

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIELSON'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LORON.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Beecher streets.—BUCKEY DUMPHY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GARRICK.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LA FAVORITA.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—PRETTY DICK TURPIN.
ROWEY THEATRE, Bowery.—A NIGHT ON A STRAW BOAT.—WILL OF THE WIND.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUSING IT.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third st.—HOF FOLKIE.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALLER.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Afternoon and Evening.
ATHENAEUM, No. 125 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ALICE.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 232 street and 4th av.—LECTURE ON CANNIBALS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 418 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE MODOC WAR! OUR CORRESPONDENT'S INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN JACK.—LEADER.—SIXTH PAGE.
SPECIAL NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE! THE BATTLES AND THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE! THE "BIG PAPER" MAN INTERVIEWS CAPTAIN JACK! AN ANIMATED PEN PICTURE OF NOVEL SCENES.—THIRD PAGE.
MAP OF THE PORTIONS OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND NEVADA COVERED BY THE OPERATIONS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TROOPS AND CAPTAIN JACK'S BANDS.—THIRD PAGE.
BOSTON AGAIN SUFFERS FROM FIRE! A BLAZING WALL FALLS UPON THE FIREMEN! INSTANT DEATH OF THE FATE OF SOME! OTHERS FATALLY AND SERIOUSLY INJURED! THREE PERSONS UNACCOUNTED FOR! THE SUFFERERS.—SEVENTH PAGE.
PASSAGE OF THE CITY CHARTER BY THE STATE ASSEMBLY! ONLY A FEW CHANGES OF LITTLE MOMENT! THE BILL BEFORE THE SENATE, WHICH BODY DEMURS TO A RECESS! CHARTER RUMORS.—SEVENTH PAGE.
NOT SO GREAT A SLAUGHTER! THE GLOOM OF SHAME UPON THE NATIONAL HOUSE! IT WILL NOT BE GLEANNED! CENSURE FOR AMES AND BROOKS! RELEASE FOR THE OTHER "VICTIMS"! ANOTHER EXCITING DAY! A TRUE FARICAL FINALE.—FOURTH PAGE.
EXPULSION RECOMMENDED AS A CURE FOR PATTERSON'S MALADY BY MORRILL'S COMMITTEE! AN EFFORT TO DISINFECT THE OTHERS.—TENTH PAGE.
THE SPANISH REPUBLIC! SENOR CASTELAR URGES IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION UPON FOREIGN POWERS! PAMPELUNA IN IMMINENT PERIL FROM THE CARLISTS—CABLE TELEGRAMS.—SEVENTH PAGE.
REORGANIZING LOUISIANA! THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE URGENT NEED FOR LEGISLATION! FEARS OF A CIVIL CONFLICT.—FIFTH AND TENTH PAGES.
IRELAND'S LATEST MISERY! THE SUITS OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD FOR UNDEE ELECTORAL INFLUENCE! JOYFUL AND VIOLENT SCENES.—EIGHTH PAGE.
EXTENSIVE SALES OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN REALTY! A PROMISING OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE—GRAND INTERNATIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCHES AT MONACO AND CANNES.—EIGHTH PAGE.
ONSLAUGHTS UPON THE WORK OF "THE FATHERS"! SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION FOR "CHRISTIANIZING" THE CONSTITUTION.—FIFTH PAGE.
IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY EXPERTS AS TO JOHN SCANNELL'S MENTAL CONDITION! GENERAL LEGAL BUSINESS.—THE ALDERMEN ON THE STREET CARS AND THE FILTHY STREETS.—ELEVENTH PAGE.
WALL STREET RECOVERING FROM THE EXCITEMENTS OF WEDNESDAY! THE TRANSACTIONS AND RULING QUOTATIONS.—NINTH PAGE.
GAMECOCK BATTLES! NEW YORK VS. NEW JERSEY! THE LATTER WINNER IN AN ALL-NIGHT MAIN.—FIFTH PAGE.
FIREPROOF PRECAUTION! SUPERINTENDENT MACGROVER'S REPORT! THE GREAT FIRE AT THE HIGH AMENDING THE BUILDING LAW—HONORS TO NEWARK'S NEW BISHOP.—ELEVENTH PAGE.
TOM SCOTT'S GAME OF CHANGE! THE WATER-LOO IN THE JERSEY LEGISLATURE! "NO MORE OF THAT, HAL!"—FIFTH PAGE.

BINGHAM is a God-made man. He had his little "rake."

THE CITY CHARTER passed the Assembly yesterday by a vote of eighty-eight to thirty-one, and the bill was sent to the Senate in the evening, where it was ordered to be printed. It is probable the Senate will consider it on Tuesday next.

THE GREAT SMILER comes of God also. He had his little "rake."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS again in Congress! The ex-Vice President of the late Confederacy again a member of the American National Legislature! And no bones broken, no skulls cracked, no bodies perforated! Verily, the world moves. Reconstruction ought now certainly to be considered *un fait accompli*. Let "Liberty Hall" be illuminated.

DAWES is a God-made man. He had his little "rake."

"Spain is on the verge of another civil war," avers the Rochester *Express*. When was that unhappy country ever free from such an affliction?

PATTERSON is a God-made man. He had several of his little "rakes."

The Modoc War—Our Correspondent's Interview with Captain Jack.

It is inexpressibly refreshing to turn from the wearying front of Credit Mobilier knavery and the fatiguing force of its trial in Congress to the manly doings of Captain Jack. Senator Nye, of Nevada, has said that "the country is sick of these investigations," and so it is. We must take the Senator's word for it. He is such an honest, conscientious, scrupulous, dignified, and, above all, such a moral man that we are fain to believe him. The country is sick of seeing fraud exposed, but never punished, of seeing such a polished ornament of Congress as "Jim" Nye shrug his shoulders and utter words worthy of an ex-convict. Thieves are long ago sick of having their conduct investigated, and receivers and receivers' friends hold a similar opinion. It is refreshing, indeed, to turn from the close, foggy corruption-laden air of Congress to take in a draught of the bracing Californian atmosphere, where Captain Jack, in his lava beds, bids defiance to Indian agents and other robbers and despoilers of his simple rights.

In another part of the HERALD will be found the despatch from our special correspondent at the seat of the Modoc war, vividly describing his experience of the Indian stronghold and also his interview with the Modoc leader, Captain Jack. The feat which he has accomplished is no inconsiderable one, and will remain as a record of that daring which is peculiarly the attribute of the HERALD correspondent in the pursuit of his duty. The instances where an exercise of similar dash and tact is called for nearer home in the HERALD's service are many; but it is not often that they can boast of such surroundings as those which make the HERALD correspondent's work among the Modocs verge towards genuine heroism. It will be recalled that Mr. Meacham, in charge of the Peace Commission arrangements, strenuously objected to the presence of a HERALD correspondent in the company of those deputed to seek Captain Jack and arrange for a meeting and council between the whites and the reds. It may here be remarked that what followed justified in a great measure the dislike of Mr. Meacham to newspaper men going among the Indians. Captain Jack and his friends had, in fact, much to say of Mr. Meacham that the latter would be far from happy to see made public. It would, thought Mr. Meacham, be the correct plan to tell the HERALD correspondent that all the information good for anything should filter through him. It probably entered dimly into Mr. Meacham's mind that he could play the *Morales rde* with our correspondent in Cuba, and with better effect. It was a miserable failure, however, like the terrifying effort of his prototype. The HERALD correspondent could not see that Mr. Meacham had power to interfere with his going and coming, and so he took counsel of his own common sense to carry out his mission. By diverting suspicion from his movements he was enabled the next day to trail the footprints in the snow made by the deputed settlers and squaws on their way to the lava beds. He overtook the party just as they had entered the Indian territory and was soon in the presence of the man he had travelled four thousand miles to see.

It is not every day that the Modoc chief could expect the honor of a visit from a HERALD correspondent, and he and his braves appeared deeply touched by the attention which our representative's presence made manifest. They sent a messenger post haste to the wicket of Modoc Dave, where our correspondent had his temporary headquarters, requesting his assistance and presence in the weird recesses of the council cave. There he heard their stories, their plaints, their resolves and their desires, and had from the terrible Captain Jack himself the sad history of their treatment by the agents, military and settlers, who tried to make life as miserable for these children of poor Lo as possible. The victor of the terrible battle of the 17th ult., speaking in his impregnable fortress, which the God of the Universe made thousands of years ago for his use, had no particular exultation to indulge in. There was, to be sure, a strain of fine sarcasm in his saying that it was his desire to "gas" before fighting, rather than after it, as the white men now proposed. It was, no doubt, in a similar spirit that he regretted Mr. Meacham's dislike to travelling in the lava beds. He did not like Meacham; for to him Meacham was a man with two hearts and two tongues—in other words, a treacherous friend, and, therefore, the thing of all things objectionable to an Indian. That the tribe was moved three times from place to place in the Winter season, left without a supply of food, and only given half a blanket each, with none for the squaws or children, are certainly facts deplorable in themselves. The right of an Indian to his reservation until he is moved from it by proper treaty or legislative means is the base of the present peace policy; but three movings in the Winter season are the very negative of this. Moreover, that they were swindled by miscally Indian agents is clear, if their story is true. Half a blanket each for the men, and none for the women and children, and their being compelled to eat their horses, and dig in the hard, frosty soil for edible roots, show that their item in the Indian Appropriation bill has not gone to its proper object. Probably the bank accounts could, in their plethoric condition, explain how the poor Indian was vexed and harassed before he took up arms. It is important to observe, too, that the Indians claim distinctly that in the first fight on Lost River the violence was commenced by the whites. Our correspondent, in summing up the case, believes that the Indians have been badly treated. The Californians, it appears, have been able to get on very well with the tribe, most of the dissatisfaction and annoyance growing out of the meddling of the Oregonians. The Indians have no objection to going on a reservation where they can live and be let alone.

The position which the HERALD has held on this Indian question is certainly not one looking to the encouragement of fighting and scalping propensities among the Indians. We have advocated the means proposed by General Sheridan for the settlement of such difficulties over and over again. It is, therefore, without any suspicion of sentimental fondness for the Indian that we call on the government to do justice to the Modoc tribe. If the country pays for the blankets of the tribe and if the value of three out of four goes into the pockets of swindlers, it is something to be remedied. If the country pays for

the natives dig for roots and eat their horses, the government should enforce honesty. If the Modocs were harried and driven hither and thither in the depth of Winter and shot at for not submitting cheerfully, can they be blamed very severely for whipping their oppressors? Our correspondent indicates that the Peace Commission is likely to prove a failure if its present pretensions are kept up. Captain Jack, at latest accounts, had proposed a place and condition of meeting with the Commissioners for the purpose of making peace. His reasons for objecting to Meacham as one of them will be plain to those who read our special despatch. If Meacham has proved himself untruthful to the Indians in the past he should not be forced upon the Council. Captain Jack asks for peace. The Commission is formed with that object, and before the negotiations, already in such a doubtful position, are allowed to give way once more to bloodshed, President Grant should interpose his authority to see that the conditions of peace are not made such as it will be impossible to compass. These Indians profess a desire to live at peace on a reservation. The government promises to feed and clothe them if they do. It is evident, in the continued movings and swindlings, that none of these pledges have been kept. Serious injustice has been done to the Modoc tribe. President Grant is the patron of the peace policy; let him see to it while there is yet time that his agents do not make it the handle to wage a useless, costly and bloody war. Our voice on this side of the question has the more weight that we do not advocate the silly sentimentalisms of the flannel waistcoat school. The nation is strong enough to do justice even to Captain Jack.

TRUTHFUL HOAX.—Hoax never told a lie, says Saint Benjamin. Of course not. When Ames said, during the campaign, that neither Colfax, nor Wilson, nor Dawes, nor Patterson, nor anybody else had been Mobilized he told the truth. When he said, during the investigation, that all these had had their little "rake" of Credit Mobilier he told the truth also. Ingenious Ben!

The Spanish Appeal for European Recognition.

The Spanish republican government is becoming officially uneasy in consequence of the policy which is being observed towards the Spanish nation under its new, or renewed, system of democratic régime. The non-recognition of the Republic by the surrounding Powers—the absence of official notice—perplexes the Madrid Ministry and, apparently, impedes its progress towards Cabinet consolidation and the perpetuation of the Executive. Minister Castelar has undertaken to remonstrate with the Crowns and constitutional statesmen. He goes further than remonstrance; he urges and argues. He has just addressed a circular to the outside foreign rulers. Dispensing with couriers, the Madrid Minister has utilized science to the service of the people, and telegraphed his missive to the thrones. His base of argument is that the European Powers, having recognized the Spanish revolution of 1868, they cannot refuse similar action in the instance of the Republic of 1873, the present being the "logical consequence" of the former, now that "royalty has abdicated." Señor Castelar pledges himself for the peaceful consequences of the new mission of Spain. "The Spanish Republic will not," he says, "be a brand of discord in Europe"—a sentence which goes far to confirm the suspicion that the royalists had already hinted fears of such a result. "Foreign nations," he again asserts, "should not demand of the Spanish government energetic action while they withhold from it their moral support;" and in this the Minister reveals the fact that the people of Spain have not gathered that robust strength of citizen manhood which enables enfranchised freemen to maintain their sovereign independence as a unit. Castelar's memorandum, which will reach most of the Courts during the present day, will bring the matter of the governmental status of Spain to an issue, and its discussion may produce very important results. The latest from the field in Spain is not encouraging to those who hope for peace in that country. Olo, the famous Carlist chief, is marching at the head of a powerful band, towards Navarre. Dorregaray, another insurrectionist chief, has issued an order directing the municipalities to send all their young men to join the Carlist force. Pampeuna, the chief city of Navarre, is threatened by a powerful force of Carlists. General Pavia is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. As yet the Carlist trouble is confined to the Northern provinces. Amid all the confusion which now prevails it is gratifying to note the fact that the military commanders, although in some instances required to change their commands, continue faithful to the existing government. Out of the chaos which now reigns in Spain order may yet emerge; but for the present the prospect is the reverse of promising.

THE GOOD KELLEY is made of God and pig iron. He wouldn't keep his little "rake."

"THE SPANISH REPUBLIC seems to have seen the light under an unlucky star," says the Boston *Transcript*. There has not been a shower of republican meteors in Europe lately, although the Republic of France has risen, meteor-like, as it were, in the political firmament.

EVERYBODY KNOWS that Brooks is of divine manufacture. He gave his "rakes" to his son-in-law.

THE KIND OF MEN RAISED IN MASSACHUSETTS, General Butler said, in his speech during the Credit Mobilier discussion in Congress, were such as his friend Oakes Ames is. He said this exultingly, and we imagine we see him pointing to Ames with a dramatic attitude while uttering this sarcastic truth. The reporter says there was laughter in the House. No doubt all must have been struck by the fitness and application of the expression. Herein lies the evil which has worked so much corruption in Congress and the government, and that makes General Butler the ardent defender of Oakes Ames. It is Massachusetts morality and the kind of men raised in that State that have demoralized the government and country since the war commenced. General Butler, unconsciously, perhaps, never said anything more truthful.

GARFIELD is a God-made man. He had his little "rake."

The End of the Credit Mobilier Farce in the House of Representatives.

The melancholy farce has come to a conclusion—the long agony of the House over the Credit Mobilier scandal is over, and the groaning and trembling mountain, from its painful labor, has been delivered of its little ridiculous mouse. For the last three days from the learned expounders of the law in the House we have had a bewildering exhibition of the legal accomplishments of Quirk, Gammon Snap and of the virtues of Pecksniff, and of patriotic indignation, maudlin expressions of charity, ingenious quibblings, bold defiance, oily hypocrisy and false pretences; and, with the boiling down of all these and other ingredients of the witches' caldron into the resolutions adopted by the House, we have the pitiful compromise adopted between the demands of public justice, public opinion and public duty on the one hand, and of paltry, personal and party considerations on the other. A more adroit and systematic game of trickery in all its parts than this it would be difficult to find outside the Senatorial elections of Kansas or the intrigues and devices of the belligerent factions contending for the State government of Louisiana.

In the outset the Poland Investigating Committee tried the experiment of conducting its examination of this Credit Mobilier business with closed doors; but this old Star Chamber device threw such a cloud of public suspicion over the affair, as a whitewashing contrivance, that the doors were opened and the testimony of witnesses from day to day was gone into, ventilated and circulated by the public press. Hence, from the astounding disclosures before the committee of bribery and corruption, involving various members of Congress, there came from all quarters of the Union such manifestations of the public sentiment concerning these demoralizing transactions that the House needed no further illumination in reference to its duty as a body representing the sovereign rights and will of the American people. But with Judge Poland's report and his resolutions proposing only the expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, the evidences of party juggling were apparent. With Butler's proposed judiciary substitute it was clear that the leading idea of the House was "how not to do it"—how to vindicate the honor and dignity of the House without hurting anybody. The two scapegoats proposed by Poland—one for the republicans and one for the democrats—were a neat contrivance, but it was too thinly disguised to answer the purpose. Butler's proposition was too audacious; but Sargent's, as a compromise, embracing a general verdict against these Credit Mobilier abuses and a special and "absolute" condemnation of Ames and of Brooks, without really hurting anybody, met the idea and the wishes of the majority, and so the dignity and honor of the House were vindicated, and so this wretched farce is ended. We presume, however, that the American people will yet have something to say on this subject, and, perhaps, their judgment may be heard even in the approaching New Hampshire and Connecticut elections.

BOLD BEN BUTLER declares he is made of God, not of vile newspaper men. How beautiful are the works of God!

Another Lamentable Fire in Boston.

Boston has again been scourged by fire. This time she has suffered most severely in loss of life. While her brave firemen were gallantly endeavoring to check the flames, which threatened an extensive conflagration, a thin, weak wall, against which their ladders were placed, tottered and fell, precipitating several members of the department into the blazing ruins, where they were crushed and burned. Three are named as already dead. As many are missing. Several are reported probably fatally injured, and the balance, making about twenty, fortunately but slightly harmed. This disaster will call forth universal sympathy for the sufferers, and sorrow for those whom it has carried beyond the reach of earthly sympathy. It should not fail to teach a lesson as well as awaken regret. We build weak walls in New York. Let the fate of the heroic dead of the Boston Fire Department stimulate our officials charged with the prevention of unsafe buildings to a more thorough and scrupulous discharge of their duty, and let it teach our architects and builders that precious lives may be sacrificed to the wicked economy which would save a few bricks at the expense of danger and possible death.

GEORGE WASHINGTON told the truth about his little hatchet. Ames told the truth about his little "rake."

Extravagance of the Government.

By the published summary of the appropriation bills for the action of Congress the present session we see the total amount is a little over one hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars, and, considering that the amounts of some have been or are likely to be increased, the total may be set down probably at one hundred and ninety millions. This, as our readers are aware, is for current expenditures of the year, and does not include interest on the national debt. The interest on the debt being about a hundred millions, the entire expenditure will amount to two hundred and ninety millions. But, deducting the burden of the debt, which is a legacy of the war, why is it necessary in these times of peace that the cost of the government should be more than double what it was thirteen years ago? Admitting that the thirty millions for pensions is a proper charge, and also a legacy of the war, and as such deducting that from the hundred and ninety millions, there is still left a hundred and sixty millions as the current yearly cost of a peace establishment. But the thirty-two millions set down for the Post Office Department will be balanced by the earnings of that Department less some five or six millions. That leaves a hundred and thirty-four millions for the civil, military and naval services and for miscellaneous objects—an amount too large by forty millions at least. Under the head of "sundry civil expenses," apart from the regular appropriations for every department, the sum set down is nearly twenty-eight millions. What are these sundries that amount to as much as the whole expenses of the government in its purer days, thirty or forty years ago? We have fallen upon evil times, when extravagance and corruption go hand in hand together.

GOD MADE BUTLER, and likewise BUFFOON.

A Training School for Nurses.

The privilege of genius is to brand depravity by converting it into art. The mission of goodness is to reform it altogether. When Dickens made Mrs. Gamp immortal the Anglo-Saxon world realized for the first time the horrors of incompetent nursing. Though the Crimean war was worse than a crime, being a blunder, yet out of that crime came the ministering angel, Florence Nightingale, to whom England owes the extinction of the malignant race of Gamp, and now, when British royalty and nobility fall ill, the nurses of public hospitals are called to watch over them. A year ago, when the Prince of Wales lay at Death's door, neither his wife nor sister could take the place of a favorite nurse withdrawn from St. Bartholomew's Hospital. What American would voluntarily put his life in the keeping of a hired nurse in preference to the ministrations of friends or family? We stand to-day where England stood before the advent of Florence Nightingale, and American women, ashamed of this execrable stain upon our humanity, have resolved to remove it. Twelve months ago the State Charities Aid Association, composed of ladies and gentlemen whose purpose it is to establish local visiting committees for the almshouses, hospitals and public charities of New York State and city, began their work through a local visiting committee for Bellevue Hospital, sixty ladies visiting all the wards weekly. Though finding much to interest and admire in the interior arrangements of the Hospital, they discovered radical defects, but none so glaring as the wretched system of nursing. Inadequate in number, illiterate, often immoral, and frequently intemperate, nurses sought for situations simply as a means of livelihood, and by their ignorance and indifference to the welfare of their patients constantly neutralized the efforts of physicians. The monthly reports of the association teemed with tales of suffering that might have been alleviated by kindly, intelligent women, and as the year wore on the committee began to seek for a remedy. In England and on the Continent of Europe training schools for nurses are recognized institutions. A member of the hospital committee voluntarily visited them, and Miss Nightingale, and after an absence of three months returned with valuable information, the result of which is that the Committee of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital unanimously approve of the founding of a training school for nurses in connection with their hospital, and give up to benevolent ladies the nursing and control of six wards, subject to such conditions as will not conflict with rules already established. In course of time these ladies propose to benefit not one, but all public hospitals; to train nurses for the sick in private houses and for work among the poor. Eventually they hope to found a college for nurses which will receive a charter from the State. Branches of this college will be connected with hospitals devoted to particular diseases, so that nurses of specialties may be as easily attainable as physicians. There will also be a "Home" for nurses, where they will be supplied with employment, and where provision will be made for them when ill or disabled by labor or age. When trained, nurses will receive a diploma or certificate, renewable at stated periods. Thus the college will control nurses during their apprenticeship and protect the public from imposition. This is the dream of the future; for the present aspirations are more humble. A house is needed for superintendents and nurses; head nurses, on whom will devolve the training of probationers, must be paid as high wages as they would obtain in private houses, while probationers will be paid according to their usefulness. To begin this noble work twenty thousand dollars are required, of which thirteen thousand dollars have already been subscribed. Surely the remainder will ere long be forthcoming. Unsectarian in character, welcoming Catholic and Protestant with equal cordiality, asking only that applicants shall be earnest and honest, this charity appeals to the hearts and heads of all. The safety of every household demands its speedy establishment, for there is no legislating away sickness; it is the heritage of rich and poor, old and young. The scourge of an epidemic may visit us at any moment. Where are the nurses to strengthen the hands of physicians? For the sake of our common humanity and our common suffering we appeal in behalf of our common salvation. Those generous souls desirous of subscribing to the Training School for Nurses can address the Secretary, Mr. H. G. Stebbins, at No. 50 Exchange place.

WILL THE SENATE EXPEL PATTERSON?

The report made by the Morrill committee to the Senate, it is satisfactory to learn, includes a resolution demanding the expulsion of Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, for his share in the corruptions of the Credit Mobilier and for his shameful tergiversations in regard to it since the opening of the inquiry. The House has failed to appreciate its dishonor in its refusal to purge itself of those who tainted its reputation by their presence. Can we now hope that the magic of the old cry, "Look to the Senate!" will arouse that body to a sense of its duty? It may be that the Senate will find some one to play the part of Butler, and Harlan, perhaps, may rise to the level of defending Patterson, as Bingham arose from his degradation to sing the glories of his patron, Ames. Is Harlan ready for the conspicuous dishonor? We shall not be surprised. But has the Senate the manliness to expel this corpse that hails from New Hampshire? That is the question.

THE NOMINATION by the democrats of Governor English for Congress in the Connecticut First (Hawley's) district means business.

Last year General Hawley, republican, was elected to fill a vacancy by 633 majority, General Grant's majority being 1,004.

IS IT NOT A LITTLE STRANGE that the democratic papers in New Hampshire do not make political capital out of Senator Patterson's terrible collapse, and the State election only twelve days hence?

SCOFFIELD is a God-made man. He had his little "rake."

IN FACT, they are all God-made men.

A THIEF SHOT AND KILLED.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Feb. 27, 1873. John Burrell, colored, while attempting to steal chickens, was shot and killed last night by a trap-gun.

CLUBBED ON THE HEAD.

John Garrett, of 375 East Forty-eighth street, was struck on the head with a club yesterday morning by John Greedy, of 351 First avenue, and dangerously wounded. Garrett was attended by Dr. White, at the Eighteenth precinct station. Greedy has not yet been arrested.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.

A fire broke out yesterday in the attic of the two-story frame building No. 2361 Third avenue that caused a damage of \$1,000 to the stock and furniture and to the building of \$1,000. The house was occupied by Saul Jenkins, and it belongs to the Dutch Reformed Association.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Herr Wagener, the Prussian State Councillor, accused of selling railway concessions, is a confidant and protégé of Chancellor Bismarck. A young servant girl has been sent to jail in London, England, for a month, in default of paying a fine of £5, having been convicted of falsely telling her employer that she had never before been at service. Prince Bismarck wears a military costume for economy of time, saving, as he says, one hour each day, or a month each year by refraining from dressing four times each day. He might economize further by never undressing.

Dr. Dissel, the chaplain of a Dutch ship, who was severely treated while wrongly imprisoned in London for an atrocious murder, is the recipient of a contribution amounting to \$4,000. Besides this the British government pays his expenses to Brazil, where he is to resign his vessel. Rev. Canon Motreux, who lately resigned the vicarage of St. Paul's, Ostow square, London, worth \$7,500 a year, has now left the English Church and announced his intention to preach the Gospel outside of that sect, which he accuses of seceding from true doctrine and apostolic practice.

Sangi-Okuma-Shiganobu has been appointed Chief Commissioner for Japan at the Vienna Exhibition and also the exhibition about to take place in England. Kobusho-Sante-oshushi-Santaune-tami has been appointed sub-Commissioner for Japan of the above exhibitions.

The wife of Marshal Serrano would not hold the baby son of King Amadeus at the ceremony of his presentation to the Spanish nobility. At the last moment the widow of General Prim was substituted for the chief lady of the chamber. This was one of the vexations which sent the Savoyard out of Madrid.

The curate of St. Giles' church, Northampton, England, is a Christian of liberal beliefs. He was lately found sitting, with his Bible open, at the chapter in which is the verse, "if thy right hand offend thee, etc., and having his right hand almost severed from his wrist. His right eye was also injured, as if he had tried to probe it out with his finger.

The Washington Chronicle (Senator Harlan) is "free to say that the advice of Mr. Hals to Colfax was not good. It was better to make the statement complete at once. It was just as easy to account for the remittance of \$3,000 or \$4,000 as for \$1,000. The correspondence was in existence, and would carry its conviction to those who were inclined to be just." General Michael Ozaykowski, who has returned to Poland after forty years' exile and service in the Turkish army, where he is known as Saiky Pasha, now declares himself a zealous supporter of the Russian government. He thinks if the Poles had not drifted into an insane rebellion against Alexander II. they would be a happier and more respected people than they are. The choice now, he believes, is between Russification and Germanism.

NOVEL LAW DECISION.

A Robber's Estate Handed Over to an Express Company from Whom the Deceased Stole Twenty Thousand Dollars.

In March, 1868, an American Express Company messenger was robbed near Cincinnati of nearly twenty thousand dollars by Lew Dolman. Subsequently Dolman came to this city, and while attempting to rob a house in the suburbs, was shot and killed by a detective. Dolman left considerable property at account of his death. For an advertisement against the Public Administrator to recover. The suit was decided on Monday by Judge Prim giving judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for \$24,000.

THE VALUE OF INSURANCE PERMITS TO TRAVELLERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1873. A novel and interesting suit against the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., which has been pending several days in the Superior Court in this city, has been settled by compromise. In July, 1870, Dr. James H. Bean, of this city, effected an insurance of \$5,000 with the above company against accidents abroad. For an additional premium Bean afterwards obtained permission to cross the Atlantic and travel in Europe, the policy to be in force three months. The foreign permit contained a provision that the policy should not cover risks of any hunting or exploring expedition. It will be remembered that Dr. Bean, in September, 1870, accompanied by two gentlemen and the usual guides, attempted an ascent of Mont Blanc, became enveloped in a snowstorm and Bean's dead body was afterwards found, having been frozen to death. The company refused payment on the ground that the ascent of Mont Blanc was an exploring expedition, which was especially excepted by the policy. The suit was brought by the infant son of Mrs. Bean against the company, and compromised yesterday by the payment of \$3,500 and costs to the plaintiff. Both parties were represented by able counsel.

A HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 27, 1873. John Haverde, a freight conductor, and Thomas Nutten, a section master, employed by the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad Company, and residents of this city, were instantly killed by the cars, near Leominster, this morning. Both were riding on the engine of a freight train, which was following the main line from Worcester. When near Leominster the engineer of the passenger train discovered a broken rail and stopped his train. The freight train was following closely behind the passenger train, and, jumping from the engine, and striking upon the hard snow, slipped beneath the wheels. Both men were horribly mangled.

PENNSYLVANIA BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1873. A despatch from Harrisburg reports unofficially that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have resolved to pay, on presentation, \$1,250,000 of the five, ten and six per cent bonds of the Commonwealth, being certificates of \$5,000 and under, and to stop the interest thereon after ninety days' notice.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27, 1873. The Democratic State Committee met in this city last evening and organized by electing S. D. Leitch, of Eastport, Chairman, and A. W. Bradburn, of Portland, Secretary. The next State Convention will be held at Portland.

CONNECTICUT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 27, 1873. The republicans of the Second Congressional district to-day renominated Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg for Congress unanimously, by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted warmly endorsing his course in Congress, also approving the platform of the State Convention and favoring the re-enactment of the usury laws repealed last year.

POUGHKEEPSIE SHIPPER MISSING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1873. Perry Vosburg, a prominent shipper of this county, has mysteriously disappeared. When last seen he was at Albany, and had \$3,000 on his person. It is believed he has been murdered for his money.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1873. John Carney and Patrick Quinn were buried by sulphur in the slope of the Daniel Webster colliery at Shomokin, Penn. Carney has died. Quinn will probably recover.

A BRAVE POLIEMAN.

Ann Schurnach, of No. 541 Sixth street, jumped into the river at the foot of East Houston street last evening, intending to drown herself. She was seen by Officer Corland, of the Eleventh precinct, who plunged into the water after her and brought her woman to land in safety. Some friends took her home from the station house.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.

A fire broke out yesterday in the attic of the two-story frame building No. 2361 Third avenue that caused a damage of \$1,000 to the stock and furniture and to the building of \$1,000. The house was occupied by Saul Jenkins, and it belongs to the Dutch Reformed Association.