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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.—ATHELSTON COURT. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—RICHARD III. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—O'CONNOR'S GALS. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Hotston and Blacker streets.—LA BELLE HELENE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TWO SWORDS.—CHINA; OR, SECRETS OF CITY LIFE. GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—KING KAREN FAMILIA. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE FINEST BOY IN NEW YORK. ALPHONSE AND EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUND THE CLOCK. ATHENIUM, No. 155 Broadway.—THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LAD AND LOTUS. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 6th av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, ERECTORS, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 231 Bowery.—A MURDER'S LIFE. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—STROUPELLI MINSTRELS, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—FRENCH AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- "THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD!"—LEADING EDITORIAL ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE. NAPOLEON DEAD! THE EX-EMPEROR ALONE WITH HIM: A THIRD OPERATION DECIDED UPON, BUT DEATH ESTOPS THE DOCTORS: PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE BONAPARTES—THIRD PAGE. EUROPEAN CABLE TELEGRAMS: SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOLE URGES A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA DAMAGES: PLOM-PLEON'S LAWSUIT: FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN GERMANY—SEVENTH PAGE. WASHINGTON NEWS: SPAIN, THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER: THREATENED—SEVENTH PAGE. LOUISIANA'S POLITICAL TURMOIL: PINGBACK ENDEAVORS TO EXPLAIN: WHAT HE SAID AND BELIEVES ABOUT GRANT: THE CITIZENS' MEMORIAL—MURDERED WHILE INTOXICATED—SEVENTH PAGE. AFFAIRS AT ALBANY: THE NEW CHARTER BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE: RAPID TRANSIT: JUDGE BRINDLEY'S CASE: REVISING THE CONSTITUTION: SKETCH OF THE RE-ELECTED SENATOR—FOURTH PAGE. MRS. WHARTON'S RETRIAL: THE LAWYERS IN A MAZE OF LEGAL POINTS: AN IMPORTANT WITNESS A CAUSE: JURY CHALLENGES—FIFTH PAGE. INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXPOSE—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—FIFTH PAGE. BRAND DUKE ALEXIS HIGHLY HONORED IN JAPAN: THE JAPANESE-CORREAN COMPLICATIONS: A FORMER AID OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON DROWNED—FIFTH PAGE. EAST INDIAN PRINCES RECEIVED INTO THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA: THE BIG GAME A KNIGHT: A GLITTERING PAGEANT—FOURTH PAGE. JERSEY CORRUPTION: TRIAL OF THE JERSEY CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS: A POLICE JUSTICE ARRANGED—EIGHTH PAGE. LEGAL: NO JURY YET IN THE TWEED CASE: ARREST OF COLONEL BLOOD AND INDICTMENT OF WOODHULL & CLAFIN'S WEEKLY—SUPERHEATED STEAM—ELEVENTH PAGE. ON 'CHANGE! MONETARY EASE STILL A FABLE: STOCKS TUMBLING: EFFECT OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH—STOKES—THE KIDD ARSON CASE—NINTH PAGE. BROOKLYN'S HEALTHY MORAL STATUS: GAMBLERS, PANDL AND PROSTITUTION HOUSES WEEDED OUT: DOG AND GAME-CKOCK FITS TABOOGED—NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CITY ITEMS—EIGHTH PAGE. MRS. WOODHULL LECTURES DESPITE THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS—A COUNTRY STEAL—MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS—FIFTH PAGE. PUPILS ENDANGERED IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS—MEETING OF LIBERAL REPUBLICANS—THE CUSTOMS COMPLICATIONS—FREE COLLEGE REFORMS—EIGHTH PAGE. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION—A NEW TEMPERANCE PARTY IN CONNECTICUT—THE UNION LEAGUE—FOURTH PAGE.

THE DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE French had but a trivial influence upon the Paris Bourse, and none whatever upon quotations in London and New York. Curiously enough French rentes, after an opening decline, closed last night a few centimes better than they started yesterday morning. How different would have been the effect upon British consols and American gold had the scene at Chiselhurst been enacted in the Tuileries four years earlier!

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.—The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee moves with suspicious slowness since its doors were thrown open to the public. The books have been called for, but an excuse is sent instead, and the books are not to be produced until next week. They ought to have been in the possession of the committee long since, for who will guarantee that the delay in their production is not for the purpose of altering and falsifying the entries? Why does not the committee subpoena Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who seems to know a great deal about the operations of the "ring." It would seem that the committee could do better service in the investigation they are pretending to make than by adjourning over from Thursday till Monday, just after a prolonged recess.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS is appealed to by the colored orator and bivalvist, George T. Downing, to lead off in the work of cultivating friendly relations between whites and colored people in the South. Mr. Stephens is likely to treat the proposition as "solemnly as a dog barks."

The Death of Napoleon the Third. Seldom has the submarine cable flashed across the ocean such startling intelligence as it did yesterday when it announced the death of the ex-Emperor of the French, Napoleon the Third. It was not wholly unexpected. We had known for days that the Emperor was sick, that he was in the hands of surgeons and undergoing a series of painful operations, and that his situation was really critical; but it was not our opinion when we went to press yesterday morning that before our readers had time thoroughly to examine the columns of the HERALD the exiled Emperor should have breathed his last. It is fair to say that his death was a surprise. London, according to our latest news, was a little prepared for it as was New York. On Wednesday night it was admitted that the condition of the imperial sufferer was critical, but not by any means hopeless. Yesterday morning his physicians were so well pleased with his condition, and so satisfied with the rest which he had enjoyed, that, after a consultation, they decided to perform another operation at noon. At the time of consultation the pulse was strong and regular, at eighty-four beats per minute. It was not until twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock that the pulse began to show signs of weakness. The sinking was rapid; and at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock, in spite of all that the most skillful medical assistance could do, the Emperor was dead. To the last, it is said, his consciousness remained, and, as the dimness of death darkened his vision, he knew that, although he was away from his much-loved France and dying in the land of the stranger, he was surrounded by warm friends who would care for his memory and cling to his cause.

The death of Louis Napoleon to-day is the subject of much conversation, the theme of innumerable newspaper articles and a world-wide sensation. That it should be so is not matter for wonder. No one man for the last twenty-five years has figured so largely before the world. He was the head of a great nation, the acknowledged chief of a great people. Forty millions of Frenchmen recognized his authority, and a million of bayonets were ever at his command. Since 1848, but particularly since 1852, his word has been law to a great nation—a nation which has prided itself in being the pivotal Power of Europe. It was a favorite saying of the deceased Emperor that when France was contented the world was at rest. His knowledge of the French character was profound and thorough; he knew how to humor it; and hence he was strong. It was natural that the wrath of such a man should be dreaded, and that his favor should be courted. For twenty years, it is fair to say, he was believed to be the umpire, the arbiter and the master of Europe. It was his own belief, it was the world's belief, that he was the favorite child of fortune. He was, in some respects, even more than his uncle, the Caesar of the modern world. He seized power and he held it for many years with a vigorous hand. His election as President of the Republic in 1848 was somewhat of a surprise to the world; the coup d'etat was an insult to France; but the world got over the surprise and France forgot the insult; and the result was that France found prosperity under a Second Empire, and the world learned invaluable lessons from a new, vigorous and practical teacher. For a time, even after France accepted him as chief, he was laughed at, ridiculed and caricatured as a lucky parvenu, as a fortunate imbecile. But the man had faith in himself and bided his time. His first grand revelation of strength was when, in connection with Great Britain, he snubbed the aggressive spirit of Russia and added the Crimea to the other numerous names which gave glory to France, glory to the Empire and glory to the house of Bonaparte. The Crimean war established him on his throne, the French people adored him and the crowned heads of Europe did him homage. The fall of Sebastopol and the peace which followed made the name of Napoleon for the second time a power in Europe, and from that time all idle talk about the parvenu and the imbecile ceased. The Bonaparte dynasty was by universal consent re-established; France was again the mistress of the nations, and Paris was the fashionable capital of the world. It is not our business in this article to enter into all the details of the late Emperor's public career since his advent to power. In another place in this morning's issue this ground will be found completely covered. We cannot, however, in this connection refrain from mentioning his Italian campaign in 1859-60, when, placing himself at the head of his armies he crushed the power of Austria at Magenta and Solferino, at once giving emphasis to his theory of the unification of nationalities and paving the way for the practical unity of Italy. This, again, was a great personal triumph; and it was as flattering to France as it was gratifying to himself. It was not unnaturally felt that the star of Austerlitz shone over the destinies of the Second Empire. In 1860 what monarch in Europe was so powerful as the Emperor of the French? His nationality theories found fresh expression in his Mexican campaign; but his Mexican campaign proved a failure, and with that failure began his troubles. The tide had reached its ebb and was now receding; it never turned again in his favor. He began to yield to popular clamor, and the French people, with their usual fickleness, proved ungrateful. France had now a Parliament and the press was unchecked, and Parliament and press compelled him to seek the rectification of frontiers. The Rhine boundaries question resulted in fresh failure. Prussia would not yield and the Emperor would not fight. The late war, it is now well known, was undertaken against his will; and with the results of that war the reading public is familiar. France was ingloriously defeated, the Bonaparte dynasty was dethroned, and now the exiled Emperor is dead. His death to-day does not affect values in any money market in the world. His death any time between 1852 and 1870 would have produced not only national but world-wide financial ruin.

Now that the Emperor is no more all manner of things, just and unjust, will be said regarding him. It will be held by not a few that he was a fraud and a failure. It is not our opinion that he was either the one or the other. His ability, so long doubted, has long since been established. That for twenty years he ruled France well and gave France prosperity not even his enemies can refuse to admit. The condition of France to-day is the best possible proof of the wisdom of the policy pursued in the earlier years of the

Empire. If he yielded to popular clamor and granted to the French people more liberty than they know rightly how to use, the blame, if blame there was, was more theirs than his. In most difficult circumstances he did what seemed to him best. If he has left France in chaos he has left the world a legacy of good. It was he who more than any other man made Italy a unit, and we know no unprejudiced mind that will refuse to admit that the unity of Italy has been a gain to the cause of progressive civilization. It was he who, by his teachings and by the persistent and practical development of his theories, brought about the unification of Germany; and, although the unification of Germany implied the temporary humiliation of France, German unity must be regarded as a world's benefit. In the council room and in the field of battle this man, who is now no more, proved himself great; and it is not unfair to say that his "Life of Julius Caesar" furnishes abundant evidence that, while thinking of himself, of his family and of France, in all that he did and in all that he wrote he thought even more of the destinies and of the welfare of mankind. No ruler in these times has figured so prominently; no one has told so much on his day and generation, nor has any one revealed so much searching and far-reaching thought. If he failed, he failed only as his uncle failed, as Caesar failed, and as hundreds of great men have failed before him. He is gone, but his works remain, and in the great future we feel satisfied that while his faults will be forgotten his works will be regarded as the best and most enduring monument. What France thinks of his death we only begin to learn; but, unless we greatly mistake, his death will produce deep and genuine sorrow. France wronged the Emperor for the décadence, and France will yet see and confess her error. The restoration of the Empire is rendered more certain by the death of the Emperor.

Senators Conkling, Cameron, &c.—They Have Their Reward.

Roseco Conkling, by the unanimous vote in caucus of the republicans of our State Legislature, has been nominated for another term in the United States Senate, which is equivalent to his election by the overwhelming majority which the republicans in both houses command. In the same way, by the almost unanimous vote in caucus of the republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Simon Cameron, as one of the United States Senators from that State, has been nominated for still another Senatorial lease of six years. These results, together with the re-election of Senator Morton from Indiana and a Legislature in Illinois which secures an administration republican in place of Senator Trumbull, were determined in the elections of last October and November. The October Pennsylvania election was as much a coalition between Curtin, McClure and Forney and their liberal republicans with the democrats for the defeat of Cameron for the Senate as it was for the benefit of Greeley and Brown. Indeed, while that contest was fought by the opposition as a State fight, and against the alleged corrupt affiliations and corruptions of Hartman and Cameron, it was fought by the republicans as a national affair, involving nothing less than the re-election as President of General Grant or his defeat. Senator Cameron threw his whole strength into the canvass upon this issue, and the people, accepting it as the real issue before them, have given to Cameron, with Grant, the most decisive political victory of his long and successful career as the Warwick of Pennsylvania. If Cameron carried Pennsylvania for Grant, Grant carried it for Cameron, and thus the re-election of Cameron to the Senate became a question of loyalty to the national administration. Indeed, Cameron, apart from his active services in the Pennsylvania October campaign, in superseding Sumner as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had become a part and parcel of the administration cause with the republican party, as against Sumner, Curtin, McClure and Forney, and as against Greeley and Brown. Hence this victory of Cameron becomes the most decisive of his whole political career.

The same judgment will apply to the defeat of Senator Trumbull in Illinois, to the re-election of Morton from Indiana, and to the re-election of Conkling from New York. From the moment of Senator Fenton's fall from grace with the administration, from the moment that Conkling was given the key to the private door of the Custom House, Fenton and all his confederates and liberal republican followers devoted themselves to the shelving of Conkling, Murphy and Grant. With the nomination of the lamented Greeley at Baltimore, it did appear, too, that Fenton had flanked Conkling; but behold the crowning result! The republicans, as in the cases of Cameron and Morton, recognize the re-election of Conkling as the redemption of an obligation to him and to General Grant against which no personal preferences will apply. And so Conkling is re-nominated as the very head and front of the New York republican party. With the marked abilities which Mr. Conkling possesses, with the high distinction he has already attained as among the leading debaters of the Senate, and with all the advantages which his re-election will give him, he will be unfaithful to his opportunities if he shall fail to fix his name among the highest of the distinguished statesmen of the Empire State.

BRITISH MANIFEST DESTINY.—The London Standard advocates the extension of British sovereignty over the Fiji Islands, making them a colony. Suppression of coolie kidnapping in the Polynesian groups and their sale in the Fijis is the excuse proffered for this forcible annexation, and, so far as the United States is concerned, there will be no serious objection if the mother country thinks she has not already too large a family of such expensive and unsatisfactory children as her colonies. But what a howl would we hear from the British press if we should undertake to protect the interests of our citizens in the Sandwich Islands by a similar process? It makes all the difference in the world whether manifest destiny tends to extend our territory or that of Albion.

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM M. TWEED.—Up to the time of the adjournment of the Court yesterday ten jurors only had been chosen on the Tweed trial. Only three passed the ordeal yesterday. At this rate another day will be consumed before the full number is obtained, and hence the trial is not likely to commence before Monday next.

Dying in Exile—A Story of Five French Crowned Heads.

The "Man of December" having gone out with the snow of January, it will get people thinking about those "best laid plans of mice and men" which "gang aft a-gley." Royally in France, since De Launay surrendered the Bastille to the mob, has been very unfortunate. Indeed, since that day French kings and emperors have done well to provide places of refuge for themselves on foreign shores, where they might die in peace in case of accident to the machine of government.

The fate of Louis XVI. furnished them with a proper incentive to this course; for kings as well as commoners can sacrifice a good deal to be spared personal acquaintance with the guillotine. Louis XVI. indeed once tried to escape from France in disguise. He made one night's journey from Paris in a coach, but was recognized and arrested at Varannes. He wanted to die in exile; but they brought him back a prisoner, to die a year and a half later on the scaffold. The people gazed at the captive King in silence, which must have been very difficult for Frenchmen. But there was a reason. Placards were posted everywhere with the laconic inscription—"Whoever applauds the King shall be whipped; whoever insults the King shall be hanged." The obliterating wave of the revolution soon flung one man on the rock of power who had the ability to stay there until the storm subsided, and who then ruled the new France after the deluge with the cold iron of his will and the glittering steel of his military genius. The citizen Consul became the citizen Emperor, and Napoleon Bonaparte, adored by the French and hated and feared by all else, was the arbiter of Europe. Then came the decadence. France could not fight all Europe forever. Knocked out of time in 1814, Napoleon was sent in exile to Elba. Again he rose to try conclusions. Waterloo was where the last terrific round was fought, and the sound of the great gladiator's fall awoke an echo which reverberated as far as the rock of St. Helena. There it died out, and Napoleon I. died an exile along with it. This is No. 1. Here we may look back to the line direct. The son of Louis XVI., like his father, would not be permitted to die in exile, so the poor Dauphin, the phantom Louis XVII., disappears from prison or dies there in 1795—blotted out anyhow. The son of the Corsican, the young, sickly King of Rome, is taken to Vienna after Waterloo, is made a phantom Duke, and pines and dies in exile in the gloom of Schönbrunn. This is No. 2. Louis XVIII., who came into France when Napoleon went to Elba, in 1814, ran into exile again for one hundred days, when Napoleon returned in 1815, and the wayward fates, on account of this thorough scare, perhaps, allowed him to die in France in 1824. He was the only French monarch of the century who got the chance, and he availed himself of it. Charles X., who succeeded his brother, was sent kiting after "the glorious days of July" in 1830. He went to Holyrood, in Scotland; then to the Castle of Hradchin, in Prague, and then to Goritz, far away in Illyria, where he died, in peace and piety, in 1836. This is No. 3. All this while "pear-headed" Louis Philippe, the citizen King, was working his way along to 1848 in the odd manner which has made him in his zenith and his eclipse always seem a comical figure. The year 1848 was a shaking time all over Europe, and when the barricades were shaken up in Paris he found that his crown was shaken off his head. Glad that his head did not follow the crown, he fled, and another of the "anointed" was added to the list of Gallic sovereigns whose light was snuffed out in exile. This is No. 4. He died quietly at Claremont, in England, in 1850, about twenty miles from Chiselhurst, where Napoleon III. died, in pain and exile, yesterday morning. This is No. 5. The two men who wore their kingly or imperial crowns for about eighteen years each had many experiences in common, early hardships, later luck and final disaster.

We can, therefore, count up five monarchial wrecks from France alone in this nineteenth century—three Napoleons, one Bourbon and one Orleanist. Who shall be the next? Government by the people is denounced by monarchist and imperialist alike as unsafe; government by the anointed seems, however it may be for the people, rather unsafe for the kings. Carlyle celebrates the First Napoleon's "whiff of grasshopper;" Hugo tells us of the Third Napoleon's coup d'etat. Were Waterloo and Sedan, St. Helena and Chiselhurst, merely results of these two events, it may be fair to ask?

We can only point to the succession of events and leave the question to Providence. We can be sure, however, that the sardonic spirit of history is just now counting on one hand the names of the five French crowned heads that ended their uneasiness in exile. "Then happy low lie down."

Congress.

In Congress yesterday the proceedings were somewhat interesting, particularly in the House. In the Senate Mr. Ramsay reported back from his committee that good old bill ("Monsieur Tonson come again") to abolish the franking privilege, with amendments, and he moved its immediate consideration. Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, however, objected, and so the bill goes over for a day or two, or perhaps, for a week or two or a month or two. The House bill to amend the act establishing the Department of Justice was passed, and the rest of the day's sitting was expended on the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the House Mr. Lynch, from the Commerce Committee, reported a bill to amend the twelfth section of the act for the appointment of shipping commissioners, by making it apply to our coasting vessels and to our trade generally with American ports. Mr. Wood, of New York, objected to the amendment, and denounced the original bill as oppressive and unconstitutional. It was obnoxious to our merchants. It was enriching two men, particularly the Commissioner of New York, who, in connection with his office, has established a large savings institution and boarding houses, and was taking possession of "Poor Jack" and his earnings, and clearing a hundred thousand dollars a year. If so, this lucky gentleman must look sharp, or they will be after him next with a committee of investigation. Mr. Roberts, of New York, sustained Mr. Wood's objections; but the bill was passed.

The House next took up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Mr.

Hooper, from Great Salt Lake, moved to amend by providing for the admission of Utah as the State of Deseret. Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to amend by a stringent provision against bigamy, polygamy, or plural marriages. Other amendments were offered, so that when the bill was laid aside it was loaded down to the water. Not much chance for any more new States, least of all for Deseret, during this session.

Next came a very important bill on emigration, providing an Emigration Bureau and regulations of vessels carrying passengers to the United States. The object of the bill is to encourage emigration from foreign countries, and we conjecture that it will become a law.

Facts About Newspapers—What the Subscribers of the Herald Get for Their Money.

An article in the Kansas Magazine, written by Mr. D. W. Wilder, on the labor and enterprise of the newspaper press, has attracted very general attention. Mr. Wilder, it appears, has measured a quadruple edition of the HERALD, and has found that it contains 960,000 "ems," while an octavo book of 591 pages—Mark Twain's new work—contains only 836,000 "ems." This one copy of the HERALD would, therefore, make an octavo of eighty-nine more pages than are contained in the book in question, while the price of the book is three and a half dollars, and of the HERALD four cents. The inquiring mind of the writer has further discovered the fact that "three copies of this quadruple sheet daily HERALD would contain a fourth more matter than the common English Bible, Apocrypha included." It is not surprising that this statement should astonish those who are accustomed to skim lightly over a daily newspaper, and cast it aside without bestowing a thought upon the labor employed in its production and the mass of valuable information it contains.

This HERALD "volume of six hundred and eighty pages," sold for four cents, which Mr. Wilder has been at the trouble of measuring, carries news to its readers from all quarters of the world—from Europe, Asia, Africa and all parts of the American Continent. The movements—political, social, commercial and financial—in all civilized nations on the globe are to be found in its columns. The mysteries of the wilds of Africa and the intrigues of political parties in New York, the gayeties of courts and the last barroom murder, every description of intelligence to be gathered on sea or on land, and every species of information that can instruct or interest the people, are grouped together in its pages. Its advertising columns are a perfect directory for all who have wants to be supplied, and afford equal facilities to the millionaire who has half a dozen fortunes to invest and to the poor girl who seeks employment as a maid of all work. The actual amount of matter contained in a daily HERALD is astonishing enough, but it is not half so wonderful as the varied, valuable and exhaustive character of the information contained in its columns.

The Park Commissioner—Comptroller Green's Resignation of His Additional Office.

Comptroller Green has resigned his position as Park Commissioner, which he has held during his whole term as Comptroller; but the resignation has not yet been acted upon by Mayor Havemeyer. It should be accepted, and the vacancy should be filled without any delay. The Mayor has himself called attention to the evident impropriety of double office-holding under a reformed city government, and has deprecated the practice of the head of a department passing upon his own requisitions and paying his own accounts. Mr. Green's resignation was a tardy one. We could have wished it had been tendered before the HERALD felt called upon to demand it in the name of the people of the city; but as it is now in the hands of the Mayor it should be acted upon at once. It is discreditable to a "reform" government that any of its members should adhere to the Tammany policy of double office-holding; much more that the practical head of a department which spends an enormous amount of the public moneys should fill also the offices of Comptroller and member of the Board of Apportionment, thus in the latter capacities approving his own estimates and paying his own bills. Besides, the Park Commission has now only two members in service—not a quorum of the whole commission; for we do not suppose Comptroller Green will ever desire to sit with the Board again. It is desirable that the commission should be filled, especially as the Department demands a larger appropriation for the coming year than it asked for last year. It is uncertain what the State Legislature will do with the charter, and as it is not likely, under existing circumstances, that the Comptroller will continue to act as Park Commissioner, the Mayor should at least give the Board from which Mr. Green retires a quorum of its legal number of members.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The business done by the Legislature yesterday, being void of all definite and final results, cannot be said to be especially important. The groundwork was laid, however, for future action, and three most important matters of local interest were presented in an initiatory stage. The Speaker introduced the new city charter; Mr. Burns, a bill providing for rapid transit in this city, and Mr. Patterson a bill for the abolition of the present Department of Public Instruction and the creation of a new Board of Education. A bill to provide for rapid transit in this city scarce needs any comment, and it remains to be seen how far Mr. Patterson may succeed this year in ousting the present Board of School Commissioners, remembering that he has once failed. The Senate yesterday, in open session, did little more than adjourn over to Tuesday next, but as a court of impeachment the charges against Judge Prindle were finally disposed of, the Judge being retained in his position by a vote of seven-teen to seven. The House passed a concurring resolution with the Senate for adjournment to Tuesday, to give time and facility for the appointment of the standing committees.

VISCOUNT DART, one of Napoleon's aids during the war with Germany, has just lost his life by drowning in the Japanese waters of Asia. The melancholy circumstances attending the sad event are reported in our special correspondence from Yokohama.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Home A. Nelson, of Fougkepaste, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor John Evans, of Colorado, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander William B. Cushing, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Frederick Walpole, M. P., is going to Montepotami to pursue his archaeological studies. Comte de Montebello and Baron Eric, of the French Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Adjutant General James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. United States Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Parliament of Jersey has voted £1,000 for a monument to General Don, who was twice Governor of the island and who planned its splendid road system. The Prince de Lyan, the new German Secretary of Legation at Paris, was for some time in this country, where he was married, last year, to a Western lady.

Mrs. A. Priestley, of Des Moines, has recovered \$2,500 damages from a liquor dealer who sold whiskey to her husband. This is the first case under the new Iowa liquor law.

The St. Louis Democrat says—"General Blair has gone to Jefferson. He can't walk very far, but he thinks he has locomotive power enough to beat any other man at running when the United States Senatorship is the goal."

A young lady in North Fryburg, Me., on one of the cold nights of last week, took a furnace full of live coals into her sleeping apartment for the purpose of warming it. Relatives and friends were respectively invited on the following day.

A woman in male attire was arrested in Knoxville, Tenn., a few nights since. She gave as an excuse that she could more successfully find her missing husband's track, especially as she believed him to be pretty well soaked in cogniac.

In changing its name from the Missouri to the St. Louis Democrat the proprietors did a sensible thing. Missouri is somewhat more of a State than it was twenty-one years ago—when the Democrat was started—and St. Louis a slightly larger city.

Kater William has been called by a vagabond as "Um" "an eater of cumm, a vampire, a scoundrel and a leader of brigades." For this extravagance of speech and an offer to shoot His Majesty for fifty dollars, the staymaker is to make a stay of three months in jail.

Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, cannot consent to serve as select preacher at Oxford with the lately elected Dean Stanley, of Winchester, on account of the broad church views of the latter. He has resigned the place, which has no salary, but retained his deanery, which carries an ample stipend.

The celebrated Corsican brigand Suzzoni, who was killed last month in a fight with gendarmes, was the ablest of the brigands of that island. He had four times been sentenced to death, yet his favor among the poor people and his daring courage baffled the attempts of the gendarmes to catch him for five years.

Three persons from Yokohama, one of them a lady, lately made the perilous ascent of the great volcanic mountain of Fujiyama, in Japan. For four miles they traversed the surface of frozen snow, and for the last mile and a half to the summit had to cut or dig for every step into the ice or snow. The only ill effect of their enterprise was snow blindness, which affected the adventurers for several days.

Anthony Trellope, the novelist, as a result of his journeying in Australia, has since his return to England, proposed the construction of a railroad across that continent. The project is pronounced novel, though its execution would shorten the distance between Europe and the large cities of Australia, by way of the Suez Canal, several thousand miles, and would open to settlement a vast country, whose mineral wealth would be likely to repay the cost of the necessary work.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10—A. M. Synopses for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen in the Middle and Eastern States, with diminishing temperature, northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States northerly to northeasterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with increased pressure; in the Northwest northerly winds, increasing pressure, generally clear weather and low temperature prevail.

Probabilities. For the Northwest and thence to the Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley northerly winds, clear and very cold weather; for the region of the lakes and thence to West Virginia and Kentucky, high pressure, southerly and northerly winds, clear weather, with low temperatures; for the Eastern and Middle States, generally clear weather, northerly winds, increased pressure and lower temperatures; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, high barometers, northerly and northeasterly winds, with generally clear weather, except on the Western Gulf, where light rain is possible.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. 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 3 columns: Year, Temperature, and Date. Rows include 1872, 1873, and 1874 data for various times of day.

ILLINOIS.

R. J. Oglesby, the Governor Elect, Unannouncedly Nominated for United States Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9, 1873. The republican caucus of both branches of the General Assembly to nominate a United States Senator, to be voted for on Tuesday, January 21, was held this evening. R. J. Oglesby, Governor elect, was nominated by acclamation. As this nomination was equivalent to an election a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Governor to inform him of the action of the caucus and invite him to address the caucus, which he did with much force and power in a speech of about fifteen minutes. He was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

ARKANSAS.

THE INCOMING AND RETIRING GOVERNORS DELIVER MESSAGES TO THE ASSEMBLY CONVENTION—THE HARRISON-HADLEY INJUNCTION CASE.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 9, 1873. Governor Hadley, the retiring, and Governor Baxter, the present Executive, both delivered messages to a joint Convention of the Assembly to-day. The messages were very conservative and were well received.

The arrangement of the Harrison-Hadley injunction case before Judge Caldwell closed to-night.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAFETY OF THE DISABLED STEAMER COSTA RICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9, 1873. The disabled steamer Costa Rica has just passed San Diego in tow of the steamers Constitution and Gypsy. All are well on board.

The Eastern racers St. Elmo, Rosalind and Dan Voorhes are at the Agricultural Park, and are fully recovered from the effect of their overland journey. They are training daily for the coming races. The trial of Charles A. Russell for the murder of James Croft, a notorious character in this city, has commenced. Owing to bountiful rains in all sections of the State the farmers are making greater preparations than ever before for the coming season. The preliminary survey of the Texas Pacific Railroad is completed from San Diego to Fort Yuma. The surveying party, going east, is to join Colonel Scott's surveying expedition from Texas. The practicability of the route from San Diego to Fort Yuma is demonstrated.