the Signal Service Bureau, will be as necessary to the milliner and dressmaker as a sewing machine or fashion plate. But now the styles and materials for balmy days (far distant as they seem), and even Summer toilets, engage attention. Paterfamilias need not groan in spirit at the approach of opening day, as in former years, for taste and economy have to a great extent taken the place of extravagance. To be sure, the latter may be unwarrantably indulged in as far as trimmings are concerned, for on some toilets it is difficult to tell what material forms the groundwork. But the good sense of American ladies, which has already emancipated them from foreign dictation, will probably remedy this, and as Fashion no longer insists upon placing barriers to taste and inclination her leniency may be turned to good account. The multitude of names bestowed upon the styles which will prevail during the coming season would lead one to suppose that opening day will usher in a host of novelties; but the fact is that these names are applied to old favorites, whose shades and effect cannot be mistaken. In connection with the present weather, when the thermometer has a downward tendency, it is interesting to watch the gradual rise of the coiffure, until each particular hair is brought to the top of the head. When all the hair is thus brought to an apex the question naturally arises, Where on earth will the bonnet rest? found to be undesirable, as it obstructed the view and gave a sort of "Mose" expression to the face. It has now changed its position to the back of the head, assuming a sailor-onshore look, while the hair, combed down on the forehead, suggests the idea of a Skye terrier. It would be preferable to go back to the monstrous headdresses of the last century than to retain such a style as the one now in

bonnet will at last find an appropriate resting A Reminiscence.

vogue. But it is to be expected that such

things will right themselves, and that the

Twelve years ago last month Presiden-Lincoln was in this city on his way to Washington for his first inauguration. Secession was rampant and Fernando Wood was Mayor. Fernando was a politician in those days, keen and shrewd, and, like Joe Bagstock, "devilish sly." In a compact speech of twenty lines or so the democratic Mayor set a dangerous trap for the republican President elect, designed to catch him on what was then dangerous ground for the politicians-the treatment of the seceding States. Shall they be held in by force or shall they be let go? was the question which all were prepared to ask and few cared to answer. It was the question adroitly put by Fernando Wood for Abraham Lincoln to reply to on the instant. "Will you hold the States or let them go, Mr. President?" Mr. Lincoln straightened himself up, looked benignantly at the smiling Mayor and answered "calmly and without the slightest mark of trepidation," as the report says. "I undert stand a ship to be made for the carrying and preservation of the cargo," said the President elect; "if the ship can't be saved without the cargo the cargo is sometimes sacrificed; but as long as the ship can be saved with the cargo it should never be abandoned." The Mayor sought no more information from President Lincoln.

A paragraph in President Grant's Inaugural bears something of the same character as Mr. Lincoln's reply to Mayor Wood. "No control is exercised in any one of the rehabilitated States," says President Grant, "that would not be exercised in any other State under like diadem with the bonnet de laine of the good circumstances." When we think of Durell, little King of Yvetot? Could you not have Kellogg, Pinchback and the rest told us how ridiculous and unseemly a thing of the usurping gang in New Orleans, is the opening of England's Parliament by of the United States cannon and bayonets and of the success of the conspiracy to overthrone in what the Saturday Pooh-pooh calls "washerwoman's English?" Could you not, throw the legitimate government of Louisiana, Mr. Piatt, instead of setting us holding our we may well be startled at this announcement sides with your "quips and cranks and of the President's and may tremble at the sides with your "quips and cranks and wreathed smiles," have given us a picture of the Lord Mayor's show, with his Lordship perdu in his robes of state, and the great gilt beet, known as the mace, sticking out of the Louisiana. But when we remember that New and was place under \$500 ball.

York is not under any circumstance like Louisiana; that we have not been at war that we are not, happily, rehabilitated; that we have no Durell, or Kellogg or Pinchbac among us, and, moreover, that we have a large able-bodied population, a good supply of rop and plenty of lampposts, we think of Abra ham Lincoln's ship and cargo, and are able! laugh at President Grant's equally happy jok

THE NEWS FROM SOUTH AND CENTER AMERICA by mail is not of unusual important The chronic causes of popular agitation st produced a citizen ferment here and ther politics, religion and military matters furnis ing the chief material. The most hopef items of the intelligence come from Chile the following report :- "There are now 55,0 miles of telegraph wires in Chile. In 18 there were 163,690 persons vaccinated in the Republic."

THE JACKSONVILLE (Ala.) Republican, e pressing its satisfaction at the election Alexander H. Stephens to Congress, wants ti disabilities of "President" Davis remove and, it says, "he will be sent there to tal the place of some despicable carpet-bagger.

A RESPITE FOR FOSTER. -Governor Dix has respited the car-hook murderer till the 21st

APOLLO.

Election" of Officers for the Ensuing Year-The "Cut and Dried" Tiche Unanimously Elected.

Apollo Hall last night was comfortably filler ith politicians and policemen. The former we on hand to carry out the plan published in the FRALB some ten days ago, and the latter were on md to protect the former from each other. The stairways leading to the hall were the scene contentions long before the hour appointefor the meeting.

Captain Burden, with a sergeant and me fifty or sixty officers, was on hand to keep erybedy out who had no tickets. A great deal of ranging was the result, but it happened that anody who was at all anxious could and did get | Shortly after eight o'clock Judge Spaulding alled the meeting to order. He was exceeding particular in compelling Senator O'Brien to sit flown and ex-Coroner Flynn to tak of his (Flynn's) hat. This he did with so much firmness, so much of the suaviter in 1000, fortiter in restyle that no one could doubt if a moment that he would be a good chief justio for the proposed municipal court, and, at all ents a most excellent man to preside in Apollo lail and keep the democracy of this city divided behalf of the Custom House republicans on onside and "Mat" Brennan on the other. He was doomed, however, to go, and afte Mr. C. W. Brooke had made a handsde speech declining the honor of being a calidate for chairnan Mr. Spaulding stepped forard on the platform (so far away from the desphat he could not be charged with having his spech in his hat) and declined the nomination, just it was set down for him to do by the caucus avelmolico's on the 22d; but, just as it was not sedownfor him to do, he went further and declared nat, ifit were advis able, he would overcome he scruples about the lack of dignity, in being a judge, totake a place as a leading party politician. Hwas, in fact, just like the maiden who,

Declaring she would e'er consent,

Declaring she would be consent,

Consented.

The meeting was very unny and very noisy until the voting had processeds far that it was evident beyond a doubthat scoool would be elected. The Fifth ward degaton was very animated; but as it ws sad there was a contest for the seat from that ward, the ward was "skipped," cauds of the General Committee had bee heft at the Glisey House just before the opening and the weak-kneed were whipped in. McOol was nominated; a well-known young official was to have moved he nomination; but Mr. Walter Lawrence stod up, ad, flopping one of his immense "fins," namd McCol. Then ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for "ibn" Wod, spoke a speech in eulogy of McCool; OBrien blowed suit; likewise Mr. Harrison and on or two others. The vote was taken by the Secreary cliing the roil and each one answering to he name, rising and declaring his chole. I large amount of repeating was indulged that first, some voting on the names of absatees. Some of these were so well known, however, that the would-bevoters came to grief as fe adherents of one side. declaring his choice. I sarge amount of peating was indulged it at first, some voting on the mames of absatees. Some of these were so weil known, hower, that the would-bevoters came to grief as te adherents of one side or the other would cry \$ "Put him out!" "That aint him!" "No yot dogc!" "That man aint got no such mame as the!" The McCoolites during the shouting of the vite had been for Spanlding and vice versa. The "slection" came to a close, as all things must, what the tellers reported the vote as follows:—McCool 223; Spaulding, 111; Fernando Wood. 1.

Wood, 1.
While the Eight ward was being called, one of While the Eight ward was being called, one of the delegates ree hastily on hearing his name and cried out "Ken!" This created a roar of laughter and applause. 'alch continued for several mements. A Mr. "Halloran voted under the name of Mr. O'Dea, irot the Ninth ward; he was made a martyr and mrched out between two policemen. The delegation to the Tenth ward voted largely for "Maggooil," while First ward delegation was solid for Saulling. After the "election" had been made "unanimous." Mr. Clinton, as was stranged, ascaded the platform and took great pleasure in mainating the gentlemen named in the HERALD ofthe 22d-viz., Vice Chairman, R. B. Nooney; Secretaries, A. V. Davidson, J. A. Deering; Treature, J. Van Schaick. A committee of five was appeaded to inform the gentlemen elect of the action of the committee. Senator O'Brien informed the committee they would find McCool "right over uthe Gilsey House waiting for them." The committe wat, found him and brought him back. The oleers elect thanked everybody, and the committe adjourned.

T'E PEACE COMMISSION.

The Lates Phase of the Modoc Inves-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1873. The ?eace Commission met yesterday and consideredthe different propositions for negotiations with the Modes in secret session. Mr. Meacham

hough themfair and honorable. Messa. Case and Applegate opposed anything short o unconditional surrender. After the session the Indians were called in. Mr. Macham distinctly stated the terms to them.

Genera Canby promised them food, clothing, protectionand annesty.

Mr. Acticgate sent in his resignation as Commissioner, totake effect as seen as the war is closed. Messrs. Seele and laddle started for Captain Jack's came to-day. Treaty With the Modocs. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 4, 1873.

A despatchfrom Jacksonville, Oregon, says that the terms propsed in the treaty with the Modocs are received there with general dis-satisfaction by all classes. The citizens do not thik the guarantees of fu-ture peace sincient or that the removal of the Medocs of compensate for the slaughter of citizens. The Sate authorities express a determin-ation to execue criminal processes against the Indians if the are permitted to remain long enough within is jurisdiction of that State.

THE MEDICAL ALMA MATER. The Medica Alumni of the New York

UniversityCelebrating the Anniversary of Graduaton-The Annual Address. The medical timni of the New York University Mater last evening in Association Hall. Their cele-Mater last evening in Association Hall. Their celebration of their fraduction from that institution proved a very teresting one. The platform was quitefull of distguished members of the medical profession and may of them children of sister colleges, among hem may be mentioned the name of Dr. William / Conway, a well known and very popular gradute of St. Francis Xavier's. Everybody was acompanied by his wife, and consequently the affecte was quite a brilliant one.

The annual directs was delivered by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, onof the eldest pupils of the University, who say many witty, many sensible and many feelinghings, and was frequently appianded.

The exercise were closed at about ten o'clock.

RATION A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Shortly aftr eight o'clock last night Captain Leary, with large posse of officers, made a descent on thegambling house 702 Broadway and