

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS—THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.
ATHENIUM, No. 25 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LADY AND LOTOS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GARRICK.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 64 Broadway.—THE PANORAMA OF CHICAGO.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CAPTAIN SPURGEON.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—PERSEUS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—CATASTROPH OF THE GANGES.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, ECCE TERRESTRIUM.
TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and Broadway.—LITTONIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
ST. PETER'S HALL, Twentieth st., between Eighth and Ninth av.—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1873.

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WE HAVE APPOINTED MESSRS. KREMER & CO., publishers of the American Register, Paris, to be agents for the NEW YORK HERALD. Those of our friends on the Continent who desire special copies of the HERALD may address the office of the Register.

The Crisis in Spain—The Resignation of King Amadeus and the Proclamation of the Republic. Our latest news from Spain is to the effect that Amadeus adheres to his purpose. In spite of the advice and earnest entreaty of his Ministers, he persists in his determination to abdicate. It is not stated at the time we write that his abdication has been formally proclaimed; but we are no longer left in doubt as to the actual condition of affairs. Late last night a despatch was received by Secretary Fish that at nine o'clock the Cortes had adopted a republican form of government by a vote of 259 in the affirmative to 32 in the negative. According to another despatch the greatest excitement prevailed in Madrid. The Senate had appointed a permanent Committee of Thirty to attend to the affairs of government. Malcampo and Topete had both magnanimously offered their services to Prime Minister Zorrilla to assist him in the maintenance of order throughout the kingdom. It was doubted, however, whether Zorrilla would remain in the capital after to-morrow. All this is in confirmation of news received earlier in the day. As late as midnight on Sunday the King refused all advice and persisted in his purpose to resign, and early in the day yesterday a despatch was received by a prominent republican at Versailles—M. Quintan—signed by Castelar and Figueras, two pronounced republicans, stating that within a few hours the Republic would be formally proclaimed. It is not difficult to understand why in some circles this intelligence should give pain. It is impossible for us, however, who are identified with the popular cause the wide world over, to do other than rejoice because of this fresh republican prospect in Spain. It has long been manifest that it would have to come to this at last, and it is well that the inevitable has not been longer delayed.

The abdication of the Savoyard King will prove an event in history of more than ordinary significance. Abdication of a throne is no new thing; history furnishes numerous examples; but the abdication of a throne in the circumstances in which Amadeus abdicates is somewhat of a novelty. We all remember the circumstances in which that throne was offered and accepted. Queen Isabella was dethroned and driven from her realm in the Fall of 1868. How the fall of Isabella resounded throughout the world and gladdened the hearts of the lovers of liberty no reader of the HERALD requires to be told. It was felt that a powerful blow had been dealt at the heart of despotism, and that from the success of the blow the lovers of liberty would take fresh courage, and by one bold effort make an end of despotism and oligarchy in Europe. From some cause or other, however, Europe did not respond. To the rest of Europe Spain became an object of study and of curious interest; but the revolution read the nations no lesson—it gave them no impulse. It is undeniable that after the revolution Prim was master of the situation. He more than any other man made the revolution a success; and he more than any other man, after the revolution, was master of Spain. How far Prim was earnest in his efforts to establish the Republic it is difficult to say; but that he gave the Republic a chance, that he consulted by constitutional means the wishes of the Spanish people, and that the idea of a republic was abandoned, it is impossible to refuse to admit. It is not forgotten how the Spanish throne was offered to and how it was refused by the father of the King of Portugal. It is not forgotten—it never can be forgotten—how the same throne was offered to and how it was refused by Leopold of Hohenzollern. In all time to come the Franco-German war will remain a memorial of the quest which Spain, the once proud kingdom of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second, made for a king. It is not forgotten how the Hohenzollern candidate was abandoned and how an appeal was made to the young Duke of Aosta. If the records of the period are of any value it is not unfair to say that to the Italian Prince the Spanish crown was destitute of all special attractions. He cared little for it, his father was opposed to his accepting it, and it was not until the popular voice loudly expressed itself and the representatives of the greatest houses and of the best blood in Spain joined in the call that the scruples of father and son gave way and Amadeus accepted the offered crown. His arrival in Spain was marked by an event which, while it stained the Spanish character and gave an ugly hue to Spanish politics, was fitted to daunt the bravest spirit. Through the life-blood of his patron, General Prim, he had to mount the Spanish throne, but, nothing daunted, he marched to his place and resolved to test his destiny. That he began well, and that from the moment of his advent in Spain he has honestly endeavored to do his best, no enemy has ever denied. After a most dastardly attempt on his own life, and in spite, it is said, of the earnest entreaties of his family and his young Queen that he should resign, he has stuck to his post; and now it must be admitted that, if he does abdicate, he abdicates because he has done his best and because his best has failed. He abdicates in favor of no son, of no friend, but because he is sick of his thankless task and because in reality he cares nothing for the worthless bauble which men call a crown. His conduct stands out in striking contrast to that of Maximilian, of Mexico. He abandons a position of which he is weary, and leaves to their fate, without fighting for his rights, a people who have not shown themselves worthy of his love. The abdication of Amadeus is, as we have said, an immense triumph to the popular cause throughout Europe. It shows that the experiment in France is already producing its proper fruit, and the vote of the Spanish Cortes places Spain alongside of France, and gives the latter a powerful ally in fighting the battle of the people against the despots and oligarchies of the Old World. The example of the United States has done much to teach the nations that they have all the rights they believe they have, and that they are more able than they think they are to govern themselves. In spite of itself Europe is rapidly becoming republican. We do not properly understand the fall of Napoleon—we do not begin to comprehend the present situation in France unless we recognize the growing republican sentiment among the populations of Europe. Napoleon fell, not so much because France was not equal to the foe as because France

was not in sympathy with Napoleon or with the form of government with which he was identified. President Thiers found it impossible to restore the monarchy, but it has been to him no difficult task to foster the growing strength of the Republic. If it must be admitted that one of the secrets of the failure of Amadeus to reconcile the Spaniards to his authority was the fact of his being a foreign prince, it must also be admitted that during his rule Alphonsoists and Carlists alike have failed to lay any firm hold on the national heart; and it is a fact, the significance of which ought not to be overlooked, that immediately on his abdication the Republic should be so emphatically proclaimed. In Italy, since the unification of the kingdom, it is the people rather than the great families who rule, and the character and tendency of recent legislation in that country tend to encourage the belief that no violent revolution would be necessary to convert the Italian peninsula into a healthful and vigorous republic. Great Britain already, in spite of the throne and the House of Lords, is practically a republic. Recent military successes have done much to strengthen the cause of monarchy in Germany; but just as Germany's success on the battle field was largely due to German intelligence, so German intelligence will make it in all time to come a hard task for any government to disregard the just claims of the great body of the people. Intelligence is rapidly spreading among the people, and with the spread of intelligence comes the knowledge of citizens' rights and the detestation of irresponsible rule. The situation in Spain to-day proves that thrones are at a discount, and it encourages the belief that the day is not far distant when republican banners will float over all the old nations of Europe. An attempt may be made, and the attempt for a time may be successful, to re-establish monarchy in Spain; but if the Spanish republicans are only true to themselves their final victory cannot be long delayed.

Whatever may be the effect produced in Spain by the resignation of Amadeus, it is undeniable that it ought to make an end of Spanish tyranny in Cuba. To the struggling Cubans a fresh opportunity is offered, and they will no doubt do their utmost to turn it to good account. But what is to be the attitude of the government of the United States? If republican Spain acts nobly she will give Cuba her liberty. If republican Spain should not act nobly republican America will not be held guiltless before the world if she does not step in and put a stop to the barbarity which prevails upon the island.

The Irish Clerical Prosecutions.

We publish in another portion of the HERALD an interesting history of the causes leading to the prosecution in Ireland of a Catholic bishop and twenty-one priests for the misdemeanor of intimidation and undue influence at elections. It appears that the Parliamentary election contest between a Captain Trench and a Captain Nolan resulted in the return of the latter for the county of Galway. On an appeal to the courts Judge Keogh, well known as a ready tool of the English government in Ireland, reversed this and gave the seat to Captain Trench. The prosecutions of the clergymen announced in yesterday's HERALD by cable have arisen out of this decision by the pliant Judge. It is well understood that in this Irish county the clergy have for years controlled the elections. In this case the priests' candidate was what is known as a popular candidate, as opposed to the candidate of the landlords. Altar denunciations and other denunciations from clerical lips were hurled against any Catholic who would vote against Captain Nolan. On the bare face of the thing it seems just to say that priests should mind their priestly business and let elections alone; that if there is any dignity in religion it should not be dragged through the mire of politics. The priests who head a popular movement can also at times be the bitterest foes of progress, as Ireland's troubled story for some years past can tell. The movement to confine them to their duties proper is one which the Irish Fenians would heartily approve; but these prosecutions have no such liberal aim. They are only intended to silence such priests as oppose government candidates. Captain Trench desired and bid for the aid of the priests as strongly as Captain Nolan. If it had been given to him there would have been no prosecution. This is the way the untutored peasant of Galway will reason, and he will be right. The result is an inflaming of passions among an inflammable-minded people, and probably more influence than ever for the priests over their flocks. The government prosecutes the priests, not for the intimidation, but because they intimidated in the wrong direction. It enters, too, on dangerous ground when it interferes with ecclesiastical privilege, and gives the martyr-loving nation their political and religious martyrs under the one priest's gown. The case illustrates Mr. Fronde's theory of brute force admirably, and is an instance of what good will flow from it. This good is increased disloyalty, if that be possible, partisan and religious rancor, and a man in Parliament who represents Judge Keogh. What a splendid country to be governed in!

The American Institute.

A row in a dove-coot would be hardly a stranger thing than a quarrel in the American Institute—a body of men professedly devoted to the arts of peace. Yet such a contrariety is presented for the edification of the community, and its capacity for surprising us is only modified because of the many recent social and political developments in Congress and elsewhere, which leave the mind of the observer in a mood to accept almost anything remarkable as a mere matter of course.

In the case of the Institute there is a division of its members into two bitterly hostile factions. The one of these, claiming to be a party of reformers, are seeking to wrest the control of the Institute from its former and long-time managers, who are charged with favoritism in the award of premiums, and with having made the interests of the Institute subservient to those of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, first in a lease of the building and grounds known as the Rink, where the Fair was recently held, and second in a proposition to pledge the Institute for further real estate obligations, also calculated to benefit the same corporation. At a recent formal meeting of the Institute these

called "cliques" succeeded in so amending the laws of the Institute as to make the power of these managers still more arbitrary and central. At a second meeting the proceedings of the previous meeting were endorsed, in face of a vigorous protest from the "reformers."

The whole question at issue goes over, therefore, to be decided at the ballot-box on Thursday, when the annual election is to be held and when both factions will muster all their respective strength to carry their respective tickets. The occasion will doubtless be the most exciting and the vote the largest ever polled in the annals of the American Institute.

The City Charter and the Fraudulent Pretences of the Politicians—What the Legislature is Expected To Do.

The citizens of New York are supposed to have some interest in the municipal charter now under discussion at the State capital. For six or eight years past they have been made the sport or the prey of politicians, who have gambled with the interests of the metropolis as men gamble with stacks of counters on a faro table. Prior to the now famous charter election of 1871 we were governed by a "ring" of unscrupulous adventurers, who, while they did a great deal to improve and beautify the city, robbed the treasury in so disgraceful a manner as to overshadow and in a great measure nullify their enterprise. Since the overthrow of these plunderers there has been such an indecent scramble for the spoils among those who have hoped to be their successors that the municipal government has been paralyzed and the wheels of progress have been effectually blocked. Some of those who succeeded to office on the downfall of Tammany, under the cry of reform, have pulled one way and some another, and what with bickering and fighting between the public departments, and bargaining, intrigue and squabbling among the office-seekers, the real interests of the city have suffered but little less under the new rule of honesty than under the old rule of corruption. The men who so shamelessly robbed the taxpayers up to a year and a half since made the Central Park what it now is; gave us the magnificent system of Boulevards in the upper part of the city; conceived the improvements stretching into Westchester county, and beautified our once unseemly parks and places from the Battery to Harlem River. If they had been honest they might have made New York in ten years the finest capital in the world. The men who have looked up the treasury and protected the taxpayers from plunder have checked all progress, suffered our great public improvements to remain stagnant and set their faces with iron determination against enterprise of every description involving a dollar's outlay. If they should remain in authority for ten years the city would save up money as a miser hoards his gold, and die, as a miser dies, in rags and filth. Hence the citizens of New York, as we have said, are supposed to have some interest in the charter work of the State Legislature, and are entitled to demand that it shall be so framed as to give the metropolis a government at once honest and enterprising—a government that shall neither be in the hands of thieves nor under the control of crotchety obstructionists.

From the tone of the partisan press one might well believe that the only question involved in the future laws by which our municipal affairs are to be regulated is as to which set of politicians, democratic or republican, shall be permitted to secure the city offices under the new dispensation. On one side we find the purified democracy, under Messrs. Green, Tilden, John Kelly and John Foley, backed up by their temporarily overshadowed allies of the liberal faith, Messrs. John Cochrane, Rufus K. Andrews and Ethan Allen, rushing gallantly forward to the defence of Mayor Havemeyer, who desires the power to distribute the city patronage among his own particular friends without let or hindrance. The Committee of Seventy, reinforced from regenerated Tammany since its original ranks became thinned by office-holding, throws its great weight into the same scale and demands that the Mayor shall have his rights and the committee its offices. On the other side we have the republicans, who were so disinterested and non-partisan before election, making all sorts of excuses for seizing upon the spoils for their own political associates and shouting out lusty justifications for doing the acts which, despite their fraudulent pretences, they all the time contemplated doing if they only got the opportunity. Here is one organ, which during the campaign abused and ridiculed the venerable Mr. Havemeyer, declaring now that the Mayor is the only official fit to be entrusted with the appointing power or capable of selecting proper persons to fill the public departments. Here is another organ, which was blatant about reform and honesty and non-partisanship before election, and which never, no, never, would sanction any attempt of its own party to take political advantage of its success in the city, now raking its wits to find some plausible excuse for doing the bidding of its leaders and working as gently in the party traces as a parson's cob. Democrats, liberals and republicans are laboring for the same end—the possession of the city spoils; those of the former two followings through the influence of Mayor Havemeyer and the non-partisan humbug; those of the latter through the power of the Albany Legislature. The Committee of Seventy—for never may those patriots be forgotten while public pap has to be distributed—are also working zealously in the cause of reform and the committee, and are in despair lest the venerable Mayor should be deprived of the opportunity to recognize their many virtues and their qualifications for official position. They have done well up to the present time, it is true, or at least some of them have done well. Their members fill a majority of the most valuable offices in the city. But the virtuous Foley has not yet been properly rewarded, partly because of the obstinacy of the Courts in preferring the law to the wishes of Comptroller Green, and partly because the great injunctivist has hitherto suffered his associates on the committee to put him to the use to which the monkey put the cat in the fable—to draw their chestnuts out of the fire with his innocent paw. The legislative Wheeler is not in the Department of Public Works, nor the legal Solomon in the Corporation Counsel's office. Hence the necessity of insisting that there

shall be no partisanship in the city government, but that Mayor Havemeyer shall be suffered to distribute the offices among those who are able to persuade him that they are the most faithful partisans at his command.

Out upon all this political fraud and humbug! The republicans have the power in the State Legislature; they intend to seize upon all the power, patronage and emoluments of the New York city government for their own party, and let them take it without further false pretences. The people are willing that they should do so; they have the responsibility for the good government of the city and State for the next two years, and they would be foolish if they did not work with their own tools. All our citizens ask is that the city shall be rescued from its present inharmonious muddle and sent forward once more on the path of progress and prosperity. Non-partisanship in the city government is a myth; it served very well as an electioneering cry, but it could not be secured if there was really any honest desire to try the experiment. A single election would sweep it away, no matter by what laws it might be apparently secured. Certainly to give the sole, uncontrolled power of appointment into the hands of a single official would be the most certain method of insuring strict partisanship in two years' time, if not at the present moment. The Board of Aldermen, appointing subject to the confirmation of the Mayor, and electing in the event of non-agreement, would come far nearer to non-partisanship than the arbitrary one-man power advocated by Mayor Havemeyer and his friends. The only plausible plea for asking the appointing power for the Mayor is that by concentrating responsibility the citizens can sooner bring an unfaithful officer to a reckoning; but this falls to the ground when it is remembered that the Aldermen are elected on a single ticket, and can thus be reached as readily as the Mayor. Besides, the great need of the city now is harmony in all the public departments. The course of Mayor Havemeyer and his advisers does not hold out much promise that this can be secured by leaving the absolute patronage in the hands of that gentleman, unless the republicans, who certainly are responsible for the charter and the government under it, are satisfied to hand over every city department to their political opponents. As this would be an act of folly as well as an unusual piece of political disinterestedness, it is not very likely to be done by a Legislature three-fourths republican. All the people of New York demand, therefore, is that a fair, well-considered charter be passed at Albany, and that the republican Board of Aldermen, or whoever may have the appointing authority, shall fill the city departments with men of vigor, enterprise, liberality, honesty and capacity. If the city secure such officers no one will inquire either into their religion or their politics.

More of Morales' Bombast.

Mr. O'Kelly has returned to Santiago de Cuba, for the purpose of learning from the lips of General Morales whether he intended to carry out his brutal threat in case the HERALD Commissioner attempted to accomplish the object of his mission. The reply of Morales was to the effect that he would shoot the HERALD correspondent if, after leaving the Spanish lines, he was found among the insurgents or afterwards returned to the Spanish lines. Our Commissioner has taken a good point against this stupid order which upsets it completely. It is not the best, for that is found in the definition of the word spy itself. If our correspondent is a spy at all it is while within the Spanish lines. If he had any intention of acting the spy it would be in carrying aid and comfort to the rebels on leaving the Spanish camp. This the infamous order of Morales clearly puts out of the question, for it gives our Commissioner permission to leave. Once having reached the insurgents he could only be a spy in attempting to carry information regarding them to the Spaniards. He would then be a spy upon the Cubans, and to carry out the order of Morales would be to execute a man who could only be a spy by giving information about the Cubans. This is the *reductio ad absurdum* of bombastic Morales and his order. The point made by our correspondent takes firm ground also. The Spaniards do not recognize a state of war in Cuba. He, therefore, insists on his right as an independent neutral to visit any place in the island he lists without let or hindrance. This point and its non-recognition form a *reductio ad absurdum* of the Spanish claim to uncontrolled supremacy. It develops the extraordinary state of affairs that the insurgents have lines which are no lines, and which, although according to the Spanish mind do not exist, yet must not be passed. It tells, however, in spite of its contradictions, that Morales and his masters will unite in defending any absurdity provided it stands in the way of any light being thrown upon the Cuban insurrection. To this end is the effort to frighten our Commissioner out of the mission he has undertaken. It will need, however, much more, we are convinced, to accomplish this than the words inviting assassination which the representative of the tumbling monarchy of Spain has uttered. We believe our correspondent when he announces to these General Morales that he will proceed, and we do not believe General Morales when he vapors about shooting the representative of an independent American journal as a spy. There will be no necessity for an appeal to government if our Commissioner understands fully the immeasurable bombast which surrounds the heart of the utterance that would command his immolation on the pretext of a barbarian. There is but one appeal in this matter and under one condition which is not likely to be filled. That appeal will be to free America itself should some Spanish assassin in uniform or out of it take the life of our Commissioner. The blood which should then be shed would rouse every man on the Continent who loves freedom and hates the brutality of oppression until the Gem of the Antilles would be baptized to liberty in the blood of its Spanish tyrants. The Spaniards in Cuba, with republicanism looming up in Spain, know this, and our Commissioner will not be shot by them as a spy.

A DIVIDEND IN ERIE.—Yesterday the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway declared a dividend of three and a half per cent on the preferred and one and three-quarters per cent on the common stock out of the earnings of the past six months in the former case and

the past year in the latter. The dividend on Erie common is the first made since the year 1865. The only dividends ever paid on Erie common have been as follows:—For the six months ending June 30, 1863, one of three and a half per cent; for the two years following, eight per cent per annum, and now, for the year 1872, one of one and three-quarters per cent.

The Colfax Alibi.

The Vice President has at last brought forward his alibi on the twelve hundred dollar matter, which Hoax Ames has charged him withal. It is a curious alibi. A Mr. George F. Nesbitt, who is conveniently dead, is a thousand dollars' worth thereof, and a Mr. Matthews, the stepfather of Mr. Colfax, who is alive, is only two hundred dollars' worth. Indeed, in a certain way, Mr. Matthews is part of the whole amount, for he saw the thousand dollar bill come out of the letter the bright morning he paid Mr. Colfax for a piano to the amount of two hundred dollars. Wonderful coincidence! Handy old chap, this Matthews, to have in the house. The alibi was to come from three persons in different States a week ago, and now it comes to a thousand dollar bill laid on a coffin and two hundred dollars on a piano. Old Hoax has not produced any receipt, but his clerk is industriously searching and Hoax will not swear that he does not possess it. Is old Iago meditating another great surprise? It would be some consolation to hypocrisy that only the check to Ames could be fixed and not the payment to Colfax. Ames, it may be remarked, brought new evidence from his memorandum book. This accuses Colfax of receiving some sixty dollars for interest on Union Pacific bonds. Ames, so far as Colfax is concerned, has shown the twelve hundred dollar memorandum duly down among the others. The Sergeant-at-Arms' book shows a twelve hundred dollar check to S. C. The First National Bank shows a twelve hundred dollar cash judgment on the same 22d February. This is a strong chain, and to make it unbreakable only needs the receipt from Colfax. Colfax, on the contrary, has a dead man and his stepfather. We would wish it were stronger for Mr. Colfax. An alibi in such a case is a difficult thing to rake up after four or five years; but this is, we fear, a very weak one. If Hoax Ames holds the receipt let him produce it and end the misery.

A DRASTIC STORM AT ASPINWALL.—We are sorry to learn that from a disastrous norther the wharves and the shipping at Aspinwall have suffered heavily—the damages to the Pacific Mail wharf, with its stores of whale oil and other produce on it, being estimated at three hundred thousand dollars, and one-half the French wharf was carried away with two car loads of indigo. Several schooners were sunk and a number of other vessels were more or less damaged. The steamship Henry Chauncey, by being kept outside escaped the fury of the storm, which, it appears, burst upon the harbor. The misfortune is that from the configuration of the harbor it is subject to the full sweep of these northerly winds, from Texas to Aspinwall and below, are the special terror of those seas and coasts. Of course, a strong breakwater at Aspinwall harbor is the one thing needed for its security, and in view of their own interests the parties directly concerned should proceed to build this breakwater without waiting for losses from another norther equal to the whole cost of the work.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Abd-el-Kader is lying seriously ill in Damascus. General Burdick is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major E. W. Lambert, of St. Louis, is at the New York Hotel. Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is stopping at the Astor House. Ex-Congressman John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House. The Shah of Persia will reside at Buckingham Palace while in England. Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge John K. Ewing, of Uniontown, Pa., is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. King Oscar of Norway and Sweden is to be crowned at Stockholm on the 21st of May. The Sultan's third son, aged seven years, has been made a lieutenant in the Turkish army. Mr. W. Osgood Charlton, of the British Legation at Washington, is in town at the Brevoort House. The Maharajah of Burampore is, according to latest advices from India, catching wild elephants. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was presented to President Thiers by Minister Washburne on the 24th ult. Amadeus won't go to the Vienna Exhibition—is an announcement from Europe—as King of Spain may be specially imposed. The ex-Prince Imperial of France is known as Gentleman Cadet Count de Pierrefonds at the Woolwich Military Academy. Two descendants of Genghis Khan, the Mongol sovereign and conqueror of the twelfth century, are high officers the Russian army. "Alec" Stephens will have a clear run for Congress from the Eighth Georgia district on the 23rd instant, there being no opposition to him. Egbert B. Kieley, editor of the *Dutchess Farmer*, published in Poughkeepsie, died suddenly at his residence in Poughkeepsie yesterday. Miss King, an Englishwoman, was married to the Mahometan Sheriff of Guatan, at Tangier, Morocco, on the 17th ult. The Sheriff had already four wives. The Earl de Grey, son and only child of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, became of age on the 29th ult., and the event was duly celebrated. He is a true ripe-un. The letter addressed by the Emperor of Germany to Prince Bismarck, with the *crachat* in brilliants of the Black Eagle, terminates with these words, "Your faithful, devoted and graceful King." President Thiers refuses to accept the Emperor's hospitalities for his stay in Vienna while attending the Exhibition. He has hired the Palace Leitenbueger, and will there abide with the French Commissioner. Mr. Joseph Howe is to succeed Sir Hastings Doyle as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. Mr. Howe strongly opposed the union of the British North American colonies, and since its accomplishment he has been in private life. The Philadelphia *Age* things there will be no difficulty in Mayor Havemeyer naming those republican leaders who "gamble at night and cheat each other and intrigue all day to rob the public," if his Honor should name the whole batch of these worthies.

MORE CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

A cable despatch, special to the New York *Tribune's Journal*, announces that the Pope on the 2d of February approved the nominations of the Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan, V. G., as the new Bishop of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. William H. Gross as Bishop of Savannah, in place of Bishop Perace, resigned on account of bad health. Dr. Corrigan is at present President of Seton Hall College, New Jersey. Father Gross is a Redemptorist Missionary, at present Superior of the Redemptorist House and Church at Roxbury, near Boston.