

houses and stores. When a man is awakened by the careful tread of the rascal who has surreptitiously entered his chamber, or by the flash of a bull-eye searching for money or jewels, he should open parley with the trespasser by a pistol click, a flash—and a pre-arranged burglar. Instead of that fearful or sentimental householders lie trembling, white as the sheets which veil their coward faces, while the burglar's skillful hand abstracts valuables from beneath a craven's pillow. The reputable citizen neither wishes injury to himself nor the infliction of severe punishment upon the robber. This should at once be changed. Burglars should find, by bloody experience, that whenever they undertake a job their lives are apt to pay the penalty. They know all the risks of detection, arrest, conviction and penalty, and the many chances of evading and escaping them. Only the certainty of meeting resolute, armed resistance will deter the trained burglar. He calculates on boldness, skill and address to do his work and get away with gain and a whole skin. Let him add to the risks of his trade the certainty that the man who is robbed will surely rouse him from sleep, and that when awake he will shoot to kill. After that there will be a migration of burglars to more propitious shores. Till then we may expect the trade to thrive.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES COLONY OF JAMAICA is enjoying continued prosperity, according to our newspaper press and special reports from the island. The government has a surplus of revenue and the agriculturists and traders state that they are happy, with plentiful crops, profitable railway interests and lots of Chinese coolies, with more coming. Happy land!

THE MAYORS of New York and Brooklyn should remember that the meeting of the Board of Emigration at Castle Garden takes place to-day. Let them both attend and insure a quorum for the transaction of business.

Wendell Phillips is in town, at the St. Denis Hotel. Chief Justice Sanford E. Church is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Mayor Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Governor S. H. Ebert, of Colorado, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is registered at the Astor House. Professor Hordford, of Harvard University, is staying at the St. James' Hotel. Ex-Congressman W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, is staying at the Hoffman House. Congressman Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. General J. C. Duane, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Sturtevant House. Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by her son Robert T., has arrived in Chicago from New York. Judge Martin Grover, of the State Supreme Court, is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel B. Castaneda, of Peru, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel. The Earl and Countess of Cathness and Count Pomar have returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Amadeo announces his abdication to Victor Emmanuel by the laconic telegram:—"All is over; I will write." The Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, of the British Legation at Washington, yesterday arrived at the Clarendon Hotel. "The Foster execution," says the New Haven Register of Saturday, "was about a thousand more HERALDS than usual to newdealers in this city to-day."

"Bull Run" Russell is to accompany the Russian force to Khiva for the London Times. The Russian government is said to have specially invited "The Thunderer" to send a correspondent. Fore Hyacinth is in Geneva, Switzerland, preaching to Catholics, who, he says, are "resolved not to abdicate the faith of their fathers into the hands of Ultramontanist or infidelity."

The King of Holland has granted permission to Mrs. W. L. C. Stoff van Kerrel, the wife of the Vice President of the Dutch Council of India, to accept the Verdienstliche für Frauen and Jungfrauen, presented to her by the German Emperor. What have they been giving the lady? The ex-Prince Imperial is going to the Vienna Exhibition. He says that he will feel as if in France while visiting the French section, and will, therefore, pass most of his time there. His grandchild's son, once heir to the French throne, went to Vienna a long time ago and never felt at home. Sir Charles Dick, Bart., is now, in his seventieth year, the dear attendant of a picture gallery in Brighton, England. The poverty-stricken nobleman has for years tried uselessly to get from the British government £47,000, the remainder of a sum loaned by his ancestor, Sir William Dick, to Charles I.

General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, has entered upon the thirteenth year of his official career. His health has been very good during the past winter, but he begins to feel old creeping on, and does not enjoy as good digestion as formerly. He may visit Europe again this summer, on business connected with the Syndicate. Monsignor Mermillod, the exiled prelate of Geneva, Switzerland, has been made a cardinal. He is reported to have said to a recent interviewer:—"My conviction is that Europe is going back along the road of ages and that we are returning to the wars of religion. The next outbreak will be a religious or a social war. There are now but two currents in Europe."

Commodore Van Derbil's half a million for a schoolhouse in Tennessee has set the Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville editors, who want it located in their respective cities, by the ears. Knoxville will give five acres for a site, while the Chattanooga man "calls him" with a tender of the whole of Lookout Mountain, with its view of six States, and Lake Lure thrown in. "M. de Castellane, a French Deputy, having made a speech in the French Assembly in favor of a constitutional monarchy, on the 1st inst., was stopped as he was leaving the tribune by M. Thiers, who said:—"You have made a very clever speech; but a clever speech is not enough, you must propose a bill." "And if we propose one will you support it, Monsieur le President?" inquired M. de Castellane. "We shall see if your proposition is good."

That martyr to political necessity, Senator Caldwell, will remain in Washington for some days attending to private business and then will return to Kansas. Mr. Caldwell might yet have been respected if he had confined himself to trade. But to politics he felt himself called, and—well, having found himself only the chosen sacrifice, he resigned the seat that would have been taken from him and retired to think of the special indignation which macadamizes the way of the transgressor. The Chicago Tribune classifies the Congressmen who have declined to make personal use of their back pay grab as follows:—List of Congressmen who have returned their additional pay into the Treasury and so closed the account:—William H. Roberts, of New York (dem.) William M. Merrick, of Maryland (dem.) List of Congressmen who have bestowed it on special law enactment:—George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts (rep.) Constantine C. Esley, of Massachusetts (rep.) List of Congressmen who announce that they "have not drawn it":—Clarkson N. Potter, of New York (dem.) William H. Upson, of Ohio (rep.) List of Congressmen who are thinking how they may dispose of it "without ostentation":—Ella H. Roberts, of Utah, N. Y. (rep.) List of Congressmen who are refunding it per capita to constituents:—Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts (rep.) List of Congressmen who are making an application, sets open until a suitable time before the next Congressional canvass.

SPAIN.

Disolution of the National Assembly Amid a Scene of Intense Excitement. Points of Legal Provision of the Porto Rico Emancipation Bill—Radical Democratic Agitation from Foreign Countries—The Capital Calm—Military Insubordination.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, March 24, 1873.

Soon after the adoption of the Porto Rico Abolition bill on Saturday the dissolution of the Cortes was unanimously voted, and the House broke up amidst the greatest excitement in the building and on the streets. But there was no disorder, and the city has remained completely tranquil to the evening to-day.

The attempted demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday were failures.

LEGAL PROVISIONS OF THE PORTO RICO CHARTER OF FREEDOM.

The bill passed by the Assembly on Saturday, abolishing slavery in the Island of Porto Rico, provides—

That the abolition shall follow immediately upon the promulgation of its passage.

The emancipated slaves will, however, be obliged to serve for three years with their present masters or other residents on the island, and will enjoy the political rights of Spanish citizens after five years shall have elapsed.

The indemnity to be paid to the slave owners is to be charged exclusively to the account of the Porto Rico budget.

Communism Imported into the Capital. MADRID, March 24, 1873.

The *Imparcial* says a number of foreigners have arrived here with the view of agitating the overthrow of the municipality of Madrid and establishing the Commune in its place.

Senor Figueras' Opinion of the Loyalty of the Army—The Spirit of Carlism Creeping Through the Ranks. MADRID, March 24, 1873.

The *Epoca* says Senor Figueras has returned from Barcelona discouraged. He fears that discipline cannot be restored in the army there.

Insurrection has made its appearance among the troops in Tarragona, and the Carlists are increasing in numbers in that province.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 24, 1873.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, stated that the government did not intend at present, or with reference to the finances of the present year, to propose a vote of supply for the sum awarded at Geneva, as the financial year would end on the 31st of the present month.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES. Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, submitted to the House of Commons to-night the naval estimates for the coming fiscal year. They exceeded those of last year by \$1,702,880.

STRENGTH AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE NAVAL FORCE. The statement of the Right Honorable the First Lord of the Admiralty shows that on the 1st of January, 1873, the navy in commission comprised 100 steamships and vessels, including yachts, tenders and gunboats, mounting 1,283 guns, and manned by 23,371 officers, men and boys, and sixty-four sailing ships and vessels (including twenty-five coastguard tenders), mounting 493 guns, and a grand total of 224 ships and vessels, mounting 1,776 guns, manned by 33,228 officers, men and boys. Six vessels have been completed during the past quarter, and there are twenty others in course of construction or finish at the various government dockyards and by private firms of shipbuilders.

SOLID REALITIES AND ELEGANT ROMANCE FOR THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. Mr. Bradlaugh, the popular orator and radical reformer, and Willie Collins, the novelist, are going to the United States on lecturing tours.

ARTISAN FEELING TOWARDS THE VIENNA EXHIBITION. The British manufacturers of agricultural implements have resolved not to take part in the Vienna Exhibition.

PORTUGAL.

Crown Compliment to a Republican Chief. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LISBON, March 24, 1873.

The King of Portugal has sent the decoration of the Order of St. James to President Thiers.

THE BRUTE BURTON ARRESTED. GEORGETOWN, Del., March 24, 1873.

The negro, James Burton, was surrounded in the woods and captured about two miles from the place where he committed the outrage upon Miss Lank. The capture was effected at twelve o'clock noon, and the prisoner, in the custody of officers, was taken to the city of Georgetown, where he was lodged in jail to await his trial in April. He is a hardened criminal, and makes light of his offence.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A private letter from Santiago de Cuba says that the United States steamer Wyoming arrived there on the 20th inst. The officers were handsomely entertained by the officers of the Spanish navy, and a ball was given in their honor. The next night a ball was given on board the Wyoming to the Spanish officers and prominent government officials.

Naval Orders. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1873.

Medical Director Joseph Beale, of the United States Navy, has been appointed Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, the appointment to take effect on the 1st of April.

ARMY ORDER. In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his present duties, is charged with the disbursement of the funds for 1867, appropriated by the act of Congress March 3, 1873. Major Bell will make payments under such regulations as may be prescribed by the second Commissioner.

DEATH ON THE RAIL. ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 24, 1873.

The engine of the passenger train bound north, on the Chicago and Michigan Shore Railroad, was thrown from the track to-day by a broken journal. The engineer, J. Reynolds, the fireman, D. McCarty, and a brakeman, Oscar Oliver, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

PROVIDENCE PRINTING CLOTH MARKET. PROVIDENCE, March 24, 1873.

Printing cloths quiet and unchanged.

THE GALLOWS OPERATED. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1873.

Alexander J. Fenwick, to have been hanged at San Diego on Friday for the murder of Charles Wilson, died in jail to-day, probably from poison.

THE RED REBELS.

Generals Canby and Gillem in the Lava Beds. Capt. Jack and His Scalp-Bedecked Warriors Come Out.

ANOTHER TALK. The Generals Make Long Inquiries, but Receive Short Replies. Defiant Attitude of the Savages.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

YREKA, Cal., March 24, 1873.

The new members of the Peace Commission, Messrs. Dyer, Indian Agent for Oregon, and the Rev. E. Thomas, of Petaluma, Cal., are hourly expected at Van Bremer's ranch, and we shall probably have divine service next Sunday in Captain Jack's cave.

GENERAL CANBY RECONNOITRES THE LAVA BEDS. Last Friday General Canby and General Gillem, accompanied by Colonel Biddle and Perry, and the troops M and F of the First cavalry, made a reconnaissance of the lava beds. They arrived at the top of the bluffs about noon, and there the cavalry were dismounted and the Generals surveyed the lava beds through their field glasses. Several Indians were seen on a ledge of rocks about a mile distant from the foot of the bluffs, and they shouted for some one to come down and talk. Acting Assistant Surgeon Cabaness was then half way down the bluffs, and he immediately asked permission of General Canby to go and see what they wanted.

JACK WANTS TO TALK AGAIN. His request was granted, and he presently returned, saying that Captain Jack wished to talk with Generals Canby and Gillem. As he asked for one more to come down, the HERALD correspondent joined him and returned to the Modocs. Outpost William and three other Indians were there in full war paint, and some of them stripped to their waist, so as to be free from all encumbrances while fighting.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE POWWOW. We then agreed that Generals Canby and Gillem were to meet Captain Jack at a juniper tree situated half way between the foot of the bluffs and the Modoc outposts. Assistant Surgeon Cabaness then went back to inform General Canby of the arrangement, and shortly after he had returned from his mission Captain Jack arrived.

THE NOBLE CAPTAIN FEARS TREACHERY. The latter at first objected to going to the juniper tree; but, as Dr. Cabaness and the HERALD correspondent offered to remain as hostages for his safety, he finally agreed to the proposition. Jack was accompanied by Searfeard Charley, the curly-headed Doctor, Curly Jack and two other Indians.

THE GENERAL COULD SEND ANYTHING TO THE CAVE. The talk did not amount to much, as Captain Jack simply signified his wish for peace and to be left where he was on Lost River. He also informed General Canby that if he had anything to give him he might send it down to the lava beds. He made no answer when General Canby asked him why he did not come out when the wagons were sent to meet him. As soon as the conference was over—

WAR-PAINTED WARRIORS SHOWING THEIR LATEST TROPHIES. Dr. Cabaness and the HERALD correspondent left the outpost and returned to the top of the bluffs. Two of the Indians had their shot-pouches covered with scalps that were taken in the last fight. The troops returned to camp the same evening, arriving at about midnight.

HEMMING THE REDS IN. The Lost River camp was broken up yesterday, and the troops from there went into camp on the east side of the Tule Lake, about three miles from Captain Jack's cave.

Major Green, of the First cavalry, arrived at Van Bremer's to-day and took command of the troops from Dorris' and Van Bremer's, who will go into camp on Tule Lake at the foot of the bluffs in two or three days, as soon as the road is passable.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, the new Peace Commissioner, will arrive at Van Bremer's to-morrow evening and join Mr. Meacham.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MODOCs. It is now reported that the Indian Bureau intend giving Captain Jack a reservation on Lost River. There is no doubt in my mind that they will not be satisfied with anything else. They will then have to place a military post on the reservation to protect the Indians from the Oregonians.

Another Account Via San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1873.

Captain Jack sent a squaw to the Klamath Indians lavishing them to join him. He says that as soon as the grass grows he will leave the lava beds, burn the ranches and kill the settlers. The message to the Klamath Indians causes fears of trouble with the Indians on the lower Klamath River, who belong to quite a formidable tribe.

Captain Carot, of Oregon, has gone to the Warm Springs to reorganize his famous Indian scouts as volunteers against the Modocs.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 25—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours. The barometer has fallen since Sunday night throughout the Atlantic States, except in New England, where the pressure has continued to rise. The area of lowest pressure is over the Ohio Valley, and the one of highest barometer is central and west of the Ohio River to Lake Erie and Minnesota, and with rain from Ohio to the Middle Atlantic coast. Northerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather generally prevail in New England. Southerly winds and clear weather are now reported from the Eastern Gulf States, and with cloudy weather from the South Atlantic States. The temperature continues quite low in the Northwest, and has very generally fallen from the Middle and East Atlantic States westward to the Rocky Mountains. It has risen slightly in the Southern States.

Probabilities. For Tuesday, over the upper lakes and north-west and south-west to Texas, rising barometer and cold northerly winds; for the lower lakes north-east winds, with cloud and snow, and extending eastward over New England by Tuesday evening; for the Middle Atlantic States falling barometer, northerly winds and threatening weather. Cautionary signals continue at stations on the South Atlantic coast. They will be displayed at the lake stations on and after April 1.

The Signal Office at 4:25 P. M. to-day reported it raining at the following places:—Lynchburg, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Lake City and Jacksonville; steaming at Baltimore and Davenport, and snowing at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Paul, Brockton, Omaha and Denver.

At eleven o'clock P. M. as follows:—Raining at Lynchburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Indianapolis; steaming at Baltimore, Toledo, Detroit, Port Stanley and Davenport, and snowing at Cleveland, Chicago, Leavenworth, Milwaukee and Brockton, Omaha and Denver.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, 1872, 1873, and 36% difference. Rows include 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., and Average temperature for corresponding day last year.

FIRES.

In Fourth Avenue—One Thousand Dollars for a Pipe of Tobacco. A fire broke out yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of the two story brick house 320 Fourth avenue, tenanted by Thomas F. Cunningham as a trunk store. The flames were speedily arrested after they had damaged the stock to the value of \$1,000. The stock was fully insured. The fire was caused by a spark falling from a pipe of tobacco into a tray of varnish.

In Liberty Street—Damage About \$5,000. At about half-past seven last evening a fire broke out at 18 and 20 Liberty street, on the fourth floor, occupied by Johnson & Mullin, blank book manufacturers. The third floor was tenanted by A. B. Bennett, engaged in the same business. The second floor was occupied by Adam & Niepoh and Carter Weeks, printers and ink manufacturers. The stores on the ground floor were occupied by Janet & St. John, Raisin, and A. Lee, dry goods. The basement was used as a lurch room by J. Westbecher. Johnson & Mullin had their stock damaged by water to the extent of \$3,000, and the others were slightly damaged by water. The building is owned by Lyons, and the damage to it was about one thousand five hundred dollars; all fully insured.

A FIRE IN CHELSEA, MASS. BOSTON, March 24, 1873.

A fire broke out this evening in a block of thirteen tenement houses on Vale street, Chelsea, seven of which were damaged. The loss is about ten thousand dollars, and is owned by Mr. John W. Collins, and were occupied mostly by Irish families. They are insured in the Continental Company, of New York, and other offices.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Bold Adjudgment Dodge of the Railroad Monopolists. TRENTON, March 24, 1873.

The General Railroad bill was not reported, but the special committee on it met to-night to consider the amendment, and probably will not report till next Thursday. General dissatisfaction is felt regarding it, and all the talk is that there is a bigger bill in the fence, and that it is a fraud. Paterson's bill (No. 69) comes before the Senate to-morrow. Hewitt's absence preventing its coming up to-night.

The bill restoring the rights of citizenship to the convicted Police Commissioners of Jersey City was lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 7 nays, Williams, Stone and Taylor voting in the negative; McPherson a member of the committee being the only democrat voting in the affirmative. The bill constituting the District Courts of Jersey City was passed; also Farrier's Cruelty to Animals bill, providing for imprisonment and fine of persons inflicting unnecessary cruelty on living animals or creatures, extending to the whole State.

A motion to adjourn sine die on April 4 was passed by the House by a vote of 38 yeas to 2 nays. This was a monopoly dodge to defeat acceptable railroad legislation.

OBITUARY.

John A. Collier. John A. Collier, an eminent and venerable member of the Bar of the State of New York and an American legislator, died at Binghamton on the 23d instant, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a member of the Twenty-first Congress, was State Comptroller in 1845 and 1846, and was Commissioner to revise the code in 1847. He was once a lawyer of eminent ability, and is largely quoted in law reports.

M. H. Pettitt. Lieutenant Governor M. H. Pettitt died at his residence at Kenosha, Wis., on the 23d instant, after a brief but severe illness, to the great grief of a very large number of personal friends and political supporters.

George Sutherland. Captain Spelkhaever, of the Dutch brig Creole, at this port from Venezuela, supplies the following mortuary report, under date of Curacao, February 24:—

Ex-President George Sutherland, of Maracaibo, died suddenly to-day. He was driving to his country seat, with two of his friends. The carriage took fright and ran away. He jumped out of the carriage, landing on his feet, but lost balance afterwards and fell, striking his head against a stone and crushing his skull. He was able to ride to town, ate a hearty breakfast, but afterwards became insensible, and died at a quarter past seven P. M., without regaining consciousness. He was forty-eight years old, very healthy and robust man, weighing over two hundred pounds. His remains were buried on Monday, 25th inst., in the Masonic burial ground. The Governor and officers of the fort and Dutch sailors of war, with a large number of his friends, following the coffin to the grave. A great number of Venezuelan patriots supported in the hopes of soon supplanting General Fuigiar in Maracaibo, will mourn his untimely death. His fortune is said to be \$500,000.

Rev. Dr. Barclay. The Very Rev. Dr. Barclay, Principal of Glasgow University, died last night of bronchitis, at his residence at the college, Gilmore Hill. He was eighty-one years of age. His reputation as a linguist was great, and he was admitted to be the best scholar of his time in Great Britain. He was appointed Principal by Lord Palmerston in 1857, and was an ardent liberal in politics.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1873.

A meeting was held to-night in the hall of the Constitutional Convention in behalf of the insertion of a clause in the constitution of this commonwealth recognizing God, Jesus Christ and the Bible as the great sources of our laws. The speakers were, that as the people of the State are Christians so explicit acknowledgment of Christianity should be given in their fundamental laws.

THE HAVANA POOL-POOH ON AMERICA AND THE HOLLAND.

Ambassadors in Africa, Cuba and with the Modocs. Enterprise and Daring Overawing Castilian Timidity. (From the Correspondence of La Constancia, Havana.)

The audacious course of correspondents of the HERALD, with the brilliant results obtained by the Stanleys, Hendersons and O'Kellys before them, have been scattered in all directions lately as ambassadors in behalf of the great potential periodical. In the course of the week the columns of the HERALD have teemed with the reports of three plenipotentiaries. One of them has penetrated to the camp of the Modoco, another has been sent to Samana to investigate the condition of that Yankee acquisition, and, lastly, we are entertained with the telling, stupendous vicissitudes of our friend and protégé, O'Kelly. The Modoc emissary states that he entered the encampment of the Indians against the expressed command of the Peace Commissioners, and confesses that he deceived the military commander, who would not have allowed him to move a foot had he suspected his real intentions. The method employed in this case was no less lawful than that used by the ambassadors of this potential journal in certain other matters, and this one, like those of the correspondents, was impudent and disobedient to the law, valiant in all the evil arts by which he could accomplish his mission, which is as purely speculative and mercenary on his part as on the part of the potent organ that employs him. As may be supposed, the emissary to the Modocs now boasts it is entirely owing to his exertions that the pacific settlement of the difficulty with the bellicose Indians, under the aegis of Captain Jack, has been effected. His would-be worthy HERALD correspondent if he should pretend anything like this, the ambassador who was sent to Samana in the Tybee the last voyage has a huge circumstantial story, full of importance, of that which he has seen and heard; of his inquiries and investigations in reference to the territory, its climate and productions; of the country and the Dominicans, the government, and many other extreme ideas which, he thinks, should be known, furnishing a faithful account of his mission, and giving from his own judgment the probable result of the negotiation and what is most interesting, THE HERALD has shown but little favor to this Samana transfer, probably because it was not done through its agency, and for the same reason all that is eulogized on the part of the emissary is concealed beneath a certain kind of satire and as incidental in presenting his speculations on the possible benefits of ice company and as rebounding to the glory of the government.

These principles, nevertheless, are ridiculous, and exhibit the true character of American thought and action. All those things which are said to be the result of the expedition to St. Domingo on the Tybee were speculators and mechanics, who were to establish the first requisites of a Yankee colony—a hotel, barroom or tavern, a saloon and a gambling house, and to go in search of gold and coal—two minerals that are indispensable to the greedy, enterprising mind of this people. The land is expected to be there is no doubt that American activity and speculation might make it highly productive; but the severity of the climate and the want of timber, combined with the natural intolerance of the people, are difficulties that the company cannot easily overcome. This will end, and the only result of the expedition will be notwithstanding they have speculated on having the support of the United States, in arriving at the conclusion that it is impossible to establish a colony on the island.

It is not surprising that the emissary, in his reckoning upon possible revolutions in the country, nor upon complications of other kinds that might defeat the projected plan of the expedition of St. Domingo and Haiti, towards which the success of these indirect and provoking preparations on the part of the Samana Company is the first step.

Let us conclude, then, to the Ambassador of the Honorable O'Kelly, in whose exploits we are most interested. This gentleman, according to the HERALD, thought it expedient to have a spy, who had been warned by the general commanding the department that he would not consent to there being any communication between our camps and those of the bandits and vice versa, who warned him, moreover, that if apprehended after having been with the insurgents, he would, in conformity with the military regulations, be shot as a spy. Understanding the advice of his Consul and of the Spanish authorities charged with administering justice, he concluded to be so cautious as to have himself to condign punishment—it appears that he has disregarded all law and advice, has passed over to the rebels, and thus converted himself into a spy. Because he could gain intelligence, no other way, after having seen the cities, forts and encampments of the Spanish, of having accompanied them, and of having been with them, he had become calmer, that it would be more consistent to reduce the punishment of this bold meddling emissary to the same as that of the bandits, he should present himself within the Spanish lines. This, to my mind, is the fate in store for the great Ambassador.

From the moment of receiving the first telegram of his supposed journey to the insurgents I formed the same opinion as the Captain General—namely, that the emissary, if he had been in the country, he would have been shot as a spy. I believe that O'Kelly prevented from acquiring information in the regular manner, will collect outside the American lines, and not only so, but endeavor from these to fabricate a plausible history of affairs and transactions without having seen anything of them. He has been in the country, and he has seen the things which he has run to risk whatever; and if by chance the authorities should be content simply to expel him from the country, as soon as he comes forth, he will be an account, pretending to have seen the republicans and had a talk with the detestable President, and he will be able to give an account of the Spanish who refrained from shooting him, which would be done in any other country, and as would be the case in any other country, he will be punished any one who might proceed against them and exhibit the pretensions, insolence and profligate ostentation of this emissary to the world.

I am also of the opinion the investigations of O'Kelly are all made from his hiding place, because if he were with the rebels, an associate, he would be shot as a spy, and he would be shot as a spy. He would be shot as a spy. He would be shot as a spy.

What the Cuban Journals Say. (From La Revolution de Cuba, of New York.)

While perusing the HERALD yesterday morning our eyes fell on the glad announcement that Mr. James O'Kelly, the bold and daring correspondent of that paper, had, after numerous perils, reached "Cuba Libre," and was resting, after his fatiguing journey, in a patriot encampment. We cannot sufficiently express our admiration for the fearless enterprise of the HERALD representative, who, although he has been in the country for some time, and the Captain General, proceeded boldly on his road, with the determination to ruin his mission at all hazards, or, to use his own words, "at my own risk and peril." Up to the present moment he has shown no hesitation or vacillation of any kind, and we may safely predict that he will not be content to allow foreign emissaries to criticize our affairs nor accept any instruction from them.

THE GREAT DIAMOND SALTERS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1873.

The suit of Leut. against Arnold & Slack for \$350,000 was dismissed to-day in the United States Court by the consent of the parties. The suit grew out of the notorious California diamond swindle, the parties affected a compromise, Arnold paying Leut. \$150,000 in cash.

THE HORSE DISEASE IN MAINE. PORTLAND, March 24, 1873.

A new horse disease has appeared in this city. It does not appear in the head, as the epizooty did, but affects the legs, making them so weak that it is with difficulty the animal can stand. Several cases have appeared, but as yet none have proved fatal.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to SPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 231 and 232 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Court street. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 10 to 9 P. M.

A—The Pride of the Season! Knox's Spring style of goods! No. 100 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, a fact established by the rush in his store, 212 Broadway. Secure your "Knox" without delay.

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