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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth st.—One hundred years old.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAYS GARRICK.
FOOTE'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—No THEODORE TARK.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 4, 1873.

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THE CASE OF THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD BONDS, by which some six millions of worthless securities were negotiated in the French market several years ago, comes up for investigation in the Paris Courts to-day. It will be remembered that the company pretended to have the endorsement of the United States upon these bonds, and that the name of General Fremont was freely used to help their negotiation. General Fremont is among the parties cited to appear in answer to the indictment. A history of the whole matter will be found in another column, in a special cable dispatch from the French capital.
VOTERS should bear in good remembrance every Congressman who voted in favor of acquitting the Credit Mobilier culprits. Then the investigation will not have been fruitless.

The Beginning of President Grant's Second Term and the End of the Forty-second Congress.
The rejoicings with which the city of Washington will resound to-day will waken an echo all over the United States. The people will be glad, not only that the government of the nation passes again into the hands of General Grant for another four years, but also that the curtain falls on the Credit Mobilier Congress and on some of the men who have figured in its disgraceful scenes. There is a general hope that the present inauguration of the re-elected President will mark the commencement of a new and better era in our public affairs; that with the close of his first term of office the President will shake from him the advisers who have not added to the honor and credit of his past administration, and will enter upon a more decided policy than he has pursued since his inauguration four years ago. It is true that his success has been the success of a party which has lost public confidence with startling rapidity since last November—a party whose corruption has now become notorious; but as General Grant carried the republicans to victory instead of owing his triumph to republican strength, the people do not recognize him as a republican President, but as the President of the whole nation. They have confidence, therefore, that he will rise above faction in his new career; that he will correct the errors into which inexperience in public affairs and the bad advice of unscrupulous men may have led him; that he will assert his independence of all the cliques who have hitherto claimed exclusive control over him, and that his ambition will be to make such a mark on the pages of American history in his second and last term of office as the Chief Magistrate of the nation may leave his fame equal only to that of Washington and Lincoln.
No public officer has ever enjoyed a better opportunity to win the laurels worn by the patriot and the statesman than is now at the command of General Grant. The corruption of official life, which has become so offensive to the nation and so threatening to the very existence of republicanism, lies at his mercy. By a firm stand against those loose practices which have unhappily become common in the civil service of the country, he can purify the public departments, and by asserting his independence of Congress, he can prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful exposures as those which have recently scandalized the nation. The dishonest policy which prompted the oppression of the Southern States, which handed their treasuries over to the greed of carpet-bag plunderers and placed their local governments in the power of depraved and ignorant negroes, can be reversed at his will. By a fair treatment of the educated citizens of the South; by respecting the will of the people of Louisiana and other Southern States, instead of attempting to thrust usurping governments upon them; by removing from them the offensive and arbitrary bayonet law, the enforcement of which is discretionary with him; by treating the whole Southern population, white and black, with equal consideration and fairness, the President can restore order in that whole section of the country, and can put a stop to the evils that have been done by the Warmoths and the Kelloggs, who have preyed upon the South ever since the close of the rebellion. The weak and temporizing policy which has marked our treatment of foreign questions, and the experiments and vagaries of our financial policy, can be changed at his bidding. The popular sentiment in the recent campaign pointed unmistakably to a remodelling of the Cabinet that should relieve us of the present Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and the people will trust to President Grant to respect their wishes in this direction. The inauguration to-day may thus happily prove the inauguration of an era of reform in our civil service and in Congress; of peace and justice for the South; of sound financial policy at home, and of firmness and dignity in our relations with foreign nations. In this hope the people of the whole Union will rejoice with the gay crowds at the national capital over the ceremonies that mark the commencement of General Grant's second Presidential term.
Quite as hearty and sincere will be the joy of the nation at the final close of the Forty-second Congress. The scenes which were enacted yesterday will be tolerated because they are the last in which the Credit Mobilier operators in their present combination can hope to figure, and because they terminate the career of some of those who have been implicated in the offences condoned by their associates in corruption. But what a record do those scenes present! The Senate could not find time to expel the convicted corruptionist and falsifier Patterson or to censure his Credit Mobilier companions, but could whitewash the pious briber Pomeroy and protect Caldwell from the punishment he merited. The House of Representatives remained in session rushing through all sorts of jobs, with Credit Mobilier Dawes acting on appropriation committees that voted away millions of the public moneys, and Credit Mobilier Bingham giving the last touches of the law to judicial questions. At one moment Credit Mobilier Garfield appeared on the floor, making a conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills. At another moment Corruption Limitation Butler presented himself at the bar of the Senate chamber, armed with articles of impeachment against a Kansas Judge, to be tried by the Senators who had whitewashed Caldwell and Pomeroy. In the Senate a bill to relieve the United States Treasurer from responsibility for defalcations which have occurred in his office was appropriately passed, but the Louisiana bill was left lying on the table, and the suffering State was left to relieve herself as best she may.
With the expiration of this debauched and degraded Congress passes away the republican party. No continued professions of virtue and reform can save the political organization whose leading members, with a large majority in both Houses of Congress, have shielded corruptionists and perjurers and thus made themselves responsible as a party for the offences they were too cowardly or too base to condemn. During the debate on the Poland whitewashing report, when a fierce attack was made by a democratic Congressman on one of the Credit Mobilier corruptionists, it was met by an open threat from a republican Representative that the conviction of the implicated members might be the sig-

nal for a general exposure of matters, in which the democratic side of the House might find themselves involved. Yesterday, in the closing hours of the session, a democratic Representative on the floor of the House in debate boldly denounced the Senate as a disreputable body, and when taken to task for the remark, justified it and declared that the House of Representatives was a more honest body at that moment than the Senate of the United States. The party which thus stands branded as disreputable and self-convicted of corruption cannot hope to escape public condemnation. No professions of honesty and virtue will save the politicians who still clasp Colfax to their hearts and make common cause with Patterson and Harlan, with Pomeroy and Caldwell, and with Kelley, Garfield and Bingham.
The fall of republicanism may, however, prove a blessing to the newly inaugurated administration. President Grant must now see more clearly than ever the wisdom of making himself the President of the people, and not of a disgraced and decaying party. His policy will be the more likely to be shaped on independent views, since he has seen and known the selfishness and dishonesty of those whose advice he has heretofore felt disposed to follow. Recent developments must have removed all doubt as to the unworthy purposes of the Congressional majority who have shaped the treatment of the South and controlled the general course of the administration. It was very well for President Grant to declare on his first inauguration that he had no policy of his own, while he felt his inexperience in State affairs and his indebtedness to the party which had elevated him to the Presidency. But such an intimation now would sadly disappoint popular expectation. Congress and the party it represents have forfeited public confidence, but the people still trust and honor the soldier President and look to him to redeem the national character from the stain left upon it by their dishonored representatives. There is every reason, therefore, why the President should, with his new term of office, cast off the "no policy" he has heretofore professed and take upon himself the responsibility of a new departure. The nation will stand by him now as it stood by him in the days of the rebellion, if he will only fight the battle out on his own line. A change in the Cabinet such as will meet popular commendation; a liberal, generous and constitutional treatment of the South; an honest effort to reform the civil service; a bold, dignified attitude toward foreign nations, and a firm effort to secure full justice for the Cubans from the Spanish Republic, will mark President Grant's second term of office as the equal in usefulness, honor and patriotism to those filled by Washington and Lincoln. Can the President hesitate in his choice between such a career and a mere political association with a degraded organization? He has the opportunity before him to become in truth the President of the American people. Will he sacrifice that for the sake of remaining the President of the Credit Mobilier republican party?
THE MEANEST THING OUT.—To demand more wages for doing less work in a worse manner.—Vide the Forty-second Congress.
Our Commissioner in Cuba—A Plebiscite Necessary.
The achievement by our Special Commissioner, Mr. O'Kelly, in reaching the insurgent lines in spite of all opposition, has placed him in a position to challenge the sympathy of the whole civilized world in his work. On the very day of his leaving Santiago de Cuba the Republic was proclaimed in the island. The Captain General, who in his former capacity of the servant of an absolutism may have found the refusal to give our Commissioner a safe conduct one of the necessities of holding his place, can now have no such reason, for he is the Executive in the name of a republic. What applies to him applies with equal force to the commander of the troops at Santiago, who used a brutal threat with, doubtless, a similar place-holding object. He had to do what absolutism everywhere demands—namely, endeavor to suppress all questionings of the right or the wrong of its action. He is now the servant of a republic whose fundamental basis must be free thought, free speech, liberty of the press and no opposition to any endeavor that seeks by honest, open means to ameliorate mankind. Spain professes republicanism and the consent of the governed. Spanish partisans defend the right to put down the insurrection on the same ground that the Union claimed to put down the rebellion. The comparison is not apposite. While Spain was a monarchy it had the will of the King for a law, and in the interest of his throne and his revenue he could order war to be waged for the preservation of his personal dominions. On the proclamation of the Republic that condition of things ceased. Spain could then only claim the allegiance of Cuba by taking her consent. It was not divine right but popular right that was to rule. Freedom for Spain and tyranny for Cuba cannot be upheld together, or the freedom becomes a lie. The condition of affairs between Spain and Cuba now resembles closely that which existed when our Republic was federalized. It lay with the States to say whether the union should take place or not. Spain, if it would preserve its Republic, must give the same opportunity to Cuba as was given to our States. Every Cuban has a right to say whether he is willing or no that his country should remain linked with Spain. Our Special Commissioner is now among the insurgents. His duty, becomes still greater now than he could have dreamed at the outset. Both sides can safely trust him as a man of honor, impartiality and intelligence. Let him be, then, the negotiator of a lasting peace, on the basis of a free plebiscite. It is the only outlet from the present impasse which the sad struggle has reached. Spain cannot conquer in this fight to-day any more than she could five years ago. The Cubans cannot win under anything like their present strength. A full and unconstrained expression of the public will in Cuba is the only means by which the effusion of blood can be stayed. Let our Special Commissioner be charged with the negotiation of a truce, and then let a plebiscite, fairly taken, proclaim the desire of Cuba. Whether this should mean the resolve

to stand as a sovereign State under the Spanish Republic or to erect an independent republic of Cuba, it will be equally honorable and profitable to Spain. One thing is certain that the Spanish Republic cannot exist if it attempts the rôle of liberator at home and tyrant in Cuba.
It Now Appears that Colfax was what is called Nesbitt's "hired man," in his interfering to obtain for Nesbitt an extension of his contract for stamped envelopes without public competition. If the Forty-second Congress had had a few more days to live what would have been left of the reputation of the great procreator of South Bend?
The Modocs—Prospect of Peace—The Power of the Press Recognized by the Indians.
Our telegraphic correspondence from the lava beds up to the list of March, published yesterday, inspires hope of a peaceful solution of the Modoc difficulty. Through the agency of Mr. Steele and the good sense of General Canby the Peace Commissioners will be able, probably, to make conditions with the Indians for their surrender and removal to a suitable reservation. But there is another influence that has had an effect both upon the Commissioners and the Indians—that of the independent press of the country. Had it not been for the presence of the HERALD correspondent a different and less happy result might have been decided upon. The stupid agents who went to parley with Captain Jack did not realize the power of the press when they refused permission to our correspondent to accompany them to the camp of the Modocs. The sturdy Indians who have given so much trouble showed more sense. Limited as their knowledge of the power of the press is, they knew enough to hail the presence of our correspondent as propitious. They felt, if they did not see very clearly, that there was a light thrown upon them and their condition which would be diffused over the country and compel the Commissioners, the military and the government to act justly. The visit of the HERALD correspondent, they said, "had given them confidence that the white people meant well," for he had not been afraid to go among them and to trust them. Ignorant as they may be, they were aware that he had no connection with the government, was perfectly independent of it, and was only there to get at the truth and to enlighten the American people. This they could understand and had confidence. We do not say that the Modoc difficulty would not have been settled peaceably had there not been such an influence at work, though the secrecy with which the government agents wanted to act did not look well; but we are satisfied that the presence and determined course of our correspondent made these officials more careful to deal fairly and justly with the Indians. General Butler or others in Congress, and the Credit Mobilier black sheep may denounce the press and affect to be indifferent to what it says; still it is the great power in this free country and enlightened age. When governments cannot or will not get at the truth the mission of the modern press is to penetrate the obscurity and to enlighten both them and the public. The Modoc trouble is a case in point, as are also the revelations of our special Cuban correspondents, and as was the discovery of Dr. Livingstone. With regard to the Modocs, the most sensible proposition to make them peaceable and contented, with which they seem to be well satisfied, is that of Mr. Steele, to remove them further south and to give every family a little farm on which to live. We have no sympathy for the turbulent and red-handed Indian, but it is evident these Modocs have been as much sinned against by the whites as they have been sinners, and the strong government of the United States can afford to be lenient under such circumstances. We recommend the administration at Washington to telegraph at once to carry out the proposition of Mr. Steele.
THE INAUGURATION.—All the world will be looking anxiously to-day and to-morrow for the accounts of the inauguration scenes and festivities at Washington. The great event, in all its varied aspects—its politics and pleasures, its fun and confusion, its gayeries and growlings, its dinings and dances, its attractions and distractions—will be the theme on every tongue to the exclusion of Congressional corruption, Cuban insurrections, Samana bubbles and lava-bed battles. In the HERALD will be found full and graphic pictures of the proceedings at the national capital, and of the doings of the people, from the President down to the publicans and sinners. They are sketched by the pens of artists whose views will be taken from different standpoints—the one an Englishman, the other a native American. The names of Edmund Yates and Don Piatt are sufficient guarantee that they will both be interesting and exhaustive, and their full accounts of the actual proceedings to-morrow, like their amusing and pleasant sketches of the antecedents to-day, will, no doubt, prove attractive to all classes of readers.
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.—During the session of the British House of Commons yesterday evening the Right Honorable the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Whitwell, member for Kendall, that it is the unanimous opinion of Her Majesty's Cabinet that "no government admitting of recognition had been established in Spain." This official declaration is of the utmost importance, and its publication must tend to bring the Spanish question to a speedy and definite point of crisis.
THE ALABAMA DAMAGES AWARD.—Premier Gladstone explained the English position towards the Alabama claims award at Geneva, and the first demand bill of the American government, to the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to the question of Mr. Julian Goldsmit. The House cheered the Prime Minister loudly; so it is safe to presume that honorable members deem the whole thing right and "on the square."
IS IT NOT A LITTLE SURPRISING that we hear of no arrangements for public receptions of quite a number of ex-Congressmen who are now plodding their dull way homeward or enjoying the luxury of a free ride on the Union Pacific or some other railroad?
EXIT FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.—Would that some of its proceedings might be blotted out from the pages of future history!

The Rosenzweig Case.
The judges, lawyers and Grand Jury seem strangely confused about the merits of the Rosenzweig case. The Grand Inquest having had the matter before them failed to find a bill for murder, and this against the charge of the Recorder. Yet, if Rosenzweig, this wholesale butcher, did not commit murder, we strangely mistake the facts and the law applicable to the horrible transaction, as they were manifested upon a former trial.
What were these? One Alice Augusta Bowlsby parted in Newark, on a certain Wednesday, from her mother and sister, stating that she intended to visit New York. She then had upon her person clothing and jewelry, and in her hand a filled portmanteau, all of considerable value. Upon the afternoon of the ensuing Saturday her nude body, cramped into a trunk and enveloped in a coverlid, was discovered at the Hudson River Railroad depot. The unimpached carman who conveyed it there swore that the trunk and contents were assisted upon his truck by the prisoner, from the basement of the latter's house, on this day of discovery. An undertaker testified that on the morning of the same day the prisoner had been asking of him questions about the manner and expense of interring a deceased servant girl.
The prisoner's domestic gave evidence that the enveloping coverlid in the trunk belonged to the prisoner. In his house, hidden in the cellar, the police found a breast pad of peculiar construction that was unmistakably identified as Miss Bowlsby's property. They also discovered a handkerchief marked with her initials, and the marking stamp, when produced by her mother in Court, exactly fitted the form of the letters. Her travelling bag, jewelry and clothes were converted to some one's use. Against this testimony the prisoner interposed his naked denial that he had ever seen the girl or that she was ever in his house. Under this denial and those facts certainly the extreme presumptions of law as to malice and consequent murder ought to attach to Rosenzweig. It would have been pertinent for him to prove that she died a natural death, or, by showing her the victim of his medical arts, to reduce his crime to manslaughter. Yet, having denied any connection with or knowledge of the affair, he was left liable to the worst presumptions.
If the Boston prosecutors of Professor Webster were keen enough to procure his conviction upon the mere discovery of the disjecta membra of Dr. Parkman in the chemical laboratory of the former, without any particular signs of violence, and with the slight evidence of a promissory note and some anonymous letters to connect the unfortunate savant with the possession of the body, surely our new District Attorney possesses the acumen to furnish Rosenzweig with a popular gallows upon the trunk, coverlid, handkerchief and lacy property.
Time was when the unexplained possession of a body, either suffocated in a trunk, or packed, as was Adams' body in the Colt case, for concealment, would have stamped such a possessor, in all civilized Courts, as a murderer. Then, when and where has this law ever been changed? All the constituents of the District Attorney feel that he now has a chance to win golden spurs in waging a shrewd and ingenious battle against a criminal with whom no one dare sympathize in any jury recommendation to mercy, or pressure upon judges, or pious appeals for Executive clemency.
THE SALARY "SWEARERS OATH."—Ben Butler will, of course, be the first to step up to the captain's office and sign the pledge against increased salary as a Representative. It will be a refreshing sight to see. All those who voted against the measure will feel themselves morally compelled to follow the lead of this man, who can defend such honesty as that of Hoax Ames.
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE states (and it is a humiliating fact) that three United States Judges—namely, Judge Delahay, of Kansas; Judge Sherman, of Ohio, and Judge Durell, of Louisiana—have been put in disgrace within twelve months, while during the previous eighty-three years of our government but two United States Judges had been impeached. Ah! but there were no Credit Mobilier temptations and no Oakes Ames tempters in those days?
SENATOR NYE AND THE CHINESE MISSION.—The distinguished lawyer from Nevada, whose constituents have permitted to retire into private life, has diplomatic longings. It is said he wants to go to Austria, but America will have enough objects on exhibition at Vienna without him. China is the place for Nye. There his frontier English will pass for good grammar, and he can teach draw-poker to the Emperor, his suite and the diplomatic corps generally. Let him "go for" the Heathen Chinese.
MARK THEM!—The Commissioners of Emigration are Richard O'Gorman, Emanuel B. Hart, James B. Nicholson, Alexander Frear, Willy Wallach, George J. Forrest, Andreas Willmann and Henry L. Hogue. The ex officio members of the Board are Mayors Havemeyer and Powell, James Lynch and Sigismund Kaufmann. The two latter, as Presidents respectively of the Irish and German emigrant societies, are especially bound to protect the emigrants from the sharks who are always ready to prey upon them. The Commissioners are to decide to-day whether to grant or refuse admission to Castle Garden, as the ticket agent of the Erie Railway, to a Tammany politician who has made his living as an emigrant runner and boarding house keeper and has been convicted and suffered a term of imprisonment for violation of the Emigrant laws. Which of them will vote in favor of placing emigrants at the mercy of such a person? Which of them will evade voting against such action?
THE EXPRESSING SENATOR COLE LONGS FOR THE DUTCH MISSION.—He would not object to going to Belgium as Minister. There he could put all Brussels through a course of sprouts. We do not desire this. Let him go as Minister to Samana Bay. They have everything there but Cole. The new Republic might be abolished in time, and if the Samanans looked about for a sovereign they might, in case King Carrot was not acceptable, make Old King Cole their figurehead. Ho for Samana!
"THE CURTAIN HAS FALLEN," says the St. Louis Globe, "on the long and exciting drama (Credit Mobilier), and, whoever has gained by

it, the verdict of history will be that the good name of the United States has suffered." The conscience fund of the United States Treasury ought to have gained a good deal by the exposure, but it is very doubtful if it has.
The Approaching March Frost.
We are again threatened with another attack of Arctic weather. This may be regarded as the March frost, which appears to be as regularly recurring a phenomenon as the January thaw. The weather reports of yesterday mention intense cold, more than thirty degrees below zero in the central parts of the Northwest, and the usual sea of Polar air, descending thence southwardly, may, no doubt, be expected to-morrow. The great March frost last year inflicted its terrible bite on the whole lake country and the States adjacent, and did not abate till it had savagely invaded New York and New England. On the 5th of March the mercury read at Troy, Ogdensburg and Watertown (in this State) from fourteen to thirty degrees below zero. It ranged near fifteen degrees below zero at Albany, and very much lower in Canada. We may, therefore, expect some of the coldest weather of the Winter within the next twenty-four hours, and put on our warmest wrappings to prepare for the bracing blast. Experience teaches that such terrific cold is invariably followed, after the lapse of three or four days, by the snow storm along and off the coast, and our port craft coasters and outward bound seamen must be doubly vigilant till the danger is past. May we not with reason hope that the approaching cold snap is the last of the expiring Winter's desperate, deadly efforts to retain its icy dominion over us, and that before the Ideas of March the Spring may obtain the ascendancy over the whole country?
THE NEWS FROM SPAIN.—The news despatches relative to the progress of affairs in Spain which appear in our columns to-day are not of an encouraging character for the cause of the republican democracy. The advices indicate a gradual advance of the Carlists towards the capital, with an increasing fervor among the population at certain important points in support of the Bourbon cause. We are also told of the occurrence of mutinies among divisions of the army which had been sent out to operate against the monarchy men. President Thiers maintains, or apparently endeavors to do so, a strict French neutrality. It must be borne in mind, however, that the great bulk of the present allegations have been circulated in France and at centres of Carlist influence in Spain. The Republic remains in force in Madrid, but is evidently vastly troubled in its efforts for the complete realization of popular fraternity.
"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY," exclaims a Western Senator, "must be honest." We have had a good deal of preaching from that text. Suppose now we have a little practice?
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
President Thiers will not visit the Vienna Exposition.
General Burnside is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at the Gilsey House.
Judge John Bernard Austin, of Texas, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Colonel E. A. Page, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.
Commander G. W. Coster, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the New York Hotel.
General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Captain Wells, of the United States ship Shenandoah, is ill of smallpox at Villafranca, Italy.
W. H. Russell has been appointed honorary commissioner to represent Missouri at the Vienna Exposition.
Hiram Fuller is again at the surface. He is now forming in London an American Club, of which ladies may become members.
Messrs. William Bowles, Stetson, Keith and Sullivan, the minor members of the firm of Bowles Brothers, are living quietly at San Sebastian.
The Prince of Liechtenstein wants to give refuge in his Principality to the Jesuits and nuns driven from Germany, but the Landtag won't sanction his desire.
"God made the country," says Cowper. "But He never made such a miserable specimen of a scrub oak opening as Ben Butler," adds a Western exchange.
The democrats of Kentucky are called to meet in State Convention at Frankfort, May 1, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer.
The new United States Senator, Bainbridge Washburn, the successor of Patterson, C. M., was at the Astor House yesterday while en route to Washington.
The police of Rome have discovered and arrested the members of a society of thieves that had been organized and disciplined by a hideous dwarf, who acted as receiver of the plunder.
Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has been given to private life, and the House of Representatives will know him no more from this day.
The St. Louis Democrat says the great difficulty in forming anti-horse-thief associations in Kansas is the difficulty of finding anybody who is not in the equine appropriating business himself.
The Washington Chronicle (Rev. Mr. Harlan), speaking of York's bribery story, says "upon its face it proved its author guilty of the most shameless lying and duplicity for virtue's sake." Amen! This being rather a bad season for monarchs the Philadelphia Age suggests that it would be a good time to behold "King Caucus." A revolution for that object has commenced in Philadelphia.
Prince Yousouff Izzedin will shortly be proclaimed heir to the throne of Turkey, and will probably act as regent of the Empire during his father's absence at the International Exhibition in Vienna.
Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, is suggested as Mr. Boutwell's successor in case of a vacancy in the Treasury portfolio. Further particulars after the Congressional swallows homeward fly.
Advices from Nassau, N. P., state that Mr. Mahlon Chance, the United States Consul at that port, gave a brilliant reception in honor of Washington's birthday, and that most of the British officials attended the reception.
The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks Blaine the coming man of the republican party. All the old leaders having been knocked over by the Credit Mobilier ten-pin ball, why not? "All down but the boy" in the Speaker's chair.
Nathan Cleaves, democratic candidate for Mayor of Portland, is said to be identified with the young democracy. The democracy of Maine has been in a very juvenile state for a number of years. It is unnecessary to classify its candidates as either young or old democrats. Bunch them all together they would not make a decent peripatetic political corps.
Louisa A. Boyce, imprisoned in Chicago on a charge of "involuntary murder," has been detected in stealing a set of false teeth belonging to a sympathizing female friend. According to the morbid law, as administered in Chicago, the charge of murder will probably be "drawn," and one for larceny inserted, under the Mosaic law—i. e., a "tooth for a tooth," &c. The case is echoed by all respectable lawyers in Chicago.