NAPOLEONISM.

The Bonaparte Gathering at Chiselhurst.

A VISIT TO THE IMPERIAL TOMB.

English Public Opinion About the Emperor.

Why the Prince of Wales Did Not Attend the Funeral.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS.

The Prince and His Position.

WHO WILL BE REGENT?

Ambitions, Intrigues, Hopes and Disappointments.

NO MORE COUPS D'ETAT.

NAPOLEONISM TO MEAN PEACE

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1873.

THE BONAPARTE GATHERING. Imperialism lingers at the tomb of the dead Emperor. Chischurst is almost a suburb of London-near enough for an afternoon drive-and, as we have had a succession of days almost Spring-like in their mildness, the green fields, calling the tired city soul to come and bathe, as it were, in their verdure, there has been a daily pilgrimage to the new Mecca-to Camden House, where Napoleon lived, and the little church where he lies buried The high men and women of the Empire who were here to celebrate His Majesty's funeral still remain. and Eugénie in her sorrow holds as sincere and numerous, if not as ostentatious, a court as in the Tuileries, There is something in the English welnich makes a stay grateful to the Bonaparte chiefs. The world has not been in a blithe mond towards them since Sedan. Exile and biding in strange places and avoiding journalists, thinking sadly of the past and wearily of the future, hearing their names in the daily maledictions of France, this has been the lot of most of the men who followed the Emperor's body the other day over the cold Kentish meadows to its resting It is grateful, therefore, to be treated as real princes and dukes, and marshals commanding arms, to have consideration and deference and be honored as men who are actually in authority Regent street and Pall Mall have as many Prenchmen, with red ribbons in their lappels, as you will see on the Boulevards. They cluster around hotels, spend their evenings at the little Prench theatre up on Tottenham Court road, and during the day go down to Chiselhurst to pay obcisance to the Empress and say a prayer at the imperial tomb.

"IMPERIAL CARSAR DEAD AND TURNED TO CLAY." The imperial tomb, as your correspondent saw tt yesterday, was as much an object of interest as on the day of the burial. The idle ones of Chiselhurst spend their time between the Tiger's Head inn and the outside of the church in an earnest. staring way, as though there were something about ace in an astronomical or supernatural manner. I walked over the road which the funeral on traversed. The day was damp, or rather dampish, and the carefully prepared highwhich had been scraped and rolled like a drawing-room floor, was beginning to resolve itself into mud. The pleasant woman who keeps the lodge at Camden House had her own little levee behind the gilded iron bars of the gate-a continuous levce, it seemed as she has conversational powers and never ceases to discuss her dead master. To have opened the gate for him as he drove through, to have been called Mary and to have had the right to exchange in the little town, This honor, however, is It was easy to see that great honors had fallen upon this man. Man and boy he had buried Chiselhurst for one, or perhaps two, generations, and under ordinary circumstances would have gladly eccepted a pint of beer and talked about corpses But to have buried the Emperor: to have him now in charge; to be truly, and without question, the an of his august bones, is such an bonor as men only know once in a lifetime. Our old friend open the church for the crowd of villagers. They could not make the church a county fair. As for those staring, gawky fellows from the village who wanted to come in, why they had been in fifty times, and would spend their time there, as they had nothing else to do. Nor did they put s penny in the box for the poor, nor say even a prayer, nor even kneel in front of the altar. They were little better than heathens, and he would no spend his time with them. But with your corre spondent it was another matter, and we were at-

lowed to enter. PRAYING AT THE TOMB. Imperial Cæsar was peaceful enough—but not alone. A Sister of Mercy was at prayer at his side. Two or three ladies in mourning were near the altar in deep devotion. Two ribboned Frenchmen sat a little back, as if in attendance. It is not for me to write their names, or I would write those of men who served the Empire with conspicuous, world-wide fame. The coffin could scarcely be seen for the overwhelming contributions of flowers. The edor of the crushed and fading violets filled the church, and must have disputed the fragrance o the incense during the celebration of mass. My attendant told me that the tomb was scarcely ever alone. The friends of the family came every day. The Prince Imperial had been with Prince Napo leon, and had given some directions about the vault. But the Empress had not dared to come. The flowers were constantly replaced. The Queer family, not to speak of the gentry and persons of quality in the neighborhood, with whom Napoleon had always been a great favorite. He had cultivated the kindest relations with them, and as far as he could-for he was really a dying man during his whole exile-had taken part in their amuse ments and sports. Towards the poor he had always shown consideration and friendship, and many a Goody Two Shoes had to thank him for coals and bread. I heard all manner of little anecdotes of his cordiality and friendly waysto the English, to foreigners of all nations, to Ameri cans especially, with whom he was glad always to speak of New York and his life there, the marvels changes that must have taken place in the great city during his absence, and his desire to return and see America with his own eyes. About President Grant he was always curious, as well as the whole question of reconstruction of the South, a subject that interested him greatly, as he never seemed to believe that the conquered Southern States would be anything more than a source of trouble and discord, and, in the end, of great disaster, to the Union. To the very last he never ceased to take an active part in the political affairs of France, ruling his party as absolutely as when he sat in the Tuileries. Nor must we overlook the tact which the Emperor showed in his political relations to France. He was within ten hours of Paris. The

Prench government watched him very closely, and, had he violated hospitality to the extent of imperiling the public peace in France, would have brought complications between the two countries. The discreet Emperor avoided any ground for complaint, and there was no trouble whatever. Even while we were at the tomb there came one or two groups of French, who exchanged silent salutations with those who were in attendance and knelt in prayer for the repose of the Emance, and knelt in prayer for the repose of the Em peror's soul. As each left he took a souvenir from the tomb in the shape of a violet, to be tenderly pressed and preserved for the eyes of his chil-dren.

IS THIS REALLY A DRAMA?

I confess that this personal devotion which the Emperor seems to have inspired is a beautiful trait in his character. It is of course a difficult thing to say how much is or is not acting. It is the penalty of those who lived as Napoleon lived to seem, even in death, what they really are not. And it is hard to decide that which seems from that which is, Napoleonism—especially the third Emperor—was fond of the dramatic. This man's whole life was a drama. The world never saw him as he was. Even at Sedan, when the weight of an overwhelming, unexampled disaster would naturally seem to have developed him in his real essence and presence, he was dramatic as he had never been before. "As I cannot die at the head of my troops, I lay my sword at the feet of Your Majesty. What study and effect and striving for effect, for condensation, antithesis and the utmost dramatic quality this sentence shows-which you will, of course, remember as the letter of surrender which he addressed to the Katser at Sedan! The only thing I can recall in any way resembling it is the first Napoleon's letter to the Prince Regent when comparing himself to Thermistocles, he sat himself down by the hearth of the English nation and claimed the protection of its laws, as the most powerful, the most persistent and the most generous of his enemies. So we never know, when dealing with the Bonapartes, whether they are natural or simulating. And those who hear Napoleon legend, as all that remains of their party, must see that nothing is done to dispel it. No word is spoken, nothing is done at this tomb to create any unnlessant illusions in France. Those who be lieved that Napoleon in extle was, like Belisarius glad of an obulus, and nothing remaining of his grandeur but gray hairs and pity-inspiring infirmities, are now called upon to see in these extra-ordinary manifestations of respect and grief feelings that come from higher sources than ambition and desire for reward, and show a deep-rooted affection for the man and loyalty to his system.

ENGLISH PEELING TOWARD THE EMPEROR. A curious circumstance in these events is the English feeling towards Napoleon. Since the death of the Duke of Wellington and Prince Albert there has been no such emotion shown as over the dead Emperor. With the exception of the Spectator the press has combined to speak of him as it has spoken of no man since the Duke of Wellington. And so far as one could read the popular tokens the grief was sincere. I have tried to analyze it as a curious phenomenon, especially in a people as cold as the English. This is the same Napoleon whose uncle was chained to a rock to live and die like another Prometheus, who bimself was denounced in pen and pencil and exaggeration of rhetoric, as a criminal who should be mentioned with Nero. But all is forgotten now. He was England's friend, we are told-her true friend. He knew the English people, and never ceased to bear testimony to their noble qualities. It is true he was the friend of England. He made the alliance, for which the world henored him, as having achieved a result the like of which history could not show. But this alliance, great as it was and full of blessed consequences, was an idea of Mirabean, Napoleon also made the commercial treaty and brought the two nations together. I can understand these reasons; but there is another. The Englishman has a great deal of piety in him and some vanities of character. He, in his soul, has only an indifferent respect for a Frenchman. Of course a Frenchman is a higher quality of a man than a Hindoo or even a Turk, but he is a Frenchman after all, and unfit for liberty. Well, Napoleon ruled the French, and if he did shoot a number, why it was necessary, as the only way to govern ten Frenchman is to begin by shooting one of now admits that the first of that name was treated shabbily. The world sees that England was afraid of him and had to lock him up in an island in mid ocean. I take it there is no sentiment more deeply fixed in the average English mind than regret for the treatment of Napoleon. It is the shadow that darkens the san of Waterloo. So when his nephew came he was welcomed with all the earnestness that comes from remorse and atonement. Again, it was a compliment to the nation for him to find a home on the soil, as the average English mind begins to believe that the dying place of French kings is in sonally amiable, and in all respects friendly; that he knew the English language well, and had a large circle of English triends-remembering above all that he was Napoleon-and you will understand the outpurst of sympathy and regret which his death has inspired.

WHY THE PRINCE OF WALES DID NOT ATTEND THE PUNERAL.

There is no knowing but that this sympathy

might have resulted unpleasantly in some respects

out for the prudence of Lord Granville. It was resolved that as a mark of respect to the Emperor the Prince of Wales should, on behalf of the Queen, attend the funeral. Of course, this was not a usua thing to do. But it was also not usual for Nano leons and Emperors of the French to die on English soil. It was seen that public feeling was excited to an unusual degree, and in response the Prince or Wales, as an exceptionally gracious act, would walk behind the coffin side by side with the Prince Imperial. I am told that the suggestion came from the Queen herself. In response to her command the Prince returned to London from his country place on a special train, which left after midnight. The journals breathed the fact, and the average English mind began to grow rapturous over the Prince of these islands, the heir to our own sacred throne, the descendant of George III., walking side by side with Napoleon IV., behind the hearse of papers began their rhymes and the artists their esigns, so as to catch the first market. But when Lord Granville heard of it there was earnest consultation. What would France say? His lord ship remembered, perhaps, that an indiscretion of Louis XIV., who, in a moment of weakness, inspired by the sorrows of the family of James II.—who died in exile as his guest—recognized the Pretender as king, culminated in a long, flerce and bloody war. Now, of course, the attendance of the Prince of Wales as a mourner of the Emperor would not be an act of war. But Napoleon was an exile. The rulers of France were enemies of his throne and dynasty. They would, at the best, feel sen-sitive over the wappleance adulation shown by England. The worship of Napoleon-ism was a censure of the Republic, or, at least, the excitable French republicans might so believe. Of course the government could not control that. But when added to this the Prince of Wales was seen going out of his way to pay un usual respect to a monarch whom France had de throned-to pay him a respect which had not been shown to Louis Philippe, who also died in England-might it not be said that this was a recogni tion of the Napoleonic dynasty, and now, of all es, when so much depends upon the favor and kindness of France? Russian troubles are ahead, and Germany is in a snarling uncomfortable mood, and Von Moltke is known to be reading engineering and military essays upon the best means of invading England. France feels friendly towards England. Then why do anything to cloud that friendship simply to gratify a sad, bereaved woman and the vanity of a gathering of French political adventurers, who have no future out in the rising of the Napoleonic star? Certainly the French Republic would feel, and feel justif, that the unusual honors to the Emperor on the part of the Prince of Wales would be such a recognition of the Napoleon dynasty by the English Crown as would give the Bonaparte party in France an impulse that nothing else could give. The more the matter was discussed the graver it became, and finally it was resolved

that the Cabinet "advise her Majesty" that the Prince of Wales do not attend the funeral in peron; and that so far as the Court was concern the same ceremonies and etiquette be observed that were shown to the memory of Louis Philippe. So the Prince of Wales did not go to the funeral; but making a formal call upon the Empress, returned to his country home. The matter excited a good deal of comment among the middle classes, w were disposed to regret the absence of the gracious Prince; but all men feel that it was decided wisely and for the best interests of the two nations.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK. Some one says that the only political function of one Prenchman is to neutralize another Frenchman. I presume also that one might say, without being deemed as altogether sarcastic, that no con siderable body of Frenchmen could assemble without discussions and controversy. There has been more than enough of discussion and controversy. The Bonaparte family is divided into two factions or I might say, to be exact, three factions-namely the friends of the Empress, the friends of th Prince Jerome Napoleon, and Prince Pierre. I place Prince Pierre alone and apart, as one seems to accept him. He was the funeral. He has not visited the Queen. In fact, no one knows where he is, although he is supposed to be in America. Since the Emperor came to evil times and no one to pay poor Pierre a pension he has been poor, and his wife, like an honest, resolute woman, princess or no princess, is now keeping a bonnet store on New Bond street, as I am told. As to what views poor wandering Prince Pierre may have, or whether he may have any, except as regards that pension, which was comfortable enough in its way, I cannot say. But I have been busy with the other two parties, and, so far as can be written, the outlook is like this:-The Empress means to rule the party, in spite of Prince Napoleon; while the Prince, affecting submission and deference to Her Majesty, means to rule the party through his prestige, his genius and PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince Napoleon holds his court in Claridge street, at the hotel frequented by royal people generally. He remained a day or two at Chiselburst, cousin decently buried and returned to London. He is accompanied by his wife, the daughter of the King of Italy and sister to the King of Spain, and assumes the name of the Comte de Montcallerie, an Italian title. He has been visited by the aristocracy, and capped all by visiting the Queen in response to an invitation from Her Majesty. This Prince has an advantage over the family. He himself by his mother's side is a decendant of a German king, and connected by blood more or less directly with the ruling families of England, Russia and Germany. By his father's side he is own nephew to the great Emperor. Nor can any vulgar scandal sully this origin, as they did in the case of the late Emperor; for his face is a perfect type of the great Napoleon. God has written every characteristic of Corsican chief on his form-I mean every physical trait. In addition, his wife is the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, a real princess of the House of Savoy. In the eyes of those who look carefully at royalty as a legitimate decree of God, who believe in "divine right and the grace of God," and these forms and legends of the throne, must accept Prince Napoleon as one of the divinely-appointed and heaven anointed of the earth. These are immense advan tages over the other princes, who only go back to Corsican and Spanish tors, beginning and ending with the great Napoleon. But advantages so great are more counterbalanced by disadvantages that are hard to describe. I can hardly convey to you-unless you know France and Frenchmen well-the esteem in which they hold Prince Napoleon. The epithet "Pion-Pion," which is his universal name in France. is one of those extraordinarily suggestive and merciless phrases which cannot be translated into English, nor can the idea it conveys be accurately translated. I saw a sketch the other evening in a collection of political cartoons made Paris during the Commune, or rather drawn as a rabbit in full flight. In the background was a pole, from which a military coat was flapping in the wind, and this was the cause of the rabbit's alarm. The motto was, as nearly as I can render it, "Thrift and cowardice." The French regard the Prince as a personal coward. "Why," said one of the radical papers, "why take the trouble to order Prince Napoleon out of France? Let Papa Thiers order him to the command of his regiment and he will leave France soon enough." When the coup d'état was an undecided event the Prince-as furious Count Fleury could tell you, no doubt, were he to converse on the sub--took pains to publicly deny any connection with it, and to disapprove of it. The men who made the coup detat were of a different stamp, but when it did succeed, and the Empire came in all its realth and glory, Prince Napoleon was the first to share in the spoil. He was covered with salaries and decorations. He lived in the Palats Royal, and was designated as next in succession to the Emperor. He had his share, and more, of the good things that come with an Empire he did not approve in the beinning nor heartily support in the end. Being thrifty and a good man of business and not overweening in his confidence that the Empire would last, he put away all the money he could spare for a rainy day. He is, therefore, a very rich man-the richest in the family, I suppose, and, come rain or shine, Empire or exile, has money enough to keep the fires going, and his royal bride to insure his entrance into high society. But still he is not trusted. Intellectually Prince Napoleon is one of the first men of his time; more gifted than any one of the family since the first Emperor. As a writer, speaker, a student, he was always regarded as one of the most brilliant of Frenchmen. But this availed nothing. People would not believe in him. The Paris air was every now and then filled with stories of his recklessness in matters of personal morality, extraordinary stories recalling the worst days and the worst men of the Roman Empire. Whether true or not, people listened and believed, and the moral sense of the nation was allenated from him. The followers of the Empire the men who overthrew the Republic, hated him with a furious hatred; partly because ne had no part in their audacious venture, and mainly because, having none of the awful risk, he had more than his share of the gain. Every now and then he would make public his dissent from the Emperor, and on one or two occasions was publicly disgraced. So, while he was a man who could not be spared from the Court, he was never welcomed to the steps of the throne. This then, is the first man in the Napoleon party-for the Prince Imperial is a lad, not through with his school readings. And the question discussed in every Napoleonic coterie is, Will it be wise or just to admit the Prince into the Research ? Would there not be a danger that his regency over the young Prince might end as that of Richard, Duke of Glos-

ter, over his two nephews? NO MORE COUPS D'STAT.

Then, on the other side, in legitimate authority and power is the Empress Eugénie. It is said that between the Empress and the Prince Napoleon the most angry feelings exist. I don't know how true this is; but I do know that the most angry sentieents are spoken by their adherents. The friends of the Empress-those who are specially devoted to the Empress speak of the Prince in terms that I cannot repeat. I have given you an idea of the esteem in which the Prince is held in another paragraph. On the other hand, it is said that while all regencies are unfortunate, one with a woman would be especially so. She is commended as a woman of courage and character, but full of impulses and under the sway of the clergy: Spanish lady of high blood, but wholly uncon nected with any royal family but her own; would be alone in Europe and have no real sympathy from any power.
"Why," said one of the prominent leaders of the
cause to your correspondent, "why throw away the cause of a woman? We honor and respect the Empress, and every Frenchman feels for her widowhood. But we cannot decide these questions by our sympathies. We must add strength to the party. Now men say the Count de Cham-

bord would restore the Jesuits to power. That is a strong argument against him. But the Jesuits would have as much to say to the Empress as to Henry V. Prince Napoleon may have faults, and be open to every criticism that can be made; but who have we else? Say all you can against him, and he is now the first of the Bona-partes. It is all very well to listen to Henry Pietri and the extreme men. They made one cou d'état and would make another. But where are the men to accomplish that? Morny and St. Arnaud are gone. Fleury is getting old himself, and, what is more. France cannot be captured by a coup d'ctat. Great God! but it would have been better for the one who is dead, and all who bear his name, had there been no coup wetat. That was the overshadowing cloud of imperialism. It is the same now. We can do nothing by fury. I am not a furious Bonapartist. France, and believing the Empire the true form for expressing French power and glory. I am for or whoever may come. But I tell you it must com decently and in its own time. The Empress must, and I know will, see how wise it is to respect ac complished facts-to unite the party. To quarre with the Prince Napoleon now would be to ruin the party. He would become an element of discord, and, withdrawing from the party, would aim for political power in an independent capacity."

"Then," I said, "there will be no move in the way of a coup d'état?" "Oh, never!" was the response. "That was a mistake, or rather, perhaps, a necessity, which his tory has called a crime. No dynasty can repeat this kind of mistake. You might as well expect another shooting of the Duc d'Enghien. No-the furious element in the Bonaparte party has died out. The Empire will return when France de-

"And when will that be?" I asked.

"When? Mon Dieu! Once the Spring brought the violets; but I am afraid the violets do not always return with the Spring."

THE FUTURE OF THE PUPERIAL PARTY.

[From the London Telegraph, Jan. 22.] The juneral of the late Emperor Napoleon was as we have already stated, the occasion for the meeting of a large number of imperialists at Chischurst. Most, if not all, of the Ministers who had borne office under the Empire, the various Ambassadors of Napoleon III. at European Courts, the more prominent members of the Bonapartist party in the National Assembly Senators, and the officers of the Immany perial household, assembled to pay a last tribute to the deceased Emperor. As may be readily understood, the importance of such an assemblage embracing as it did so many men of knowledg of experience, of weighty and well-tried talents and of services conspicuous in every possible eareer-was not lost sight of by those who constitute the advisers of the imperial family. A conference on the luture prospects of the party was, consequently, at once resolved upon; for it was absolutely necessary that the exact sentiments of the imperialists should be ascertained and some definite course resolved upon in order that a stop might be put to the rumors being circulated concerning the course which would be pursued by the Bonapartists. Two or three meetings of the leaders of the party accordingly took place, and we have received from undoubted authority the following communication, containing the decisions which were arrived at:-

Both in theory and practice the unity of direc tion of the party remains as complete and perfect as it was during the life of the Emperor, and this the imperialists regard as the essential point. All divergence of opinions and all varying shades of feeling have been cleared away in presence of that great memory and of those immeasurable regrets which occupied the hearts of all; and in a gathering as great in number and complete with respect to the representation of every section of the party as circumstances would permit the harmony of wishes and close personal union of the party as circumstances would permit the harmony of wishes and close personal union of the faity were solemnly proclaimed.

The Empress and the Prince Napoleon undertake the political guardianship of the Prince Imperial, and consequently the direction of the Bonapartist party. Everything will be done by their order and under their authority. There will be no manifesto, no proclamation. The policy of the deceased Emperor will be carried out by the firs. Prince of his plood and the heroic widow who closed his eyes and received his last words. Both will prove themselves equal to those high duties.

The yoang Prince will not bear the name of Napoleon the Fourth, excepting in the hearts of his fatteful adherents. He will call himself Prince Louis Napoteon, as his father did, before Prance, by her eight millions of votes, set on his set the imperial crown. In private life, and while solourning abroad, he will take the name of Comte de Pierreionds.

There is in this, it will be seen, neither programme nor striving for effect, but what is much the imperialists regard as the essential point. All

Pierrelonds.

There is in this, it will be seen, neither programme nor striving for effect, but what is much more important—a calm and unswerving direction of policy and a sound appreciation of existing circumstances. Vigor—but no impatience!—"Ni programme wideld. The second water migrate encourse. cumstances. Vigor-but no impatience! - "Ni pro-gramme ni éciat, mais, ce qui vaut mieux encore, un sens ealme et droit, et une saine appréciation des circonstances. De la force, et pas d'impa-

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER TO CUBA.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette, Feb. 8.] me time ago the New York HERALD despatched Mr. James J. O'Kelly, one of its attaches, to Cuba to penetrate the rebel lines and ascertain by peral observation the correct status of the rebellion on the island. In the faithful and successful prosecution of this mission the United States is un questionably deeply interested. It is a subject upon which our knowledge amounts almost to nothing, and which we are interested in knowing everything. Well, the HERALD has received a despatch from Mr. O'Kelly, dated at Palma Soriano, in the Eastern Department of Cuba, conveying the message of the commander of the Spanish forces in that section of the island, General Morales, to the HERALD Cuban Commis 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 understand dg 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 mmediately." The HERALD'S response is no less vigorous and to the point :- "If the HEBALD 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." And we have no doubt that the Herald's threat would be carried out. The people of this country are in no mood to tolerate the murder, by Spanish minions, of an unoffending, law-abiding citizen of the republic.

(From the Newark (N. J.) Jonrnal, Feb. 7.1 The New York Thunderer—by which it will be understood, no doubt, we mean the HERALD—has a new seasation, which for the hour, distracts its attention from riddling to pieces the rascals in washington who have deflied their high places and esmeared even the high office of Vice President of the United States with the foul mire of perjury and Mobilier. It has an exciting despatch from Cubs announcing that General Morales, of volunteer army of brutes, has warned its special correspondent that he can ferret out facts if he pleases, but if found in the insurgent lines he will be treated as a spy-shot on the spot! This news has anything but a de-Moraleizing effect on our contemporary, which snaps its fingers in the Spanish swaggerer's face and in the course of a vigorous double-leaded column and a half editorial tells him to shoot if he

[From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star, Peb. 8.] General Morales, of the Spanish army in Cuba, warns the HERALD Commissioner, now pursuing his investigations in that island, "that if captured he will be shot as a spy." The HERALD has there-fore opened war on the Spanish authorities and wants Morales' scalp.

THE HERALD IN KANSAS.

[From the Abilene (Kansas) Chronicle.]
The New York Herald is the great news paper of the world. It pessesses more enterprise than the London *Times*, and expends larger sums of money in collecting the news from all countries than any other paper on the globe

WASHINGTON.

Saints and Worldlings Hurling Anathemas at Hoax's Sinners.

What Will Be the Verdict of Poland's Committee?

VIEWS OF A COMMITTEEMAN.

Ames, Brooks & Co. To Be the First Scapegoats.

Probable Course of the Senatorial C. M. Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1873. Probabilities as to the Tone of the Report of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committees.

People in Washington do not tire of talking abou the Credit Mobilier scandal. Officials and members of Congress discuss the latest phase of the national disgrace to the exclusion of everything elsc. This day seems the eve of a culminating event, and everybody stands on tiptoe for the ver dict of the Congressional tribunal which is shortly expected to pass judgment upon these Congres-sional Cheap Johns who have traded out their honor for pecuniary profit. If the case was before a police court doubtless the whole batch would be sent to the workhouse or somewhere worse. day, the Sabbath, all are at leisure, and after attending church indulge in the more exciting topic of damnation of Congressional sinners as a supplement to that of the pulpit concerning ordinary ones. There is now a general review of the subject, and forming of mental pools to bet on the coming result, which approaches a climax in the hands of Poland's committee.

For the purpose of sounding the committee your correspondent had the following conversation with one of its members, whose name he is not at liberty to mention :-

CORRESPONDENT-What was the result of the secret session of the committee yesterday? COMMITTEEMAN-We have not arrived at any definite result; we discussed at great length the legal question as to our jurisdiction. It is open to doubt whether the present House has the right to try members of a former Congress. This investigation is the first case of the kind, and we cannot find any precedent to guide our action. The public may, however, rest assured that we shall not shirk the responsibility, but stretch our powers to the utmost. The committee in its report will express an opinion as to the guilt and innocence of the implicated parties. reviewing the case of each one separately, stating the relative degree of the offence, where there is, and the punishment merited. Of course we must suspend our judgment yet, because more evidence is expected. We have peremptorily sum. moned Oakes Ames by telegraph to return to Washington. He disregarded our first despatch, but replied to the second that he would be in atdance next Tuesday. Before his departure he told a member of the committee that he would produce some receipts from Vice President Colfax; in fact he thought he took recepts from all of the members, which he would be able to show. Should he do so the cases of several implicated Congress men would be materially changed, and I can tell

your opinion, ought to be expelled? COMMITTERMAN-Well, Oakes Ames is the author of the greater part of the evil, after all, though he cannot be held reponsible for the subsequent course of the implicated Congressmen. I do not like to anticipate the judgment of the House, but really I cannot at present see any chance for escape. He is a queer sort of a man; he has delicacy whatever, and appears to have a very confused sense of right and wrong. He thinks he has acted perfectly right, although he realizes his embarrassing position. Brooks' case is bad. It has some very rough features about it. His speech in the House and his testimony before the committee appear inconsistent with a delicate sense of veracity. The democratic side of the House quite willing he should be expelled if a similar punishment is inflicted upon some of the republi caus. Brooks has never been very popular with the democrats, and his expulsion will not be considered by them as great a misfortune as if it had sional actions he has nearly always pursued his own ends, seldom consulting his democratic coleagues. Brooks and Oakes Ames appeared to be marked out for some ritual punishment. Of course, I except Colfax and Patterson, over whom our committee has no jurisdiction. Next in degree of guilt are Kelley and Garfield; and if Oakes Ames produces receipts from them, as he intimated he would, it will fare hard with both.

CORRESPONDENT-Who are the members who, in

CORRESPONDENT-Is there any division in the committee as to the report on the investigation? COMMITTEEMAN-Well, there is no serious division as yet; at least none that seems impossible to overcome; and I have hopes that there will be no necessity for a minority report. Merrick and Mc-Crary are the committeemen who are most di-vided as to the guilt of the accused. Judge Merrick is for severe measures; he is for expelling several members, including Brooks. McCrary is disposed to be more lenient, probably because so many Iowa Congressmen and ex-Congressmen are impli cated.

CORRESPONDENT—It is suspected that Oakes Amer is trying to save some of his friends and will with-hold all the papers implicating them.

COMMITTEEMAN-Yes, he has given evidence in very peculiar manner, retailing the most important parts by piecemeal, as if he wanted to drag Congress, so as to prevent it from taking any action. He has shown a disposition to shield several of his friends, such as Senators Wilson and Logan and Messrs. Dawes and Scoffeld. The investigation has been delayed by many obstacles, but there is for the Mouse to pronounce judgment on the recreant members.

CORRESPONDENT-Do you expect a long discus sion in the House after the presentation of the report? -

COMMITTREMAN—If the report is severe there will probably be little discussion, as the majority feel that public opinion demands victims. In case the report should be mild and lenient a heated debate may be expected.

The Senate Committee of Investigation on the

Crédit Mobilier, finding that it would be imposs to have a secret inquisition, announce that wit-nesses will be examined in public, but that all deliberations as to technicalities will be held with closed doors. So lar so good. Now let the com-mittee obtain leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and conclude their labors in two or three days. Wilson, Harlan and Patterson will all cease to be Senators on the 3d of March next, and a verdict on their conduct will be of no avail unless Will an Extra Session be Necessary

Those who desire to obtain the Speakership and the important chairmanships of the next House are now acting in concert with the lobbyists and railroad men to render an extra session on the 4th of March necessary. To secure this some of the ap-propriation bills must be defeated; but the stanch prevent this, aithough they will not object to the slaughtering of the lobby schemes without mercy.

Approaching Change in the Cabinet. With the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no probability of an immediate change in the Cabinet, and this will depend on the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Schate. In such an event there seems to be little, if any, doubt that Richardson will be Mr. Boutwell's successor.

and that a successor to Judge Richardson had already been indicated. The President recently said, in replying to a question concerning reported Cabinet changes as to other gentiemen, that he selected the members of it himself and did not leave that duty to be performed by the newspapers.

The Movements of the Troops—A General March on Utah Possible.

Some important movement of troops will soon be ordered by the War Department, the effect of which will be to take from the States of Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, the greater portion of the United States military forces stationed in these States and to locate them at other points where the interests of the government mag require their presence. It is learned that there are no troops now under orders for service in Utah, and it does not appear that the department immediately contemplates sending any in addition to the forces of the government already serving in proximity to the Mormon country. A regiment will soon be stationed along the Rio Grande on account of the troubles in that section. In other parts of the South they will be gradually with drawn.

Counting the Electoral Vote for Presi-Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Sen-

ate, has, in accordance with a resolution of that

body, prepared a statement showing the action of the Senate and House of Representatives relative to examining and counting the electoral votes President and Vice President from 1789 to 1869. The statement is of interest, especially to members of Congress, as the counting of electoral votes will take place or Wednesday next. In the earlier history the country the proceeding took place in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives, the President of the Senat opening and counting the votes, and one Senato and one Representative, sitting at the Clerk' table, made a list of the votes as they were de clared. Afterwards that duty was performed in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of both bodies, in joint meeting. One teller is required to be appointed on the part of the Senate and ten on the part of the House of Repre sentatives, to whom are handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of electoral votes. The teller then reads them aloud and makes a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates. The votes having been unted, the results of the same are delivered to the President of the Senate, who announces the state of the vote and the names of the persons elected. This announcement is deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President, and, together with the list of votes, is entered on the journals of the two houses. joint rule requires that seats shall be provided as follows:-For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, a chair immediately on his left; for the Senators, in the body o the hall, on the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Represen tatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon either side of the Speaker's platform.

A joint committee will be appointed to wait on Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson to notify them of their election. At the former joint meeting, on February 10, 1869, objection was made by a member of the House to the counting of the votes of the State of Louisiana, whereupon the Senate returned to their chamber for the purpose of considering the same, and, after discussion, adopted a resolution that they be counted. The House passed a similar resolution, and the Senate having returned to the hall, the votes were accordingly counted. On Wednesday a similar objection will probably be made as to the votes of the same State. In all such cases the two houses separate, each to consider the same subject. The Senate's Commitce on Privileges and Elections will to-morrow make a report of the facts on so much of the pending Louisiana position as involves the electoral vote which will afford them data for the deter mination of the question likely to arise on Wednesday. In joint convention no vote objected to can unted except by the concurrent vote of the two houses.

Probable Pardoning of Ku Klux Prisoners.

It is believed that nearly all the Ku Klux prisoners who are now in prison will be pardone within a very short time, and particularly those the more ignorant class convicted for crime of that character. The government will, however, prosecute vigorously all new instances of Ku Klux persecutions, and it is very certain that should addi tional cases arise the Executive and the Depart ment of Justice would regard with great disfavo all appeals for mercy or leniency.

Amounts Paid the Union Pacific for In response to the House resolution calling for a

statement of the amounts paid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for army transportation, and an estimate of what said transportation would have cost if the railroad had not been constructed, the Secretary of War transmitted the report of the Quartermaster General, showing that the govern ment has paid the Union Pacific Railroad Company or such transportation the fellowing amounts namely :-

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, buring the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, buring the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. 121.35 Making a total of ...

Of which one-half was paid in cash and one-half in credits on account of railroad bond indebtedn to the government. The Quartermaster General estimates that the cost of moving the same troops and supplies by stage and wagon would have been \$9,850,135, showing an estimated saving to the government by the railroad transportation of \$6,507,283, or about sixty-six per cent.

MUSICAL AND DRAWATIC NOTES.

It is understood that Signor Campanini is coming to this country next season with Adalina Patti. The Emperor of Austria has witten to Verdig sking him to direct in person the forthcoming representations of "Alda," at Vienna.

In another fortnight we shall have Lucca and Italian opera at the Academy of Music. The prima donna is so great a favorite that the season is welcome to all the lovers of the lyric stage.

All minor theatrical interests in Paris are for the present forgotten in the discussion on the merita and defects of "La Femme Claude" of M. Alexan dre Dumas, Als, produced at the Gymnase-Drama-

Mile. Christine Nilsson has written from Russia announcing her intention or playing in London is the ensuing season, in M. Baile's last opera, "The Talisman" (MS.), to be produced by Mr. Mapleson Mme. Parepa-Rosa has also been negotiating for the

right of producing it in the United States.

The members of the Union Square Theatre company who are not in the cast of "One Hundred Years Old," including Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Philis Glover, Miss Jennie Lee and Messrs. D. II Harkins, Edward Lamb, J. P. Barnett and W. B Laurens, appear in Brooklyn this week in M Albery's "Two Roses." Mr. G. F. Rowe and Mr. W. H. Crisp have also been engaged.

At the Opera House in Vienna forty-eight opera and nine ballets form the repertoire. The only novelties produced in 1872 were Herr Rubinstein's "Feramors" ("Lalla Rookh") and Weber's "Abou Hassan." The works given the most frequently were Meyerbeer's "Africaine," M. Gounod's

"Paust," Herr Wagner's "Rienzi," and Weber' Der Preischutz." The largest receipts were for Meyerbeer's operas.
"The Cataract of the Ganges," at the Grand Op era House, now in its last week, is one of those pieces which are long remembered for their scenic

effects. The people who saw it at the Bowery The atre years ago were busy recalling its history pre-vious to its reproduction this season, and when it is played years hence for the sake of the ascent of the cataract it will be talked about by the old me now children as having been better done at the Grand Opera House.