

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ATHEANEUM, No. 28 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LION AND LION.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Broadway and 25th st.—BELLASQUE OPERA.—LA SONNAMBULA.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—MUMPTY DEPUTY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—A Business Woman.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GABRIEL.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—NO THROUGHFARE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUGING IT.
ROBERTY THEATRE, Bowery.—WALS OF NEW YORK.—THE MANIC LOVER, &c.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DIE SPITZENKUNIGIN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—DIE FREISCHUTZ.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 51 Broadway.—28; OR, THE MURDER AT THE FARM.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALEX.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—DARING DICK. Afternoon and Evening.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AMBIOS.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—LESLY.—ABRAHAM SAFOUR.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NEGO MINERVA, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—TAMBORENTAINMENT.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 14, 1873.

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Who Will Be the First at the next sitting of Congress to bring in a bill for the repeal of the atrocious back pay salary act, whereby over a million and a half in cash was deliberately fished from the public Treasury by members of an expiring Congress?

"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY," says the Boston Transcript (republican), "cannot expect to succeed in close States like New Hampshire, if General Butler is allowed to be its Congressional leader. His retrograde salary bill lost New Hampshire on Tuesday."

"THE BALL HAS BEGUN TO ROLL," exclaims an Eastern republican contemporary, "and it will be apt to crush every candidate for elective honors this year who assisted in robbing the National Treasury under the guise of reasonable compensation."

The Boston Traveller (republican) affirms that the "New Hampshire election teaches a lesson the republican party must remember if it is to retain its supremacy in the country." There are a number of other republican papers, however, who fail to see in the election anything to be disturbed at. This is the "off year," you know.

The President's Supplementary and More Explicit Inaugural.

The views expressed by the President to our Special Commissioner in Washington, as given to the public yesterday, may be regarded as supplementary to and more explicit than his Inaugural on the 4th of March. Here we have, in the neatest and most concise form and divested of all surplusage of words or State formality, the opinion and policy of General Grant on the prominent public questions of the day. Every one felt a desire to know if there is to be a reconstruction or material change in the Cabinet, especially in view of Mr. Boutwell leaving the Treasury Department in consequence of being elected to the United States Senate; to know if there would be any change in the financial policy of the government through the retirement of Mr. Boutwell; to learn the views of the Executive as to Cuban affairs and the prospect of peace or trouble with Spain; to ascertain what the policy will be toward St. Domingo, the Samana Bay Company and Hayti; to learn if the President will make a journey through the Southern States to speak words of peace and encouragement to the people there; to know what course is to be pursued in the Louisiana difficulty, and to understand how the Mormon and the Modoc Indian questions are to be disposed of; and the President has spoken frankly on all these subjects. His 4th of March Inaugural was very good, but it was characterized by that generalization which all such official and formal documents have. There was the difference between his expressions then and those made to our Commissioner that there is between what one says in speaking in open meeting and to a confessor. The President is naturally disposed to be reticent, and is not given to make confessions; but on this occasion he felt, undoubtedly, that the medium was a good one and that he could not do better than to make a clean breast to the public through the HERALD. We must say, however, that he adroitly probed or interviewed our representative with as much cleverness as he was probed. On the whole, it was, to use the language of our correspondence, "an agreeable conversation on public affairs," and, we may add, of unusual importance just at this time.

Well, then, the President did not say who is to be Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Boutwell, for that was hardly to be expected, and perhaps he does not know himself yet; but he did say he "was not aware of any public necessities requiring a reconstruction of the Cabinet." The question was a pretty direct one, though put in the diplomatic way of asking if the impression prevailing that a reconstruction of the Cabinet would take place was "well founded." The President reminded his interviewer or confessor that this was a "delicate matter," and then said that he saw no public necessity for a Cabinet reconstruction. Putting these things together, we conclude that General Grant does not contemplate making any other changes in his official family than the retirement of Mr. Boutwell calls for, and that, as regards the appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury, he will take time to maturely consider the matter. This means, probably, that Mr. Boutwell will remain where he is till sworn in as a Senator, and that Assistant Secretary Richardson will act as Secretary till the President deliberately surveys the whole field of politics and public opinion. General Grant is eminently conservative, and, not having the intuitive instincts of a great or an experienced statesman, he acts cautiously in all his movements. As far as firm adherence to his own views will admit he will be guided by popular sentiment.

Our Wall street men, as well as the people generally, feel deeply interested in the financial policy of the new, or rather renewed, administration. For their information, then, our Commissioner has ascertained that there will be no change. "Upon this point," the President said, "I wish it to be distinctly understood that no diversion and no new experiments in the financial policy of the administration are contemplated, and that consequently no disturbance in the business affairs of the country is apprehended. Let well enough alone is a good rule until we are sure of something better. No, sir; no change is contemplated, with the retirement of Mr. Boutwell, in the general financial policy of the government. The system pursued has met with the approbation of the country, and with that I am content." Such a response would have been creditable to Talleyrand. Those who think the President is not astute are mistaken. His re-election turned in part upon the popular plea of liquidating the debt and enhancing the public credit—a matter not to be lost sight of, though the heavy taxation and wonderful resources of the country were more instrumental than the Treasury Department in bringing about that result. Still the President says only that he does not contemplate any change, thus leaving it to be understood that he may be governed by circumstances. To say the least, his policy, like his nature, is conservative.

Now, with regard to Cuba, the President is merely prophetic. He does not touch the question of belligerent rights. He does not say what the government is going to do. But he does say that it is his "impression that before the end of the year the independence of Cuba will be established." This expression is very significant, while it does not commit the government to any particular course of action. Let the Cubans take heart. The Executive of this mighty nation and of the dominant power of America believes they will acquire their independence, and that within a year. General Grant thinks so because of the difficulties of Spain at home and of the inability of that country to send troops to suppress the insurrection. More than that, he "does not perceive any possible advantage to the Spanish Republic from an indefinite prolongation of the war against the Cubans." He expresses sympathy for the Spaniards in their endeavors to establish a republic, and hopes for their success; and this, no doubt, makes him careful not to throw any embarrassment in the way through governmental action with regard to Cuba. Still, while he wishes to encourage the republicans of Spain, he is "not insensible to the claims of the Cubans upon our sympathies."

Let Cuba and the chronic trouble there she would have a better opportunity of establishing her own republican freedom. Cuba is an incubus to her and a source of demoralization and monarchical influence. The concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans, who are really entitled to that, ought to be no cause,

and, we think, would be no cause, of serious trouble with Spain. The administration is too timid on this question, and acts contrary to its own convictions and the sentiment of the American people.

St. Domingo still stimulates the imagination of the President. He does not propose any governmental action, but thinks the Samana Bay Company will make such developments that the country will, in the course of ten or fifteen years, become annexed to the United States, and that then it will be a bargain at ten or fifteen millions of dollars. That is all right. If the company can make St. Domingo valuable the people of this country will be pleased to know it, and in that case annexation might not be objectionable. But there is no desire to incorporate a useless territory and a demoralized foreign population or to sustain a stock speculating job by the government of this country. The President has been influenced by speculators around him and has not been able to see the matter in a practical and common sense point of view. At all events he does not anticipate any trouble with the black Republic of Hayti in consequence of the Samana Bay project. We do not see why he should if he regards that as merely a private speculation, as it is, with which the United States government has nothing to do.

Regarding the Mormons, the President is emphatic—"They must obey the laws." He says—"I cannot recede on this point." He does not anticipate trouble with them, but is determined to make them obey, which means, we suppose, that polygamy is to be extinguished. As to the Indians, he is resolved to pursue a humane policy, even in opposition to "the prevailing prejudices of our frontier whites against those poor savages." He thinks it only requires a little time to make that policy successful. Being asked about Louisiana, he remarked that his policy had been simply to execute the laws and to recognize the judgment of the Courts. This is the least he could say. Unfortunately he did not use the power he might have used legally and properly to sustain the rights of the people and of the State. Then, as to going South, he expressed his regret at not being able to carry out his original purpose, and acknowledged the kind and pressing invitations he had received from the Southern people. We, too, regret he could not see that it would be more important to travel through the South than to take a trip for pleasure or business to the West. However, he believes the troubles in the South are over and that nothing will occur requiring a meeting of Congress till next December. To sum up, the President looks at things in a rosy point of view, and, above all, is particularly averse to change, complications or trouble of any sort. It is for the people to judge of this second or supplementary inaugural as given explicitly through the medium of our Special Commissioner.

The Cubans Actively in the Field.

Our advices from the island of Cuba tell of great activity within the insurgent lines. This sudden outbreak, after a period of comparative inaction, is regarded in some quarters as stimulated by a desire to show the Special Commissioner of the HERALD, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, something of their fighting facilities while within the region of Cuba Libre. It is natural enough that this should be so, and his presence would, doubtless, incite the patriots to deeds of high enterprise wherever there was a chance. But Mr. O'Kelly cannot be in a number of places at once; and, as fighting is reported in all directions, we may presume that there is a wider reason still to account for the resumption of sharp hostilities. The Cubans in the field are, doubtless, well aware of the recent course of events in Spain, and conclude that with the Carlists harassing the Spanish troops in the North, the reinforcements to Cuba must fail. A vigorous blow to extend the limits of the insurrection, if at all successful, would give their cause renewed prestige, and would act powerfully on the Cubans at present neutral. A bloody fight, under the gallant Agramonte, is reported from near Limones, which must be accounted substantially a rebel victory. The Spanish commander was killed in the action. A three hours' battle near Bayamo is reported by the Spaniards, with an account of Cubans killed, but ominously omitting the Spanish loss. Near the large city of Puerto Principe a Spanish battalion was surprised and routed by the Cubans, with an acknowledged loss of ten killed. It will be seen from these facts that the Spaniards have a foe who seems loft completely to himself in choosing his point and time of attack. The prophecy of President Grant to a HERALD writer on Wednesday last relative to Cuba achieving her independence within the present year would seem to have something more occult in its cause than mere speculation.

The account given to our correspondent at Key West by the officers of the United States steamship Wyoming of Mr. O'Kelly's enthusiastic reception on board their vessel forms a green spot in the desert of difficulty he has had to travel over. They explain the reference made by Captain General Coballos to O'Kelly's "hiding" at Santiago de Cuba, by stating that it was after the failure of a first attempt to reach the rebel lines, caused by his horse giving out. While allowing the animal to recruit he was hospitably entertained on board the American man-of-war. The sentiment of the fleet in regard to the threat made by the Spanish General to execute the HERALD Commissioner is just what we would expect from the gallant American gentlemen who uphold the honor of Uncle Sam upon the sea. The fact that such an awakening of Cuban belligerency has lately taken place will give a high favor of interest to the HERALD Commissioner's budget of news when he returns to the Spanish lines.

We also publish an exciting story from Cuban sources of the struggle in the island during the closing months of last year. THE FRENCH INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO GERMANY.—The Republic of France continues its noble effort for the complete discharge of the Prussian war indemnity bond and the consequent liberation of the soil of the country from the presence of the invader and conqueror. His Excellency President Thiers has, as will be seen by our special cable telegram from Paris, transmitted to Berlin a Cabinet note, in which he offers to His Majesty the Emperor William and his Ministers to make very rapid payments of the millions of the ransom which remain due, and also to pay to the German treasury a very large sum of money in addition, provided the soil of France is made

clear from the tread of the hostage-guard sentinels by the month of September next ensuing. This is really a noble proposition. Its formal official enunciation by M. Thiers goes to prove that the reproductive resources of France are really indestructible and almost inexhaustible, and that the cause of the democracy is still onward in Europe.

The Case of Foster, the Murderer.

It is announced from Albany, on what is called high authority, that Governor Dix will to-day or to-morrow commute the sentence on Foster to imprisonment for life. The recommendation to mercy of the jury is said to be what has most moved him to this conclusion. In the absence of the formal decision we still have something to say.

After a fair trial and all the resources of appeal within the reach of legal perseverance and ingenuity Foster's fate lies in the hands of the Governor of the State. Each step since the first conviction of murder in the first degree has resulted in the affirmation of the Courts below. The highest judicial tribunal in the State—the Court of Appeals—could find no palliating feature in the crime, no technical irregularity in the trial. Up to the rendition of that decision the law alone furnished the grounds for discussion. Since it has passed within the sole jurisdiction of the Governor no means, whether of sentiment, religion or volunteer legal opinions, have been left untried to sway the Governor to the side of clemency. In treating of these the HERALD has had a delicate task to perform. Believing that Governor Dix should be left to himself, we refrained from commenting on what his course should be. When, however, we found that appeals of the most extraordinary kind were being made to bias him on issues absurdly apart from anything that should influence justice we unhesitatingly gave our opinion on the flimsy nature of these appeals and the danger in relying on them. Among them we instanced the letter of Mrs. Putnam, the widow of the murdered man. We spoke of it as creditable to her woman's heart, but observed its want of weight in the premises. Immediately after this publication we were furnished with the petition concerning the means used to obtain that letter from Mrs. Putnam. Our reporters investigated the matter and obtained strong verbal substantiation of the statements therein. Anxious not to do injustice to Mrs. Putnam, this testimony was held back from publication, while a HERALD reporter was instructed to seek the lady and give her an opportunity to deny the alleged money transaction. This would have been the easiest and simplest course for an innocent person. Had she done so there would have been an end of the matter. Her course, however, was far otherwise. She declined to see our reporter or even to answer his note, and thereby forced a publication of the entire matter. Her subsequent denial, published in yesterday's HERALD, may or may not set the question at rest; but in the affidavits on the matter to be found elsewhere will be seen our authority. These relate principally to accounts of a conversation with Mr. Allen, and responsibly reiterate that he severally told the affidants that Mrs. Putnam had received fifteen thousand dollars for her letter to the Governor. These affidavits are made by Austin G. Putnam, brother of the murdered man; H. Henneberger, surviving business partner of the murdered man, and William A. Covert, the murdered man's successor in the firm. Mr. Allen, who spoke so freely to the HERALD reporter before the publication of the matter, now declines to say anything. This change of tactics is especially reprehensible in his case in view of the denial by Mrs. Putnam. If she denies the receipt of the money why does not he deny his conversations, or the statement of alleged facts he made therein.

We submit all these things to the public as matter of history. They do not make a straightforward showing for those one might suppose interested in denying such lavish use of money in behalf of the condemned murderer. It is painful for a journal actuated only by the highest motives of public interest to find itself placed by interested outsiders in the position of clamoring for a fellow being's blood. To the cry for mercy it is hard to turn an inattentive ear; but the higher issues of public safety demand only the sternest justice from a journal like the HERALD. Pity for the man condemned to the gallows or sympathy for his family is very different from condoning his crime at the expense of the community. To assail the Executive with sentimental cries for mercy on one side and with billingsgate epithets on the other is not the mode of seeking a commutation of sentence which deserves attention. The Governor has charge of the matter, with a full sense of his responsibility upon him, and we trust he will view it from legitimate grounds alone.

The Disabled Cable.

The late tidings of the silence of the Atlantic cable of 1865, while causing temporary uneasiness, ought to raise no fear for its ultimate restoration. It may be there are yet some vital lessons for the scientific world to learn before our great transoceanic telegraphs are secured from interruption; but every ray of light that has been brought to bear on the feasibility of long cables is cheering. When the cable of 1865 was laid, it was only after it had been subjected to crucial tests and proved to be many times more perfect than had been required. Sir William Thomson and Mr. Varley, who represented the Atlantic Company, and tested the mighty strand as it lay coiled in the Great Eastern, reported that the current of electricity passed through it so fully that "of one thousand parts over nine hundred and ninety-nine came out at the other end." The galvanometer enabled its inventor, Professor Thomson, to detect the slightest flaw in the cable or fault in the current, and when the first monition came that the current was not flowing freely, the spot in deep ocean where the injured or defective piece lay was instantly fixed upon. On this occasion, and subsequently, when a piece of wire not longer than a needle was found to have been driven through the outer cover, and as when a mil driven into the North Sea cable had destroyed its insulation, the mischief was traced to human hands. During the Great Eastern's voyage from Valentia Bay so exquisitely sensitive was the copper strand that the electricians at Valentia could tell by the indications on the mirror galvanometer, incomparably sensitive, every time the big ship rolled. The final fracture of the cable, when the shores of Newfoundland were almost in

sight, was also traced to malicious interference with it in the ship's hold, and not to any magnetic storm, "sweeping wildly across it, with the fury of a voiceless tempest," as a London paper explained its silence. There are no known difficulties in the submarine geography itself likely to affect the cable of 1865 or any other, and we may feel confident that any interruption to its working cannot be more than temporary.

Oakes Ames' Reception.

Our special despatches from North Easton will give the public a tolerably clear idea of how fearfully low humanity may fall without appearing to be conscious of it. It will, moreover, evidence how comfortable humanity can make itself under the descending circumstances. The celebration of Oakes Ames' return is simply Oakes giving a dinner in honor of himself. His thin old arguments about the lying of some people that made matters look worse for them and for him, and the brilliant idea that if they had not lied about it, but brazened it out, people would never have suspected that bribery was bribery, were amusing. If his constituents had had a proper appreciation of what to do with him, instead of eating his dinner and swallowing his impudent speech, they would have placed in every honest voter's hand a shovel, and dug a grave for him as deep as his cunning. To pitch him in and cover him up would have laid the Republic under a debt of gratitude to them. The strong point which his apologists make for him is that he did not lie. He admits that he was willing to do so at first, and only failed in it because Colfax, Patterson, Kelley and Garfield drove him into a corner and forced him to tell the truth. If his conscience were not as thick as the hide of a rhinoceros he would have perceived that this telling the truth only in mad self-defence and to drag down others along with him, when coupled with a willingness to lie under favorable circumstances, is not a very virtuous proceeding. It is the kind of virtue, however, which goes down with the shovel-making community of North Easton, and which they prefer to all other. Let North Easton be happy in having earned the contempt of honorable men. It would be indeed a pity to disturb so complacent a tableau with a shade of distrust of themselves. Their example will long be remembered by constituents who are blessed with a briber as a member of Congress as one to avoid. Let this be their unique consolation.

The English Ministerial Crisis.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the liberal Ministry on the Irish University bill, the English Tories exhibit a squeamishness in undertaking the conduct of the government. With a large majority opposed to them on general principles they see that they would simply be a government on sufferance and always liable to the humiliation of a vote of want of confidence. Owing to the bitter humor in which Mr. Gladstone has taken his defeat, it seems that he with such of his colleagues as he can control will refuse to take up the reins snatched so suddenly from his grasp until the nation gives him its voice in unqualified terms. Mr. Disraeli is a man of shifts enough to do the bold thing which facing a hostile majority as leader of the House would imply. The spirit of the adventurer which has been his through life need not be expected to fail him now. It would be just the thing to suit his odd ambition, and, while exhibiting the growing weakness of the aristocratic party, which he has led since the late Earl of Derby's death, would be none the less acceptable on that account. He has led the old conservatives through so many liberal dances cunningly played to tortuous tunes that the situation of leading the liberal party itself would have no terrors for him. To the present Earl Derby, Lord Cairns and others this somewhat ridiculous position would not be very acceptable. They are away from England at present, and their voices have not yet been heard in the conflict. The management of affairs for the time being is a matter of little moment. The decisive verdict will be given when the appeal is once more made to the people. This, when done, will doubtless result once more in a large liberal majority, and it is not unlikely, in an increased majority. Irish university education is one of those questions on which the masses of the English people have very little in the way of opinion. In Ireland, even, the subject has more interest for the clergymen of the rival religions than for anybody else. It is a measure whose demise scarcely any one in England would regret. By throwing it aside Gladstone can easily come to power. If a Ministry were defeated on such a question as universal suffrage there might be some difficulty in the way of again gaining power, but over the classic education of the "mere Irish" all that is necessary is to drop it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Burnside is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The family of Beethoven, the great musical composer, is very poor. Congressman Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-President Johnson is in Nashville, being "hospitably entertained." Our Vice President went to Washington from the Astor House last evening. Admiral Emmens, of the United States Navy, is registered at the Astor House. Robert A. Ellis, who served under Lord Nelson at Trafalgar in 1805, is living in Chicago. Colonel S. V. Benedict, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. Mayors J. H. Millard, of Omaha, and W. Dwight, of Birmingham, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, our defunct and conscientious legislator of last year, is at Naples, with his wife. General N. P. Banks arrived at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday, but made only a short stay, being on his way home. Colonel Robert J. Breckinridge leaves Danville, Ky., in April, and comes to New York to go into the law business. An enthusiastic antiquary at a Parisian sale recently paid no less than \$4,500 for a pistol of the time of Henri II. Wendell Phillips is in favor of expunging the anti-Summer resolutions from the records of the Massachusetts Legislature. Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, yesterday arrived at the Astor House. The country is grateful for the "ex," and would not be sorry if Caldwell's expulsion made it Kansas' divine "ex." Butler, Banks, Oakes Ames and Gundry Twichell were the four members of Congress from New England who voted in favor of the back pay 1869.

Butler is the only member re-elected to the next Congress. Robert M. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, was yesterday confirmed as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Mr. Douglas was until recently private secretary to President Grant. Mr. William F. Munster, M. P. of England, yesterday arrived at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Munster has been making a prolonged tour of this country. While here a report of his death became current in England, until it was finally stopped by the lucid announcement in the London Telegraph that Mr. Munster was "in health and somewhere near the Rocky Mountains."

The democratic party in the State Senate did itself great credit yesterday in throwing its vote solid for Colonel G. G. Greene, of the Post-office, for United States Senator," says the Boston Transcript. The same party did a similar thing in the same body twenty years ago for its candidate for Secretary of the Senate. The vote in each case was two. The democratic Senatorial tree does not seem to be a plant of very rapid growth in Massachusetts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olive Logan's New Play, "A Business Woman," at the Union Square Theatre. Olive Logan's play, "A Business Woman," is likely to have a very good run, notwithstanding it is one of the most pieces of dramatic work which ever claimed the name of comedy. It is difficult to say in what department of the drama the piece is to be classed. Sometimes it is broad farce, but it is never comedy or drama. It has no climax and no story. The business woman has less business in the piece than any of the characters. The leading part would be that of Maria McToggie if Miss Hattie Thorpe could play an Irish domestic with any skill. The mission of "the business woman" seems to be to save her father, Palsay Ingraham, from beggaring himself by borrowing money for furthering his inventions. Mr. F. Mackay plays the part, making out of it all that is in it, but the dialogue is so wretched and the plot so thin that he is to be excused if all that he makes of it is very little. Miss Mary Greenwood plays the business woman very prettily, and Mr. D. H. Harkins keeps the part of Colonel Collins Wood from becoming utterly insipid in spite of its insipidness. The other parts are well acted, except the new comedy parts, and the new play belong to a new dramatic school of which Miss Logan is the founder. One of the scenes intended for the first night, but which she has been endeavoring to put on a pair of new boots. The best drawn parts are those of Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Wood, and they are played by Mr. Wells and Miss Emily Mestayer; but these parts are, in fact, low comedy written, and played as if they were comedy. Mrs. Jennings plays Mrs. Courtland Potter, the ambitious wife, who makes and makes everybody laugh at the end of the first act when she hears of the unexpected death of her old husband. The ambition which she has for her husband's nephew, Mr. Pembroke Potter. The latter part is played by Mr. George Parks, who makes a very good man up and conception as his Max de Magurs, in "One Hundred Years Old." The play opens in Central Park, the view being from the plaza of the St. Nicholas Hotel, with a pretty glimpse of Hudson in the East River and the islands. The other scenes are fancy sketches. Mr. Hooker Wood's law office being a little too large for the school of the School of Art, as unlike the office of a New York lawyer as possible. We are sorry that Miss Logan's effort did not prove to be what she had hoped for, but we appreciate how ridiculous some people can make themselves when trying to write an American comedy.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Mrs. Adeline Patti has accepted an engagement for the forthcoming opera season at Covent Garden Theatre, at a salary of \$5,000 a night. The Malta journal states that Mr. and Mrs. Bonham, well known to London musical amateurs, have just played there in "Faust" with immense success. The Italian Minister of Instruction has ordered the publication of two interesting works on the histories of the music conservatories at Florence and Milan. Many of our actors are purchasing new equipments. Mr. Mark Smith has bought the exclusive right to play Jacques Faurel in Mr. Jackson's adaptation of "One Hundred Years Old." Mr. W. J. Florence has purchased a new play called forth from Count de Najac, and Miss Carlotta LeClere a drama entitled "Pate." These are only specimens. The success of Mr. Sothers' "David Garrick" at Wallack's is something remarkable in its way. Even Lent has not impaired the run of the piece, and it is expected the play will still be in place for weeks to come. The actor's skill in his art is exhibited in a finer line of acting than in the parts in which he was before more familiar, and he admirably sustains the reputation he had acquired as Lord Dunderbary and Brother Sam. Besides this, the part of old Ingot is superbly played. Mr. John Gilbert is, without question, the finest "old man" on the modern stage, and he interests this part with a reality that is wonderful. The scene between Garrick and Ingot in the first act, as they then play it, is something that will always be remembered, and to miss seeing it is to miss seeing a thing that is precious. Miss Rogers has added to her reputation by her impersonation of Ada, the young squire of Mr. Polk is the best part in which he has yet been seen. Since the first night after-himself, he has been playing the part in an exquisite bit of farce, and the whole play is rendered in a way to sustain the old time reputation of the theatre.

THE HERALD COMMISSION IN CUBA.

[From the Paducah Kentuckian, March 9.] The New York Herald announces that its Special Commissioner to Cuba, Mr. O'Kelly, has at last succeeded in reaching the insurgent lines. This is a triumph for the HERALD, as the authorities of Cuba would not permit Mr. O'Kelly to pass their lines until threatened by the HERALD with the most terrible vengeance if they molested him in any way.

ART MATTERS.

Allen B. Miner & Brother's Sale To-Day. An auction sale of paintings will take place this morning, at eleven o'clock, at the establishment of Allen B. Miner & Brother, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, 95 Chambers street. The works are 150 in number. Among the pictures will be found the following eight: pictures from the well known collection of the Baron A. De Beville, of Paris, received from him during the late war, and including "Interior of a Cabaret," by A. Van Ostade; "Diana and Nymphs at the Bath," by C. P. Coenaghe; "Landscape," by J. M. W. Turner; "Interior of a Room," by J. M. W. Turner; "Interior of a Room," by P. Wouwerman; "The Ramblers," by Caravaggio; "Pete Champagne," by Watteau; and "Head of a Child," by J. B. Greuze.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

List of Losses and Insurances. The following is a list of the losses and insurances of the firms occupying floors in the building 368 Broadway, where a fire occurred the night before last. The structure belongs to the Lottford estate and is damaged to the extent of \$3,000; insured for \$30,000. Andia Rosenthal, manufacturer of ladies' clothing, who occupied the fourth floor, suffers a loss of \$20,000; insured for \$23,000—in the London, Liverpool and Globe, \$11,000; in the Manhattan, \$5,000; Springfield, \$2,000; Adams, \$2,000; Mechanics' of Brooklyn, \$2,000; Metropolitan, \$2,000. Hendricks & Tyler, who occupied the basement, suffered a loss of \$1,500; insured for \$1,500—in the Commercial Union, \$500; in the Columbia for \$2,000; Bowery, \$1,500; Jefferson, \$3,000; Manufacturers and Builders, \$25,000; Phoenix, \$5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$5,000; Capital, \$2,500; Queens, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$3,000; German American, \$1,000; Globe, \$2,000. The second and sixth floors, together with the Corland alley, were occupied by Steiner, Katin & Co., importers of fancy goods. Their stock was damaged to the extent of \$10,000; insured for \$5,000—in the Manhattan, \$2,000; Pacific, \$2,500; New York, \$2,500; Lancashire, \$5,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$5,000; Suyvesant, \$3,000; Williamsburg City, \$2,000; Queens, \$2,000; Commercial Union, \$2,000. The third floor, front, was occupied by Wolfbruck & Mark, who suffered a loss of \$1,000; insured for \$4,000—in the Manhattan, \$2,000; and the Liverpool, London and Globe, \$2,000. Eschelbacher & Howe lost property valued at \$100; insured for \$1,000 in the Mechanics' of Brooklyn, \$500; in the Metropolitan, \$500. The fifth floor was occupied by Litchfield, who suffered a loss of \$500; insured for \$500; in the st. Nicholas for \$2,000. Mechanics' of Brooklyn, \$1,000; Phoenix, \$1,000. The sixth floor was occupied by the cause of the fire was held by Fire Marshal McSpiden yesterday, but not a single detail could be ascertained.