NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—SPANIARDS; OR, THE LONE STAR OF CUBA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PANTOMIME OF WILL O' THE WISP.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—FERNANDE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUGHING IT.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALIER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—GLANCE AT NEW YORK IN 1843. Afternoon and Evening.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIANA; OR, LOVE'S MASQUE.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873.

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REPRESENTATIVE POLAND, of Green Mountain State integrity, must not hesitate to brand the Crédit Mobilier criminals with their deserved infamy. Let the report he presents be a vindication of the insulted honor of the country. Every officer of the nation within the reach of the House who has soiled his hands with the money of which the people have been defrauded through the Crédit Mobilier must be punished. Colfax, as Vice President, is accountable to the House, and to the House only, as much as Ames.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION OF THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS and the alienation of the property of the institutions to purposes of State is likely to prove very embarrassing to King Victor Emmanuel and his government. The action of the Parliamentary committee which has had charge of the subject is reported to us by cable from Rome. The general legislative debate will be commenced at an early day.

IT "STILL LIVES."—The Chicago *Tribune* says the Cincinnati (liberal republican) movement appears not to be so dead as it was supposed to be, and it may receive a considerable impetus from any lethargy or laches on the part of Congress in treating with the Crédit Mobilier scandal. The *Tribune* thinks it will "not do to expel the man who paid the money and exonerate those who received it." One way or the other the people will finally settle accounts with their derelict representatives, whether Congress does or not.

The Republic in Spain—Government by the Will of the People—Justice to Cuba.

When the history of this latest Spanish revolution comes to be written the impartial historian will proudly admit that among the words of cheer which came from foreign nations the first, the warmest and the most encouraging came from the great Republic of the Western World. The American people, whose sentiments have been so well expressed by the government and the press, have honestly and earnestly rejoiced at the success which has attended this fresh republican effort in Spain. It was our duty to rejoice and give expression to thoughts fitted to inspire with courage the young Republic, and Señor Figueras did no more than justice to the United States when, in reply to our Minister, he said:—"If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American Continent, Spain is indebted to the United States for the founder of the new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States." The good feeling is mutual, and the good feeling has been well and tastefully put. We are sorry, however, to be compelled to say that we are not satisfied with the Spanish Republic so far as the purpose and intentions of the men now in power are known to us. It was our hope and belief that the Republic would honor itself by promptly doing justice to the long struggling and patiently enduring Cubans. In this, it seems, we are doomed to bitter and painful disappointment. "Respect for right," the new Minister of Finance tells us, is to be "the motto of the Republic." Yet Señor Castelar, the gushing orator, the high priest of Spanish republicanism, and now Minister of Foreign affairs, in acknowledging the receipt of the congratulations of the South Americans in Paris, says:—"They must withdraw their support from the Cuban separatists, now that the Antilles are under a republican form of government." The article in the NEW YORK HERALD calling on the new Republic to do justice to Cuba has been telegraphed to Madrid and has created there a considerable sensation. Señor Castelar causes the announcement to be made in reply that, "notwithstanding the very important matters pressing upon the government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba." In other words, the bloodless revolution that has given liberty to Spain is to bring no change in the bloody struggle now being waged in Cuba. This will never do. It is not what we expected. It is not what a Republic means. If liberty is good for Spain and the Spaniards liberty ought not to be bad for Cuba and the Cubans. Such a policy as that which Castelar announces is an insult to the name of liberty. How differently did France act in the first moments of her glorious enthusiasm in the days of the first revolution? By one bold stroke the shackles were struck from the slave, and "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," which became the motto of the Republic, secured for the slave in St. Domingo all that it gave to the freeman in France. We had hoped that the Spanish republicans had learned something from the lessons of the past. No nation of Europe has made so many attempts in the direction of liberty; no nation has so uniformly and so ignominiously failed. Looking at Spain from our republican standpoint it has not been unnatural for us to conclude that her revolutionary failures have been due to the influence of monarchical reactionists. This delusion, it seems, must at last be abandoned. Unless some sudden change takes place we shall have no choice but say that the misfortunes of Spain are due not to the corrupt notions of any one political party, but to certain radical defects in the Spanish character. Must we come at last to the conclusion that the vitality of the Spanish race is exhausted? To such conclusion we shall come most unwillingly. But it does seem as if we should be compelled to say, "Spain is wedded to her idols; let her alone." It was long the scandal of Great Britain that, while liberty was loved and secured at home, liberty was persistently refused to all her colonies. It was this radical vice in the British government, this despotism in her colonies, which led to our War of Independence, that resulted in the establishment of the United States of America. It has been because of the same vice that Spain has lost one by one her numerous American dependencies. Great Britain has grown wise; and a better and nobler policy permits her colonies to prosper and to enjoy the sweets of liberty, while they are not unwilling to maintain their allegiance to the parent government. This freshly announced policy of the Spanish authorities shows that Spain, after all her bitter experiences, has learned nothing in the matter of colonial government. This determination to adhere to an ancient and barbarous policy is all the more wonderful that the present government of Spain is based on the principle that every man has a right to say how and by whom he shall be governed. Government of the people, by the people and for the people—such is the principle of the present government in Spain; and yet this so-called republican government has the impudence to tell the Cubans, who for four years have been fighting for their liberty and their independence, that they have no rights which Spaniards are bound to respect unless they continue to submit to that ignominious chain which binds them, vassal-like, to the mother country. This, we say, will never do. It is an insult to Cuba. It is an insult to the United States. It is more. It is an insult to the name and spirit of liberty.

It is time now to say that it is impossible for Spain to carry out this policy. The proclamation of the Republic has burst asunder the bands which bound Cuba to the mother country. The Cubans owed allegiance to the Crown of Spain, not to the Spanish people. The chain of vassalage has been broken, and it will be the fault of the Cubans themselves if that chain ever again fetters their liberties. The Cubans have now a full and fair right to do what the Spaniards have done in the mother country—to proclaim themselves free and independent. What republican Spain ought to do is plain. The Cubans ought to be officially informed of the change which has taken place in the home government. There could be no objection to the expression of a desire on the part of the men now in power that the Cubans of all classes might see their way to remain Spanish subjects, and so continue in federal relation to the mother country. All this, however, should be coupled with the request that an armistice be proclaimed on the island, and that through a *plébiscite* a decision be arrived at as to whether the Cubans desire to remain in connection with Spain or prefer to be free and independent. If this is not volunteered to Cuba by the Spanish authorities then Cuba must demand it, refusing to be satisfied with any concession short of such demand. It is her right, and she will fail in her duty toward herself if she does not insist upon it. Should Spain not rise to the high requirements of the situation, should Cuba make her demand in vain, it will be the duty of the government of the United States to step in and say, "No more Spanish brutality in Cuba. We have had enough of it." We do not understand the character of President Grant if, in such a crisis, he would not prove himself equal to the demands and expectations of the American people. As the friend of Cuba the HERALD asks all ranks and classes to unite and take full advantage of the opportunity which is offered them. Let them forget their differences and unite for the common good. Only by so doing will they command the respect of the nations. Continued division and strife will weaken their cause and make the timely interference of friends impossible. Let them take advantage of the presence in the midst of them of the HERALD Commissioner, who is the friend of both parties—of the insurgents and of the men in power. Let them, through him, attempt to bring about an armistice; and so let the entire population go heartily to work to take full advantage of an opportunity which, so far as the highest interests of Cuba are concerned, may never be repeated.

The Rising Rivers.

The telegraph confirms the intelligence that the Ohio River has rapidly risen and that the snows of the Alleghanies have been rapidly dissolving. A very rapid rise in the Ohio and its tributaries was reported yesterday morning by the weather bulletins, and the river at Cincinnati in the afternoon was stated to have reached the depth of thirty-seven feet. The destructive freshet in the Monongahela shows that all the rivers formed by the drainage of the Alleghanies are likely to be flooded, especially since the rain and double storm of Sunday, which, combined with the warm sun of yesterday, have begun to take effect. The Monongahela was rising rapidly at least up to noon yesterday, and the Susquehanna at Port Deposit showed an increasing volume. Three or four days of mild and pleasant weather, followed by the present temperature, will suffice to dissolve and precipitate much of the Winter snow, and if the descending waters do not remove the ice gorges in the Eastern rivers the evil consequences resulting when they finally give way will perhaps be less fatal. The Weather Bureau reports, carefully read, will give all the cautionary tidings necessary to the inhabitants of the districts threatened by inundation. They will do well to keep a sharp eye upon these monitions.

HARLAN, THE EXPIRING SENATOR OF CONVENIENT MEMORY, in his capacity as editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, takes up a stuffed club in defence of his brother Congressmen of the Crédit Mobilier shame. In the intervals of attempting to account for that ten thousand dollars he received from Durant he finds time to say:—"It is about time for the HERALD to discover that the people are heartily sick of this cry about the corruption of those members who were inveigled into the purchase of a little Crédit Mobilier stock." It is true that people are heartily sick of this cry about the corruption of Congressmen who take bribes, but it is because the bribe-takers, the short-memoried, the prevaricators and the perjurers are allowed to hold up their heads in the society of honest men. "Inveigled" is good, and "a little Crédit Mobilier stock" is better. Harlan and the rest try to sustain themselves in the hope that they can live down their shame. It is likely to be hope deferred.

THE MISSOURI SENATORIAL BRIBERY INVESTIGATION is developing some odd ways of doing business. The democrats on the legislative committee, who are in the majority, whitewashed Bogy, the Senator elect, but failed to examine a Mr. Dorris, who was also a candidate. Mr. Dorris is evidently a man of small sensitiveness, for he sent on an affidavit alleging that he attempted to bribe two members. The democrats in the Legislature who voted the reading of the document were in a quandary. The St. Louis *Democrat* says of them:—"But there was Dorris' ugly affidavit before them. It was now a public document and a part of the legislative record. What were they to do with it? Ignorantly supposing it to be a whitewashing document, the boobies had in the first instance sustained the chair in ruling that it was a proper paper to be read in the House, and now that it had been read, they were more anxious to get rid of it than they had been to have it read." They, however, had it taken off the record by a dodge. To what base use can a Legislature come at last?

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE OF EAST TENNESSEE.—The Asheville (N. C.) *Pioneer* having stated that quite a formidable movement has been for some time on foot among the people of East Tennessee to form a new State (embracing likewise the border counties in North Carolina), the Nashville *Banner* says its North Carolina contemporary is a little mistaken about the size of the movement in East Tennessee, and that the question has been at a comparative standstill for some time. The *Banner* objects to letting East Tennessee lose its share of that "blessing in disguise," the State debt; hence, on the new State question, it cries, "No, no, we can't spare East Tennessee now or ever; we had rather take in the whole of North Carolina than surrender a square inch of 'Little Switzerland.'" So far as the State is concerned, no doubt the people of East Tennessee are willing to surrender their portion of that little inconvenience for a consideration. But now that the question of a new State out of Tennessee is again mooted, let us see what strength or bottom there really is to the movement.

REPRESENTATIVE BANKS should allow no sophistry to induce him to join in a whitewashing report on the Crédit Mobilier scandal. The implicated should all be made to pay the cost of betraying public trust. General Banks will close his Congressional career for the present in a few days. Let an act of sweeping justice on the Crédit Mobilier officials, from Ames to Colfax, signalize his withdrawal.

A Busy Day in Congress.

The members of the two houses are evidently resolved to save themselves the extra expenses of an extra session of Congress. As the law now stands the new Congress which may be called together on the 4th of March will not be convened till the first Monday in December next. For the long intervening recess the regular appropriation bills, at least, must be passed, and these, with some other bills necessary to carry on the execution of the laws, will, it is now supposed, all be worked through before "the glorious fourth" of March.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morton submitted the majority report of his Committee on the Kansas Senatorial Election case of Caldwell, closing with the resolution that Senator Caldwell, in his recent election, "was not duly and legally elected," which is a mild form of expulsion on account of the briberies and corruptions in said election, of which he appears to be proved guilty. We infer that there is no hope for Caldwell; and from the appearances of the investigation in the case of his colleague there is no escape for Pomeroy. The judgment against Caldwell is softened by the Committee on Elections with the remark that he was a novice in the business of electing Senators, and was as much sinned against as sinning; but Pomeroy is an old sinner, for whom even this poor excuse cannot be admitted.

In the House a motion to suspend the rules and put upon its passage a bill authorizing an additional issue of twenty-five millions of national bank notes, to be distributed among the States which have not their just proportion, was defeated—yeas 121, nays 73—not two-thirds in the affirmative. From the large majority, however, in favor of the proposition, it is probable that the increase will yet be passed in some shape before the close of this Congress.

A bill was passed by a large majority reimbursing to the extent of sixty-five thousand dollars the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for the destruction of its property by the United States forces during the war—a fair case of indemnity and for a good object. For the various other matters before the two houses yesterday see our Congressional reports. Meantime the Crédit Mobilier and Senatorial corruption investigating committees are pegging away at their heavy and disagreeable work.

The French Assembly and the Spanish Republic.

The manifesto of Señor Castelar, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, has reached Paris and been put in the hands of President Thiers. It is not expected that there will be any delay on the part of the French government in recognizing the new order of things in Spain. President Thiers will, in the first instance, at least, acting, of course, in conjunction with and with the consent of his Ministers, recognize the new government. There is no good reason known to us why he should act otherwise, and we may rest assured that he will not go out of his way for the mere purpose of making himself offensive to the infant Republic. Trouble may come afterwards with the Assembly, which is not as yet very strongly republican; but that is a question for the future. The divided sentiments of the Assembly are indicated by the fact that the members of the Moderate Left have declined to sign the address of congratulation to Spain, which has been drawn up by the Extreme Left. It is not at all unnatural that the monarchists in Spain should feel that the promising success of the Republic in Spain is a bad blow to the cause which they have so much at heart.

REPRESENTATIVE MCCRARY is chairman of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections, where he has obtained a character for fairness in his reports. Rumor plays with his name as anxious to whitewash the Crédit Mobilier Congressmen. He cannot afford to spare Colfax any more than Ames.

THE BILL REPORTED by the Military Committee of the House, amending the Army Appropriation act for 1870, provides that vacancies in the staff departments of the army shall hereafter be filled by details for four years from the officers of the line after competitive examination. At the expiration of four years' staff service the officer may be transferred to other staff duties, at the end of which he shall return to regular service in his regiment. This offers the desirable positions in the staff corps as prizes to be aspired to by meritorious and capable officers of the line, and promises to fill the staff corps with men who will honor the service and the country. A retrenchment is also proposed in providing that after the expiration of the term of present incumbents the heads of certain departments shall not rank higher than colonels. Provision is made for increasing the efficiency of the several arms of the service—artillery, cavalry and infantry—by the detail of a chief charged with the supervision of their condition. These measures commend themselves to the approbation of all as promising increased efficiency for the army, and affording to merit, in whatever rank or arm, an opportunity to win proper recognition and reward.

SWITZERLAND AT WAR WITH THE VATICAN.—The Swiss authorities of State, particularly the Genevese Cantonal lay powers, have commenced their war with the See of Rome in a very decisive manner. Monsignor Mermillod, Roman Catholic Bishop of Geneva, has been exiled from his diocese and forcibly ejected from the soil of the Republic by being forwarded to the French frontier under escort. The Genevese magistracy asserts that the Bishop's claim and exercise of episcopal functions is an usurpation by the Church of rights which belong only to the State. The causes which more directly tended to induce the crisis—one which may have very important results—are given in the HERALD.

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.—The Detroit *Free Press* hopes that the late Presidential election will be the last in which the counting of the electoral vote of a State will depend upon the current action of both houses of Congress. It is perhaps too late in the session to expect any legislation on this subject by the present Congress, although Senator Morton's bill, making the President elective by a direct vote, is now before it; but it is the almost universal desire of the people, as expressed through the press, that some action shall be immediately taken in the premises.

The President's Proposed Tour Through the Southern States.

We are glad to learn from Washington that, directly after his inauguration for his second Presidential term, General Grant will set out on an extensive tour of observation through the reconstructed Southern States. It is evident from this that he does not anticipate any act from the present Congress providing for an immediate meeting of the new Congress, and that he does not contemplate the call of an extra session. Assuming that the annual appropriations necessary to carry on the government will all be passed before the 4th of March, and that for months to come no great and weighty matters are likely to rise to the surface requiring the presence of Congress, General Grant has considered the opportunity which will thus be offered a good one for the contemplated expedition, and has wisely resolved to avail himself of it, in order that he may see and hear for himself in this journey among the Southern people what are their wants and grievances, and what line of policy within his Executive discretion will be best adapted to secure a complete restoration to the Union and reconciliation with the general government of the reconstructed States.

This tour, in this important view, comes from a happy inspiration. The visit of the President among the disaffected Southern political elements, if any yet remain, will be to them the approach of a flag of truce inviting a parley, and by all parties it will be accepted as a flattering expression of his desire to restore harmony in the Southern States and mutual confidence between their people and the national administration, not by coercion, but by conciliation. Considering, too, the Southern results of the late Presidential election, in which seven of the eleven States of the late rebellious Confederacy are recorded for Grant and Wilson—namely, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas—while (throwing out Louisiana) only three—Georgia, Texas and Tennessee—voted the opposition ticket, we may safely assume that General Grant will meet with a cordial welcome at every point in his progress from Virginia to New Orleans, and thence up the river to Memphis, and thence to Nashville, and the same to the end of his journey. The season—the opening of the Spring in the cotton States and the Spring work on the Southern plantations—will also be favorable for this tour of observation. In every view we are confident that, in the spirit of fraternity and good will, it will do more towards the reconciliation of the South to the loss of their "lost cause" than all the bills of coercion that have been passed since the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

The Filthy Streets.

The unwelcome visit of the "beautiful" snow on Sunday, after we all thought that our unfortunate streets had doffed their robe of white for the rest of the Winter, brings up again the vexed question of the Bureau of Street Cleaning. No one who was obliged yesterday to navigate a foot through those temporary canals branching off from the main reservoir, Broadway, can have but the one opinion of the shameful mismanagement of this Bureau. The snow is allowed to remain intact, or melt just as it fell, without any interference, worth speaking of, on the part of those Mulberry street Solons who profess to know so much about street cleaning. A few forlorn-looking men are set to work in the most prominent parts of Broadway, and they seem to entertain the same idea of labor as did Rip Van Winkle or Mr. Skimpole. There is no earnestness, no management, no concerted action, and the present Bureau of Street Cleaning may be set down as incompetent and as indifferent to the requirements of duty as any of its predecessors. Pedestrianism yesterday was by no means a pleasure or a labor of love. Slush of the vilest description made the crossings as disagreeable as possible, if not in some cases impossible. With the genial thaw as an assistant any well-organized bureau might have relieved the hard-taxed citizens of no inconsiderable portion of their sufferings yesterday. Can anything be expected from our Reform Legislature on which to ground a hope for clean streets in the future?

REPRESENTATIVE NIBLACK should not be able to face his democratic constituents in Indiana if he signs a whitewashing report in the Crédit Mobilier scandal. Colfax is Vice President of the United States, and responsible directly to the House of Representatives. Shall his hailing from Indiana prevent Niblack demanding his impeachment?

PHILADELPHIAN ANTI-FRAUD EXCITEMENT.—The Philadelphia *Press* waxes enthusiastic over a new election and registry bill proposed in the State Legislature by Senator McClure, and reported affirmatively by a committee of three republicans and two democrats. The Quaker City is to be purified thereby and everything made beautiful in the ballot box line. If it can accomplish this it will deserve all the encomiums of the *Press*. We thought the case was hopeless.

REPRESENTATIVE MERRICK has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He cannot afford to stultify himself by sparing a single one of those implicated in the Crédit Mobilier briberies.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Age* expresses its honest conviction that the Philadelphia "Ring" is as corrupt and knavish as any that ever existed anywhere; "the amount of the thefts and peculations is not as large as in New York, but they are perpetrated with like audacity and, thus far, with greater impunity." When the "City of Brotherly Love" thus confesses its wickedness what may be expected of cities that do not make such lofty pretensions to sanctimoniousness? The "Puritan City" may come next.

THE ALBANY *Journal* believes that the "other relic" of barbarism, polygamy, will be extinguished under General Grant's second administration. He is going the right way to work to secure that end, certainly.

CORRUPT RAILROAD RINGS.—The San Francisco *Morning Call* avers that there is scarcely a man to be found in the whole country who does not realize that members of Congress have been purchased to do the bidding of railroad monopolists, Pacific Railroad jobs and all the rest. It wants this corruption ring deprived of their power for evil. That is what investigation committees have been appointed for in Washington—with what success we shall probably ascertain in a few days.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. D. Entwistle, of Washington, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Thomas Carlyle has named Mr. Froude his literary executor.

General George B. Cookhill, of Iowa, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Governor O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry G. Parker, of the Boston *Advertiser*, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel A. Moore, of the United States Army, is in quarters at the Sturtevant House.

Herr K. Schlozer, the German Minister at Washington, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

General Sheridan, who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday, left for Chicago last evening.

There are no Washington lobbyists invaliding in Florida this Winter. Cause—there is not a dollar in the State treasury.

George W. Miller, of Albany, formerly Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sir Alexander Cockburn has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (tub?). The Washington Treaty had something to do with it.

The St. Louis *Democrat* propounds the following ponderous conundrum:—"Is there an honest man in political life in the State of Kansas." Give it up!

Queen Victoria has granted a pension of $250 a year to the widow of the gallant Captain Knowles, of the Northfleet, who lost his own life in exertions to save others.

A St. Louis paper alleges that under Governor Brown's administration certain democrats actually stole four stone walls, valued at $10,000. This is the heaviest job of the season.

The trial of Senator-elect Patterson, of South Carolina, has been postponed one year. That is just the time they allow condemned criminals in New Hampshire before they are executed.

This is the way they keep up the balance of power in Kentucky:—"To the wife of James Bradley, of Fayette county, a son—Jeff. Davis. To the wife of Robert Ritchey, of Fayette county, a son—U. S. Grant."

Patrick Joyce, an old orange hawker in Liverpool, was knocked by a passing cart into the open manhole of a sewer, fell thirty feet and was swept away by the current so quickly that his body was not found.

Mr. Charles de Boleslowski, for two years attached to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in this city, and for a time connected with the Austrian Legation in Washington, has been appointed to the charge of a diplomatic agency in Tunis, Africa.

The St. Louis *Democrat* intimates that Senator Bogy is to be put into the field as a competitor of Governor Hendricks for the Presidential nomination in 1876—hence, it thinks, he ought to start fair and demand another investigation at Jefferson, or submit the case *de novo* to Senator Morton's committee at Washington.

A man lately fell into a canal in Brussels. After being fished out insensible, ordinary remedies were tried in vain for three hours, after which Dr. Joux applied iron plates at white heat to the upper parts of the body near the vital centre, which soon set the drowned man squirming. He has recovered from the drowning, but complains of the burns.

An Iowa paper thinks the Mormon problem will be solved by Congress passing a bill not disturbing the present domestic relations, but absolutely and unqualifiedly prohibiting the contraction, under whatever guise, of any further polygamous marriages. What will become of the Mormon angels now on the wing from Europe to the "happy land?"

A Kansas paper gives the following explanation of a certain member's vote at the late Senatorial election in Topeka:—"Tom, how did you vote when Pom. was busted?" "How did I vote? I don't know. I can't remember. I think I was in my seat. I don't know. It might have been on the floor. A fellow got up and said J'ingalls, and then another said J'ingalls, and they kept on saying J'ingalls, and then they called my name and I said J'ingalls, too."

ART MATTERS.

Brooklyn Art Association.

Upon the evening of March 17 (three weeks from next Monday) the second reception of the thirteenth season of the Brooklyn Art Association will be given, in the new Art Building of that city, and in the adjoining Academy of Music. The Exhibition Committee is composed of Messrs. R. W. Hubbard, M. F. H. de Haas, J. M. Falconer and J. A. Parker, Jr.

F. S. Gutierrez.

Señor Felipe S. Gutierrez has opened, in rooms 21 and 22, at 23 Union square, quite an interesting little collection of studies and pictures. Among them are included portraits, historical, mythological, biblical and national themes, landscapes, marine views and frescoes. Most of these are in oil. The studio is open free every Saturday from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, and Señor S. Pressas, who is associated with Señor Gutierrez and who speaks English with facility, will be found an intelligent and courteous expositor and medium of communication with the principal artist, who has not yet mastered our tongue. Almost all the works on view are original. A few are copies. Among the latter is a copy of Murillo's "Virgin and Child." There are about fifty paintings in all, a large proportion of which were executed in Madrid and Rome.

Somerville Art Gallery.

Last evening was the first of the sale at the Somerville Art Gallery of the collection of pictures brought hither from Boston by Williams and Everett. The second and last evening will be to-night. The attendance was large, and the interest promises to be repeated this evening. We append the prices realized:—Sad Thoughts, $30; Coast of Normandy, $75; Landscape and Sheep, $80; The Hague, $75; Antwerp River View, $80; New England Scenery, $105; After a Quarrel, $125; Fruit, $190; Off St. Helena (Marine), $120; Taking Toll, $110; Fording the Stream, $110; Maternal Solicitude, $85; The Trial of Skill, $455; Study, $16; Spring, $200; Feeding the Geese, $110; The Favorite of the Chateau, $1,500; Companion, The Toilet, $1,160; The Favorite Horse, $375; Banks of the Ooise, $250; Anxious Watchers, $280; Good Friends, $350; In the Stable, $400; Interior, $1,600; Landscape and Sheep, $1,375; Feeding the Rabbits, $240; Coast of California $90; Landscape and Deer, $125; The Letter, $180; Wayside Devotion, $505; Landscape—Sunset, $635; Lilies, $75; Landscape, $55; Meditation, $210; Arabs in Ambush—Early morn, $2,550; St. Peter's at Rome—Sunset, $1,400; The Morning Toilet, $390; Troublesome Pets, $180; The End of the Chase, $115; The Secured Treasure, $270; The Household Guard, $1,225; The Vintage, $2,500; Vases of Roses, $70; The Konigssee, Bavaria, $310; Chickens, $90; Oregon, on the Williamette River, $260; Cliffs at Newport, R. I., $125; The Desert Table, $235; Study from Life, $95; A Cavalier, $100; The Coast on a Wintry Day, $300; Narragansett Beach, $260; Study from Nature, $65; The Antiquary, $320; The Adieu, $170; Shooting the Dove, $330; The Surprise, $345; Scene During the First Empire, $150; The Garden Stroll, $145; The Favorite Page, $95; In the Forest, $300; On the Seine, $130; Sunset on the Ooise, $135; Scene in Bavaria, $215; Luttich, $80.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Worcester, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, arrived in Havana, Cuba, on the 11th instant, having sailed from Matanzas the same morning.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Chasman has been ordered to special duty in New York, and First Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry has been detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Juniata.

BOGY WANTS ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17, 1873.

A letter in the form of a petition from Senator-elect Bogy was read in the House to-day, asking that the Senatorial bribery investigation be reopened, and an opportunity given to every one who may know anything in connection with the charges of bribery to make his statement. Mr. Bogy says that all persons who acted as his friends during the contest will promptly obey the summons of the committee, and that he will waive all questions of right on the part of the committee to examine his bank account or the officers of any bank with which he has transacted business.

The petition went over under the rule.