

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 81

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—ROBERTS, EMERY, THE IRISH PATRIOT.—DORRIS, JR.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—DRAMA, BURLESQUE AND OILS. Matinee at 2 1/2.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 725 and 730 Broadway.—NEW YEAR'S EVE. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ERNAK. Afternoon and Evening.
ATHENEUM, No. 155 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—AFTERNOON at 1.—DORRIS, EMERY, THE IRISH PATRIOT.—DORRIS, JR.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—FRANZ.
NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LALO AND LOTO. Matinee at 1 1/2.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, Broadway and 25th st.—BURLESQUE OPERA.—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—HURRY DUTCH. Matinee at 2.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth st.—COURT JACE. Matinee.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DAVID GARREK. Matinee at 1 1/2.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—DADDY O'DOWN. Matinee at 2.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth av.—UNCLE SAM. Matinee at 1 1/2.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—BOB ROY. Matinee at 1.—MONTY CALISTO.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 4th av.—NORO MISTREY. Matinee at 2.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—AFTERNOON at 2.—READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 253 street and 4th av.—AFTERNOON at 2.—READINGS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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BUSINESS AT THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUREAUS! GOVERNMENT BONDS IN DEMAND! A GENERAL DECLINE IN THE OTHER MARKETS—THE BULL'S HEAD AND STUVENTSANT BANK TROUBLES—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE MODOS IN THE LAVA BEDS occupy a most unenviable position at the present time. According to our special despatch, published in the HERALD to-day, General Canby has so planted the United States troops and the howitzers at his command that Jack will neither be able to escape nor organize raids on the settlers in the neighborhood. The Indian camp is to be completely surrounded. The movements of the soldiers are somewhat mysterious, but enough is known to venture the opinion that within the next few days Jack will either have to come to terms or fight.

A LESSON FOR ROGERS.—Justice is sometimes swift footed in this city. The particulars of the assault on last Sunday night on a Madison avenue car by two youths named John Green and John Canby on Mr. Stinaglio Antoldi have already been fully given in the HERALD. After Antoldi left the car, it will be remembered, they knocked him down, cut off one of his ears, tore his overcoat into shreds, stole his money and valuables and then left him. On Monday they were arrested, on Tuesday indicted, on Thursday arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer and yesterday they pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to fifteen years in State Prison.

The Awful Spectacle of Justice Avenged—Two Murderers Hanged Yesterday.

The execution of William Foster, which took place yesterday at the Tombs, has vindicated the law. Men will feel that when murderers can be hanged there is some chance of grappling with crime. Seldom in the history of capital trials has one been fought over so bitterly to the end as the Foster case. Every possible influence was brought to bear to obtain a commutation of the sentence. The public had its own emphatic opinion of the matter wherever its voice could be heard. However it may be touched with the sufferings of the families of those who bring the death penalty upon themselves, it will not consent to see society at the mercy of the cut-throat by encouraging a mistaken leniency. With Foster the argument has finished. Society is victorious in the battle for its right; but the Tombs has yet its dozen of murderers whom we must not forget. The wretched man who yesterday rendered up his existence was not by any means the worst of the offenders who have done hideous wrong to society. We call upon the authorities to pursue this salutary work of bringing crime to its knees. We call upon the press to unite in the assertion of the principle which our brave old Governor has inculcated—that "law and order must prevail, cost what it may." It is high time, too, that juries should act with something like a sense of their responsibility, and consider the public safety with at least as much tenderness as a fifth rate lawyer can awaken in them for the interests of a common murderer. One murderer executed will be as little likely to make our great city an Arcadia as one swallow is proverbially unlikely to make a Summer.

In the offences against human life New York has a sad history for some years past. We have seen murder grow up with fearful suddenness. We can almost shudder as we admit that homicide seemed likely to become a fashion. It had its votaries in every class, and knife, pistol and axe again subdivided. The murderer became the hero of the hour. The victim was hurried to his grave, and all men and women who value law and order looked at the sight with blank dismay. The gallows seemed as superannuated as the rack and thumbcrew, and murder, in self-conscious jauntiness, declared "hanging played out." Murder trials became shows for the exhibition of the human butchers and the frothy self-consequence of a few criminal lawyers. Juries were pared down to the lowest grade of intelligence. Their decisions were looked forward to in fear by the people who loved peace and in unconcealed pleasure by the brotherhood of crime. This was a terrible state of affairs. Insecurity became a password and law a byword. There is a state of society in which, when law cannot be trusted to do the work of justice, rough and ready honesty in a fever of indignation arrogates power to itself and creates a terror by irresponsibly taking the law into its own hands. This is something which the man who loves his country would almost equally deplore with the impunity of crime itself. Well ordered society delegates its power to persons specially chosen for that purpose. That over life and death is guarded by unmistakably strong restrictions; but nothing can be so demoralizing as to see these restrictions set as insurmountable barriers between a murderer and the gallows. So they seemed to have been acting in New York; but at last a gleam of better light appears to have come. A conviction reaffirmed through every grade of appeal was obtained. The grim scene in the yard of the Tombs yesterday, with a breathless murderer under a gallows beam, pointed its story to the rampant ruffianism which has dreamed itself secure.

To make this lesson the more impressive we have the story of a similar vindication of the law from Boston, and we take it that when the stories of these triumphs of justice have been laid to the minds of the criminal classes they will see that the people, in deadly earnest, are resolved to take their share of the terror-striking into their hands. For a long day has the balance on the people's side been high in air. As when Brennus flung his sword into the scale and brought it down, the might of the people's will has brought down the side of order, and, spite of all the influences of affection, of interest and of money, the side of the murderer has been thrown upward. In that position, too, it will be the work of those who cherish order to keep it. The wretched beings who yesterday were hurled out of existence are merely types. Others there are behind them who will feel in a way they have never before seemed to realize how great has been their crime. It is natural that when law is lax and unreliable the murderer should be able mentally to disburden himself of guilt. They knew that murder was deadly sin; but if the sin was measurable only by the punishment, they could, in their immunity, flatter themselves that it was no great sin after all. The two executions detailed elsewhere will bitterly change all this. The dishonored corpses, the shameful and degrading form in which death came, will tell our murderers what murder truly is. They will cast the eyes of their soul from the scene where they took human life to that where avenging justice will with heaped up horror take theirs. The courtesies of jailers, the words of faltering hope from the lips of friends, the pious ministrations of clergymen will serve but faintly to veil the forecast of their miserable fate. It is not true that these lessons are thrown away upon the multitude. The actual hanging is a disgusting as well as a deplorable exhibition; but let the rowdy with his hand upon knife or pistol but catch one searing glimpse of that death scene, and he will flatter before he stabs or fires.

Terrible as are the means that must be used we welcome the reign of law in all its stern majesty. The HERALD through all the despairing time of New York beset by homicides has steadily called for justice—for punishment where it was due. We never advocated the straining of a single point of law to find a man on trial for his life guilty. Once a murderer was pronounced so by competent authority we have withstood the most persistent pressure to weaken our unbending call for justice. The mere conviction of a man we held to be nothing if the contempt at first held for law in all forms could be succeeded by contempt for a deliberate verdict. In the carrying out of what punishment that ver-

dict implied we saw the great test of the principle on which the pact of society is based. We knew that a crime had been committed; we knew, further, that the law declared an individual guilty thereof; we then asked that the penalty of the crime be exacted from the criminal. We have made no exceptions in this, and shall make none. We do not champion the gallows, but the safety of the person, which the elimination of the gallows from our practice of law had threatened.

We count in the effect of these executions the terrifying of all evil-doers. It is from the strength of their well-founded fears that society will gain liberty to breathe once more. For this reason we have given a large share of our space to-day to the affrighting tableaux. The great reason that the public good is paramount over all private considerations leads us to display these scenes of agony. Some days since we received the following letter, praying us to take another course, which we print as written. It comes from a source to command respect:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— I take the liberty to address myself to you as the head and front of American journalism—a position which, in the cause of justice, in the cause of right—and I, as one of your subscribers, ask that you forget not charity. Since your Governor Dix has decided the fate of William Foster, who, by his decree, shall suffer death next Friday, cannot you, on behalf of his loved ones, withhold giving the doing on the day of his execution from the columns of your paper? He is soon to surrender his life to the law. His dear family are now bowed to the very earth in their deep distress for his fate. Let the curtain fall at his end—not to speak harshly of him when he is dead. "Have charity." Will you not, Mr. Editor, use your powerful paper in an editorial, and call on the editors and proprietors of all pictorial papers to remember with mercy his afflicted family and not come after his death with horrible wood-cut engravings showing his sad death scene? What good can come from such descriptions? Only pain to more arrows into the bleeding hearts of his family. Remember "without charity we are nothing worth." As your journal is the head and front in power now your power to withhold from publishing any such scenes is a great power. Very respectfully, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1873.

When we referred above to private considerations it will be seen from the foregoing how pathetically touching they may be. We are conscious of the load of heart-breaking grief which the events of yesterday have brought upon the innocent, the good and the pure. We would not willingly lay a hair's weight upon their burden; but it would be an inexcusable mistake in us to cover over examples intended for the world, and earn at such cost a character for hollow sentimentality. But there is a deep reason for this publication which must not be ignored. The horror, the anguish of loved ones and the heart-wringing partings are the very things from which many men would shrink sooner than from the gallows. Foster, so far as we know, was just the man whom these things would have influenced had they been before his eyes in time. To the very class from which the Fosters are recruited surely a picture of that anguish and parting would be a great preventive of future crime. A reckless man may often be careless of his own safety; but he will think long before exposing those he loves to the tortures that Foster brought upon his family. Those who read our accounts of that morbid curiosity will find before they have ended that another and deeper feeling than gratified morbidity has impressed itself upon them. It is out of no desire to pander to such a taste that we print them. The details of the crime have been spread abroad because society demands to know its dangers and is the safer for knowing them. A new system of burglary, a novel mode of garroting, a fresh plan to rob, are all necessary to be published that people may know what they have to fear, what to prevent. A fortiori is this true of the crime of murder. The same reason which prompts the publication of the offence calls for the details of its punishment. The first may tend to the incipency of panic in the orderly elements of society; the second we desire should have the same effect upon the criminals and a deterring effect upon those hovering on the borders of crime. The lessons of yesterday are not likely to be soon forgotten. They preach to men's eyes and minds as the Gospel of the tangible alone can preach. They grimly and emphatically proclaim that murder is something which demands the immolation of the murderer on an altar which is a gallows, by a celebrant who is a hangman, and before an audience which embraces all civilized mankind.

The British Press—Taking Lessons from the Herald.

When men see and admit the superiority of others over themselves in the prosecution of their calling it is a hopeful sign of their willingness to learn and disposition to improve. Therefore we are led to hope that British journalism will gain from observation of American newspaper enterprise. The London Telegraph of the 27th ult. devotes an editorial column to an interview with M. Gambetta, by what it styles "an adventurous correspondent of the New York Herald." Our English contemporary seems astonished that the ex-Dictator should have defined his position in the long conversation which he held with our correspondent "with a frankness that has astonished his foes." Possibly before this date the very interesting and instructive report from a HERALD correspondent of the opinions held by another distinguished Frenchman, the venerable M. Guizot, the despatches of Mr. O'Kelly from Cuba, and the startling bulletins from our correspondent at the stronghold of the Modocs, in the lava beds of California, may have impressed upon the editor of the Telegraph the fact that the energy of an independent newspaper is able to secure the services of brave and dignified as well as intelligent correspondents, and that they are wont to win the confidence and enjoy the respect of those with whom they converse. As that paper has sent a savant to look after the archives of Babel, it should not hesitate to try its enterprise upon matters of present interest. A day later the Standard followed the lead of its rival in a long editorial upon the same HERALD text. Scotland, too, is studying "Yankee reporting." The London correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser records the efforts of a representative of an American journal to interview Count Schouvaloff at the Russian Embassy in London. In reply to the correspondent's card soliciting "the honor of an interview," the diplomatist returned a refusal and an assertion that he could communicate no valuable information. To this the correspondent answered, intimating that American sympathy might be useful to Russia in the Asian question. But not even this consideration influenced the representative of

the Czar, and the correspondent was defeated. Telling this incident with such minuteness of detail as the Scotchman has done indicates that he is carefully studying the tactics he records, and will, if possible, imitate them. Again, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of February 24, copies the main part of the HERALD Gambetta interview, thus enabling the readers of the British Thunderer to see at second-hand and months after their original publication, the political opinions and plans of a prominent leader of French republicanism, and one of the most influential of the men whose counsel controls the destiny of the nation. After thus endorsing the value of the interviewer's labor by republishing his report, there is a probability that the Times may send its own writers upon similar errands. Great improvement is to be hoped for in the British press when it thus shows the disposition to follow American example; and the British public is thereon to be congratulated.

The Attempt to Increase the Emigrant Tax—A Needed Reform.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Pierson, of Albany, increasing the emigrant head-money from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per head. The increase is asked for by the Commissioners of Emigration, who allege that the present tax does not yield sufficient to meet the expenses of the Commission. The money, although nominally collected of the ship-owners, comes out of the pockets of the emigrants, in the shape of increased rates of passage, or is made up by means of the stunted quality or inferior quality of the food supplied to them on the journey. The Legislature some time ago decreased the tax from two dollars and a half to two dollars and subsequently to its present amount, and there is no good reason whatsoever for its restoration to the larger sum. The bill has found no favor from the New York representatives, not one of whom would consent even to become responsible for its introduction. It is significant that it could find no member to place it before the Legislature except the representative of the New York Central Railroad, which is one of the corporations allowed to sell tickets to emigrants inside Castle Garden.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will make short work of this impudent attempt to swell the large sum of money annually handed by the Commissioners of Emigration. There has long been a suspicion that the finances of the Board would not show satisfactorily in the event of an honest and thorough investigation extending over a term of years, and there are rumors that a large amount of money invested in securities of various descriptions has never been properly accounted for. Investigating committees have been from time to time appointed by the State Legislature, but they have ended as such inquiries generally do, and the old ring inside the management has been suffered to continue its operations unmolested. A large amount of money passes through the hands of the Commission, and the business of the depot, in all its branches, including the sale of railroad tickets, is capable of being made a huge vehicle of corruption. The present Commission, although containing some good names, is, in fact, a relic of the old Tammany rule, and as such is not entitled to public confidence. We have recently seen some of the prominent Tammany politicians on the Board contending for the admission to the Garden of an agent of the Erie Railway, who has amassed a fortune out of emigrant running and emigrant boarding-house keeping, and who has been subjected to a term of imprisonment for a violation of the emigrant laws. Although the Board has not yet ventured to adopt the dangerous policy that any man, however bad his character, may be admitted to the Garden and placed in close contact with the emigrants so long as he has committed no offence against the rules of the Commission inside the depot, and although the application of this Erie Railway agent for recognition by the Board has not yet been passed upon, we learn that he is actually admitted to the Garden by permission of the Committee, and has thus been allowed to do business with the emigrants while grave charges were pending over him. The Superintendent has appeared singularly in the interest of this agent, and we cite these facts as a proof of the unsatisfactory character of the present management of the Commission.

We commend this subject to the attention of Governor Dix and of the Legislature. There is no doubt that the whole business of the Emigrant Commission needs ventilation and purification. No proper investigation into the past and no satisfactory reform for the future can be made until the present management is rooted out, and until the Tammany wheel inside the wheel of the Commission has been removed. New men, and good ones, are needed for this important interest. We do not mean new names for the whole Commission, for some of the present members are pure and honest men, and can be thoroughly trusted; but they are not in the "ring," and have no real share in the management of the affairs of the depot. Let us have legislation if necessary; but, at all events, either through the Governor or the Legislature, let us have a reformed Emigrant Commission and a complete rooting out of the subordinate officers, who have too long been suffered to manipulate the Board, and virtually to hold the management of the affairs of Castle Garden in their own hands.

A NEW LIGHT IN ASIA.—The Japanese government has issued a special edict proclaiming the toleration of Christianity throughout the Empire, and also opening up the entire country to foreigners. Should the provisions of the imperial order be carried into effect faithfully the consequences of its operation to the cause of Christianity and the commerce of the outside civilizations will be wonderful, almost incalculable. The missionaries of the Church will find an inexhaustible field for labor, with chances of a martyr's crown as they advance inward. The soldiers of the Lord are numerous and courageous.

THE OSWEGO Palladium announces that mysterious rumors come from Albany of a new political combination. The great mystery is that these "mysterious rumors" are not more numerous than they are. Some people in Albany have no other occupation than to inflate paper balloons with idle gossip and set them afloat. They keep sailing on until they are pricked by a new rumor or burst into thin air of their own volition.

The British Parliamentary Crisis Eased—Mr. Gladstone and His Colleagues Again in Office.

For the present the Cabinet crisis is ended. It is undeniable that Mr. Gladstone has won a greater victory than if he had been successful in carrying through his Irish University bill. It has long been an established custom in the British Parliament that the opposition, when successful in voting down the party in power, should accept the consequence of their own acts and proceed to form a Ministry. Mr. Gladstone, too proud spirited to remain in office on mere sufferance, was but following established usage when he resigned the seals of office into the hands of the Queen. If Mr. Disraeli did not foresee the results of his policy of opposition the fault is his own. The weakness of the Tory party has not in many years been so emphatically confessed. Mr. Gladstone has just cause to be proud of the course of conduct which he followed and of the position in which he again finds himself. In spite of all this, however, it is not unjust to say that Mr. Gladstone's Irish conciliation policy has resulted in failure. For four years he has steadily labored for the removal of ancient abuses in the laws and institutions of Ireland. What is to be the fate of the Irish University bill we know not. But Mr. Gladstone must be fully convinced that if Ireland is to be conciliated and made contented under English rule he must either make larger concessions or adopt a different course of conduct. Much as he has done Ireland is not satisfied; Ireland is not contented. When the Irish people themselves have voted against his University measure it is not to be wondered at that it does not command the support of the English Tories. When Mr. Gladstone came into power after the last general election he could count with confidence on a faithful majority amounting almost to one hundred. It was this majority which enabled him to carry with so much ease his former measures of reform. The sudden break down proves that his Irish University bill is not popular; but it proves more. It proves that from some cause or other he has, to some extent, lost his control of the House of Commons, and the presumption is that the altered sentiment of the people's House is but a reflection of the altered sentiment of the country.

What course Ministers may now follow it is difficult to foresee. If it is the opinion of the Tory leaders, as Mr. Disraeli says, that there is no necessity for a dissolution, it is but little likely that Mr. Gladstone and his friends will voluntarily run any such risk as is implied in an appeal to the people. It is not at all improbable that for the present session Ireland will be let alone, and that the time will be devoted to the consideration of other measures of greater interest to the great body of the people. Mr. Gladstone, however, is more or less bound to prosecute the work which he has begun, and it remains to be seen whether he will halt before he crowns the edifice of Irish reform, to which, for four consecutive years, he has so laboriously devoted his time and his energies.

The Atlantic Cable as a Detective.

A special HERALD telegram from Havana enables us to print in our columns the facts connected with the important arrests which have been made in that city of persons charged with having perpetrated or being very directly implicated in the recent frauds on the Bank of England by forgery. The case has been closely pursued, and the results are, so far, very encouraging to the cause of justice by the speedy detection of crime. Electricity was made available through the cables to a very efficient extent. Some of the prisoners travelled under United States passports, which they alleged to be genuine. The question of the non-existence of an extradition treaty with Spain having presented itself, the Captain General of Cuba telegraphed to Madrid for instructions, and received in reply authority to act in the premises as if the Spanish Republic had an extradition treaty with Great Britain. It is no new doctrine that the progress of science would lead to the detection of the criminal, and so would prove a powerful agent of civilization in the higher sense. In these times, in fact, the criminal has a better chance to escape punishment than to escape detection. Within the fold of civilization, proper, there is no longer a hiding place for the man who has proved himself the enemy of society. One of the latest examples is furnished by the capture of McDonnell, the alleged London forger, in the bay. It will be seen that the steamship Celtic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 13th of the present month, carries out Inspector Webb, of the London police force. Inspector Webb brings with him the extradition papers to secure McDonnell and to take him back to England. In this, as in many previous instances, the Atlantic cable has proved a most efficient detective.

The Alabama Claims Award Debated in the English Parliament.—The Alabama claims award of the Geneva Court of Arbitration has been made the subject of debate in the British Parliament on motion of the opposition represented by Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

The Disraeli party does not impugn the integrity of the arbitrators, nor object vehemently to the payment of the American bill; but its members oppose the principle of international law which was conceived in the Treaty of Washington and matured and adopted as an essential of settlement at Geneva. This principle is set forth in the three rules of the Treaty of Washington, which we reproduce in the HERALD to-day. The British Cabinet defends it on broad grounds, and it is to be hoped that the ministerial inferences as to its operation in the future between Great Britain and the United States may be realized. Mr. Disraeli and Premier Gladstone joined in the expression of a wish that the Cabinets in London and Washington may arrive at a speedy and definite understanding on the subject, so that they will submit the whole matter and the rules to the other Powers for their consideration. Downing Street appears to be inclined to hurry up the people in Washington.

THE NEW HAVEN Register (democratic) says the democratic and liberal nominations in Connecticut have, thus far, evinced more than usual care. A "little more than usual care" in bringing out the vote may result in the choice of some of these democratic and liberal candidates. Will it be done?

The Bull's Head Bank Defalcation.

An alarming suggestion of lack of radical honesty and thorough business system in our money corporations rises naturally in view of the meagre disclosures about the affairs of the suspended Bull's Head Bank. Established many years, enjoying an enviable reputation, paying for years so large dividends that its stock was valued at nearly double its par, this old State bank held over a million dollars in deposits, and was considered a model of safe and successful finance. Suddenly the officer who had long controlled its management vacates his post, and the examination set in motion by his successor reveals that no statement can be made of the exact standing of the bank other than that there is a large deficit, to cover which the books have been mutilated and the accounts abstracted. Only three months ago the sworn statement of the chief officers showed the bank as wealthy and prosperous. Now it is announced as insolvent, and its doors are closed against the calls of disappointed depositors. This is startling news to all citizens who, for convenience, keep a bank account, upon which they rely to meet maturing engagements. If the funds of the Bull's Head have been spirited away, is there absolute assurance that there is nothing rotten in any other of our financial towers of strength? Sixteen per cent dividends were satisfactory to stockholders, and a sworn surplus nearly equal to half the capital aroused customers; yet on scrutiny it is found that the bottom has fallen out and only the name remains. Are boards of directors merely ornamental? Are there no checks in our professional book-keeping by which the missing accounts can be supplied? Where are the eyes of bank officers and clerks when books are used for fire kindling? And, most momentous query of all, how many others of our banking institutions have suffered from defalcation and live only on reputation?

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS throughout the country, with remarkable unanimity, sustain the course of Governor Dix in the Foster matter. This indicates very clearly the drift of public sentiment in regard to capital punishment.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- William H. Upton, an Ohio M.C., scorns the bankruptcy stool.
Judge Levi Woodbury, of Boston, is staying at the New York Hotel.
Professor G. W. Green, of Cornell University, is at the Hoffman House.
Captain J. Macaulay, of the steamship Cuba, is at the New York Hotel.
Assemblyman James M. Oakley, of Jamaica, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
There has been another long roll call for the heirs of poor Anneke Jans in Chicago.
Colonel Foster, our new Minister to Mexico, leaves for his new post about the middle of April.
It is true that Senator Conkling is "enraptured" of Caldwell, as alleged by the Boston Transcript.
Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He goes East this morning.
Lewis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
A co-operative communion called the Ebenezer, of German extraction, long established near Buffalo, are attracting attention.
The senior Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) is now called the "sinner Senator" by some of the interior radical papers.
They saw their children in the street sewers in Salem, Mass. In olden times they used to dry their mothers at stakes in the same place.
General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, is not keeping school in Hillsborough, as stated, but is living in Charlotte, editing the Southern Zephyr.
It is stated that Joe Smith, son of the old prophet Joe, is about to start an anti-polygamy Mormon institution at Kirtland, Ohio, the old stamping ground of the sect.
Senor Castelar has written to Mr. Arnold, of the London Echo, to thank him for the assurance "that the Spanish Republic has the sympathy of all classes in England."
A constitutional reform association has been started in Connecticut, without distinction of party. Governor Jewell and Congressman Hawley have been writing to it.
The ladies of Savannah are raising funds for a monument to their fallen brothers, the cornerstone of which is to be laid on the 26th of April, the Southern Memorial Day.
The Boston Journal (republican) says the upshot of the New Hampshire election is, under the circumstances, "quite satisfactory." Somebody is, therefore, satisfied at last in regard to that election.
United States Marshal Sharpe having been transferred to the office of Surveyor of the Port, an interior paper says there is not a better surveyor of Old Port on Manhattan Island than that self-same General Sharpe.
An interior paper wants to know why a pot of Down East pork and beans is like one of Mark Twain's works? And the answer is, because they are an article made at home and in no sense "innocents" abroad.
It is estimated that there are sufficient numbers of American citizens going out as special and honorary commissioners to the Vienna Exposition to constitute quite a respectable exposition in their own country, if they would only stay at home.
The Japanese Minister, Arinori Mori, left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday for San Francisco, thence to go to Japan. He will spend but a short time in Japan, as he intends to visit the Vienna Exhibition and make a tour of Europe before his nine months' leave of absence expires.
William T. Walters, of Baltimore, one of the trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington (the opening of which has been indefinitely postponed), is going to Europe to purchase \$40,000 worth of works of art for the Gallery. Could not Mr. Walters find at home some meritorious works by American artists worthy of being at least glanced at before he goes abroad?
The Boston Transcript makes the timely suggestion that "national" barrooms and oyster saloons need not take alarm at the recent Congressional action about the use of the word "national." The new law only applies to brokers, bankers and savings institutions. The phrase "national steel" can still be lawfully applied to the back pay operation of the crackmen in the last Congress.
THE HERALD AMONG THE MODOC.
[From the New Haven Palladium.]
A correspondent of the HERALD, called in the present instance, an ambassador, has made his way to the camp of the Modocs, and interviewed Captain Jack. The report which he brings back is not as favorable to an early close of hostilities as could be wished. The warriors profess to desire peace, but are unwilling to place themselves in the hands of the Commissioners. The current opinion is that the Indians have been badly treated by speculators and dishonest agents is found to be true; but under the existing circumstances General Canby has apparently no course left but to bring Captain Jack and his followers to peace as best he may. The very latest news would indicate a desire on the part of the warriors to have "another talk," but what it may mean is hard to tell. They will undoubtedly be favored with as many conferences as they may wish, unless they show treacherous purposes. The whole matter is a provoking one; but it looks now very much as if the Indian, whatever his grievances, would, as in previous cases, be obliged to go to the wall.