NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET,

NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.-ALRANSHA.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- BUTTALO BILL-STAGE FIRECE YANKEE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Bighth

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtleth st.-Eir, the Arkansas Travellir. Atterneon and Evening.

ATHENEUM, No. 555 Broadway .-- GRAND VARIETY EN-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

UNION EQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broudway and Fourth av .- ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

FOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth svenue.-Ticker of Leave Man.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway .- THE PANO-PANA OF CHICAGO.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-DIANA; OR, LOVE'S MASCUE.

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

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-FAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Treadway.-Etutorian Minstreasy, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Feb. 7, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"TO BE SHOT AS A SPY !' A PIECE OF SPANISH BOMBAST"-EDITORIAL LEADER-SIXTH PAGE.

TREATED AS A SPY: THE SPANISH OPPRES-SORS OF THE "EVER FAITHFUL ISLE" THREATEN THE HERALD REPRESENTA-TIVE! THEY FEAR A FEARLESS EXPOSE OF THE CUBAN SITUATION ! HORSEBACK RECONNOITRING! AGUERO'S SHALLOW DEFENCE-SEVENTH PAGE.

- TEMPERING THE WIND! PITEOUS BLEATING OF THE POOR LAMBS WHO HAVE LOST THE GOLDEN C. M. FLEECE! A GENERAL DENIAL OF THE CHARGES! WHITEWASH ING THE BLACK SPOTS UPON "HONORA-BLE" CHARACTERS-FOURTH PAGE.
- THE SHIRT OF NESSUS! THE MOBILIER POISON "STRIKING THROUGH!" THE FIVE-TWENTY CALL! SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC FUNDS-THIRD PAGE.
- A GREAT DAY FOR DELAWARE -PRESIDENT GRANT RECEIVES A ROYAL WELCOME-THIRD PAGE.
- A BATTLE IN MEXICO! DEFEAT OF INSUR-GENTS UNDER LOZADA: IN FULL FLIGHT BEFORE TEJADA'S LEGIONS - SUICIDE OF A CUBAN VOLUNTEER-SEVENTH PAGE.
- LUROPE BY CABLE! THIERS AND THE ASSEM-ELECTION EXCITEMENT IN ENG-LAND! GERMANY MUZZLING THE PRESS THE CARLIST DEFEAT-SEVENTH PAGE.
- CLERICAL LOBBYING AT ALBANY! AFTER THE STAY-AT-HOMES! THE MUNICIPAL MAR-KET WAR! OUR NEW CHARTER-TENTH PAGE

THE TAMMANY AND LIBERAL GENERAL COM MITTEES-MARITIME NEWS-TENTH PAGE. MMINENT PERIL OF FOUR MEN-EXCITED LEGISLATORS - CHEAP COAL - ALDER-MANIC DOINGS-THE DURYEA AND

SCHAEFER TRAGEDIES-FIFTH PAGE. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUSINESS IN THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGES! ONE HUNDRED MILLION FIVE TWENTIES TO BE REDEEMED! GOLD DECLINES! THE STOCK MOVEMENT-NINTH PAGE.

"To Be Shot as a Spy"-A Piece

Spanish Bombast. We publish to-day, in a special despatch from Palma Soriano, in the Eastern Department of Cuba, the message of the commander of the Spanish forces in that section of the island, General Morales, to the HEBALD Cuban Commissioner, in reply to the application of the latter gentleman for facilities to pass the Spanish lines on his mission to investigate the condition of the Cuban insurrection. The message is brief : - "You can leave Palma and go where you like, on the understanding that if the Spanish troops find you among the insurgents, or if you afterwards appear within the Spanish lines, you will be treated as a spy and shot immediately." Our response to General Morales and to the government he represents shall be equally concise and distinct: - "If the HERALD Commissioner receives any injury at your hands without violating the laws of your country you will be held to a strict accountability, and will be made to suffer the penalty of the outrage, not in the island of Cuba alone, but on every inch of soil that owes allegiance to the Spanish flag."

The HEBALD Commissioner to the island of Cuba is Mr. James J. O'Kelly, a gentleman whom the Spanish authorities have already discovered to be well able to protect himself and to insure the respect which is his right. He enters the Spanish territory under no alias and in no disguise. His mission is known to all men ; there is nothing secret or surreptitious about it. He visits Cubs for the purpose of ascertaining by personal observation the exact status of the rebellion on the island. He is no irresponsible intermeddler, but represents, through the independent press of the United States, the whole people of the American Republic. When he reached Havana he made known to the highest power in the government the object of his journey, and sought from the Captain General the protection to which both courtesy and justice entitled him. When this was refused Mr. O'Kelly announced his intention to pursue his legitimate business without it, and his further movements have been made publicly, in the broad light of day. The military definition of a spy is a "person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer." Mr. O'Kelly is not in the Spanish camp for any such purpose. He is not accused or suspected of "secretly communicating intelligence" to the Cuban revolutionists. If in reality a Cuban spy he would be liable to execution now while found within the Spanish lines. If suffered by the Spanish authorities to depart as an innocent man and to enter the territory occupied by the insurgents on a publicly avowed and legitimate mission he could not be adjudged a spy on his return, for he would then be on his way home and would hold no further communication with the revolutionists. Neither could he be adjudged a spy if found with the insurgents; for his intention to visit them is known, and he carries to them no unlawful

given no such privilege to the representative The Opening of the British Parliaof a friendly people. If this assertion were true, which it is not, there would be no parallel between the cases. The Spaniards de clare that there is no organized rebellion on the island. They claim that the insurgents are confined to a handful of half-armed, halfclothed, half-fed guerillas, who have no abiding place, no organization, no following on the part of the people. By what right, then, do they refuse a citizen of a friendly nation a safe conduct over the whole island, and prate about shooting innocent men as "spies" if they are caught in "the enemy's lines ?" The refusal and the threat are inconsistent with the assertions they have so boldly made. Mr. O'Kelly's mission is to discover whether the Spanish stories are true or false. It is designed in the cause of humanity to bring the war to a close one way or the other, for both sides have been guilty of savage butchery and of crimes revolting to the civilized world. He will report facts as he finds them. If they establish the hopelessness of the rebellion the American press will decry a continued struggle. If they show that the Spanish accounts are unreliable and that the rebellion cannot be subdued the American press will urge upon our government such action as will be likely to secure the speedy independence of the island. The course of the Spanish authorities in Cuba is strong presumptive evidence of the untruthfulness of their own representations.

We repeat our message to General Morales and his associates: -Do any injury to the HERALD Commissioner while he obeys the laws of your country, and your nation will pay the penalty of the outrage. This is no Spanish threat ! The American press is stronger than the American government; it is the representative and the mouthpiece of the American people, who hold the government in their hands. Shoot Mr. O'Kelly as a spy, and a subservient State Department would be but a reed in the way of the storm of indignation that would sweep over the United States and declare war against the assassin Power. There is a broad, generous fraternity among American journals, which, in such an event, would rise superior to all rivalry and make common cause with the HERALD in avenging the cowardly murder. But Mr. O'Kelly is safe! He will fulfil his mission faithfully and well, and the Spanish authorities will take precautions that he receives no injury at their hands. Their threats will not be likely to swerve him an inch from his line of duty, and we shall be mistaken if he does not fully carry out all he has undertaken to accomplish. If he should fail, others would be found willing to fill his place, as he himself was found ready to succeed his predecessor. Our belief is that he will not fail, and we are quite confident that he will not be shot as a spy. Spanish hauteur is magnificent, but Spanish policy is keen. There are swashbucklers in the Spanish uniform who are brave when they have cowards to deal with and cowardly when confronted with men of firmness and courage. Mr. O'Kelly is of the latter school. General

ment-The Queen's Speech.

Yesterday the British Parliament was for mally opened after the recess. Of course the floor of the Upper House was crowded with princes, lords and honorable gentlemen and the galleries were filled with ladies. The great feature of such occasions is the reading of the Queen's speech. In former years, when the Queen appeared in person and read her speech, the opening day was a great day in ashionable circles. It is less so since the Queen's speech began to be read by royal commission. The royal address, for the spirit and composition of which Mr. Gladstone must be held responsible, seems to have been more than usually dull. Mr. Gladstone seems to have got at last to the end of his policy of re-He has made much political capital out of Ireland. Ireland to him has been a kind of a godsend. But for the Irish Church and the Irish Land Tenure we know not how Mr. Gladstone could have got on. Strange to say, the one measure of reform alluded to in the Queen's speech touches another Irish difficulty. Trinity College, Dublin, has hitherto been a close corporation, existing for the benefit of those only who belonged to the Established Church. Now that there is no longer an Established Church, the Irish people demand, and we understand the Gladstone government favors the demand, that Trinity College should become in the broadest sense a national university. The Queen's speech touches on the mission of Sir Bartle Frere and the East African slave trade. It might have been well if, in this connection, something had been said as to the intentions of the British government regarding the infamous coolie traffic carried on in the Southern Pacific. The Alabama Treaty and its results seem to give satisfaction in government circles, for "the Queen expresses her acknowledgments to the Emperor of Germany and the Geneva arbitrators for the pains bestowed upon the work assigned them." Brussels is no longer to be a refuge for British criminals, as Belgium has at last signed an extradition treaty. The harvest has not been good, but the general condition of the three kingdoms is pronounced satisfactory. The difficulty with Russia is touched upon very slightly. There is no expression of any war feeling-no outburst of British wrath against the aggressive Muscovite. 'Correspondence has passed between the two governments with a view to fixing the boundary line of the northern frontier of Afghanistan in order to insure tranquillity in Central Asia." This is the most unsatisfue tory part of the royal address. If it shows the aution it also reveals the timidity of Mr. Gladstone. No doubt it is his intention to test the temper of Parliament before he finally commits himself and the country. A little more boldness might have stood him in better stead. As Queens' speeches go this latest is, no doubt, good enough; but it tells us nothing we did not know. The debate on the motion for reply to the speech was quite animated in both Houses, particularly so in the House of Lords. Lord Clarendon was decisive in his expression against Russian "encroachments" in the East, and, in an apparently friendly tone, warned the Czar of the danger of causing a diminution of the harmony which has long prevailed between England and Russia. Earl Granville, on the contrary, alleged that the condition of the Asiatic question did not justify the "sensational telegrams" which had created alarm at home and elsewhere. The Alabama and San Juan arbitrations were treated from different standpoints of view by the "ins and outs," and, on the whole, we have received a fair premonition of a very lively session of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Mr. Disraeli, whose appearance in the House, after his recent domestic bereavement, was loudly cheered, was especially vigorous in directing an assault on the Gladstone position with regard to the Geneva Arbitration. The learned gentleman came out some what in the character of an alarmist with regard to the consequences of the settlement with America; but it may be that the Premier will be able to neutralize the effect of his oration by the counter irritation plan of creating a slight flurry concerning Central Asia and the diplomacy towards Russia.

The Unhealthy Condition of the Schoolhouses. At the meeting of the Board of Health on

Wednesday a report was received from Drs. Viele and Post, Health Inspectors. They have examined all the public school buildings in the city, in company with Dr. O'Sul-livan, Physician to the Board of Education, who endorses the report. These medical gen tlemen make the startling announcement that of all the edifices in which our city is educating her more than one hundred thousand children not one has proper and adequate means for thorough and perfect ventilation. Class rooms, in the primary schools particularly, are promiscuously crowded; in one case eighty-five had only thirty-eight hundred feet cubic space, or less than forty-five cubic feet for each child. Filth and noisome smells abound in all the houses, the water supply is generally confined to the first floor and the drainage of nearly all is defective. This is a frightful revelation. Is it thus the city cares for her growing citizens? Have we a regular system of slow poison for their physical systems in connection with the development of their mental faculties? We shut up these infants by thousands for six hours a day in rooms in which the air supply is only half enough, and that impregnated with foul gases and disgusting odors. Such confinement would kill ogs. Our authorities owe it to themselves. to their constituents and to humanity that these glaring defects in the public schools be at once remedied. The weekly death rolls tell fearful tales of mortality among the young. No wonder need be pretended after such a report. No one of all the reforms which claim official attention is more urgent than this of giving the public schools healthy accommodations. No time should be wasted in carrying out the suggestions of the inspectors. The Board of Health and the Board of Education have power to correct these evils. Public sentiment will hold them guilty if the children continue exposed to the horrors which now haunt the schoolhouses.

"You Can Go to the insurgent lines if you please," says General Bombastes Morales to the HERALD Cuban Commissioner. "but if we catch you there we shall shoot you as a spy.' Mr. O'Kelley is safe. General Bombastes Morales and his troops will never look for him in the Cuban lines!

The Great British Frost.

The great and disastrous storm wave which has recently swept over Great Britain is one of the most remarkable events of the kind on record. The cable reports heavy snows in London, and still heavier in the northern parts of the Kingdom. Favored with a marine clinate, snow is an exception to the winter weather, as it is on the Pacific slopes of the United States, swept by warm and vapor-laden air currents from the great ocean. In December, 1809, England was visited by one of its exceptional and phenomenal snow storms. In February, 1823, another desolating snow storm visited Scotland, causing great loss of life. The "great frost," as it is known, which occurred in December, 1860, was ushered in by heavy snow fall in Scotland, which meteoroogists were subsequently enabled to trace to a continuous stream of intensely cold. dry and heavy air flowing from Tobolsk northwards through Russia, across Norway and Sweden, and descending over Scotland as a northerly wind. On Christmas night of that year some of the Scottish thermometers fell to twenty degrees below zero. We have no accurate report as yet revealing the conditions under which this Polar temperature of the present week has been produced in Great Britain: but it is doubtless due to conditions similar to those which bore sway in Northwestern It is also highly probable that the great frosts of history-e. g., that experienced in Flanders, in 1544, when wine froze in the casks, was cut by hatchets and sold by weight; that of 1548, when the Baltic was covered with a bridge of ice ; those of 1717 and 1740, when the Thames was frozen over, fairs were held and oxen roasted upon it, and other notable phenomena of cold in Western Europe are referable to the same atmospheric currents and conditions observed at Tobolsk in 1860.

OVERHAULING THE PIGEON-HOLES. -- It is all very well to overhaul the pigeon holes in the District Attorney's office for old indictments. but suppose the prosecuting officers hurry up with the cases they have now on hand? Ju to the innocent as well as to the guilty demands that there should be as little process tination as possible in bringing cases on the calendar to trial.

THE SPANISH MINISTEE recently gave the he liplomatic to Secretary Fish in the Spanish ortes. Secretary Fish retorted by giving the lie direct to the Spanish Minister, and the latter has since been silent. In the event of the assassination of the HERALD Commissioner in Cuba the Minister and the Secretary may enjoy the opportunity to settle their difference opinion in the fashion of the age of chivalry.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT has arrived at the onclusion that President Thiers' demand for extraordinary powers to the Executive was instigated by his anxiety to protect the Republic against royalist and aristocratic reaction The venerable Chief of State appears to have succeeded to the utmost of his desire, as will be seen by our cable report of the concessions which have been accorded to him by the As sembly.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Tyndall sails for home to-morrow The Count de Paris is in his thirty-fifth year. General E. M. Lane, of Kansas, is at the Aste House.

George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is in Paris, with his far

The Duke d'Aumale last month entered his after econd year. Seth Green, the Rochester pisciculturist, is at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel. Secretary Robeson accompanied the President to

Vilmington yesterday. Ex-Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, is stoppin

at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, Ohio, has ar ived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prolessor J. Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky, stopping at the Hoffman House.

Admiral Boggs, of the United States Navy, yes terday arrived at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman H. M. Drane, of North Carolina is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is

again in town at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General W. B. Hagner, of the United States Army yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The German Minister, Mr. Schlozer, yesterday rrived from Washington at the Brevoort House

General J. C. Duane, of the United States Army, has temporary quarters at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Governor James L. Orr will start to-morrow to assume the duties of Minister at St. Petersburg Russia. Sir John A. MacDonald, of Canada, has been con

fined to his room for some days with an attack o bronchitis.

Judge Hoar, now engaged in the Jumel suit in this city, is to appear as counsel in a railroad hear ing in Boston next week.

The city railroads of Philadelphia are to be taxed one cent per capita for the centennial fund, and public sentiment acquiesces.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, has returned from Montreal to Ottawa, and will remain there throughout the Parliamentary session.

The Cabinet Ministry of the new King of the Sandwich Islands is composed entirely of Ameri-cans, with one exception, and he's a Scotcuman. The Hartford Finese wants to Khow who it was that offered \$10,000 for four votes in the Connecticut Legislature last May ? This is a Connecticut conundrum.

The American artists in Rome and Florence, Italy, have adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of John F. Kensett, their compeer, who lately died in this city. Mme. Schweinitz, the wife of the German Am-

bassador at Vienna and daughter of our Minister, Mr. Jay, was formally presented to the Emperor

Francis Joseph last month. Baker P. Lee has accepted the editorial control of the Richmond Enquirer. He says it will not be a partisan journal. Nous verrons, as the late patriarchal founder of the Enquirer was wont to say. Colonel Ingalls, who steps into Pomeroy's Sens torial slippers, avows himself in favor of woman suffrage. He seems to be in favor of almost every-

- BUTCHERED ELLIS: THE INQUIRY INTO THE BOSTON HORROR! THE BLOOD STAINS UPON ALLEY'S CLOTHES! THE GORE FOUND IN THE STABLE THAT OF A BUMAN BEING-FIFTH PAGE.
- BALLOT CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA! THE SENATE INQUIRY-CONGRESSIONAL PRO-CEEDINGS - RECENT PUBLICATIONS -FOURTH PAGE.
- WICAR GENERAL STARRS DEAD ! AN IMPRES. SIVE DEATH-CHAMBER SCENE! THE HOLY LIFE AND MANY GOOD WORKS OF THE VENERATED DEAD-FOURTH PAGE.
- GETTING READY FOR GAFFNEY'S EXECUTION! THE STATE EXECUTIVE GRANTS A RE-SPITE! THE KILLING OF FAHEY ! THE IN-SANITY DODGE-FIFTH PAGE.
- DUTCH HEINRICH PRONOUNCED INSANE-HEAVY REAL ESTATE SALES-THE CHAM BER OF COMMERCE AND SPECIE SHIP-MENTS-THE LIFE INSURANCE LIBEL-EIGHTH PAGE.
- STRANGLED FOR BOOTY! A BEAUTIFUL BUT DEADLY DECOY! THE VICTIM A WEALTHY YOUNG MERCHANT! A DIABOLICAL SCHEME OF MURDER-ELEVENTH PAGE.
- REASSEMBLING OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN! THE THRONE SPEECH! SUPPRESSING AFRICAN SLAVERY! IN-TERNATIONAL ARBITRATION & RUSSIA WARNED! PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES-SEVENTE PAGE.
- LEGAL BUSINESS IN THE VARIOUS TRIBUNALS! THE JUMEL AND FOLEY-PALMER CASES DRAGGING THEIR "SLOW LENGTHS ALONG P' LIFE INSURANCE DECISION-EIGHTH PAGE.

WAR WITH SPAIN would establish free labor all over the world.

THE WORE OF PACIFICATION IN MEXICO. -A telegram, special to the HEBALD, from Mexico city, under date of the 4th instant, reports that the government republican cause has been again victorious over the rebels in the field. Lozada, the leader of a band of insurgent communists, of the men who advocate n general divide of property, has been defeated in battle before Guadalaxara and Mazat-Inn. He was in rapid flight towards Tepic, pursued by the soldiers of the Republic. The country is peaceful with this single exception. This special report is, again, encouraging for the cause of moral progress among our hitherto distracted neighbors

THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES who threaten to shoot the HERALD Cuban Commissioner as a spy should be aware that a correspondent of an American journal is of a little more consequence than a Minister or a Secretary of State. The press is the power in the United States. Its united voice is irresistible. An assassination such as General Morales proposes would be followed by war before the dlood of the victim was dry.

aid or illicit information. He is a non-belligerent and a foreigner, owing no allegiance to Spain, and with as much right to be peacefully within the insurgent lines as peacefully within the Spanish lines. The threat of General Morales is as absurd as it will be futile. It is a piece of Spanish bombast which, like a blank cartridge, is at once noisy and harmless.

The cause of the HERALD Cuban Commissioner is the cause of the American press and the American people. In despatching Mr. O'Kelly on his present mission we have been actuated by no mere ambition to display enterprise as a public journal-by no selfish motives whatever. The United States as a nation has interests in Cuba for which we have a right to demand protection. Hundreds of our citizens to-day hold their lives and liberties at the caprice of the rabble on the island known as voluntcers-ruffians whose defiance of authority is as notorious as their cowardice and inhumanity. The Americans in Cuba must not be left to depend upon the mercy of such men or upon the justice of a government incapable of controlling them. For four years we have been without any official information of the condition of affairs in the insurrectionary portions of the island, but from the knowledge we have gained of the character of the war we are justified in the belief that gross outrages have been committed upon citizens of the United States in Cuba during that period. The State Department at Washington has failed to let in any light upon the dark mystery of the Cuban rebellion, except such as might be furnished from Spanish lanterns, colored in accordance with the views and interests of the Spanish government. Our diplomacy has been marked by a subserviency to Spain and a harshness towards the struggling Cubans at once humiliating to us as a nation and inconsistent with our republican principles. To the independent press alone, the great power of the country, could the people look for light and truth on the Cuban question ; and it was to supply this light and to reveal this truth that the HEBALD Commissioner went forth on his perilous journey. The Cuban authorities have attempted to justify their refusal to allow him a safe conduct through their lines by the plea that during our own rebellion we should have

Morales will not meddle with him

Mr. Sherman's Banking and Resumption Bill Killed.

The bill on banking and currency which Mr. Sherman reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee, as a substitute for the Buckingham Banking bill, has been killed. After spending two days and a half in debate the Senate laid it on the table. Not being a party or political question, there was the widest range of latitude for difference of opinions; and as Congressmen are generally lamentably ignorant of national financial matters there was, of course, the greatest amount of dogmatism and the crudest ideas displayed. In the debate referred to hardly any two Senators, agreed. Mr. Sherman started with the assumption that his aim was to bring about specie payments, and that his free banking, contraction of the currency by withdrawing the legal tenders, and the seesaw of expansion and contraction of the same currency at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, would attain that object. This was very doubtful, and Senators evidently thought so. It was a bill really for the benefit of the banking interest, to increase the burden of taxation eighteen millions a year, through that amount being added to the interest of the debt, and to give the national banks a corresponding advantage in the profits of three or four hundred millions more of circulation. There is no probability of specie payments being reached by this sort of machinery, and, of course, the national banks, if they were to get all the circulation of the country, would be in no hurry to favor resumption. The banking interests, and not those of the people, are kept in view by some of the Senatorial financial tinkers.

THE SPANISH TROOPS and the swaggering olunteers have been for four years hanging about the skirts of the Cuban revolution seeking how to avoid a battle. In the event of a war with the United States they would have a more speedy opportunity to test their valor.

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT. -- Yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice that he would at the end of ninety days, in pursuance of authority granted by the Funding law of 1870, call in for redemption one hundred millions of the outstanding five-twenty six per cent government bonds. This action is in keeping with his agreement with the Syndicate, and will be followed by further calls when the negotiation of the new five per cent bonds is placed beyond peradventure. The books of subscription to the three hundred million dollars of new five per cents will close to-night. By Saturday morning, doubtless, the public will know whether the Syndicate have accomplished what they undertook. Meantime Mr. Boutwell's action signifies that success has been at least partial.

QUESTIONS FOR MATHEMATICIANS. -- What would be the value of a Cuban plantation, a Cuban negro and a hogshead of Cuban sugar in the event of a war between Spain and the United States? What would be the value of Cuba? What would be the price of Spanish bonds? What would be the value of Amadeus? How much would Spain fetch at auction?

CONGRESS YESTERDAY. - The principal event of yesterday in Congress was the introduction of Senator Cragin's bill for the establishment of iron ship-building yards-one on the Atlantic coast and one on the Mississippi-and the Senator's lengthy and statistical speech thereon. This novel scheme for the restoration of our mercantile marine will doubtless be fully discussed ; but it is hardly likely that any legislation of this character will be had at the tail end of the session. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was finally passed. In the House a bill incorporating a Wyoming and Montana railroad was reported. which drew from Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the remark that Congress had been grossly remiss in this class of legislation, and ought to be more careful in granting extraordinary privileges to corporations. The bill will probably pass nevertheless. A resolution was adopted giving C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, the unsuccessful contestant for a seat in the House, fifteen hundred dollars for his expenses. Bowen will now, of course, keep on running for Congress and contesting seats. It is a paying business.

A WAR WITH SPAIN would enlist the earnest sympathy of our people, for it would not only strike the fetters from the slaves in the Spanish possessions, but would establish republican governments in Cuba on this side of the Atlantic and in Spain on the other side.

BEN BUTLER'S SYNDICATE-TOO LATE.-It is said General Butler made an informal offer to take the new loan for German bankers at more favorable rates than accorded to the Syndicate, but he was told it was too late. Well, there are a thousand millions more five-twenties to be converted into four and a half and four per cents. Let the facile Butler-who has a ready hand for anything-have a chance with a new Syndicate, so as to save to the government a portion of the enormous profits conceded to the existing Syndicate.

It is doubtful whether any part of the western side of the American Continent, from California to Sitka, ever has experienced such frigorific extremes of Continental cold as ocasionally descend upon Western Europe.

OUR SOUTHERN SOLDIERS would make admirable volunteers to land on the island of Cuba in the event of a Spanish war. They would enjoy a visit to the island under such circumstances and would make short work of the volunteers.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE .- The action of the Joint Committee on Cities at Albany last evening leaves no room for further doubt as to the purpose of the republican leaders in regard to the city charter. Mayor Havemeyer's protests and plans seem not to have had weight enough with the committee to induce the slightest alteration in the bill, and the friends of the Board of Assistant Aldermen need entertain no more hope for the continuance of that Board, for its fate has been sealed beyond a question. It was also decided that Spring elections shall not be held in the Spring, and that all the heads of departments shall be removed, thus fully adopting the programme as the HEBALD already had announced it.

THE SPANISH GENERAL MORALES threatens to shoot the HERALD Commissioner as a spy if he should visit the insurgent lines, to which a legitimate duty calls him, and be caught again by the Spanish Dons. If he should carry out his threat our government would insist on the promotion of General Morales. His crest would be a cross-tree and a short rope.

ENDORSING MATOR HAVEMETER. - The Tammany General Committee met last night with a full attendance, and adopted resolutions reiterating the charges against the republican party contained in Mayor Havemeyer's letter to the Committee of Seventy and endorsing the policy of giving the Mayor the uncon trolled power of appointment. Copies of the resolutions were ordered to be sent to the State Legislature. The resolutions were reported by Mr. John Kelly.

THE CARLISTS would hail with delight a war between the United States and Spain. They would be in Madrid in a week, provided the republicans or some other revolutionists did not get the start of them.

thing just at this time-even the next Indian wa Sir Harry Parkes is on his return from England to Japan. He is charged to procure the removal of difficulties from the way of missionaries and to se gotiate for several European countries treaties of amity with Japan.

Messrs. Whalley and Onslow, two members at Parliament friendly to the Tichborne claimant, have been fined \$500 each for contempt of court by too free expression of opinion before a public meet-ing in favor of the claimant.

That was anything but a "Haven of delight" which the New Haven republican politicians found themselves in by the nomination of Henry P. Haven. of New London, as the republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

It has been suggested that a law be passed by the New Jersey Legislature making it a misde-meanor for a State officer or member of the Legislature to accept a free railroad pass. Suppose it be tried, just as an experiment ?

There was once a paper published in Maine called the David's Sling. It was not a tectotal paper. Another sheet was called the Foltical Nos trum. It made the Maine democrats sick-a condition they have been in for many years.

Speaking of a venerable octogenarian, an ex-change says :- "The snows of eighty Winters rest upon his head." The snows of one such Winter as they have had in Minnesota ought to have been enough for the head of any ordinary man.

It is rumored in Ottawa that Sir Francis Hincks, the Canadian Minister of Finance, will shortly retire from the Cabinet and Hon. Mr. Tilley take his place. Mr. Tilley's present bureau will be supplied by Mr. O'Connor. It is also rumored that Mr. T. N. Gibbs will enter the Cabinet as President of the Council.

NAVAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1873. First Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton has been etached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered has been granted permission to return to the United States. to Washington to relieve Engineer Gowing, who

A NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

Dr. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., has discovered ast evening, February 6, a new planet of the tenth magnitude, in declination north nine degrees sixteen minutes, right ascension fifteen degrees and thirty-eight minutes. The announce-ment of the discovery has been telegraphed to Europe.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADRLPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6, 1873. The Hebrew Chariny Ball took place this even-ing, at the Academy of Music. It was a splendid affair, and attracted a throng of the beauty and fashion of the city. There was an immense display of diamonds.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, Peb. 6, 1973.

A popular demonstration in favor of woman suf frage was held at the Opera House to-night. An immense audience was present, and resolutions were adopted unqualifiedly pledging the meeting to support woman suffrage.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1873.

The State Medical Society before adjourning sine die to-day elected the following officers :-- Presi-dent, E. M. Moore, Rochester; Vice President Francis Burdeck, Johnstowa; Secretary, William H. Bailey, Albany; Treasurer, Charles H. Perter,