

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVII, No. 42

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ASKS.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—AM. Afternoon and Evening.
ATHENEUM, No. 125 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LADY AND LADY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARIBOLDI.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—TICKET OF LADY'S MAN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—THE PARADE OF CHICAGO.
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE DUTCHMAN'S BOOZING MIT EVENING.—HEATHEN CHINA.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—FRENCH.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn st. and Eighth av.—CASCADIA OF THE GARDENS.
MR. F. R. CONWAY'S THEATRE, Eighty-third st. and Ave. C.—LOVE'S MASQUE.
RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Fifth av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, ECCECITICITY, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE, "WHAT'S TO BEHOLD."

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

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THE TRIAL OF JOHN SCANNELL, indicted for the murder by shooting of Thomas Donohoe, in Johnson's club room, on the 2d day of November, 1872, was commenced yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. There was a very large attendance throughout the day, principally of the rowdy element, and their unseemly conduct forced a caution and a threat from the Judge that any disturber of the decorum and dignity of the Court would be severely dealt with. At the adjournment only two jurors had been obtained.

THE MEXICAN INSURRECTIONARY COMMUNISTIC MOVEMENT, under command of Lozada, appears to have assumed somewhat formidable proportions. There has been severe fighting lately between the defiant secessionists and the government forces. The reports of the result are conflicting, as is usual in Mexican warfare. There is little doubt, however, that the peace of a portion of the Republic has been disturbed to a very serious extent.

GEORGIA PAYING UP.—The lower House of the Georgia Legislature—and there is said to be no doubt that the upper branch will concur—has passed a bill appropriating three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to pay off an old private score, with interest; also appropriating six hundred thousand dollars to pay the interest on the State debt. This is the right way for other Southern States to liquidate their indebtedness. If they rely upon Congress for relief they are likely to be disappointed. Neither Congress nor the people are in a humor to wink at plundering jobs just now.

A Crisis in Spain—The Abdication of King Amadeus and Its Probable Effect.

The news from Madrid, published in to-day's Herald, if it does not excite surprise, will, nevertheless, be found deeply interesting. King Amadeus appears to be desirous of abdicating the throne of Spain, to which he was called about two years since, not by the voice of the people, but by the exigencies of the situation and through the intrigues of the politicians opposed to a republican form of government. The immediate cause of the royal resolve is reported to be the determination of the Zorrilla Ministry to stand by Don Hidalgo, who, in November last, was appointed Captain General of the Basque provinces, and against whom the artillery arm of the military service appears to entertain an irremovable prejudice in consequence of his participation in the execution, or, as it is called, the massacre at the San Gil barracks in 1866. A majority of the artillery officers resigned on the occasion of this appointment, and the opposition was so marked and embarrassing as to induce Don Hidalgo to throw up his command, whereupon the officers withdrew their resignations. Subsequently, however, the Ministry appointed Hidalgo to an important post in Catalonia, whereupon the artillery officers renewed their protest and again sent in their resignations, indicating their unwillingness to serve under him in any capacity. The Zorrilla Ministry resisted this last manifestation, and on an appeal to the Cortes on the issue that had grown up between themselves and the military, received a nearly unanimous vote of confidence. Strengthened by this vote they resolved to adhere to Don Hidalgo and to resist the demand made by the artillery arm of the service for his overthrow. King Amadeus, who sympathizes with the military, is opposed to this course, and has chosen to make the quarrel an irreconcilable one between himself and the Ministry. Hence he insists upon abdication, and only consents, upon an urgent appeal, to postpone his final determination for twenty-four hours. Meanwhile the country is naturally thrown into a condition of intense excitement. The Carlists, taking advantage of the dilemma, are pushing their risings in the provinces with renewed vigor, and appear to have admirable sources of information within the enemy's lines. Señor Zorrilla, called upon for an explanation of the situation, announces that all is yet uncertain, and that the Ministers are not at present in a condition to make any proposals or to ask any vote from the Congress of the Kingdom. The Congress, despite the protest of the Prime Minister, who can see no good in a protracted meeting, resolves to hold a permanent session, and at half-past ten o'clock last evening the Cortes had not adjourned.

While the Don Hidalgo story is "a good enough Morgan" to account for the determination of King Amadeus to return to his own country and to relinquish the attempt to rule over the Spanish nation, it is beyond doubt only a convenient excuse for a very discreet act. The young King has evidently been disappointed in his expectations in regard to his foreign throne. He believed that he would find in Spain a chivalrous, warm-hearted people, ready to receive him with open arms and to follow him with enthusiasm in his gallant efforts to revive some of the brilliancy of the Spanish monarchy. His intentions were doubtless good, but his youthful imagination led him to picture a future for himself and his adopted country which experience would have taught him could never be realized. He found the chivalry of Spain, upon whose support he had principally relied, either lukewarm in his cause or indignant at the idea of being ruled over by a foreign Prince. Probably in earnest in his professed desire to conciliate and benefit the people, he bent towards the republicans and made concessions to popular sentiment, only to discover the insurmountable obstacles in the way of a sincere union of the democratic and monarchical elements. Eager to prove that his sympathies were with the masses and that he was ready to entrust himself to their honor, he went among them only to encounter risk from the bullet of the assassin. Driven to change one set of advisers for another before any well-defined policy could be fairly tested, he has been constantly in a state of suspense and uncertainty, ignorant of the real wishes of the people and without any really devoted following. At home, he has seen the suppression of one revolutionary rising only the precursor of another. Abroad, the Cuban insurrection has been a constant source of anxiety as well as a reproach to his government. Destitute of the stubborn Spanish pride which revolts against the idea of a relinquishment of the Queen of the Antilles under any circumstances, he has seen in the miserable Cuban war only a humiliation to Spain and a scandal to humanity, and he would doubtless have rejoiced at its termination even at the alternative of the loss of the colony. At heart a monarchist, he has had no genuine sympathy with the men who have recently been his advisers and who could only be faithful to him by being false to the real sentiments they professed. Treated with coldness by the class to which he is naturally attached, and with suspicion and hollow friendship by those to whom he is naturally opposed, it is no wonder that he should seek any favorable opportunity to rid himself of his irksome duties and to abdicate a throne to which, had he enjoyed the wisdom gained by experience, he would never have aspired.

We are told that the capital is quiet and peaceable notwithstanding the exciting event, and that steps have been taken to preserve law and order until the government to succeed that of King Amadeus (if his desire to abdicate should be carried out) shall have been determined upon. We do not regard the crisis as one at all alarming to Spain, provided the people have the good sense to turn it to their profit. We have never supposed that the reign of the Italian King would be a long one; we have never believed that it would be conducive to the permanent good of the nation. The one thing that now appears certain is that he can have no successor on the throne of Spain. The son of Isabella would not be accepted as a ruler by the people, or, if temporarily made the figurehead of the decaying monarchy, would be certain to have a more troubled and a briefer reign than that of the foreign prince he

would succeed. A successful Carlist revolution is not to be thought of in the present age. The only form of government that can now have any stability in Spain is that of a republic, under a President to be chosen by a free vote of the people. Zorrilla and his associates have the game in their own hands if they only have the skill and the boldness to play the cards. The people are ripe for a republic, and their desire for peace—their disinclination to interfere with the existing order of things until a change shall have become inevitable, has alone induced them to submit loyally to the rule of King Amadeus. In the event of his abdication the proclamation of the Republic would be hailed with satisfaction should it be boldly made, and would, we believe, unite a large majority of the citizens in its endorsement. If the question as to the form of government to be adopted should be submitted to the people there could be little doubt of the result. With the experience of France before them the Spaniards could not hesitate to decide in favor of republican institutions. Standing together in the bonds of fraternity the two nations would be a power in Europe. The financial success of republican France, her rapid recuperation, her continued peace, her solid credit, are all so many lessons, which Spain cannot afford to disregard. The proclamation of the Spanish Republic should be accompanied by the proclamation of the freedom of Cuba. The Spanish troops, the agents and representatives of oppression, should be withdrawn from the island, and the Cuban people should be told that they are at liberty to govern themselves for the future. Such an act would not only be just, but it would be a rebuke to monarchical institutions and a lasting glory to the youngest Republic of Europe. If this should be the result of King Amadeus' resignation, the establishment of a sister republic at the side of republican France in Europe and the cessation of the war of oppression on the Island of Cuba, all the world would rejoice at the return of the Prince to his native land, and wish him Godspeed in his future career.

Counting the Electoral Vote—A System Full of Dangers.

The vote of the Electoral College for President and Vice President of the United States will be counted to-morrow in the presence of both houses of Congress. The disturbed condition of Louisiana and the seeming impossibility of securing an honest election in that State invest the occasion with an interest like that which was felt in the question of counting the vote of Georgia four years ago. Taking the ground that Georgia was unrepresented in Congress, General Butler was in favor of throwing out the vote; but he was overruled by the majority, and it was counted, because it did not change the result. Now Louisiana comes with two returns—one representing that the State voted for Grant and the other that it voted for Greeley. In either case the general effect would be the same, for Grant's election does not depend upon the vote of Louisiana. But, like the point which was raised in the case of Georgia, these diverse returns are likely to be the occasion of some trouble to-morrow. With an immense republican majority in both houses there is no danger that the voice of the people will not be respected; but under other circumstances, as, for instance, if the liberal and democratic, instead of the republican party, had been triumphant in the elections, there might be endless trouble, and, perhaps, revolution. The vote for President and Vice President might not be counted at all by a factious majority, defending itself behind technicalities and quibbles, and the day for the inauguration of the Executive would pass without his election being officially declared, or, even worse than an outrage so flagrant, his unsuccessful competitor might receive the sanction of Congress in assuming the Presidency. The machinery for the election of our Presidents, as it is prescribed by the constitution, is not only exceedingly cumbrous, but it opens the door to great wrongs in times of agitation. Even a conspiracy on the part of the messengers who carry the votes of the States to Washington not to deliver the returns into the hands of the President of the Senate, or the refusal of the Electoral College to vote, might be made an excuse for overturning the law and the constitution and defeating the will of the people. In other ways good like results be accomplished. These recent instances, Georgia four years ago, and the scenes which took place at the Capitol at that time, and Louisiana now, and the incidents which may ensue to-morrow, show the necessity of a change in the method of electing the President of the Republic. Sooner or later we shall have to resort to the direct vote of the people, and Congress ought to mature the plan at once and make it a part of the organic law.

A DUTY FOR GENERAL BUTLER.—The necessity of the punishment of the guilty Congressmen in the Credit Mobilier bribery has taken a deep hold upon the country, and the American people will not be satisfied unless Congress acts wisely and sternly in the matter. No man in the republican party can so well perform the duty which the country imposes. He is freer from the party whip than any one else. He has the requisite ability and courage. It rests with himself whether he shall undertake and execute a duty, unpleasant, it must be confessed, which the country imposes on him.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has had a very successful season at Chicago. Lucca appears to have been a great favorite there, for on Wednesday night, when she appeared in "Faust," the receipts were \$5,500; on Friday, in the "Marriage of Figaro," the receipts were \$6,500, and at the matinee Saturday \$4,300. The whole week's receipts were over \$23,000. The company will return to New York and commence a season of four weeks on Monday, the 24th of this month.

THE TRIAL OF IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN, indicted for the exercise of spiritual intimidation on voters and other corrupt practices during the recent Parliamentary election for Galway, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. Lord Chief Justice Whitehead presided. The indictment is founded on the celebrated report of Justice Keogh, and its issue after trial may produce more decided consequences on the course of government and politics in Ireland, lay, ecclesiastical and educational.

Congress—Senator Pomeroy's Explanation—Senator Wilson's Resignation—General Butler's Bill—The Louisiana Difficulty and Other Questions.

The proceedings in both houses of Congress yesterday were very interesting. In the Senate Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, charged with bribery and corruption in the matter of the recent Senatorial election in that State, put in a general and specific denial, and said that the conspiracy which accomplished his defeat was "a villainy unparalleled." He concluded by offering a resolution for a special committee of five to investigate the subject, and the resolution was adopted, and Vice-President Colfax announced as said committee, Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Vickers. Thus Senator Pomeroy bravely faces the music, and it is to be hoped that his protestations of innocence will be established by the able and distinguished Senators of the committee.

The Vice President submitted a letter from Henry Wilson, Vice President elect, announcing that he had transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as Senator, to take effect at the expiration of the present Congress—that is, on the 4th of March next. The Massachusetts Legislature, therefore, with Mr. Secretary Boutwell and other candidates for Wilson's Senatorial shoes, being relieved of all doubts upon this issue of the Senator's resignation, will now know what to do in reference to this impending Senatorial vacancy. As for the Treasury Department, it is probable that the present Secretary will hold fast to the bird in the hand till he secures the bird in the bush.

On the Louisiana difficulties Mr. Morton, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the electoral vote of Louisiana for the Presidential succession, and the report was ordered to be printed. From this report it appeared that the election of Greeley electors was certified to the Governor (Wormoth), but that the election returns were not counted by the Board created by law. On the other hand, it appears that the election of Grant electors is certified to by the legal Board, but that this Board did not have the returns before them, and that their report is not endorsed by the Governor, as required by act of Congress. The committee, therefore, recommend that the State of Louisiana be thrown out in the counting to-morrow, in the House, of the electoral votes of the several States cast in the recent elections of the Electoral College for President and Vice-President, and doubtless Louisiana will be thrown out accordingly. The committee have still the question to consider whether the Wormoth or the Pinchback concern is the legal government of the State, or whether both are illegal. We should infer, however, from the decision on the electoral vote, that both these conflicting State governments will also be thrown out and a new election ordered.

In the House of Representatives, we are sorry to say, General Butler's bill, providing for an increase to a respectable figure of the pitiful salaries now paid the President, Vice-President, Cabinet members, United States Judges and members of both houses of Congress, was defeated. We apprehend that the members of the House have become so badly demoralized by the Credit Mobilier exposures that they are afraid even to vote for a measure of justice and sound economy which appears like helping themselves from the public Treasury. This squeamishness is simply ridiculous, touching a measure which the prevailing good sense of the country will surely approve. But let General Butler pick his flint and try it again. He, at all events, is not afraid of his own shadow.

A large number of bills was introduced in the House and referred. The unfinished business before the Senate was the bill providing for the distribution of the fifteen millions of dollars awarded to the United States against England by the Geneva Tribunal for damages inflicted upon our commerce on the high seas during our late civil war by certain Anglo-rebel cruisers. The debate on the bill was continued. For particulars of the day's proceedings in both houses see our special despatches and Congressional reports.

Another Tammany—The Washington Board of Public Works.

From the speech of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, one of the Representatives in Congress from this city, on the operations of the Washington Board of Public Works, after the manner of the late Tammany Ring, it is evident that this republican conclave at the capital bids fair to eclipse in frauds its democratic prototype of New York. Mr. Roosevelt, after going through the various items of overcharges for work, charges for work not done or that had been accounted for before, and analyzing the misrepresentations and thimble-rigging of figures by the Board of Works, sums up one portion of the frauds by saying:—"The skill of these gentlemen in manipulating figures does not seem to be equal to their skill in managing the public property in this District." It appears that the Board make the debt they have contracted for street paving, grading, sewerage and other improvements amount to six millions of dollars, but Mr. Roosevelt shows the debt incurred is sixteen millions, instead of six. Congress appropriated, a few weeks ago, one million two hundred and forty thousand dollars as the share which the United States should pay for improvements in the District of Columbia. This amount is based upon the theory that the national government should pay five-sixths of the cost of the work along the public property, and a statement of such work was submitted by the Board to the President. As an example of the way in which this Board has cheated the government Mr. Roosevelt gives some figures. They charge for twelve-inch tile sewer one dollar and forty cents, and yet they demand of the United States government in every one of their specifications five dollars. "Five dollars in place of one dollar and forty cents a foot!" Mr. Roosevelt exclaims. "Nothing is too great and nothing is too small with this Board of Works." Curbing they put down at one dollar and twenty-five cents, while they charge the United States one dollar and fifty cents. They paid fifteen cents a yard for removing the cobble-stone pavement on Pennsylvania avenue, and charged the government twenty cents. The United States is charged thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars for concrete pavement on Fifth street along the square, and there is

no concrete pavement there. The pavement is blue stone, and was paid for long ago by the government. There are numerous other frauds noticed by Mr. Roosevelt, and he, as he remarks, passed over many items in order not to be unnecessarily tedious. He adds:—"When the Board want to get as much as possible from the United States they present their operations in one way; when they want to extract a little more from the people they put them in a very different one. They make the amount small when talking to the people, but when they come to us and ask us to appropriate money they make it three times as large." It is clear the affairs of the District of Columbia, and of the Board of Public Works in particular, need overhauling. There is a corrupt ring that needs exploiting. Will Congress undertake the work? There must be no more shirking of duty or whitewashing, whether the members of Congress or their friends be involved or not in the frauds. Let us have a thorough investigation of the frauds Mr. Roosevelt has touched upon.

Through Reform for the Criminal Code—The Bourbons Must Abdicate.

Senator Robertson has introduced a bill about jury challenges. Assemblyman Deering has submitted another upon some distinct branch of criminal law. These are not the modes of reform desired. Nearly all American legislation is based upon expediency or to meet exigencies. In the English Parliament it is otherwise. British lawyers legislate in pursuance of system. They not only redress newly discovered mischiefs, but prepare against contingent ones. All the confusion in our criminal laws proceeds from legislative skirmishing with defects, which is aptly termed by the lobby as "tinkering." In stopping new gaps old ones are usually reopened. One scheme clashes with another. All this may suit the Bourbon Bar, who wish to preserve their cobwebs from reform brooms or embalm their traditions in aged calfskin. But the progressive spirit of the age demands the cleanliness of simplicity for statute books. What the people require from Albany Solons is a thorough reformation in the criminal system, and not patchwork.

Ten days ago we pointed out to the Bar Association and the Judiciary Committees of both houses that since 1850 a full code of criminal procedure, and since 1864 an exhaustive code of crimes and punishments had been yearly crying "Open Sesame" at the cavern door of the Bourbon lawyers. The first was the work of David Graham, Arphaxad Loomis and David Dudley Field. The latter gentleman participated also in the preparation of the Second Code, and was associated therein with William Curtis Noyes and Alexander W. Bradford. All of these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Field, are dead. So to all appearance are the contents of the two bulky volumes whose compilation and printing must have drawn from the State Treasury at least fifty thousand dollars. They are studded with elaborate notes, minute references and apt decisions. But notwithstanding their preparation was expressly authorized by well considered statutes, and although the codifiers were most eminent lawyers as well as practical men, nevertheless neither of these codes, prepared at such sacrifice in professional skill and public money, has even been reported from a law committee or called up for discussion in either branch of the Legislature. Surely they exist upon the shelves of the Bar Association library. And even if time has destroyed much of their efficacy, or if yet fresher reforms to the criminal law are needed, those codes must afford excellent foundations for the Judiciary Committees in Senate and Assembly to build upon.

Al! but we forget again. The chariots of the Bourbon lawyers bar the way, and of County Court practitioners from rural districts, and of ancient gentlemen from the large cities, whose law books, like their Madeira bottles, are only valuable when covered with the dust of ages. Who will get these chariots off the track? We hear of Counsellors Dwight, Choate, Bliss, Davenport and Eaton active in the Albany lobby after fresh charters and new bills to turn out boards and justices. These gentlemen are not Bourbon lawyers. One of them is a professor in a law school, and notable for progressive notions; another is the United States District Attorney; a third is a Federal Police Justice, and all of them are scholars in criminal jurisprudence. While they are protecting charters and fostering municipal reforms, can they not at the same time nurse these codes and use their undoubted influence in promoting their passage in some satisfactory form?

Had these compilations been long since adopted it is clear, from perusing their provisions, that the lawyers for the people would have been spared the mortifying admission that they were compelled to prosecute the King robbers for misdemeanor only, and the public saved many postponements and delays in homicide cases that were caused by lack of apt statutes or appropriate criminal procedure. Upon the whole, the Bourbons must prepare to abdicate. But who will head a coup d'etat to extend the empire of criminal justice?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Lieutenant Read, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House.
Beer. Twelve pints. An hour. Cotton-spinner, of Bolton, England. Bier.
Byron improved—"Hell hath no fury like a woman" whose false hair don't match.
The Duc d'Annam is said to be engaged to be married to the widow of the Duc de Laysan.
General G. M. Marshall, of the United States Army, is in unusual array at the Starveant House.
The Prince of Wales will attend the opening of the Vienna Exhibition as chairman of the British Commission.
J. B. Frierison, a Grant elector in Tennessee in the late campaign, and President of the State Senate in 1865-6, is dead.
The Oscar's birthday is to be specially celebrated this year, and the Emperor William of Germany is expected to visit St. Petersburg at that time.
The Shah of Persia has conferred upon Carl Siemens the order of the Lion and Sun for his efficient arrangement of the telegraph system of that country.
Lancaster Hodges, born in Danvers, Mass., of a slave parent—think of that for Massachusetts!—is now living near Fryburg, Me., in the 104th year of his age.
"Rheumatism Discussed" is the theme of a Western editor. A neighbor suggests that he drop the first syllable from the last word and go on with his harangue.
Lieutenant Lattier, the Communist, who is now on his way to the convict settlement of New Caledonia, used to be a renowned duelist. Even M.

Paul de Casagrande was deterred by his reputation from accepting a challenge from him.
A Western editor says of a contemporary that "if he had written the inscription on the wall in Babylon Belshazzar would have been a good deal more scared than he was." Another wants to know "what poor Daniel would have done?"
Herschell V. Johnson, formerly Governor of Georgia, and United States Senator, &c., and who ran for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, is running his old plantation in Jefferson county, Ga., with some notion of again running for office.
It is announced in England, as his own statement, that the late Emperor Napoleon was born in the Rue Ceruti (Lafitte). As all the obituary sketches of him say that he was born in the Tuilleries the correction has some historical importance.
The Prince of Wales will probably shortly visit Ireland and will be installed President of the Order of Chivalry, a new grade recently established or revived in Masonry, and the event will be celebrated by a grand Masonic entertainment and ball in Dublin.

Jacob Zeigler, of Pennsylvania, sold thirty shares of what was once the Credit Mobilier for \$75. He had another name than something that the Dutch members of the Pennsylvania Legislature could understand before they passed the bill incorporating the concern.
The Arizona Territorial Legislature has passed a bill divorcing the Governor from his wife. The Governor had already sued for a divorce from her husband, and the case, we believe, is before the courts. The Governor, or the Legislature, or somebody is accused of indecent haste in the business. It is not a case of "getting married in haste," &c., but rather one of getting unmarried by the double quick.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER TO CUBA.

[From the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald, Feb. 8.]
The New York Herald's special correspondent in Cuba, Mr. J. O'Kelly, was sent to the island by that enterprising journal to learn the true facts in reference to the rebellion. The Spanish authorities not only refused to grant Mr. O'Kelly protection when he called upon the Captain General and made known his mission, but treated him with contempt. He, like a true American, very pluckily told the shoulder-strapped Spaniard that he would pursue his business without his sanction. The great military man said he could go where he pleased, but if known to visit the camp of the insurgents and captured he would "be shot as a spy." To this bombast the Herald replies:—"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 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." This reply to the uncourteous Spaniard has a smack of Yankee in it that is good to see once in a while. If a correspondent is to be "shot as a spy," when following his legitimate calling, and not violating the law of a country or giving aid and comfort to the enemy, then it is time to teach civilization to the party offending.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 10.]
The New York Herald is about to take possession of Cuba and thrash Spain. Its "Cuban Commissioner" made application to General Morales for facilities to pass the Spanish lines on his mission to investigate the condition of the Cuban insurrection, and received the following response:—"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." The Herald says:—"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 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." Good for the Herald.

[From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Feb. 8.]
The New York Herald is hot for war with Spain. Its special correspondent, J. O'Kelly, who is in Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining from both sides the status of the rebellion, applied for facilities to pass the Spanish lines and received the reply from General Morales:—"You can 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." The Herald dares the Spanish forces to harm its correspondent, and threatens vengeance in case of the attempt.

[From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer, Feb. 8.]
The New York Herald breathes brimstone at Spain. The commander of the Spanish forces at the front in Cuba, has informed O'Kelly, a correspondent of the Herald, that he is at liberty to go where he likes in search of the rebel army, with the understanding that if the Spanish troops afterwards find him among the insurgents, or if he afterwards appears within the Spanish lines, he will be treated as a spy—that is to say, he will be shot or garroted. The Herald vouches for the frankness and courage of Mr. O'Kelly and says:—"Spain on its portion of an editorial page to imploring the Don to tread on the tail of the Dublin Collegiate's coat."

[From the Rochester Express, Feb. 8.]
The Herald now calls its foreign correspondents "Commissioners." The next thing they will be wearing livery and will be denominated Ambassadors or Ministers Extraordinary. There is nothing like enterprize and heralding it abroad. The tone of the Herald's late article concerning the directions of General Morales in Cuba to the correspondent of the New York paper is decidedly belligerent, and before we know it the Herald will have initiated a war against Spain on its own account, and Uncle Sam will be appealed to to help his "cute journalistic" nephew out of the scrape.

[From our funny contemporary, the Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 10.]
These are dreadful times. Earthquakes, cyclones, wild covourings of "Old Frigorico," calamitous happenings by land and sea, and now the Herald asking—"Dare the Spaniards touch a hair of James J. O'Kelly's head?" God! let our warriors, we don't know whether they would or not; but, rather than run the risk of involving his adopted country in a devastating war with Spain, let Mr. O'Kelly waive his neutral rights and get his head shaved.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 6.]
The New York Herald has a correspondent who is cavorting around in Cuba seeking information. He has been admonished of his danger by the Spanish authorities, but prefers to take his chances of being shot as a spy. The Herald threatens the vengeance of the American press if a hair of the correspondent's head is pulled out.

ARMY ORDERS.

- WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1873.
Captain John Egan, of the Fourth artillery, is detailed as a member of the general court martial appointed to meet on the 13th instant at West Point, N. Y., vice Captain J. S. Conrad, of the Second infantry, relieved. Pay Director J. H. Wainwright is ordered as general inspector of provisions and clothing at West Point, March. Vice Pay Director H. Bridge, detached and placed on waiting orders.
DEATH OF MRS. ORITENDER.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10, 1873.
Mrs. Crittenden, wife of the late Senator Orttenden, of Kentucky, died here yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law.
A TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10, 1873.
The boiler in the agricultural works of Yates Brothers, near Havana, Ill., exploded Saturday afternoon, demolishing the building in which it stood and some others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through a plank partition and terribly mangled. His body was badly mangled by steam. Neither is expected to recover.