NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be r furned.

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Volume	XXXVIIINo. 357

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street-LADY O NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Bireet -- A Man or Honon

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.-Lap Astnay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st

BROADWAY THEATRE, 723 and 730 Broadway .-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth ay, and Twenty-third

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 28th st. and Broadway

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sta-Ganniet Gaun

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.-

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall .-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway,-VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. MES. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway .- VARIETY

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corne

STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., between 4th av. and

FAIN HALL, Great Jones street, between Broadway

THE RINK, 3d avenue and 64th street -MENAGERIE ND MUSEUM, Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street -MAGICAL ENTER

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

PFLIGHT OF GENET! WHO IS TO BLAME?"-LEADING ARTICLE-SIXTH PAGE.

THE FIRST ESCAPE! "HARRY" GENET GETS AWAY FROM THE SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES! NOT A CLEW TO HIS HIDING PLACE! PROBABLE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT AT-TORNEY-FOURTH PAGE.

CHANGE OF BASE OF PROMINENT RING CUL. PRITS! FORFEITURE OF RECOGNIZANCES-SHARKEY NOT CAPTURED-FOURTH PAGE. BOMINABLE TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN CAPTIVES ON THE FINAL NIGHT IN PRISON1 THE VOLUNTEERS AGAIN DE-MAND AN INSULT TO OUR FLAG-THIED PAGE

THE CUBAN DEBT-IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS-SEVENTH PAGE.

A TRAIL OF BLOOD! DOUBLE MURDER OR AND SUICIDE IN THE THIR-TEENTH WARD! A BROTHER AND SISTER. FOUND DEAD IN THEIR SINGLE APART-MENT IN A BROOME STREET TENEMENT-SEVENTH PAGE.

PAPAL ALLOCUTION AND APPOINTMENT OF

Flight of Genet-Who Is To Blame! Another reprehensible practice-another abuse of public confidence scarcely less mischievous than our wholesale municipal robberies-is forced conspicuously upon public atten tion by the escape of Genet, and by the evidence it furnishes that the reforms in the administra tion of justice here which drove out two of three judges did not go deep enough to afford any rational security to the public for the punishment of rogues. Much has been done recently and done well to purify our local administration-so much, indeed, that a natural terror has seized the hearts of the culprits

and inclined them to seek safety in flight. Norton, Coman, Walsh and Miller have not ventured the chances of a trial before running away, and Genet has indicated his perception of the fact that the last rotter place he was likely to pass on his journey through the hands of the criminal authorities was the Sheriff's office, and he has tried that rotten place with success. That the bravad and audacity of rogues has given place to fear is a gratifying evidence that they are at last convinced that the days of sham justice are gone, and that they are just now dealing with the genuine power; but this gratification will scarcely compensate the public for the failure of justice in the case of a convicted offender, whose escape impeaches our whole system of detaining prisoners.

Genet's case is typical. His disgrace was settled forever by the verdict against him, and could be made no worse by flight. All that he could hope for by longer facing justice was that some legal technicalities might prevent the infliction of the penalty for the crime of which he had been pronounced guilty; but this was a dim possibility, and all the chances were against it. In this position he found himself on Sunday night, and between his freedom and a term of years in the State Prison, what was there? Only two human creatures of that particular kind of which in this city we make deputy sheriffs-that is to say, two men without any clear sense of any moral obligation to the public, incapable of conceiving the higher idea of duty. venal and coarse, who sought their positions and received them as the reward for party services that were perhaps just within the category of acts allowed by the law, but very near the limit, and who regarded their offices not strictly as the means of furnishing an honest support, but probably as affording opportunity for further pecuniary advantage. Into the keeping of two men of this stamp the Sheriff placed such a valuable piece of property as the personal liberty of a man who could, and doubtless would, pay fifty thousand dollars rather than go to prison. So there was a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for each, and all the lesser magnates of democracy-all the roughs and strikers who have sought or held in past times these places in the Sheriff's office-are filled with chagrin

that the opportunity was not theirs, and envy with epic force the grand good fortune of the two who are now "weeping" over Genet's escape, and one of whom Mr. Brennan supposes could almost "cut his own throat." But the culprit is gone; and who is re

sponsible? Sheriff Brennan, of course. It is moonshine to pretend that, as the law regards it, the prisoner was in the custody of any other person. As a convicted prisoner he passed, by the ordinary and well recognized operations of our system, into the custody of the Sheriff for confinement; and if he was not confined it was through the exercise of an indulgence that was improper without grave necessity, and that in any case the Sheriff could venture upon only at his official peril; and since there is a public opinion that gives backbone to justice, and

this convicted and fugitive culprit, whose honor was relied upon by his friend the Sheriff, has betrayed his other friend, the Police Commissioner, who was his bondsman for ten thousand dollars on the indictment for forgery, which bond was forfeited yesterday. Such are the intimate, confident and amiabl relations between crime and those who are chosen to repress and punish it.

> The Status of the Virginius from Spanish Point of View.

The opinion of Attorney General William is to the status of the Virginius at the time of her capture by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado. will neither serve to clear up the confusion surrounding the case nor to improve the position of our government. In the protocol signed by Mr. Fish and the Spanish Minis ter at Washington it was agreed that the flag of the United States should be formally saluted by Spain on Christmas Day, as an atonement for the insult to which it was subjected by the act of seizure, unless in the meantime Spain should prove to the satisfaction of our govern ment that the Virginius was carrying the flag without right and improperly. In that contingency the Spaniards were to be spared the humiliation of a salute. The Attorney General finds from the evidence submitted to him that the oath of ownership made by the reputed owner of the vessel, Mr. Patterson, upon which the registration in his name was allowed, was a false oath, and that at the time it was made Patterson was not the true owner, but that the vessel was the property of certain Cubans in this city. The act of 1792 provides that to obtain the registry of a vessel the owner must swear that there is not a subject or citizen of any foreign prince or State directly or indirectly, by any trust, confidence or otherwise, interested in such ship or vessel or in the profits or issues thereof. "Obviously, therefore," says the Attorney General, "no vessel in which a foreigner is directly or indirectly interested is entitled to a United States registry, and if one is obtained by a false oath as to that point, and the fact is that the vessel is owned or partly owned by foreigners she cannot be deemed a vessel of the United States on entitled to the benefits or privileges appertaining to such vessels." Starting with this proposition, the Attorney General proceeds to recapitulate the evidence from which he has become satisfied that when Patterson made oath as required by law that he was the owner of the Virginius the vessel was in fact owned by Quesada, Mora and other Cubans, resident in New York.

There are some points connected with this evidence which require to be explained before the American people will accept it as satis factorily disposing of the status of the Virginius, notwithstanding the credulity of the Attorney General. Who are the parties testifying against the oath of the owner. Patterson? By whom and before what anthorities have they been examined? What proof, other than their mere words, have they given of the truth of their statements? What opportunity has been afforded to Patterson and others to refute them? It is understood that the ex parte case presented to the Attorney General has been prepared under the persuasive influences of Spanish officials and agents who well know where to seek such evidence as they desire, and there are rumors that much of the testimony they have secured is unworthy of credit. It seems singularly unfortunate that a question of such grave importance should be decided by the Attorney General of the United States upon an ex part case made out by the emissaries of Spain, and it will be fortunate if the conclusions which have been reached do not add seriously to the embarrassments already attending this a State government with positive ideas on the

Slavery in Cuba. The slave-owners in Cubs are beginning to

feel uncomfortable at the prospect of the defi-nite establishment of a republic in Spain. They see clearly enough that even nominal blicans cannot permit the continuance of the infamous system of forced labor, and are therefore anxious to put their good intention on record, to be used as a kind of shield when the day of struggle comes. Zulueta and his companions are graciously pleased to inform the world that slavery is not in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age, and canno ntinued indefinitely; but they think it ought to be abolished slowly. According to their views ten or twenty years would be required to deprive emancipation of its evil effects. This belief is very natural on the part of the slave-owners, but what about the slaves? - By the Moret law the children born during the last few years will be free when they reach the age of eighteen. They will hardly, however, be compelled to wait so long. If Castelar be not false to the liberalism he has so loudly proclaimed he will take steps to give immediate freedom to the slaves. The plea of the owners for time ought not to be listened to. Already they have had more than enough time given them The cry of gradual emancipation is only put forward to gain time, in accordance with th well known tactics of the Casino Español. We have become accustomed to the hypocriti cal demand for delay which is meant only to deceive. Whether or not the interests of men like Zulueta are subjected to severe strain by giving freedom to the unfortunate slaves is altogether a matter of secondary importance to the world at large.

We suppose that in no country have a quarter of a million of human beings been relieved from cruel injustice without the interests of the men who preyed upon them receiving rude shocks. Such considerations ought not to stand one instant in the way of justice being done. The Spanish Republic has yet to conquer for itself a place among the justice loving and progressive nations of the world. So far its career has not justified the promises with which it was ushered into the community of nations. Civil war at home, cruel oppres sion in Cuba, and violation of international right, culminating in a barbarous massacre, are stains to be Washed out. If Spanish republicanism be not a hollow pretence the system of slavery in Cuba should be put an end to at once and forever. It is the one act that may yet redeem the character of the revolution of September and prove that the men who drove Isabella from her throne were something more than ambitious polificians and frothy mountebanks. Not alone from a sense of justice, but even from motives of safety. Spain ought to seize the opportunity of freeing the Cuban slaves. Abolition would break the backbone of the insurrection and assure for the Spanish government the sympathy and moral support of foreign nations. This must be patent to every one but the selfish slave masters, who sacrifice everything to the hope of immediate

gain. Yet the government at Madrid is sacrificing the only chance of pacifying the island to the clamors of this selfish class. W urge prompt abolition in the interest of Spain herself, as well as of the unfortunate slaves, and because we know that all plans of gradual emancipation are simply illusory and only meant to deceive.

European Immigration in the South Sambo Going to the Wall.

The work of substituting white European domestics and artisans for the native colored element is progressing quite rapidly in some parts of the South, especially in South Carolina. Among the recent arrivals at Charleston from this city, by a single steamer, large number of persons, mostly English families, selected here by an agent from Columbia, S. C. About twenty of these are for various parties in Edgefield county; two English and two German families go to Newberry county; a Swiss family go to Chester county; an Irish family go to Abbeville county, and a French family go to Anderson county. There were also several single men and a number of women, ordered by parties in Columbia and other places, as cooks, &c. Some of these immigrants intended to go West, but upon due representations they were induced to change their destinations and try their fortunes it' the Sunny South. It is understood that many others, to the number, it is said, of thousands, will make a similar selection for their future settlement in this country. And all this while poor Sambo is fast going to the wall, or, what is about as bad, giving up his time and devoting his labor for the advantage of some un scrupulous carpet-bagger or some ambitious plantation or camp orator of his own race. In laying down the "shovel and the hoe" and taking up the howlings of political hustings and caucuses the colored population of the South may be truly regarded as having gained nothing for their own comfort or their own benefit by the change.

which the red men now manage for themselves. There is some force in this argument but if the lands in the Territory are set apart in reservations for all our Indian tribes difficulty of the white man can be avoided. As it is, the Indian Territory, from the crimes and lawlessness prevailing among the reds, whites and blacks, urgently calls for reconstruction.

A Stormy Season-Striking Success of Storm Signalling.

The current weather review, just out, reveals one of the stormiest Novembers on record and the severest continental cyclone ever reported by the Signal Office. The equinoctial gales on the Atlantic coast this year were apparently postponed till November, on the 17th of which month appeared the storm in question, having probably originated in northern Georgia. As it advanced the cyclone centre tenaciously moved along the inshore margin of the Gulf Stream, the barometer falling at Boston and Portland to 28.60 and 28.49 respectively-the lowest readings ever made since these places became signal stations. The wind attained the terrific velocity of sixtyfour miles an hour on the New England coast and along the wreck-strewn coasts of Nova Scotia, while the cyclonic indraught was felt from the Atlantic to the lakes and the Mississippi Valley. The study of this and similar storms seems to justify a new and important deduction never, we believe, before pointed out, that as the winter gales of the Carolina and Virginia coasts approach Nova Scotia their centres experience increased barometric depression, with increasing rainfall and inoreasingly dangerous winds.

It is noteworthy that out of seventy-seven storm warning signals displayed at United States ports last month sixty-two are known to have been actually justified by the storm following. This gives the gratifying percentage of success as 80.51. General Sabine in a letter to the English Board of Trade, a few years ago, stated that his examination of the warnings given on the British coasts for two years showed that "in the first year fifty per cent and in the second year seventy-three per cent were right." The English Weather Office was then under the able and sagacious management of Admiral Fitzroy; but this high average of verified signals does not equal that of the Washington Signal Office. There can be little doubt that but for the many failures of the telegraph lines to transmit the weather reports promptly the success would be still greater.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Adirondack renown, staying at the Everett House. Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, is

staying at the New York Hotel. General J. L. Donaldson, United States Army, M

egistered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "aymaster M. B. Cushing, United States Navy, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieutenat Governor John C. Robinson has an rived at the Metropolitan Hotel from Albany. Congressman Robert M. Knapp, of Illinois, has ar-rived at the Fifth Ayenue Hotel from Washington.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, has returned to 'us old quarter's at the Westminste

Professors G. J. Brush and T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, have apartments at the Sturtevant General T. L. Clingman, formerly United State

Senator from North Carolina, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

fr. Gladstone has replied to the charges of being a Papist and not a Protestant at heart, that it is "wholly and absolutely void of truth." General William T. Sherman, the Commander-in-

Chief, accompanied by General O. M. Poe, arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning from Washington.

BOME.

Vatican Allocution and Creation of Cardinals

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROMB, Dec. 22, 1873. In consistory to-day the Pope delivered an Alla cution and appointed 12 cardinals.

FRANCE.

Postal Communication and Commerce With America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Dec. 22, 1873.

In the Assembly to-day several mombers alluded to the imperfect postal arrangements between France and the United States, and urged the government to hasten the signing of the pending vention. They complained of the present situa-tion, declaring it to be injurious to French comnerce and intolerable to the people at large. The Financial Secretary replied that it was the government's earnest desire to harmonize the in-terests of the two countries, and a speedy under-standing was expected.

ENGLAND.

Discount and Bullion on 'Change and at the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK KERALD. LONDON, Dec. 22, 1878. The rate of discount in the open market for three nonths' bills is 4% per cent, or % per cent below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

SPAIN.

Fatal Accident at Cartagena.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Dec. 22, 1878. Eighteen lives were lost by the late explosion of magazine in Cartagena.

IRELAND.

Corporate Encouragement to Industrial Enterprise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22, 1873. The Chamber of Commerce of this city has resolved to build a central railroad depot, at an ex-

ASHANTEE.

The Warrior King Still in Fighting Trim.

TELESRAM TO THE NEW YORK NERALD.

London, Dec. 22, 1878. The report of the death of the Ashantee King proves false.

Colored Regiments from Jamaica for the Seat of War-Every Negro Soldier in the Colony Embarked.

KINGSTON, Jam., Dec. 12, 1873. The Ashantee war has created such a demand for the West India regiments that there is now not a black soldier in the island. The last of them, a clack soldler in the Island. The last of them, consisting of five companies, under the command of Colonel Maxwell, embarked a few days ago on the transport Manitoban, which, after calling at Barbados, will proceed direct to the coast of Africa. This island is now garrisoned by a white regiment—the Ninety-seventh—under the command of Colonel Lord Clarina.

ACHEEN.

verialist Submission to the Advancing Hollanders

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. THE HAGUE, Dec. 22, 1873.

A despat'ch from Penang, dated December 20, an-

nounces that t the Dutch troops have occupied both

ten seeine defeat inevitable, has given in his

CARDINALS IN THE VATICAN-IRISH RAILWAY ENTERPRISE AIDED-SIXTH

BONS OF THE PILGRIMS CELEBRATE THE FOUNDING OF OUR LIBERTIES IN A GRAND BANQUET-TENTH PAGE.

MEXICAN REVOLTS DISCOURAGED! AN AMERI-CAN EXPRESS COMPANY PROHIBITED-SEVENTH PAGE.

CONZALEZ THE NEW PRESIDENT OF ST. DO. MINGO-ARMING THE PORTO RICAN MI. LITIA-AFFAIRS IN BERMUDA-SEVENTH

THE FINANCES! JUDGE KELLEY'S VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED TAX INCREASE, THE BAL-ANCE OF TRADE, SPECIE PAYMENTS AND A 3-05 CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY! HIS REMEDY FOR THE CRISIS-EIGHTH PAGE.

ROADS TO RESUMPTION! FAILURE RUMORS WAFTED THROUGH WALL STREET! FI-NANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS YESTERDAY-THE VALUES SHRINKAGE-CHEAPER CEREAL IMPOSTS-NINTH PAGE.

POSTPONEMENT OF EX-MAYOR HALL'S THIRD TRIAL ASKED AND REFUSED! HIS ADDRESS TO THE COURT! A JURY OR-TAINED-ELEVENTH PAGE.

THE ENCYCLICAL OF POPE PIOUS THE NINTH TO THE CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES OF THE WORLD-ART GLIMPSES-FIFTH PAGE.

COURT MARTIAL SCENES AT THE TRIAL OF BORE HIS FATE-METHODISM-EIGHTH PAGE

NICHOLAS IN HIS GLORY! THE STORES OF GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL GIFTS PRE-PARED, FOR THE DAY OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL-WASHINGTON SOCIETY-FEMININE TIPPLING-FIFTH PAGE.

RANTS' QUARTERS AND COMFORT LOOKED AFTER BY THE COMMISSION | AN INCREASE OF "HEAD MONEY"-A CANADIAN MUR DERER HANGED-FOURTH PAGE.

NGLISH MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE! KIMBOL. AND LONDON ALL AGOG OVER THE UNION OF THE FAMOUS DUKE OF HAMIL-TON AND THE DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER-FIFTH PAGE.

HATTI-SIGNS OF ANOTHEB REVOLUTION .are sorry to report that the news from olored Republic of Hayti is not satisfacy. It appears that Nissage Saget will acate the Presidency (and they want him cave) unless his friend, General Domingue, Il be chosen in his place ; but as there is a ty in the House of Representatives deterd not to have Domingue trouble is appred. Domingue says, however, that ther they want him or not he is bound ent. Meantime Saget seems to be of the situation, as he has been for years, being a sort of African Cromwell tor of the Commonwealth. But by the convenient process of inflation d his paper money so far that four fred dollars of his promises to pay are only to one dollar in coin, his people e disgusted with him, and he will to retire. As a soldier he has been a as; as a financier he has proved a

subject of official honesty, it is possible Mr. Brennan may discover that there are other things to be considered in the office he holds besides the large fees paid to the incumbent. Let it be noted that this case is not at all to be confounded with one of ordinary negligence in the discharge of official duty. It is of a totally different nature. But a little while ago we saw Mr. Brennan defying public opinion and the whole administration of justice in refusing to inflict the penalty pronounced against Tweed, and in shielding that criminal from the law until he discovered, by intimation from Albany, that he could not put his will in place of the will of the whole people of this State. In the case before us we

see a repetition of the same sympathy with convicted criminals as against the people and against justice ; but this time there are different consequences. It would, perhaps, have been difficult for the State authorities to take hold of this flagrant abuse of power in the Sheriff's office without a case in which such proceedings had defeated the operation of the law; but such a case is now furnished, and the proper authorities will be derelict if they do not make it the occasion THE LATE MARSHAL BAZAINE! HOW HE of vigorous action, and do not utilize it to furnish an example that will deter any future occupant of the position now held by Mr. Brennan from these immoral if not criminal lenities that defy justice and by which one man takes it upon himself to nullify all that may be done by prosecuting officers, judges and juries in the detection and the

trial and punishment of offenders.

It must yet be learned in how great a degree the flight of Genet was the result of connivance. There was some knowledge that an attempt at escape would be made, and the Sheriff was informed of this, and was warned in time by the authorities of whose warning in the case it was his duty to take notice. What notice did he take? Did he limit in the least degree the liberty of the culprit? No. We see the criminal going to his home as usual, entertaining his friends all day on Sunday, and going to bed in one room while the officer does the same in another. Mr. Brennan trusts to the culprit's honor ! What an irony there is in it! He is convicted of getting four thousand dollars on false pretences and is under indictment for forgery, but he has honor enough for the Sheriff of New York county. Was this insult to justice, this trusting to the honor of a man proved to have none, merely negligence, or was it connivance at whatever might be the consequences? Neither do we consider that the Judge was altogether blameless. He should have insisted upon the incarceration of a prisoner held subject to sentence. It is a strange commentary upon the whole story, and suggests the full picture of the state of politics in our midst, that this member of the Legislature, elected since his indictment : he knew how to cut sticks.

unfortunate affair.

The Broome Street Horror.

At an early hour yesterday morning another of those horrible crimes, on account of which New York is acquiring such an unenviable notoriety, was committed in a tenement house in Broome street. At present the case is involved in much mystery; but the detectives are busily at work, and it is to be hoped that in this case they will not fail to make the mystery plain. For the full particulars connected with this bloody affair we refer our readers to another column. The fourth floor of the house above referred to is rented by a Mr. Burk. Mr. Burk and family occupy three of the apartments: the fourth room on the floor, a front parlor, was occupied by Nicholas Ryan and his sister. At about half-past two o'clock Mr. Burk was aroused by a peculiar noise which he describes as like "the squealing of a cat." Opening his door and boking into the hall, but seeing nothing, he was about to return to bed, when his children called to him that there was something wrong in the hallway. Procuring a light and looking into the hall, he discovered that the walls were covered with blood. Calling to his wife that there was murder in the house, he went into the front parlor, where he found Mary Ryan lying in bed with her throat cut. Rush-ing to the window, he called for the police, when Officer Wilson, of the Thirteenth precinct, speedily answered his summons. On the landing of the second floor the officer stambled over the

body of a man who, when a light was procured, was found to be dead, his throat cut from car to ear. Proceeding up stairs he found the walls and stairway from the second to the fourth floor covered with blood. In the room occupied by the Ryans there were no traces visible of any struggle. On a table lay the gold watch of Miss Ryan, a small gold pencil and a penknife, apparently indicating that robbery was not the motive to the murder. Later one of the officers found bloody marks as of naked feet on the stairs leading to the roof. Proceeding to the roof he found the blood marks repeated, and suddenly lighted upon the vest of the murdered man. Th pockets were empty, and the condition of the vest encouraged the belief that the watch chain had been suddenly wrenched from the buttonhole. Mr. Ryan's watch and chain are missing. Is this a case of double murder or is it a case of murder and suicide? Yesterday the bloody foot prints on the roof were measured with Ryan's feet and they were found to correspond. This adds another complication to this remarkable case.

GENET on his trial swore that he did not know enough about wood to distinguish white pine from black walnut. At all events

A NICE HOLIDAY EXCURSION .- The Committee on Transportation of the United States Senate, embracing Senators Windom, Sherman, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis and Johnston, have left Washington for New Orleans, to gather infortion in reference to the wants of the people and the ways and means for securing cheap transportation between the interior and the seaboard. They will probably return by way of the Mississippi and Ohn, rivers. In the course of their journey they will doubtingss inquire into the feasibility of the project for extending the James River Canal across the Alleghanies to the Ohio ; of the projected canal to connect the Tennessee River with the Savannah, and of the projected seaboard ship canal, and of the proposed Mississippi ship canal to avoid the bars in the natural outlets of that river. The Christmas holidays being the pleasantest season of the year for a journey down South we have no doubt the committee will have a delightful trip, whatever the results may be in the secondary matter of cheap transportation.

THE INDIAN TEBBITORY-OBJECTIONS TO TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. - A delegation of Cherokees from the Indian Territory has arrived in Washington, for the purpose of opposing the bill to organize said Indian Ter-ritory in the regular form as the Territory of Oklahoma. They object to such a govern-ment at present, because if established the whites will rush in and assume control of the Territory and of the Indians and their affairs. Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Niobe, has received an address from British subjects resident in Central America, thanking him for the service he rendered his fellow countrymen by the prompt measures he adopted against General Streber in Honduras.

The leaders of the Spanish intransigentes at Cartagena comprise adventurers of all nations. Among them is a Frenchman named Lucien Am batz. He has been a revolutionist for years. He was Garibaldi's chief of staff for some time, and became distinguished as a violent person under the Commune in Paris. He escaped from Paris with fculty and went to London. From there he went to mix in with the Spanish turbulents, and is now head of the one of the many parties who are in Cartagens working in discord among themselves for the attainment of the political millennium.

What sort of people there are in London it is and to know. Either the dead there become all hard to know. alike, or the living become dazed when they see a corpse. Some time ago the body of a mun de red female, found in the Thames, was identified by 0 persons as that of a friend whom no two of knew. But the Londoners' memories were proven unfaithful, as all the ladies recognized in the corpa 'e were found to be alive. More recently an old mat died on a doorstep in Shoreditch, and nine workm, 'n held him as a fellow-laborer until the latter m mself came to look at the body. Subsequently the 'e old astray was recognized as a pauper by 14 work. auper by 14 wor. in-law. But the body was again thrown upon the po, or officials, as the old pauper reappeared and his son-in-law withdrew the funeral expenses.

JOURNALISTA 'NOTES.

The New Orleans Herald en ired on the 18th inst., and its proprietors having burial staff, re-chasers of the Pleayune the edite porters, clerks, printers, pressnen and office boys of the Herald took formin, posse sion of the Pleaware and will become its future pu. Ushers. It will

be an evening paper. Thomas D. Curtis, former; y managing editof .of the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, has purchased an in terest in the Syracuse Standard, and will henceforth be identified with the last named je urnal.

A new paper will be establish ad in Tulare, Cal. on the 1st of January. Alexander Botkin, of the Cnicm 'o Times, will be editorial man

the successor of A. M. Thomson as editorial man-ager of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

a new paper, to be called the Adres "tiser, is to be started at Chippews Falls, Wis., by T. F. Hollister. The story that United States Senat or Matthew H. Carpenter has purchased the Milw. ankee Sen-tinel has been revived.

A new paper is to be started in Oakland. Cal. The St. Louis Globe has got into trouble w th the Western Associated Press. The San Jose (Cal.) Daily News is the titl

paper but recently issued. Samuel York At-Lee, the venerable editor of

Pacific Odd Fellow, is the Senior Masonic Past M. ter on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Masons . California.

D. W. Lusk, of the Pekin (III.) Herald, has purchased the Tazewell Kepublican. The Charleston (S. C.) Courier intimates that a

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier intimates that a new daily paper is soon to be started in that city. Colonel Taylor, of the Boston Globe, having de-clined a re-election as Clerk of the Massachusetts, House of Representatives, George A. Marden, of the Lowell Courier, is proposed for that position. M. D. Kimball, who has been editorially con-nected with the Green Bay Advocate, has resigned his position,

submission to the Dutch commander.

banks of the river running through Ac

NAVA & INTELLIGENCE.

Launch of the Steamer Marion. PORA MOUTH, N. H., Dec. 22, 1873.

The United States steamer Marion was succes fully launched from the, Navy Yard this afternoon. Naval Constructor Isaia b Hanscom and other government officials were a resent.

The Steamer P.ranklin.

BOS TON, Dec. 22, 1873. The United States steamer ,Franklin steamed down the bay to-day to the Cumpass Station, where she will wait over one tid, to adjust her compasses and then sail for Key West.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec) 22, 1873.

The following changes have been made in the navy :--

navy :--Commender R. R. Wallace is ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Captain Thomas G. Cor-bin is detached from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Fourth district, on the 1st of January, and placed on waiting orders; Commander George B. White from the Philadelphia. Navy Yard and ordered to duty as Inspector of the Fourth Light-house district; Master Thomas S. Phelps from the Kearsarge and granted three months sick leave; Surgeon George H. Cooke from the marine rendes-vois at New York and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon C. L. Cassin from the marine rendezvous at Boston and ordered to the naval rendezvous form the marine rendezvous at Balti-more and placed on waiting orders.

Work Fallen Off at the Gosport Navy Yard-Stores Still Arriving-The Cape Henry Signal Station Established.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Dec. 21, 1873. There was a decided decrease of activity manifest in naval affairs at the yard yesterday, and with the exception of business immediately around the ships Savannah, Macedonian and Jean Sands, the yard wore a Sunday aspect. Large discharges took place in the shipjoibers', riggers', paint a ers' and laborers' departments, and un-less funds are forthcoming there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of work, while the Savannah will leave for Key West in a day or two, and the Jean Sands also, it is stated. It is now thought the splendid storeship Macedonian will not ... finished before February, because of the arguin "ature of the war prospect. However, the continue to strive daily and officers wartot. Stors. "ed. The supposition among offi-are being craa." In the the great active distribut-cers is that this w. "India squadron." ing depot of the Wes. "spe Henry was formally es-the signal station at ..., of the Signal Burean, tablished to day, Mr. Stor, to take charge. The arriving from Washington ..., or the Signal Burean, telegraphic communication from Nortolk to Cape telegraphic communication from Nortolk to Cape telegraphic for signal purposes is now being hur-riedly pushed forward. ers' and laborers' departments,

THE DISCOVERY OF A CONSPICACY IN LYONS, FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel of the 8th inst. brings detalla of the proceedings connnected with certain arrests in Lyons, which are thought to be of im portance. It appears that upon receiving news of an alleged conspiracy the government detailed an alleged conspiracy the government detailed a brigade of gendarmes, who all of a sudden took possession of the principal roads commanding the approach to Annonoy. The following arrests were then made :- M. E. Bertrand, M. E. Capuis, M. Cha-telet, -- Bande, -- Magiotre and others. The charges against these persons are :- Conspiracy against the peace of the state; keeping and dis-flucting arms and munitions of war; incitement-civil w ar, Ac.

ICE IN THE UPPER HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22, 1873. atches to-night from above show that the Tudson is filled with new ice, and that the ts experience great difficulty in gett

apper 1 ferrybos