

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ATHENEUM, No. 255 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LION AND LOTUS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—BUTCH, OR THE FALL OF TARBUIE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—LALLA ROOKE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Blackwell streets.—ALHAMBRA.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DAS MICHIGANSCHICH AUS SCHOENBERG.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUFFALO BILL—STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—KIT, THE AERIALS TRAVELLER. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—CATACT OF THE GARDENS.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE IRON MASK.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGO MINISTRALLY, ECCECITRITY, &c.
TINY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 211 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELLY, &c.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.
ST. PETER'S HALL, Twentieth st., between Eighth and Ninth av.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—LIFE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1873.

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THE NEW SYNDICATE will begin operations on Tuesday next, when books will be opened throughout Europe and America for subscriptions of three hundred million dollars of five per cent bonds which were authorized by Congress in 1870 for the refunding of the outstanding six per cent five-twenty bonds of the United States. With this portion of the new loan out of the way, further funding will have to be made into the four and a half and four per cents provided for in the same law.

The Vienna World's Fair and Its Industrial and Political Influence.

Public attention is more and more directed to the great World's Exhibition which is to be opened at Vienna on the 1st of next May, three months from this time. It is to be, evidently, what its name implies—a universal exposition of the products, manufactures, science and arts of all nations. The news we are receiving from day to day shows the interest the rulers of the earth, as well as the people, are taking in the grand event. We learn through our cable telegrams that the Prince of Wales, who is President of the British Commission, will be at the opening of the Exposition; that the Shah of Persia, who has resolved to visit Europe, will be there; as also the Emperor William of Germany at the end of May, and will, it is said, go to Vienna in company with the Emperor Alexander of Russia. It is reported also that Prince Nicholas, the Hospodar of Montenegro, is preparing to attend. Then we have been informed that the Sultan of Turkey contemplates not only a visit to Vienna but staying there a short time, for he has had a palace erected for his accommodation near the grand building for the Exposition, and has sent from Constantinople the Fountain of Mohammed, to be placed in the grounds surrounding the Palace of Industry. Another Mohammedan ruler, the Viceroy of Egypt, has erected a palace for his convenience on the adjoining grounds, which, at the close of the Exhibition, he intends to convert into a mosque. The Emperor Francis Joseph has had erected for himself a fine pavilion, and several German princes have followed his example. It is probable, too, that the King of Italy and other sovereigns and princes will attend. There will be, perhaps, a greater gathering of the rulers of the earth than was ever witnessed before. We should like to know if the venerable Chief of the Triple Crown, Pope Pius, will honor the Exhibition by his presence. As all the great chiefs and statesmen will meet there on the peace platform of industrial development and progress, and will for the time, we suppose, lay aside their rivalries and animosities, would it not be a grand and fitting occasion for the venerable Pontiff to make the opening prayer for this Universal Exhibition? We throw out the hint, and suggest that he be invited to perform that service. We know nothing that would tend more to exalt and popularize the head of the Catholic Church.

We have no idea that this coming together of the potentates and ruling statesmen of Europe will cause those of Russia, Germany or of any other great nation to forego their fixed policy of aggrandizement. National or dynastic ambition is not to be checked so easily. But it may tend to preserve the peace of the world, for a time, at least. Meeting on such an occasion the usual diplomatic reserve and mode of intercourse may be relaxed. Intrigues may give place to frankness under such genial and peaceful circumstances. A freer interchange of thoughts and views may be the result, misconceptions be removed, and, as a consequence, more hope of peace and international harmony be inspired. Nor can these rulers fail to notice the growing power and importance of the industrial developments of the age, or to recognize the increasing power and value of the industrious classes, the manifold works of which at Vienna they will assemble to honor. This Exposition will have the effect of bringing the people and their meritorious works nearer to the rulers, and of teaching the latter to appreciate more the former. While we do not expect to see the swords, firearms and cannon, of which there will be plenty of models at Vienna, turned into ploughshares as a consequence of this Exhibition, there is reason to believe the vast aggregation of industrial skill and labor, which must be suggestive of the superiority of commerce and its conquests over war, will have a good effect upon the minds of those who have been too apt to think war the chief means of gratifying national ambition. In a political and international point of view, then, the Vienna Exposition is likely to produce good results.

But the question that concerns the American people more immediately is as to how far their industry and products will be represented. Here we have a nation of forty millions of people, next only to Russia in population among the nations that are classed as civilized, and, considering the semi-barbaric condition of a part of the people under Russian domination, really the most populous of civilized nations in the world. More than that, this Republic is far in advance of the most civilized country in Europe in essentially material development, in social well-being, in inventive appliances for material progress, and in the general elevation of the masses. If civilization and progress are to be considered as consisting in abundant production, the well-being and happiness of the mass of the people, the application of science and art to the saving of labor and increase of wealth, in the education and elevation of the laboring majority, in political equality and opportunities for all classes alike, then the United States is the most civilized of all countries. But how is this to be represented at the Vienna World's Fair? Some of this progress and development may be represented, but not all. We cannot show the condition of the people generally, or of our sixty to seventy thousand miles of railroads, nearly equal, perhaps, in extent to all the railroads of Europe, or many other evidences of our progress, except on paper, which few will see; but we can show the astonishing inventive genius of our people and the excellence and variety of our products. One thing at the Exhibition, at least, will represent our mechanical inventions in a remarkable manner. We refer to the fact that all the machinery there is to be propelled by an American engine. This is an acknowledgment that we excel in that particular branch of scientific progress, and all must confess it is an important one. Still, to ordinary observers, who are impressed more by the attractive appearance of artistic things than by those of utility, the American part of the Exposition may not receive the attention it deserves.

It is necessary, however, that we should make the best display possible. This Republic cannot and ought not to isolate itself from the family of nations. We ought rather to endeavor to place our country at the head, and to impress other nations that that is our proper position. Here, then, we have just cause to complain of the niggardly conduct of Congress in higgling over an appropriation

for this Vienna Exhibition. The proposition to appropriate three hundred thousand dollars for that object was not extravagant. It was a small sum for this rich country; yet our narrow-minded legislators cut the amount down to two hundred thousand dollars. We do not know if there be time now to make a more liberal appropriation. Possibly not. But let us by all means do the best we can within the limited period before the 1st of May. Though the government has failed to be as liberal as it ought to have been, we call upon Mr. Van Buren and American inventors and producers to prepare for making the best exhibition they can. The time for action is short. The vessels destined to convey the products of our invention, enterprise and industry are to leave the United States in the middle of February. In three months the Exhibition is to be opened. There is no time to lose. Adverting again to the assemblage of the rulers of the world at Vienna, the thought occurs that it might be well for General Grant to make a summer trip to Vienna instead of spending the season at Long Branch. Why not show to Europe what stuff an American President, the chief of a Republic of forty millions of people, is made of? We merely throw out the suggestion. At all events, the country should be represented as well as possible in the products of its soil, its inventions and material and social development.

Slavery in Cuba—A Little Light Visible.

Our despatches from Havana bring us the pleasing intelligence that the slaveowners held a meeting there yesterday evening, at which the general feeling was in favor of abolition. This is a most promising sign, and will be found at present to bear especial significance when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. It is only a few weeks since the haughty announcement of Zorrilla came from Spain to the effect that no reforms would be introduced into Cuba while a single rebel was in arms. This was understood to be a sop to the slave-owning class and those who support Spanish rule in the island *vi et armis*. The rebel successes which followed this foolish announcement seemed to have sealed the fate of abolition for some time. We wish here to recall the *exposé* of the barbarous institution which our special Commissioner in the island sent us with certain pregnant comments thereon. It was shown that the insurrection, by its emancipation proclamation, had practically shattered slavery, and that the patriots drew most of their fighting strength from the negroes within their jurisdiction—that is, within reach of their hands. The continuance of the war was the source of immense profit to an army of officials, and hence, so far as they were concerned, it was probable that the country might be drained yearly of its wealth for any length of time to come. A proclamation of emancipation would, therefore, take away from the rebels much of their recruiting material, and in thus assisting to end the rebellion would cut off the profits of the office-holders. To the planters both these ends would be desirable. It would appear, then, that these farmers have, through the crisis statement of the matter in the HERALD, discovered which way their interests lay, and have commenced to take action accordingly. Irritate a bull with a red rag on a scarecrow and he will forget that he is hungry for some time in his anger; but he will at length return to his grass. The insurrection, with its abolition of slavery, has been the red rag of the Cuban slaveowners, and they have butted blindly at it without considering that they were neglecting their solid interests all the time, and allowing any number of hungry intruders to fatten on their pastures. The HERALD, in assisting them to a correct view of their position, has done a good work, of which the meeting at the Casino Español yesterday evening is the first fruit. It presents in serious guise the fact that those most closely interested in the island have come to view domestic difficulties in a different light from those who rule it from a distance. The meeting is a severe criticism of the conduct of the war and the general policy towards the island by the Spanish authorities, for it is a direct rejection of the panacea held out to the slave-holding interest by the Spaniards. Since they have thus courageously come forward with their proposition, they would do well not to hamper their idea of abolition with absurd conditions. The speaker at the meeting who declared against any indemnity for the slaves was in the right, as, while not only forcing the poorer classes to pay for the rich man's political necessity, it will fall back in many ways upon themselves. An attempt to exchange slavery for a system of peonage, as proposed by a speaker at the meeting, would be worse than useless, as it would deceive nobody and utterly fail of effect in combating the emancipation of the rebels, which, no matter how the planters may dislike acknowledging the fact, is the real necessity for their action. A full abolition, unshackled by riders and conditions, is the only plan worthy of any consideration.

The meeting takes another interest from the fact that the financial condition of the Bank of Spain is just now seriously discussed, and home rule financially, in the shape of a local bank, is proposed. The news from the seat of the insurrection tells us of another engagement, in which the Spanish admit severe loss, and, of course, place that of the Cubans at four times their own. Thus, in one evening's news—all, too, from the Spanish side—the problems of the distracted island are laid before us in striking colors. It shows, particularly in the last item we have referred to, that the sword cannot be relied on much further to work a cure for the disorders. It has failed hitherto, and is failing to-day. Has Spain a statesman enlightened and bold enough to lead the resort to other and more humane means?

THE CITY CREDIT.—It is certainly gratifying to those who have the interests and honor of the city at heart to see its present high standing in a financial point of view, notwithstanding the gigantic raids that have from time to time been made upon its treasury. In the recent call for proposals for \$2,600,000 city improvement seven-per-cent stock there were bids amounting to over \$3,355,000, at premiums ranging from one to five per cent. This is doing pretty well for a city that has been earning so unenviable a reputation for lawlessness and official corruption as New York has for the past year or two.

The Movement for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

A special HERALD telegram from London, which appears in our columns to-day, brings important and very interesting intelligence relative to the progress of the movement which is being made for the suppression of the African slave trade on the coast and in the interior of Africa. Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Zanzibar on the 12th, and had audience of His Highness the Sultan on the 16th instant. The ceremonial of his reception was conducted according to a grand routine of state, and, immediately after its completion, Sir Bartle handed to the Sultan the letter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the subject of the slave trade and the efforts which will be made for its extinction. The occasion was, on the whole, encouraging to the advocates of the great cause of human freedom. A number of American naval officers were present at the reception, and were brought in cordial communion with many of their professional brethren serving on board the war vessels of Her Majesty Victoria. Sir Bartle Frere was to go to the coast of the mainland of Africa on the 24th instant. He will land and penetrate some distance into the interior of the hitherto dark country. He will be encouraged by the fact that three slave dhows, with fifty slaves on board, had just been captured by the boats of the flagship of the British squadron. The HERALD telegram brings news from Livingston. It is dated to the 28th of September, 1872. The explorer had received the goods which were forwarded for his use by the commander of the American Search Expedition. His health was improved, and, with his heart still resolute and his mind still hopeful, he had turned his face again inward for a final exploration. War was raging in the Ouzoi country, but the evidences all point to the conclusion that Africa will, at an early day, be restored to peace and brought to the enlightenment of Christianity.

The Central Asian Question—A Remored Combination Against Russia.

Our news this morning is not so reassuring as to the happy settlement of the pending difficulties between Great Britain and Russia in the matter of Central Asia. It is said, on the contrary, that the difficulties which lie in the way of a mutual adjustment are increasing. So much so is this the case that, it is said, the governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden have decided to stand by the government of Great Britain in the position which it has assumed. This does not much surprise us. For years past the spirit of Russia has been becoming more and more offensive to the Powers of Europe. The demand made some two years ago for the modification of the Treaty of Paris, and to which England somewhat ingloriously assented, alarmed not only the people of the British islands but the Great Powers of Europe. It was felt at home, it was felt abroad, that the spirit of England was changed and that the prestige of England was in danger. Peace at any price on the part of England, it was felt, would necessarily lead to a great revolution. If England would fight no more, then Russia and Germany between them might cut and divide the Old World at will. Denmark trembled in presence of this great German Empire. Sweden trembled in the presence of Russia. Austria felt that there was no longer a possibility of maintaining her separate and independent existence. Turkey, since the fall of Napoleon, particularly, knew not where to look for help. It was, it has been a general paralysis. Now that the old pluck of England has again revealed itself, and that the British government has said, and said emphatically, "Hitherto, but no further," the different European nations who seek self-preservation have found fresh courage, and the rumored sympathy with England shows that Germany in the hour of her triumph, as well as France in the hour of her humiliation, and Austria in the hour of her doubt and difficulty, have some respect for honor and right and know how to distinguish between civilization on the one hand and barbarism on the other. It shows more. It shows that all the European nations are fully aware that England will fight for India, and fight to the bitter end, and that a conflict between Russia and England means a great, exhaustive and disastrous war, the result of which could not but be a world-wide calamity.

Another Cold Air Wave from the Rocky Mountains.

At Sparta, Wisconsin, yesterday morning the mercury had settled down to the cool figure of forty degrees below zero; at St. Paul it marked fourteen, and at Milwaukee twelve, while at Chicago at daylight it was down to twenty below zero, rallying up to six by ten o'clock. At Corry, Pennsylvania, "in the morning early," the temperature was at the respectable Labradorian figure of thirty-six below zero, which is very good for Pennsylvania. In New York city through the day the thermometer stuck pretty steadily to ten above zero. On Tuesday they had it down to forty below in Iowa, while in the interior of Minnesota we can only hope that the majority of those hardy settlers still live. We fear, however, that from the adjoining British province of Manitoba we shall hear, with the return of Spring, that Jack Frost has swept off pretty much the whole population, except the native thick-skinned Indians and here and there a few of those tough and wiry Canadian voyagers, whose circulation flows through tubes of gutta percha. As far down south as Memphis, on Tuesday night, the mercury was down to four degrees above zero—the coldest night there of the season—and the drifting ice at that point in the Mississippi River was heavier than at any other time during the Winter.

There has been, then, another broad and expanding cold air wave sweeping eastward from the Rocky Mountains, for even a warm air wave from the great Gulf Stream of the Pacific after passing the snows of the Cascade Mountains and the intervening snow-covered wastes to the great snowy range of the Rocky Mountains, and thence for six or seven hundred miles, with a free sweep over the elevated and snow-covered Great Plains, will strike the Mississippi like a blast from the icebergs of Baffin's Bay or a Norther from the Arctic Circle. Well, what next? From the variable winds reported from different points—east, west, north and south—we are prepared for almost anything. With the passing away of

this cold term we may reasonably look for the reaction of another storm of rain or snow, or both. Meantime, as we cannot rely upon another January thaw for the relief of our snow-banked city streets, the best thing that our city reformers now in power can do for us in the work of reform is to cart off these snow banks. Thousands of poor men may be thus employed in more profitable labor to the city than any other upon which they could be engaged.

How to Try Our Murderers Speedily.

The action of Recorder Hackett in reference to clearing the Tombs of its inmates deserves the thanks of the citizens of New York. In another column will be found the views of the Recorder on the matter, which point to a very simple solution of the difficulty. The voice of the HERALD has been raised on this question, demanding the Legislature to help the city out of its deadlock of justice by providing for the speedy trial of the murderers awaiting the action of the law. The Recorder's proposition is very simple, and should be responded to by the Legislature without delay. He desires that all appeals from the action of the Sessions Court should be taken directly to the Court of Appeals, without the intervention of the Supreme Court. This would end the tediousness of the process as it at present stands under the law for capital offences tried in the Sessions Court. It would advance the standing of the Court in murder trials one step, and if the presiding Judges are able for the work there should be no objection. The Court of Oyer and Terminer is encumbered with work already, and when its short and infrequent sessions are remembered the necessity of the alteration of the law will be apparent. In urging this matter forward we do not wish to interfere with a prisoner's fair chances, nor with the right of appeal. We only wish to keep that right within legitimate bounds. A prisoner has his rights, but unnecessary delay is not one of them. Although a lawyer may know that he cannot ultimately save his client from the gallows, it is natural that he should exhaust every technicality to lengthen the days of the sentenced, for in addition to the good appearance of the thing it generally puts money in the lawyer's pocket. Justice has its rights, and one of these is speedy punishment where guilt is established. After an impartial trial one appeal to a high Court should be sufficient, unless murderers are to be considered as entitled to greater consideration than justice itself. It is a subject in which the entire community is interested and which is above much of the business upon which our legislators spend a great deal of time. Let Recorder Hackett's suggestion be submitted to the Legislature at Albany at the earliest possible day.

The Abuse of the Atlantic Steerage Passage.

On Monday last we printed a communication from one of the passengers who came to this country on board the steamship Erin on her latest voyage to these shores. Editorially we commented, as we felt bound to do, on the letter of our correspondent. The letter was a statement of grievances which no newspaper professing to have any interest in the welfare of the general public could refuse to publish. Our editorial remarks were based on the supposed justice of the complaints made in the letter. We gave full opportunity to the National line to contradict the statements made, and we assured the general public that we meant to prosecute this steerage question to the bitter end. We print this morning another letter, which justifies Mr. McDonnell's complaint, and in which we are asked not to allow the matter to rest until the rights of the thousands who, through the Atlantic steerage passage, annually seek these shores, are properly secured and protected. Our correspondent shows—and we ask our readers to read and ponder over this fresh communication on the question—that the Erin violated certain laws on her late voyage, so far as steerage passengers were concerned; but he is forced to admit that the laws were so skillfully evaded that there is no case against the company. Morally the company is guilty; legally it has only skillfully used its opportunities. Our correspondent quotes the laws of the British Emigration acts of 1855 and 1863; but while he makes it plain that the spirit of these laws was violated by the Erin on her late voyage, we are forced to admit, with him, that the limit of privilege was not exceeded. If Mr. McDonnell is correct, however, it is undeniable that, morally, the National line is much at fault. On this side there is no law by which the unfortunate foreign emigrant, shipped in other than English ports, can find redress. The few who embarked at London on board the Erin have a court of appeal. The eight hundred who came on board at Havre have no law on their side and no court before which to appear and make their complaint. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed to continue. It is a disgrace to our modern civilization.

What is to be done? The emigrant must be cared for. If the laws under which they leave their own home and seek the shores of the stranger are defective, the laws must be altered and improved. We call upon the British government to consider this case of the Erin, and to reconsider and amend the emigration laws. No government can submit to such dishonor as is implied in Mr. McDonnell's charge. The carrying trade across the Atlantic is mainly done in British bottoms. If Great Britain wishes to keep hold of that trade her laws must be so amended and adapted to existing necessities as not to offend the common sense of the general public. England, however, is not only to blame. France and Germany are also to blame. The government of the United States, moreover, is not wholly guiltless. When the emigrants reach these shores they become our care. If the laws under which they are brought here are not what they ought to be, it is the business and duty of our government to speak out and to insist on some international arrangement by which the poor man as well as the rich will be able to reach this land of freedom with a reasonable amount of comfort. If we are correctly informed, both Great Britain and Germany are willing to enter into some such arrangement with the government at Washington. We should be sorry to think that the government at Washington is indifferent to this very important matter.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

We published yesterday a letter from Mr. J. W. McCulloch, addressed to the policy-holders of this company, in which it is stated that certain definite charges against Mr. President Winston have been referred to a committee composed in part of trustees of that company. This will not answer. What the policy-holders require is that those damaging charges, made by a respectable gentleman, giving names, dates and amounts, and offering to furnish legal proof of the same, shall be thoroughly examined by competent and disinterested experts. If these charges are true Mr. President Winston is not the man for the place. If they are not true, then his accusers should be held up as a nuisance—one which should be abated. Among the trustees of the Mutual Life Company are some of our first citizens. They owe it to themselves that a searching and impartial investigation should be had, by which the truth or falsity of grave and specific charges against the management of the company should be determined in such a way as will set this matter at rest. What we want is truth, not whitewash or the suspicion of whitewash. Let us have the facts.

In another column will be found the basis on which Mr. Winston makes the charge of libel under which Mr. Stephen English, editor of the Insurance Times, has been sent to prison. The latter gentleman's line of defence is also set forth. It consists principally, it would appear, in putting the plaintiff on the stand and endeavoring to find foundation for the statements complained of out of Mr. Winston's own mouth.

THE BATTLE WITH THE MODOCOS.—The HERALD's special reports of the first battle, near Tule Lake, between the United States Troops and the Modoc Indians under Captain Jack, will throw some light on this extraordinary fight in a fog. It becomes more and more evident that "some one had blundered," and that it was not Captain Jack. A disposition of the forces was made which, while weakening the attacking parties, gave no compensation in the way of outflanking the wary Indians, who, fighting behind natural fortresses, were able to beat back each detachment in detail. The operations seem to have been conceived by General Wheaton on the scale of a regular siege, and it was admitted after ten soldiers had been killed and twenty-nine wounded that his plan was all a mistake.

ANOTHER SAN JUAN QUESTION.—The *Alta California* thinks it has discovered a basis for another San Juan question in a report that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has laid claim to San Juan and the adjacent islands of Orcas and Lopez, under the law authorizing it to take up unsurveyed land as part of its land subsidy. If the company insists upon this claim a number of American settlers who have established themselves with the intention of making permanent homes there will have to be dispossessed. In that event trouble must ensue. Is it not enough that the government gives away the people's domain without recompense but it must become embroiled in vexatious questions likely to arise from cases like the above?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Dodge has got his case and the babes, and yet Dodge is not happy.
Ex-Judge H. C. Dibble, of New Orleans, is on the warpath for Washington.
Illinois office-seekers are taking their new beverage with many wry faces.
Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.
Ex-Governor Julius Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Governor Orr, our new Minister to Russia, will leave by Saturday's steamer.
Congressman elect William Loughbridge, of Iowa, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.
General K. J. Strang, of the United States Army, has temporary quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.
General J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He is a member of Governor Dix's staff.
Anton Home has been found guilty of murder in the first degree at St. Louis, and no fusa made about it.
Henry Raphael Denis, one of the oldest citizens of New Orleans, died on the 22d inst., aged eighty-six years.
Charles F. Doie, late of the *Missionary Herald*, has been called to the chair of Greek in the University of New York.
There are four distillers in Kentucky making sour-mash whiskey. Is this where the "Bourbon sour" comes from?
David Duncan, of Providence, R. I., son of Alexander Duncan, the London millionaire, died recently at Cannes, France.
Professor Agassiz says that "trilobites are not any more closely related to the phyllopoths than to any other entomostracæ or to the isopod."
Lawrence Mersereau, born near New York city, died in Union, N. Y., on the 24th inst., at the ripe old age of ninety-nine. His father crossed the Delaware with Washington.
Four men have been sentenced within a few days to be hanged for murder, viz.:—William Foster in New York, John B. Johnson in New Haven, Charles A. Russell in San Francisco and A. J. Perceat in Chicago.
The gallows is looming up.
A resolution is before the North Carolina Legislature to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor Holden imposed by the tribunal which impeached him and expelled him from the office of Governor. The Charlotte Democrat advocates its passage.
Auld James Thompson, appointed by Governor Dix as Harbor Master at this port, has been rejected by the Senate. He is regarded as one of Senator Fenton's henchmen. Will the Governor insist? The Senate is deaf to his entreaties and Jamie is deaf himself.
General Julius White, commander of a division of the Army of the Potomac during the eventful last year of the war, sailed yesterday for Europe, whence he will take steamer for Buenos Ayres to resume his duties as United States Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic.
The Cincinnati Enquirer recalls the fact that a few years ago the republican press used to ring the changes upon the "alteration of the names of the democratic leaders at Albany. They were Erasmus Corning, Edwin Crosswell, Peter Caggar and William Cassidy. They are now all dead.
Rev. Alexander Burrows, pastor of the Methodist church at Triangulo, Broome county, N. Y., regards himself as disaffected to the Christian ministry on account of domestic jangles. He says he "shall select a profession less affected by such misfortunes." What it can be we should like to know.
Rear Admiral Horsey, of the British Navy, senior commander of the Channel squadron, is to be tried by court martial for unnecessarily endangering certain iron-clads by allowing them to remain several days at anchor at Funchal, an open roadstead, without protection, having a lee shore, during a succession of gales.
Prince Boguslav Radzivil, aged sixty-three, died at his palace at Berlin on the 2d inst. He had been present the day before at the reception of the Imperial Court. The deceased was related to the royal family of Prussia and was an intimate friend of the Emperor. He leaves five sons and three daughters from his marriage with a Princess Clara Aulinger.