

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—LADY ARLING. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—SUNSHINE DETECTIVE. Afternoon and evening.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Matinee at 1 1/2.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—HUNTERY DUETTY ASSAULT. Matinee at 1 1/2.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 25th st. and Broadway.—ARCADE. Matinee at 1 1/2.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. Matinee at 1 1/2.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 835 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—ARMA STUART.
MR. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS. Matinee at 2.—LIZZY'S LAST LOVE.
LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—LADY OF LYONS. Matinee at 2.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 11th street and Irving place.—MADAME AT 2. ELIZABETH, Queen of England.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker sts.—DEAD HEART. Matinee.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—A MAN OF HONOR.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.
STEINWAY HALL, 14th st. between 4th av. and Irving place.—Matinee at 1 1/2.—GRAND CONCERT.
ARMORY, corner of 14th st. and 6th av.—GRAND FROBENIUS CONCERT.
RAIN HALL, Grand Jones street between Broadway and Bowery.—THE FUGITIVE. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner Sixth av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Mat. at 2.
THE RINK, 2d Avenue and 6th street.—MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM. Afternoon and evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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On another page will be found a map showing the harbor and fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, to which we invite the attention of our readers. It is of especial interest as being the scene of the late massacres committed by the Spanish authorities, and the delivery of the survivors of the crew and passengers who were captured on board the unfortunate steamer Virginus.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The Senate has agreed to the House resolution to adjourn till January 5. That dreadfully overworked body of patriots has consented, after hours of anxious deliberation, to give itself some sorely needed rest. For nearly three weeks Congress has worked with a patience and an industry almost without parallel. It has discussed the Salary bill with paroxysms of moral heroism, but has not repeated it. It has supplied five million dollars which the Secretary of the Navy lost in a game of bluff. It has discussed the finances, and now it is going home. Let not this last fact excite untimely rejoicing. It will return.

The Prisoners Surrendered at Santiago—Is the Case Concluded?

With the despatches published elsewhere, noting the fact that Spain has surrendered the surviving prisoners of the Virginus at Santiago de Cuba, public interest in the catastrophe which almost precipitated a war will generally cease. There are some paltry pieces of Spanish police-manship to be done by us at the order of the State Department, some few dollars to be wrangled over, before the story of the Virginus can be docketed for history. We are bound to bring the vessel to an American port and try her, and Spain has bound herself to look about and discover whether any of her officials violated any treaty provision. It is a victory for President Castelar and Captain General Jovellar; it is a compromise which secretly gladdens the slave owners of the Casino Español; for America it is a compromise in which national honor and dignity have been deliberately surrendered while apparently sticking to uphold them. The Spaniards have indeed surrendered the Virginus, but in what condition and how? If our State Department had possessed the "backbone" of the days of Marcy it is highly improbable that the Spaniards would have been allowed to choose a miserable secluded harbor wherein to furtively hand over a ship reeking with filth by way of reparation for an outrage to the American flag. If the Spaniards were a clean people they would be ashamed of such conduct on the part of their officials. As they are not a clean people, and know that Americans are, we can appreciate the insulting confidence with which they perpetrated the various outrages against decency as additions to the outrages against civilization and humanity for which they were called on to atone. To have the slightest respect for the susceptibilities of a nation of brutes like those who defiled the decks of the Virginus is to act without any knowledge of mankind. These people did not feel their humiliation while they could have the surrender take place under the sneaking and disgusting circumstances already made known. America, therefore, cannot feel that her government has obtained satisfaction for the injuries done. The surrender of the prisoners was delayed until the 18th inst., when we learn that they were placed on the steamship Juniata, under Commander Braine, and that the steamer had put to sea for New York. So ends the reparation.

While these facts are being placed on record the press of Havana has succeeded in obtaining copies of the President's Message. The temper of the subdued islanders can be fairly tested by the journalistic comments. Every strong term of vituperation which they are allowed to use is hurled at the President. They think it is none of our business, and that the sooner we recognize the fact that they are willing to die a thousand deaths rather than suffer interference in interior affairs the better for ourselves. Before the sneak out of the Virginus from Havana the same editors announced their willingness to die the same deaths a similar number of times rather than she should be surrendered. We may, therefore, take these lucubrations as figurative. Stripped of their fantastic frippery, they signify that the so-called settlement has settled nothing; that the intentions of the slave-owners to defy civilization are unaltered. We have learned from the late difficulty, which has been so shabbily settled, some valuable facts. We are now aware that the only question for which the Spaniards in Cuba would fight to the bitter end is that of slavery. When the news was spread in Havana that the abolition of slavery was among the demands of America the Spaniards were ready to fight. They said so, and possibly would have kept their word, if there was the slightest chance of assistance from Spain. As a dog fights for his bone Spanish Cuba might have fought for slavery. To lose it would be to lose all. We have learned that, weak as is the Spanish Republic in the Peninsula, the mere threat of isolating Cuba in case of disobedience to home orders sufficed to cow the Casino Español into submission. Of course, the alternative of war with us without aid from Spain was what induced the submission of the Casino; but we have in this the foundation of an argument for the future. There are signs, since the surrender of the Virginus, that another of those spasmodic efforts to crush out the rebellion in Cuba is about to be made. The project of arming the slaves to wage this war is spoken of, and emancipation in this form is hinted at. The Spanish Republic is pledged to abolish slavery in Cuba, but excuses her non-fulfillment by saying that it cannot be while there is an armed insurgent on the island. The fact is that at the time this condition was made the volunteers were sole rulers in the Ever Faithful, and Spain had not learned to coerce her superserviceable children by placing them under a cross-fire. She has now an opportunity to test the value of this discovery by proclaiming the abolition of slavery in Cuba. To fall back upon the old condition of an island free from rebels is growing more and more puerile. The patriots in the Eastern Department have made success their own. The reported landing of another filibustering expedition on the southern coast and the continued triumphs of the Cubans in the field look as though the fortunes of Spain were growing desperate in that quarter. Emancipation as a war measure is, then, an idea that may bring some conquering force at the last hour to the Spanish side. It is one of the trump cards of the patriots that they free the slave wherever they go, and Spain may feel herself encouraged to succeed by playing it also. There is indeed little use in Valmaseda the butcher, De Rodas the bully and other choice spirits uniting to form a plan of campaign against the patriots while Spain is cramped for men and money. It is, of course, doubtful that anything will deplete the ranks of the insurgents except the sword. It is very doubtful that either Spain or the Spaniards in Cuba can give them enough sword to accomplish this. Yet, as a last resort, Spain should try the effect of emancipating the slaves. Castelar can, we have no doubt, induce the obliging Mr. Fish to keep the American fleet in Cuban waters until the order from Madrid arrives. Let him, therefore, strike at once at slavery and he may bring down the rebellion.

British Interference in Central American Affairs.

The British to-day, as ever before, lose no opportunity to appropriate territory or to exercise power in all parts of the world. Insatiable pride in their own might naturally leads to this; but they are impelled by another motive also. They are intent on extending their commerce in every corner of the globe and they look far into the future for results when often there does not appear to be much advantage immediately. In this respect our own government pursues a different policy. Our short-sighted public men act merely for the present, and leaving the future to take care of itself, frequently sacrifice both national interests and principle for temporary expediency. Thus we have in Central American affairs and with regard to Cuba invariably surrendered commercial and political interests through a short-sighted, weak and temporizing policy. Apropos to these remarks we have just received detailed information of the action of a British war vessel, the Niobe, in supporting indirectly Don Henry Palacios, who proceeded with an organized expedition to overturn the governments of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, and in bombarding Omoa, a port of Honduras, because the authorities either would not or could not pay the sum of a hundred thousand dollars as indemnity for alleged damages to British subjects. The expedition of Palacios, which was carried or aided by the steamer General Sherman, a vessel of which we have heard a great deal lately as being a filibuster and sailing under different flags, was under the eye of the commander of the Niobe. It appears, indeed, from our correspondence that this commander was not contented to remain passive merely, but that he actually employed Palacios as his agent in certain matters, and proposed to the agent of the government at Omoa to surrender to Palacios for a certain sum of money. Failing in this attempt he made reclamations for indemnity to British subjects, about which no question had been raised before, and gave fourteen hours for the indemnity to be paid. Not getting the money, and, perhaps, not expecting it would or could be raised, he bombarded Omoa, while Palacios disembarked at the time and attempted to take the fort. This appears to show the complexity of the Niobe with the filibustering expedition of Palacios. The reclamations for a sum of indemnity money, real or pretended, were not allowed to be disposed of by diplomacy. The commander of the Niobe took the matter in his own hands and used his guns. The commander of the Niobe refused even an interview which the general in command at Omoa had requested. This is the way the English are in the habit of treating weak foreign States when they have a grievance, or wish to make one, and when they desire to exercise a controlling influence. Many of our readers will remember the difficulty we had with Great Britain some years ago about the Mosquito Territory and Central American affairs generally—a difficulty which ended in the humiliating Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The breathless Mosquito King was claimed as the ally of England and a protectorate was extended to him. This solemn farce was the source of the complications referred to. The trade of Central America and a controlling influence over one of the most important transit routes to the Pacific Ocean were the real objects England had in view.

due to our honor and dignity has not been paid in the miserable affair of Bahia Honda or the tardy surrender of the captives at Santiago de Cuba. The bungling and truckling and accommodating of Secretary Buchu have robbed us of all that we had a right to expect in this matter; but there are some points outside of the Virginus case in which America's honor is deeply concerned. The continuation at our doors of slavery and of the horrible war waged so relentlessly must at length provoke this country to interference in some shape, and there can be no better time than the present. We cannot afford to have Virginus cases occurring every month or two, and the only way to prevent them effectually is to settle the whole dispute ourselves finally and fully.

The Conviction of Genet.

Henry W. Genet was convicted yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the charge upon which he was on trial. His case was a clear instance of that kind of official "irregularity" which is, in fact, fraud. There can be no question as to the wholesome effect of the sentence of Tweed and the conviction of Genet upon the morality of our city politics. Now, that so much has been gained in the metropolis, the time is propitious for the punishment of national thieves. The legislation of Congress during the last few years has been the source of great bribery and corruption. The Crédit Mobilier exposures, which are only a sample of the crimes of the public men at Washington, showed a condition of affairs as bad in every way as at Albany and in the city government. There is no reason why Tweed and Genet should be punished and Dawes and Kelley and Garfield and Patterson and the rest go unwhipped of justice. If we wish to purify our public offices we must punish republican as well as democratic evildoers. Party lines must not be allowed to interfere with the punishment of crime. There are powerful criminals who stand to-day on the books of the Treasury Department as defaulters to the government who have not even been required to settle their accounts because of their influence in the party. General Howard, as the head of the Freedman's Bureau, was known for a long time to have misappropriated the public money, and yet no effort was made to convict and punish him. The exposure of General Balloch a year ago was in itself Howard's exposure, and it was as much the duty of the Secretary of War at that time as now to ask Congress to provide for his punishment. The case of Stokes, the Tennessee politician charged with committing bounty frauds, has not been disposed of, or has been so managed that the criminal escaped. The Washington Ring as well as the New York Ring afford fit subjects for trial and punishment. We desire to supplement our joy over the conviction of Genet by the conviction of other criminals holding higher station than he, and we urge upon the republican party the duty of seeing that all its derolet leaders are punished. Sooner or later punishment must come to them as it came to our corrupt city politicians, and if the republicans endeavor to evade their duty the rebuke of the people will overturn the party.

Who is Brigham Young—Where Did He Come From—And Did He Leave a Wife in England?

Who is Brigham Young? The answer from Great Salt Lake comes booming through the echoing defiles of the Rocky Mountains that he is President, High Priest and Prophet of the Latter Day Saints, a man of family—yes, a man of many families—a venerable and veritable patriarch of the old school of Israel, "the lion of the tribe of Judah," the "chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." But next comes the protest of the Gentiles of Utah that he is an impostor, a demagogue, a tyrant and a gay deceiver, and that he has become rich and powerful from the credulity of his followers. Then we have the testimony of the dispassionate traveller that the Mormon Prophet is a remarkable man, of rare abilities as a leader, colonizer, law-giver and ruler, and one of the most successful men of the day as farmer, merchant, railway builder and speculator. But who is he in his lineage? and where did he come from? are among the astounding inquiries concerning him made in a letter from England which we publish to-day. The writer of the letter has an idea that he has discovered at Stockton-on-Tees, county of Durham, the first wife of the Mormon potentate, and the chain of circumstantial evidence upon which he hangs his case is very curious and interesting. The essential points of the story are that an old woman in the county of Durham, England, eighty-one years of age, of the name of Brigham, thinks that Brigham Young is her husband, who deserted her and their children and disappeared from England forty years ago. It appears that her husband Brigham was the natural son of a man named Young and a woman named Brigham; that he was adopted by a man named Allen; that after the young man's marriage he proved to be anything but a devoted husband and father; that he worked for some time in London as a cooper under the name of William Brigham, and that he left London and his wife and children to join the Mormons in America. This man would be now in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and our inquiring correspondent evidently believes that President Brigham Young, of the Latter Day Saints of Utah, is the long-lost husband of the aforesaid Mrs. Brigham. We cannot undertake the task of assisting the interested parties in England in gathering up the evidence required to establish the supposed claims of Mrs. Brigham to the position of the first wife of the great Brigham of Utah. That famous English traveller, Richard F. Burton, in his "City of the Saints," says of the Mormon Prophet that he was born at Whittingham, Vt., on the 1st of June, 1801, and as Burton in this statement is relating a conversation held with the Prophet himself we conclude that he speaks by authority. We had supposed, however, that Brigham Young was a native New Yorker. Still, between the general description of the person of Young as given in our letter from England and that of Burton—allowing for the interval of thirty years—there is a resemblance, and upon one point it is remarkable. Burton speaks of a slight droop in the lid of the left eye, "which made me think he had suffered from paralysis," and our English letter refers to the same peculiarity. However, many distinguished characters in all ages of the world have been claimed in different persons and by different places. Ten cities claimed the poet Homer, dead, through which the living Homer begged his bread. From time to time some hopeful individual has been set up as a Louis XVII. It was logically proved in an interesting book on the subject, published in this city some years ago, that in the Rev. Eleazer Williams, since deceased, we had the royal Bourbon amongst us. Another claimant to the same honor now lives in Germany. And there is the Tieborno case, and there are many other cases, all showing that it is easier to get up a claim to a name or an estate than to establish it. Nevertheless, as we expect some stringent measures of legislation from the present session of Congress against Mormon polygamy, and for the protection of the first wife in her pre-emption right to her Mormon husband, if the friends of Mrs. Brigham believe that they have a good case against Brigham Young they would, perhaps, do well to prosecute it to a decisive settlement. Ann Eliza Webb Young, the seventeenth wife of Brigham, now prosecuting a suit for divorce and alimony, says that her neglected husband has only nineteen wives at present, but that upon Amelia Falsom, No. 18, he lavishes all his affections, and that he is afraid of her. But let Mrs. Brigham, of England, eighty-one years of age, prove her claim, and she may be yet the reigning Queen of Salt Lake City as Mrs. Brigham Young No. 1.

The Failure of the Samana Bay Company.

It is to be hoped, will prove the last of the wild adventures in the West Indies. If it had not been for the hopes of national aid held out by some of the politicians at Washington there would have been no Samana Bay Company. Its formation was simply an annexation scheme in disguise, and the failure is so disastrous that even American men-of-war are not permitted to go into the harbor at Samana, lest it be construed into a disposition to overawe something which does not exist.

She does not lose sight of them now. This affair in Honduras is in keeping with her whole policy. So well do the naval commanders of England understand this that they know they may even proceed to extremities without reproach whenever British interests and policy are promoted. How different with our navy and government! We talk about our superior interests in the countries and waters of America, of the Monroe doctrine, of the commerce that lies at our door, of republican institutions and progress in this hemisphere which it is our duty to foster, and much more of the same gassy palaver, but we do nothing. Europe, and England particularly, takes away a large share of this American commerce that we might appropriate if a proper policy were pursued, and we have really little political influence with the countries of America. This great Republic is short-sighted in these matters, has wrapped itself up in its own selfishness and has abdicated the important rôle in American affairs which power and geographical position had given. We might take a lesson from England, but it is to be feared that national ambition and public spirit have declined too much for that.

The Late Misty Weather and Its Probable Import.

The strange, misty weather of the past fortnight, in New York and London, is, perhaps, suggestive of something besides the current fog jokes. The phenomenal fog of this year has been seldom matched in the United States since that of 1819, when, for several days, darkness brooded over the Atlantic States, and in the halls of Congress the speakers could not distinguish the countenances of members. Such visitations, especially of the celebrated dry fog, have often been invested with terror as the prelude to droughts or pestilence, or fearful tempests, and even volcanic eruptions. History abounds in proofs of the coexistence of these dire events and these remarkable atmospheric changes, while the greatest poet writes of how the sun, thus shorn of his beams— In dim eclipse disastrous twilight sheds On half the nations, and with fear of change perplexes monarchs. However far fancy may have created this impression science has clearly ascertained that the prevalence of protracted fogs and fog belts, stretching over large districts, are significant of great meteorological changes. The ordinary smokiness of our autumnal season, which also marks the Indian summer, is probably due to large quantities of dust and smoke from fires. After the extensive prairie burnings of the West of 1819 the celebrated black rain fell at Montreal, discoloring everything it moistened and showing its origin unmistakably. The first heavy rains wash out the air and precipitate these impurities, so that we are thus safe in asserting the last fortnight's fogs are not due to smoke. They were probably originated by an unusually marked juxtaposition or overlapping of the polar and equatorial air currents. The latter seems to have projected itself in a tongue-like shape far north of its December bounds into the Mississippi Valley and eastward to our Middle Atlantic coast. Its humid presence gave rise to the heavy rains which have recently flooded the Ohio River. It was condensed by the polar current from Canada. The mixing of the two currents along this seaboard has also, undoubtedly, occasioned the phenomenal fogs of the past week. The proximity of the two great bands of atmosphere of opposite thermal and electric conditions, as shown by fogs, has often been observed to be a precursor of the most disastrous tempests, and our readers will remember the late dense fog at London was followed by the terrible storm and hurricane of the 16th inst. What the effects of our own strange spell of misty autumnal weather will be remains to be seen. But we ought not to be surprised should it be followed by a frosty and wintry, if not a stormy spell, and also by dangerous gales on the sea coast.

Collisions at Sea.

The Chamber of Commerce has acted wisely in asking Congress to take some steps towards diminishing the danger of collision at sea. If some general laws of an international character were established the chances of collision would be considerably reduced. Some of the more important transatlantic steamship lines have already laid down a regular course for the ships of their own lines, and the result has been, so far, satisfactory. The disaster to the Ville du Havre has called attention to the subject in France, and resolutions looking to the establishment of an international code have been adopted by the Assembly. The moment is therefore propitious, and if the matter be taken up energetically by Congress some regulations making ocean transit safer may be agreed upon. We do not, however, think that the mere marking out of highways for steamships will accomplish all that is necessary. The use of lights that shall be visible at a considerable distance ought to be insisted upon. Had the Ville du Havre been furnished with the electric light the disaster which lost so many valuable lives might never have occurred. The danger arising from collision with sailing vessels must be dealt with in a special manner; for the mere laying out of ocean tracks to be followed by the steamships will not meet the case of the sailing ships. These last, from the circumstances of the case, cannot follow a steady course, but must be guided by the condition and direction of the wind. The question is one that well deserves the closest study, and we hope it will receive from our representatives the attention it merits.

Duress on the Gridiron.

Bad men may often escape the punishment due to their misdeeds, but they cannot expect to escape always. Judge Durell, whose decisions did so much to bring about all those shameful troubles in New Orleans—troubles which perplexed the government and disgusted the American people—is likely at last to have an opportunity of standing forth in his true colors. General Butler is after him, and the General is not in the habit of resting half way. It is his habit to finish what he begins. Durell has had his day of notoriety; and if General Butler's resolution, passed by the House yesterday, leads to the exposure of Durell's iniquity Durell will be the last man to find good cause of complaint. If, in addition to all the other charges made against him, it can be proved that he has been guilty of the misappropriation of the public funds, and also of misproceeding in bankruptcy cases, it is high time that this dispenser of justice was himself in the hands of the law. The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee will no doubt find out and tell us all the truth; and it is not unfair, we think, to say that in this case guilt, if established, will be properly punished.

The President's Message Abroad.

The British press, according to the shades of sympathy for or against the United States which the leading journals display on all subjects of concern to Americans, devotes leading criticism to the Message of President Grant. The Times, which is famous for being wrong on all American topics, cannot agree with the idea that we have suffered an insult to our flag in the capture of the Virginus. Otherwise the Times is sympathetic, and declares, in consonance with the Executive utterances, that "Spain must control Cuba or Cuba must be separated from Spain, and a free creole republic established in the island to replace the authority of the mother country." The Post thinks that unless there has been a secret understanding between General Grant and Castelar the Message is injurious to the cause of the Spanish Republic. The Standard is more moderate, and its writer exhibits premonitory symptoms of the growl London fog.

The War in Ashantee—Telegrams from the Gold Coast bring the important intelligence that the King of Dahomey has allied himself with the Ashantes in the war against the British.

Fever is spreading among Sir Garnet Wolsley's troops, and one hundred invalids have been removed from the army to St. Helena. The native league between the sovereignties of Dahomey and Ashantee will tend to complicate affairs very seriously for the soldiers of Queen Victoria. His Majesty of Dahomey can place a large army in the field. One of the most extraordinary features of his military system is exhibited in a royal army of native females, which musters between six thousand and eight thousand women, formed into regiments, armed with Danish muskets, short swords and clubs. The appearance of this force will serve to test the personal social gallantry, as well as the martial prowess, of Mr. John Bull very severely. Considering, also, that the majority of the subjects of the King of Dahomey are cannibals, and that the British are inveterate beef-eaters, it may be taken as a fact that the Ashantee war struggle will be fought out, tooth and nail, to the bitter end.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Should they be called the Pariahs of Congress who wish to pare down the public expenditures? The new Sultan of Morocco has broken up the harem of his father and will keep only one wife. The King of Siam, according to custom, retired to a monastery for two weeks, when he reached his majority on the 25th of September. On the 10th of October he relinquished priestly functions and resumed his royal prerogatives. The New Orleans Times says:—"The nomination of Mr. Williams as Chief Justice appears to be developing a good deal of unenthusiastic opposition to President Grant." Father "high toned" than otherwise seems to be the general impression. The Rev. John Dymoke, "the Queen's Champion," has just died at 70 years of age. His family had held the office of "Champion" during 600 years, but his father was the last of its members officially recognized as acting in that capacity. Mrs. Frances M. Buring, a lady who danced with Washington and flirted with Lafayette, Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton and other great men of Revolutionary days, died recently in Millford, Pa., aged 96. She was a belle in New York society nearly 80 years ago. Carlotta Bettini, the Italian revolutionary woman, has just died at the age of 61. She was a friend of Mazzini and was concerned in all his ventures. She was arrested in 1833, but threats of torture and death could not make her tell who were her fellow conspirators. Mr. Baring, the deceased London banker, has left a fortune of £2,000,000 sterling, exclusive of the immense value of his art collections. His nephew, Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, is Mr. Baring's principal heir. He has also left to each clerk in the house of Baring Bros. & Co. a year's salary. The Comte de Chambord, says the Paris Union, his official organ, was recently in Paris for two weeks. He expected to be called for and was determined to be ready. Other authorities say that the Comte was with difficulty persuaded from an intention to present himself before the Assembly, and say to it, "I am the king." What a pretty Gallic rove there would have been in that Assembly on his appearance! "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity." Rev. Mr. Buckley, a parish priest in Limerick, Ireland, had for years been disputing with a parishioner about the ownership of some land on which the latter had put up a shanty. Recently being superseded by the Rev. Mr. Power, he and the latter gentleman determined to oust the parishioner. They organized a party, who, urged on by them, tore down the shanty and left without shelter a sick man, who succumbed from exposure. A man named Robert Napier East recently took a queer revenge for his wife's irregularities. He made known his injuries to his neighbors in Oldham, England, and then committed suicide. An immense crowd gathered at his funeral to boot Mrs. East, but as she did not accompany the cortege the mob had to find a new way to punish her. They broke into the house and greatly frightened her with threats, which they would have carried out but for the vengeful Mr. East's relatives.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19, 1873. The President and family, with the remains of Judge Deni, left here at eight o'clock to-night for St. Louis.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Promotions Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1873. The following promotions in the navy were confirmed by the Senate to-day:— Commodore William Reynolds, to be Rear Admiral in the navy, vice Rear Admiral F. A. Jenkins, retired; Commodore James H. Strong, to be Rear Admiral, vice Charles H. Davis, retired; Commodore Enoch G. Parrott, to be Rear Admiral, vice William Rogers Taylor, retired; Commodore J. V. Ainsy, to be Rear Admiral, vice G. F. Edmunds, retired; Captains Donald McN. Fairfax, James H. Sprotts and James W. Nicholson, to be Commodores, and a large number of corresponding promotions made in the regular order, together with various promotions in the staff corps of the navy and appointments of second lieutenants in the army.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1873. The following orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day:— Master C. K. Curtis is detached from the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, as Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Dillman is ordered to the Pawnee, at Key West. Midshipman Thomas C. Wood is placed on waiting orders. Extra Work Discontinued at the Charlestown Navy Yard—The Franklin Ready to Sail. BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873. Orders were received from Washington to-day to cease all extra work at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and to resume the usual working hours. The work of fitting out the Brooklyn will proceed, but as the emergency is over, a number of employes have been discharged. The Franklin is expected to sail about Monday.

The China Squadron.

The latest advices by mail, from China report under date of Shanghai, October 17, as follows:—The United States war ship Hartford has left here for Nankin and river ports, and the Yantic will leave soon for Hong Kong, Manila and a cruise in the Sooloo Sea.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL IRREGULARITIES IN BROOKLYN.

Last night the Supervisors' Committee on Charities met at the County Court House, and proceeded to inspect the annual report recently made by the commissioners to the Board. They were led to make this scrutiny from the fact that it was whispered that many irregularities might be found. In looking over the report last night the committee found a certain indefiniteness which they did not think looked well. Large expenditures had been made and no vouchers returned, and the amount alleged to have been expended for outdoor relief was put down at \$100,000. One of the supervisors stated the commissioners had not done as much good or afforded the relief which had been afforded by a small benevolent society. In nearly every case 100 per cent more had been charged for the items than they were worth; at least, it was so stated. The total amount charged for the support of the county institutions was \$355,253 30.

KOEWING CONVICTED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 19, 1873. The trial of Herman Koewing, formerly a purser on one of the North German line of steamships, for the attempted murder of Lucy Schlemmer, whom he married last summer in Hamburg, under the name of Knul, closed this noon. The jury after being out six minutes brought in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to 10 years in the State Prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000.