

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway. WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth Street. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth and Twenty-third Streets. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 385 Broadway. HERBERT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third Street. PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker Streets. ST. LOUIS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Streets. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 147 Street and Irving Place. TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third Street. RAIN HALL, Great Jones Street, between Broadway and Bowery. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d Av., between 63d and 64th Sts. COOPER INSTITUTE, Lathing Gas and Magic Entertainment. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.

QUADRUPLE SHEET. New York, Sunday, Nov. 16, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE IMPOTENCE OF SPAIN IN CUBA! WHAT HONOR DEMANDS AND THE LAW PERMITS.—LEADING ARTICLE—EIGHTH PAGE. SPAIN'S INFAMOUS ACTS! WILL AMERICA AVENGE THE GRIEVOUS SPANISH INJURIES? OPEN DEFIANCE OF OUR CONSULAR AGENT! THE LAST SAD MEETING OF THE MARTYRS! OUR WAR SHIPS ON THE WAY TO CUBA—FIFTH PAGE. A SERIOUS EMBLEM AND INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG IN DAMASCUS! THE CONSUL'S DEMAND FOR REPARATION REFUSED—NINTH PAGE. FRANCE AND THE ASSEMBLY IN A TUMULT! MACMAHON'S TENURE LIMITED TO FIVE YEARS—MORE BRITISH BULLION ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES—NINTH PAGE. VICTOR EMMANUEL'S SPEECH TO THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT! THE CONDITION AND NEEDS OF THE NATION! CHURCH AND STATE—NINTH PAGE. SHOOTING A WIFE IN THE STREET! THE DAUGHTER OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY HER HUSBAND, DUNCAN T. TEMPLETON—EIGHTH PAGE. THAD STEVENS THE WINNER OF THE GREAT RACE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL! INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF THE IMMENSE THROG OF SPECTATORS! FOUR FOUR-MILE HEATS—NINTH PAGE. PRESIDENT GRANT VISITS THE NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION! 500 HAND-SHAKES—THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT—NINTH PAGE. SMOOTH SAILING AGAIN IN FINANCIAL WATERS! STOCKS, GOLD AND BONDS UNDER FULL SAIL! IS ANOTHER STORM BREWING?—ALDERMANIC REUCTIONS—ELEVENTH PAGE. WORKINGMEN'S RIGHTS ASSERTED IN MASS MEETING! THEIR REPRESENTATIVES CALL UPON THE FEDERAL AND CITY AUTHORITIES FOR WORK—THE SPRAGUE TROUBLES—SEVENTH PAGE. POLICE LODGINGS FOR THE HOUSELESS AND DESTITUTE POOR! INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATIONS! THE ALARMING GROWTH OF PAUPERISM—THE BOILER DISASTER—SEVENTH PAGE. THE MAYOR TALKED TO BY THE SAILORS! JACK ANIMADVERTS UPON THE SAILORS' EXCHANGE—TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD—SIXTH PAGE. NO MORE NASTY CHALK! THE DESTITUTE BLACKBOARD ARTIST TO BE RAISED TO HIS PROPER SPHERE—FRENCH DRAMATIC NOVELTIES AND PROSPECTS—THE NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—SIXTH PAGE. TO-DAY'S CHURCH SERVICES! CORRESPONDENTS' VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS! DENOMINATIONAL NEWS—A METHODIST FIGHT FOR A DEAD MAN'S GOLD—EIGHTH PAGE. 'BIG SIX'S' BANK ACCOUNT INVESTIGATED! GENERAL LEGAL BUSINESS—STATUS OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—THIRTIETH PAGE. THE TEMPLETON TRAGEDY.—This time it is a wife, in good circumstances and moving in the best society, who is shot by her husband in the open street in broad daylight. Mrs. Templeton, who is a daughter of General Babcock, lived unhappily with or had only recently separated from her husband. He shoots her in his anger and disappointment. The crime, though exceedingly base and cowardly, differs only from many others which were recently committed in the social standing of the criminal and his victim. It is another and a most painful evidence of the depravity which underlies our social system. It is vain to preach sermons on assassinations of this kind except through stern and severe punishment. There is no possible excuse or palliation for an offender base enough to assassinate a woman in the street, and the offence is all the more damning when the victim is the assassin's wife. VICTOR EMMANUEL FROM THE THRONE.—'Order and safety,' Victor Emmanuel told the Italian Parliament yesterday, were the two indispensable conditions of industry and progress. He thought that Rome might become the capital without encroaching upon the independence of the Pope or the exercise of the spiritual functions and relations of the Catholic world. He would respect the Pope's religious sentiments and liberty, but he would not permit attacks on the nation and her institutions. We are inclined to the belief that the Italian government has been unnecessarily harsh oftentimes in dealing with the Papal question, and has hastily and often unjustly disposed of questions, and in a manner calculated to produce bitterness which might have been avoided by a more prudential policy. But, taken all in all, Italy is a rising star, and her King may be proud of his lifetime's work.

THE IMPOTENCE OF SPAIN IN CUBA! What Our Honor Demands and the Law Permits. The feeling of indignation throughout the entire Union aroused by the inhuman outrages of the Hispano-Cuban butchers at Santiago de Cuba has no uncertain sound in its expression. It is the diapason of a mighty people, which is seldom heard more than once in a generation. From the South as well as from the North, from East and West, it has arisen in that solemn accord which will bear no denial of what it claims. The administration has never existed which could ignore such an appeal. It is not in any way clogged with the minor issue of whether Cuba should be slave or free; it consults only the national honor and dignity, which certain Spanish fiends in Cuba have deliberately outraged. It demands that reparation, instant and complete, be made. The evidence that localizes the responsibility of the outrage on the Spanish rulers of Cuba is complete. We were long aware of the impotence of the home government of Spain to restrain the violence of the slave owners and their volunteers in Cuba, but it has seldom been so clear that the action of the latter was completely in defiance of the central government at Madrid. Filled with the intrigues of Spanish parties as Cuban affairs have been, it was never before possible to say that the atrocities of the slave owners and volunteers in Cuba were not sympathized in by the Spanish government. The home authorities, since the outbreak of the rebellion, have never been able to control the brutes of the Casino Español, but until the advent of the Republic there was never any real desire to do so. Since the abdication of Amadeus the slaveocracy have proved the utter powerlessness of Spain to rule in Cuba. The abolition of slavery and the law on the sequestration of Cuban estates were scoffed at, and the execution of the captives of the Virginias is the crowning act, proving that Madrid has no hold on Cuba to-day. We put the question in this light not to claim any mitigation of feeling for Spain, but to demonstrate that our business is directly with Cuba. The Spanish people, whose very sports are bloody, may see no crime in the butchering of citizens of the United States, and the best resolves of their government may be thwarted by those whose brethren in Cuba have made Santiago a slaughter house of civilization in the eyes of the world. While the gravest doubt exists that the government of Castelar could muster a corporal's guard to right our wrongs in Cuba, we are very certain that tens of Spanish thousands could be found to applaud and sustain the butcheries. Therefore, we say, the impotence of the Spanish government must not be its excuse, even for delay. An insult to America has been committed which must be wiped out; blood has been shed which must be atoned for; lives to which we owe protection are in jeopardy and must be saved. How are these things to be accomplished? It will be seen by our despatches up to the latest date that some of the men captured on the Virginias are probably still alive. It would be a crime on the part of our Executive to allow the lives of these men to be taken, and there is no way to prevent this but by action. It is objected in quibbling quarters that to take the measures necessary to rescue those yet unbutchered and to recover our property would be to commit acts of war, which the President cannot authorize without the order of Congress. It is not war to protect lives which it is our duty to protect in a season of peace as well as in any other season. It is not war to take our property from the hands of robbers. It is not war to tear down a foreign flag from any portion of our territory whereon the Stars and Stripes have been lowered by the insulting hands of lawless desperadoes. The best that can be said by the quibblers is that it may lead to war. Very well. Let the onus of its declaration be upon those who dare to lift their heads before the world to champion the hideous crime of Santiago. The course which lies before us, outside of the declaration of war, allows of three important acts in the case, which are those of reparation. In the primary form of a demand they are:— The surrender of the men of the Virginias still living. The surrender of the murderers of the men slain. The surrender of the American ship Virginias. If these demands are refused they must be enforced. If we have a right at all it is not war to enforce it. These views are incontrovertible. They will meet the sense of the nation. While the exact temper of the administration upon the question is not as clear as it might be, we are glad to observe that they are straining every effort to place us in a position to take the most extreme step necessary in the event of our demands not being complied with. What we have to complain of especially is the sentimentalism which governs our Secretary of State in his dealings with Spain. This sentimentalism causes him to shut his eyes to the fact we have dwelt on previously in this article—namely, the inability of Spain to curb or coerce the slaveocracy in Cuba. He can depend upon it that no exchange of regrets and compliments between Señor Castelar and Mr. Fish will satisfy the American people. Struggling with Carlist and Communist, Castelar can do nothing more. Interviews with our Minister at Madrid and the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs can end in nothing but what compose the conversations—words. Let President Grant, in his message to Congress, have to say that the Virginias is once more under our flag, that the men condemned to imprisonment are on board an American man-of-war, that the murderers are in our hands, and, without violating a single law of the land or of humanity, he will have a clear American record to present which will outweigh a realm of recommendations. If further proof be needed that the Spanish volunteers and their masters in Cuba are utterly independent of the home government, we can find it in the words of the republicans who rule Spain to-day. As we have said, the volunteers were always supported by the monarchists. In the Spanish Congress, little more than a year ago, Señor Salmeron said, referring to the driving home of Captain General Dulce and to the massacre of the boy students at Havana:— 'I marvel how a Minister of Spain, who ought to

uphold the honor and dignity of the Spanish name, can, without the hot blood of shame rushing to his face, remember that these savage volunteers have shipped off to Spain the first authority in the land, the representative of the State, because, in truth, he was in favor of reform; that they have prevented the fulfilment of Señor Moret's act, which had been passed by the Cortes of the Spanish nation, and that they have compelled the shooting of innocent victims in cold blood. With what dignity can it be said that after these acts, which are difficult to conceive in this nineteenth century, that the Havana volunteers defend the interests of Spain? The man who, with his fellow republicans, thus protested under the reign of Amadeus, is among the leaders of Spain to-day. Their words have not been forgotten in Havana, and from behind the bayonets of the volunteers the slave owners scoff at the hampered government of Castelar. When the orders from Madrid have been, even in the present case, set at naught, what chances are there that the brutal volunteers will obey the order to repair what they have so systematically done? Once more we ask whether the vain ways of diplomacy are to be made the media through which the juggling Spanish fiends shall be permitted to "palter with us in a double sense." The fact that some lives are yet in jeopardy should forbid it. What is due to the nation from the insult to its flag, and what extent the punishment for the murders already committed must reach, is, we believe, in the hands of Congress by the law, but we have laid down clearly what the Executive is competent to command by virtue of his office. We have left out of mind the fact that the sympathy of civilization is with us in all we may do to wash the island of Cuba clean from its Spanish butchers, for in this matter the American people must rest the consciousness of rectitude in the approval of their own souls. Female Teachers—Less Wages for Equal Work. Last Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the Board of Education, the report of the Special Committee on Salaries and Economy was presented, discussed and adopted. It presents one or two very extraordinary features. After fixing the maximum annual salary of the male principals of grammar schools at \$3,000, of male vice-principals at \$2,500, of male first assistants at \$2,000, and of other male assistants at \$1,000, the report provides that the maximum salary of female principals shall be \$2,000; of female vice-principals, \$1,500; of female first assistants (if instructing classes of a particular grade), \$1,000, and of other female assistants, an amount ranging from \$500 to \$800. Now this plan may be economical, but it is certainly not consonant with wisdom or humanity. It outrages common sense, we might also say common decency. We defy any logic to prove that two persons performing equal amounts of equally important work ought to be paid un- equally because there happens to be between them a difference of sex. One of the members of the Board, Mr. Jenkins, indeed said that anybody with a fair salary can always work better than one with a bad salary; and, while assenting to the general truth of this proposition, we beg leave to endorse it with peculiar heartiness if by it Mr. Jenkins meant to imply that our female school teachers would work better if they were paid as well as male teachers. The amazing injustice of the present arrangement is so patent that to discuss it would seem a waste of words, were it not for the fact a greater amount of pightheadedness obtains in boards of education than in almost any other public bodies upon which functions equally valuable devolve. We are making a very moderate statement of the case when we claim that the ability of our female teachers, as a class, is quite equal to that of our male. The quick intuitions, the acute sensibility, the tender conscientiousness, and the sweeter and more magnetic moral suasion that contribute to constitute the influence of a good and intelligent woman (and we have reason to believe that the majority of our female teachers are made of this material) are often particularly happy in the results they accomplish on pupils, both girls and boys. In these respects the female teacher often has the superiority. Let her, then, be at least equally well paid with the male instructors. That is her right as incontestable as that of life and happiness. THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM OF OFFICE.—The Prolongation Committee of the French Assembly has reported to the legislative body on the subject which was referred for its consideration, the propriety of prolonging President MacMahon's term of office, and the period of time to which it should be extended, five or ten years. The sitting of the Assembly yesterday was excited during the early part of the day, and an adjournment to the evening was voted amid a scene which approached very nearly to tumult. The committee appears to have been cautious in its consideration of the case and conservative in its resolve and expression. The report, which was presented at the evening session, goes to show that a prolonged personal Presidency, in the absence of organic laws, assumes the appearance of a disguised dictatorship. It conjures the French conservatives to help in founding the Republic, now that the monarchist schemes have failed, and concludes with the assertion that "it is impossible to grant President MacMahon more than five years' power." The report will come up for Assembly debate on Monday. Paris remains excited in the meantime, and the intervening moments will be moments of vast importance to the French nation. LET US HAVE PEACE.—A short time ago the particulars of an outrage alleged to have been committed by negroes in Grant parish, La., were published in the press, but it was hoped that the statement was a hoax. The details were too revolting for belief and the whole story was denied by the so-called government of the State. We now have the sequel in a few lines from New Orleans. Seven of the nine negroes who were implicated in the outrage have been killed by citizens. So the irrepressible contest goes on, and so we receive illustration after illustration of the advantages of such popular government as federal bayonets have forced on the people of Louisiana. THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE POLICE JUSTICE LAW was discussed at the Special Sessions yesterday by the new justices and the counsel of prisoners who refused to plead to the charges made against them on the ground that the Court as at present constituted is not a legal tribunal. The sooner the constitutional question is settled the better will it be for the dignity and the security of justice.

The Religious Press on the Cuban Massacre and Other Matters. Several of our religious contemporaries comment upon the great sensation of the week—the recent horrible butchery at Santiago de Cuba. Others will doubtless express their views when all the facts are gathered and they are enabled to form a mature and deliberate opinion upon the subject. The Independent is unusually fearless and outspoken in denunciation of the atrocity. "This bloodthirsty haste," says the editor, "is of a piece with the cruelty which butchered a dozen students in Havana for the crime of scratching the glass on a monument. The deed is done. No adequate redress is now possible. No doubt there will be explanations from Madrid, and no doubt the Castelar government is kindly and justly disposed; but that will not bring the dead to life, nor can it prove that the Spanish government has any real authority over its subordinates in Cuba. Much as we sympathize with the liberal republican government of Spain we sympathize no less with the effort of Cuba to secure independence; and it may well be that an act which can only be excused on the plea of liberality may lead to the recognition by our government of the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots." The Jewish Messenger affirms that this last outrage evokes the righteous indignation of the civilized world. "Whether or not," remarks the editor, "our dignity as a nation is wounded, we have a just right to interfere in the interests of humanity, take a bold stand as to the Cuban question and insist that the Cubans should be treated as belligerents or their independence recognized. We trust that our government will take prompt steps in the matter and demand satisfaction from insolent Spain." The Evangelist treats of the "Abuses of the Lecture System," and avers that it "can be made instrumental in disseminating false theories of life and duty, lax views of social obligation, unground speculations with respect to religion and revelation; and all this can be effected under the guise of ministering to the cravings of popular curiosity and literary taste." The attention of lecture committees is called to the serious responsibility devolving upon them in selecting acceptable speakers, and pastors, Young Men's Christian Associations and all good citizens are invited to co-operate in securing a reform in the system as now practised. The Observer disquisitions upon the communications that have passed between Bishops Potter and Tozer, and trusts that "the Dean of Canterbury and the Archbishop, as well as the Evangelical Alliance, will not be shaken from their course through the combined and powerful opposition of the Lord Bishops of New York and Zanzibar." The Baptist Weekly, remarking upon the late elections, says every real friend of the republican party must be glad at its defeat in this city. "From the moment its leaders," says the editor, "consented to an alliance with the miserable and unprincipled demagogues of the Apollo Hall democracy men of real principle were disgusted. What man of decency cared to register to vote in such men as O'Brien and his followers could suggest for city offices? Tammany Hall certainly could give them no worse candidates, and since the Tweed power was overcome it has learned to present in the main men of some character and decency." The Christian Intelligencer, treating of "Suitableness in Marriage," remarks that "that marriage which is based on a fair, mutual estimate of character; which is the union of kindred minds, the concurrence of two natures suited to each other, the interblending of two hearts made one by pure and holy affection, is indeed the nearest approach to heaven that can be made on earth through any human relationship. Marriage does, indeed, involve so much that the wonder is that it should be treated of so lightly in common talk and its estate often entered upon as though it were but a lottery, with a few prizes and many blanks." The Liberal Christian calls upon its friends to see that the American Unitarian Association "does not lack the means of planting broadly the seed from which a new character, trustworthy, self-respecting, high-toned, rational and devout, is to spread over the nation." The Freeman's Journal keeps up its fight in favor of having Catholic schools for Catholic children. The Tablet elaborates upon the Protestant press, and France as a great nation. The Christian Union has some kind words to utter in relation to the reappearance of John Bright. The Catholic Review, remarking upon "Untruth and Bigotry," makes the wholesale assertion that "to the ends of the earth, wherever you find Protestantism in any of its forms, Atheism or Methodism or Presbyterianism, you find it characterized by the same untruthfulness, by the same illiberal and narrow-minded bigotry." The Christian at Work treats of "Stagnation versus Sensationalism," and comes to the conclusion that there "are in the private membership of our churches and in the ministry a great many men who are dead, but have never had the common decency to get buried. With the harvest white and 'lodging' for lack of a sickle, instead of lying under the trees criticising the sweating reapers who are at work, let us throw off our own coat and go out to see how good a swath we can cut." The Jewish Times disquisitions learnedly of "The Kingdom That is Not of This World," "The Impending Crisis" and other matters. The Methodist appears in a new and attractive typographical form, while its editorial pages exhibit unusual spirit and variety. The Christian Leader puts the query, "Are There Any That Cannot be Saved?" and answers evidently to its own satisfaction. Church and State elaborates on "The Dean of Canterbury and the Joint Communion," "The Last Word of Modern Materialism" and other subjects. THE GREAT FOUR MILE RACE IN CALIFORNIA.—A four mile race came off yesterday afternoon at San Francisco, between the California horse Thad Stevens, and two from this city, Jo Daniels and True Blue. The contest was for twenty thousand dollars in gold. Thad Stevens won after four closely contested heats, proving himself the stanchest horse in America, probably in the world. The telegraphic report states that True Blue broke down in the third heat.

The Harlem Explosion. Every one who has the slightest familiarity with the history of accidents throughout the past year will join with us in the profound hope that this latest calamity at Harlem will not be classed among those which led to no good result. No one who has average intelligence and humanity will fail to wish that the party ultimately responsible will be found, and that a punishment adequate to his crime will be inflicted. One or two important developments have already taken place. Among these is the arrest of one of the contractors, and the probability of the fact that a regularly licensed engineer, some days before the explosion occurred, called the attention of a responsible party to the equivalent condition of the boiler. Such accidents are sins against humanity quite as enormous, just as worthy of punishment, as any of the offences forbidden in the Decalogue. They are crimes growing out of the vanity of men whose indifference to the calls of natural feeling renders them unworthy to be placed in the category of humanity. If fearless and impartial investigation is not made, if heavy punishment is not permitted to fall, no matter whom it may strike, these accidents will go on repeating themselves until some general and vast calamity shall wrench society to its lowest bottom and the law is remedied as with the throes of a convulsion. The material from which such offences are manufactured does not abound along the upper section of Fourth avenue alone. It would be difficult not to mention a quarter of the city which some time during the past twelvemonth might not easily have become the scene of just such an outrage. If steam threatens to kill its thousands, nitro-glycerine threatens to kill its tens of thousands. The perils from blasting are numerous and frequent, and passengers in more than one line of cars give authentic accounts of showers of stones and heavy masses of earth, caused by criminally conducted processes in blasting, and spreading terror, confusion, and not unfrequently accident and death. We repeat that unless severe punishment is inflicted in the proper quarter there will soon be scarcely such a thing as the probability of a man's leaving his house in the morning and returning alive or un-wounded. The Panic, the Opera and the Theatres. He who, when the year is concluded, undertakes the task of summarizing its peculiar features so far as public amusements are concerned, will not find that the influence of the panic has been as disastrously felt in these quarters as he would at first be disposed to imagine. Doubtless there have been some poor houses, and possibly the lowering of the prices at most of the places of public amusement has not been quite so generously responded to as sanguine managers hoped. But the fact remains that as a rule the theatres have not done badly during the last few weeks. The people who complained of tight times and high prices could not forget that man was made not only to grumble, but also to be amused, and that the theatre offered one of the cheapest and least objectionable means. The same assertions can be made with equal truth in regard to the opera. When the heavy shadows of the financial cloud were first felt there were those who predicted a total collapse for both of the impresari. The tactics pursued by these rival managers differed widely. The one adopted a sort of guerilla warfare, popping down upon us at unexpected times and places, and suddenly breaking out again when everybody thought he had permanently withdrawn. The other is now ambling not un-prosperously through the last evenings of his ten weeks' season, wisely reserving the best things until the last. We are glad that adversity has not swamped either enterprise—not because we are disposed to sympathize sentimentally with individual successes, but because the preservation of the prosperity proves that the cloud is not so dark as the Jeremiahs foretold. Even while we write news comes to us of the opening of two new theatres—that of Mr. Daly at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, and that of Mr. William Stuart at Broadway and Twenty-second Street. The public's intimate experience of both these gentlemen, and of Mr. Bonicault, who is to be Mr. Stuart's coadjutor, renders it unnecessary for us to allude in detail to the policy to be pursued by each. All we can add is that the encouragement already given to the theatres and operas during a season of financial depression warrants the expectation that neither of these enterprises will be a near or a remote failure. THE SHIPPING ACT AND THE SEAMEN.—The sailors made their demonstration yesterday, with the intention of strengthening by a show of numbers their application to Congress for a repeal of the Shipping act. The procession was a fair one, and while it may have contained many who have an improper interest in the proposed repeal, and who are not such good friends of poor Jack as they profess to be, there were no doubt some sailors in the ranks who feel the oppressive character of certain of the provisions of the law. It is unfortunate that an act, which is designed to be a protection to the sailor from the harpies who are always ready to prey upon him, should in some of its provisions, or in its practical operation, inflict hardships upon the class it is meant to serve. The sailors have too long been the victims of unlicensed ruffians; they should not be subjected now to official oppression. The present law should be amended so as to remove its objectionable features; but its repeal would leave the seamen without any protection, subject to the notorious rascality of the worst ruffians in the city. HOW THE POOR ARE LODGED IN THE STATION HOUSES.—We desire to call attention to an article in another column showing how the poor who require a night's lodging are accommodated in our station houses. There seems to be unnecessary hardship exercised by the police in disposing of these night vagrants, whose only crime is poverty, and we trust the Police Commissioners will institute inquiries that shall lead to some salutary reform in this connection. DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The Aldermen ordering the arrest of the County Canavassers and the County Canavassers ordering the arrest of the Aldermen—and all this ordering without an execution.

Arctic Exploration. A serious blow to the projected exploration in 1874 of the North Polar region is the famine in Greenland, caused by the failure of the seal and whale fisheries. We learn from a despatch in yesterday's HERALD that the inhabitants of one entire village, consisting of one hundred and fifty persons, was swept away by starvation. As any expedition which goes to the Arctic Circle with an honest intention of reaching the Pole must depend upon flourishing bases of operation, where supplies can be deposited and drawn from, this disastrous failure of the fisheries will fall like a wet blanket on those ardent geographers who hoped that the spring of 1875 might find the great geographical problem solved. There has been amazing activity among the learned societies of Europe to induce the governments to fit out creditable and co-operating fleets to take up the highway left by Captain Hall at latitude eighty-two degrees sixteen minutes, and follow it out until the Pole should be reached. We hope that the Danish authorities will not permit their settlements to languish, because it is of international importance that they should be maintained until we know more about that mysterious region of ice and night of over twenty-four hundred miles in diameter. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, is staying at the Brevoort House. Lieutenant Porter, United States Navy, is quartered at the Brevoort House. Major W. C. Bartlett, of the United States Army, is stopping at Barnum's Hotel. Captain E. B. Ames, United States Army, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Commander T. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, is quartered at the Hoffman House. General Joseph E. Johnston yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel from Savannah. Paymaster Joseph Foster, United States Navy, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel. Colonel Hiram Fuller, of the London Correspondent, has just been enriched by a legacy of \$125,000. Lord Carysfort, the owner of large estates in Ireland, has given \$25,000 for the improvement of Arklow Harbor. Joaquin Miller is in Italy. On the 16th ult. he was entertained by Consul James Lorimer Graham, Jr., in Florence. A "Royalist" advertises in the Paris papers for a loan of 4,000 francs, and offers the security of his "word of honor." General M. R. Morgan and Captain George O. Webster, United States Army, have apartments at the Sturtevant House. Queen Victoria has appointed Mr. John Kirk, Vice Consul at Zanzibar, to be Her Majesty's Consul General at Zanzibar. Secretary of War Belknap arrived in the city yesterday morning from Washington and started on his return to the capital last evening. Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, United States Army, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. The General left in the afternoon for West Point, but will return to the city to-morrow. Martin Van Buren used to say that he would tunnel forty miles to interview a man rather than write him a letter. Who would have imagined that the "Sage of Kinderhook" was the original interviewer? An anti-women's rights man in Burlington, Iowa, in searching the name of Mrs. Jagar, wrote upon his ballot "Don't want no wummin in Mine." The lady was a candidate for School Superintendent, and the "intelligent boiter" could not appreciate the necessity of having such things as common schools at all. The subject of a miracle in Posen, Prussia, has got into trouble. At a shrine of the Virgin Mary he suddenly manifested his power of speech, which he had seemingly lost while in the army. He has now been found to have been only shamming dumbness to draw a pension, and the paymaster of pensions in his district is prosecuting him for fraud. Many of the good people in Providence are no little exercised at the prospect of having several of their venerable elms in the First Baptist churchyard cut down, in order that the new illuminated clock can be seen from all points. Are there no other means by which light can be afforded the Providence people? "Woodman, spare that tree!" Mr. Sackville Gwynne, known in Liverpool, England, as the "gentleman cab driver," is dead. He was the son of Colonel Gwynne, of Carmarthenshire, where his family possessed valuable estates. Some years ago, to end some harassing difficulty with his family, Mr. Gwynne became a "whip," and continued in that capacity almost until the day of his death. Mr. Matthew D'Arcy, member of Parliament for county Wexford, Ireland, has offered to put at the service of Cardinal Guilen the sum of £100,000 for the purpose of building a Catholic Cathedral in Dublin. Mr. D'Arcy is a brewer, like Sir B. Guinness, who some years ago gave a like sum for the restoration of St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral in the Irish capital. The Rev. Edward Forbes, D. D., writing from Paris to the London Times, contradicts the statement made before the Evangelical Alliance in this city that the late Archbishop of Paris, while in prison, sent for him to visit him. Mr. Forbes says that, being in the prison on a charitable errand, he called upon Monsignor Darboy to assure him of sympathy and prayers in his behalf. When Mr. Forbes was leaving him the Archbishop said:—"Your visit has been a bright ray in my prison house, and if my head be left on my shoulders I hope it is not the last time we shall meet." THE HERALD AND ITS ENTERPRISES. [From the Concord (N. C.) Sun.] Mr. Bennett proposes to fit out an expedition to discover the North Pole. Having large means at his command, and possessed with indomitable pluck and energy, whatever he takes in hand he rarely fails to accomplish. His effort and final success in the discovery of Dr. Livingston are ample proof that whatever his hands find to do he does it with his might. As a journal the HERALD stands pre-eminent, a perfect giant among its contemporaries, with live, reliable correspondents everywhere on the inhabited globe. It has lately made hosts of friends by its timely demonstrations of "Cassarinism," sack pay rogues and dishonest jurors. [From the Memphis Avalanche.] It is said that Mr. Bennett, of the NEW YORK HERALD, intends sending an expedition to capture the North Pole. We hope he will not only capture the Pole, but plant it several hundred miles further south, so that we can get a frost crop in September in yellow fever years. THE HERALD AND THE NORTH POLE. [From the Port Jervis (N. Y.) Gazette.] [The manager of the NEW YORK HERALD is certainly possessed of vim and enterprise. Not content with having sent an expedition to find Livingston, this busy-body HERALD is now going to send out an expedition to discover the North Pole. We are not very positive as to Stanley's veracity regarding Livingston, but if the HERALD and Stanley told the truth in that matter we are free to admit that we believe that journal will be the means of discovering this long-sought-for Mecca of modern explorers. At any rate, whether the expedition is successful or not, its projector deserves the hearty goodwill of every person interested in science, for the expedition will not return without acquiring some information that will be valuable—even though said information be no more than a knowledge of the folly of attempting further explorations in that direction. At any rate, the Gazette gives the HERALD Arctic Expedition a hearty God-speed, and wishes it success.]