

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and East 10th streets.—Lido and Lotio.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—BROTHER SAM.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—BIRTS, OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—LALLA ROOHL.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—ALHAMBRA.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DAS GLAS WASSER.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUFFALO BILL—STAGE STUNNER.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE ADAMANT TRAVELLER, AIRBORNE and EVENING.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—CATASTROF OF THE GANGES.
ATHENIUM, No. 125 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE IRON MASK.
REYNOLDS'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 4th av.—NEBO MISTRELLY, ECCE TRITUM, &c.
TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
ST. PETER'S HALL, Twentieth st., between Eighth and Ninth av.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

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THE TWEED CASE WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY EVENING and given to the jury, after a three hours' charge from Judge Davis. The jury were locked up for the night.
STEWART, THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS, who refuses to testify before the Wilson Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad, was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. He will be brought up to-day to see what the effect will be upon his contumaciousness.
POOR CARLOTTA.—Our latest news is to the effect that the ex-Empress Carlotta is still alive, but in a most critical condition. It was rumored yesterday that she was dead. Later accounts stated that she was still living, but that her life was despaired of and that, at any moment her death might be looked for. Poor Carlotta! Her dream of Empire has brought her grief.

New States—Defeat of the Colorado Admission Bill—Utah and Mormon Polygamy.

After a sharp debate, and by the decisive vote of 117 to 67, in the House of Representatives, the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State has been laid on the table, which, we dare say, disposes of this question till the first Monday in December next. It appears that the additional package which broke the camel's back in this case was the amendment, which the managers of the Colorado bill accepted, providing for the admission of Utah, and under the title of the State of Deseret. Mr. Taffe, of Nebraska, as the chosen champion of Colorado, is charged with the responsibility of this blunder, and especially to Mr. Claggett, the eloquent anti-Mormon delegate from Montana, belongs the distinction of killing the bill. The broadsides of hot shot and explosive shells which he poured into the Mormon Territorial despotism of Brigham Young were too much for the comparatively feeble defence of the venerable and amiable Mormon delegate, Mr. Hooper, and so, with the closing discharges from Claggett at short range, the work was done, and the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, with the amendment for the admission of Utah, was laid on the table.

But why should the blending of the fortunes of Colorado with those of Utah defeat this measure? Under the apportionment of the House of Representatives upon the census of 1870 one hundred and forty-five thousand inhabitants are required for one Representative in Congress, and this law further provides that hereafter no Territory shall be admitted as a State short of this required population for one Representative. Now, of all the existing Territories Utah is the only one that can approach this condition precedent in having a population pretty near the mark and nearly three times the population of the State of Nevada. According to the national census returns of 1870 the population of the Western States and Territories named below was in each as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Territory and Population. Includes State of Nevada (42,401), Territory of Oregon (90,923), Territory of Utah (85,786), Territory of Colorado (32,854), Territory of New Mexico (91,874), Territory of Arizona (9,658), Territory of Dakota (14,181), Territory of Montana (20,556), Territory of Idaho (14,999), Territory of Washington (23,955), Territory of Wyoming (9,118).

It thus appears that in 1870 Utah was first of all the Territories in population excepting New Mexico; but in 1873, and at this day, we conjecture, the population of Utah is far ahead of that of New Mexico, and very near, if not over, one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Within the last two years the recently discovered rich silver mines of Utah have drawn into that Territory an immense immigration of Gentiles and Mormons through the facilities of transportation offered by the Pacific and Utah railroads. Mr. Bates, the late United States District Attorney at Salt Lake City, reports that the additions by immigration to the population of Utah during the year 1872 were in round numbers seven thousand Gentiles and four thousand Mormons, and that the population of Salt Lake City, given in the census of 1870 as 12,854, now exceeds twenty-five thousand. And in agriculture and manufactures, as well as in mining, Utah is by far the most prosperous of all the Territories, not excepting Colorado, and in solid material development the best qualified for admission as a State.

Why, then, the defeat of Colorado, in her application for admission as a State, with the appendage of Utah as an amendment? Mormon polygamy is the answer. The Mormons desire admission as a State in order that they may be relieved of the presence of United States Territorial officers and the supervision of Congress over their local and domestic affairs. The Gentiles of the Territory are opposed to the granting of a State government to Utah, because, as they contend, such a government now under the control of the Mormons would become a close corporation in the support and perpetuation of Mormon polygamy, and a government under which Gentiles would have to sell out and emigrate or surrender to Brigham Young. The anti-Mormons further demand the active intervention of Congress against Mormon rule in the Territory, while they claim that within a few years the Gentiles, if only left as they are, will be the masters of the situation. At any rate the difficulty concerning the admission of Utah as a State is the insuperable difficulty of Mormon polygamy, and with all the claims of Utah in other respects this difficulty will exclude her from the sisterhood of the States while her institution of polygamy remains. Dealing justly with both parties, we believe, too, that the wisest course that Congress can now pursue in Utah is to leave this irrepressible conflict to a settlement between Gentiles and Mormons in their Territorial condition and until the Territory can bring forward a State constitution affirming the abolition of polygamy.

But while the association with Colorado of Utah and Mormon polygamy was sufficient to kill the application of the enterprising men of the Dome of the Continent, there was, in truth, no chance for Colorado for various other reasons. She has not more than one-third of the population required by the ratio lately adopted for one Representative in Congress. If admitted, with her forty or fifty thousand population, each of the other Territories, in its turn, with a few thousand people more or less than Colorado, will, on the rule of fair play, have to be admitted. But here comes in the contest between the East and the West, and between the States of large populations and the smaller States, in their representation in the House. The half dozen States which represent in Congress half the population of the United States, are neutralized in the Senate by the half dozen States which altogether represent only some two millions of the people, and the larger States are beginning to realize the fact that with every admission of a new State their relative strength in the Senate is so much weakened.

The late tremendous and sanguinary sectional conflict between the North and the South has been fought through to a revolutionary and decisive settlement, and the issue is now between the East and the West. The last struggle of Calhoun for the maintenance of Southern slavery was his struggle for what he called the sectional equilibrium in the Senate. To secure this equilibrium Florida had been admitted, and Texas had been annexed and admitted in the face of a war with Mexico. But this war resulted in vast acqui-

sitions of free territory, and when the world-wide rush to the gold fields of California brought about the application for her admission as a State Calhoun and his Southern followers in the Senate opposed this admission as the destruction in that body of the sectional equilibrium—fifteen free States and fifteen slave States. When, nevertheless, with the other compromise measures of Henry Clay, the bill admitting California (1850) was passed, it was followed by a Secession Convention in South Carolina (1861) upon the question whether the State should at once secede on her own account or wait a little longer, and in December, 1860, a month after Lincoln's election as President, South Carolina, assured of co-operation, led off with her ordinance of secession, and that was the beginning of the end of the conflict between the North and the South for the control of the Senate. To the admission of California we thus directly trace the settlement of this great conflict between the North and the South.

Now the battle for the balance of power in Congress, and especially for the Senate, is between the East and the West. The slavery question and the negro question being finally disposed of, the contest reverts to the money question in all its sectional bearings, including the tariff question; and here the contesting sections are the East and the West. The States of the Atlantic slope, including the Gulf States, still hold the ascendancy in the Senate; but the balance of power is still held in reserve by the West in those Territories we have enumerated, leaving Alaska, by far the largest of all, out in the cold as a happy hunting ground for the Esquimaux. The East, from the returns of the last census, finds that it is true that "Westward the star of empire takes its way," but the East does not intend to yield its ascendancy till it is actually dispossessed, nor will it contribute, meantime, needlessly to the strengthening of the West. Hence the new rule requiring the full ratio of one hundred and forty-five thousand inhabitants in a Territory as the first condition precedent to its admission as a State. Hence the opposition of the proposed admission of Colorado, although it appears that it was the blending of Utah with Colorado that killed the bill. Apart from Utah, however, for the reasons suggested, the result would have been the same.

And there is yet another reason which is beginning to be recognized against the too hasty admission of our new Western Territories as States. From California to Kansas and Nebraska the lessons of morality taught by our new Western States in the elections of their Senators and in various other things connected with profitable jobs and the government spoils have been rather demoralizing than otherwise. From the assassination of Senator Broderick in California to the exposure of the briberies and corruptions charged against Senators Caldwell and Pomeroy, the general reputation attained by our new States of the West of great expectations and undeveloped resources is that of a ruling ring in each case, which aspires to nothing higher and to nothing else than to schemes for securing the public lands, bonds and money, or the public plunder in every shape and form. No doubt there was a ring behind this bill for the admission of Colorado, a managing ring which had all the honors, offices and emoluments of the State organization, including particularly its United States Senators, all appointed and provided for. The rule, therefore, which now holds the Territories to the condition of the full ratio of population for one representative in Congress is a good rule, in giving the people concerned a larger margin than they ever had before in the control of these things; and on this ground alone there is reason sufficient for a rigid adherence to the law.

Cuba and Slavery.

In another portion of the HERALD will be found a letter from our special Commissioner to the island of Cuba containing an account of a visit to a slave plantation near Villa Clara and to a coolie ship at Havana. The horrible degradation of slavery in its dual form, as practised in the island, will be brought vividly to the mind, and, in connection with the movement now on foot for its abolition, these pictures should have the most marked effect in urging the work forward. The insurrection is still in its hopeless condition. Fresh reinforcements are arriving for the Spaniards, and fresh supplies of arms and munitions are reaching the patriots. A fight in one place is distinguished from a skirmish elsewhere only by the fact that a greater loss of life is counted in one than the other; but of signs of a telling victory for one side or the other there are none. The Spanish proclamation from Havana, which we publish elsewhere, and which calls on certain naturalized Cubans resident in this city to present themselves at the common jail in the metropolis of Cuba, to be there garroted, is a piece of insolent absurdity. It possibly has some meaning more than a show of bravado, which the official pocket can understand.

Russia and Khiva.

Great excitement prevails in St. Petersburg regarding the Khivan difficulty. Intelligence has just been received in the Russian capital to the effect that the Russian soldiers who happen to fall into the hands of the Khivans are subjected to the most barbarous treatment. The natural result is that the Russian people are enthusiastically in favor of the expedition. The military preparations are on a grand scale, and they are being pushed forward with vigor. The total force to be sent to Central Asia will sum up to the high figure of fifty thousand men. Princes of the imperial family and persons in high rank are volunteering in large numbers. It is quite clear from all this that Russia must punish the Khan of Khiva. The world will not blame Russia if she does. The great question which concerns the general public is how far the Khivans may be punished without provoking the ire of England. Hour by hour this question becomes more lively, and it is yet uncertain whether this Central Asian difficulty will not bring Great Britain and Russia into open conflict. Russia is in earnest and Great Britain is in earnest. If the two great Powers cannot come to terms we shall have war on a much grander scale than that of the late struggle which brought so much sorrow and humiliation to France. For the first time since the Crimean fight the British press cries loudly for war.

A Bourbon Bar—Why the Criminal Law Halted.

The Bar of this State is crowded with Bourbons. They refuse to forget their traditions. Not so with the British Bar. That day which developed an omission or an obscurity in a statute during any sitting of a London Court also sees before sunset a measure mooted by the judges and barristers towards remedying the defect through an act of Parliament. English lawyers keep up with the progress of the age, but the majority of our lawyers reverse the past. Abroad suitors travel by steam; here private or State litigants use old-fashioned stage coaches. Whose fault is it that the Bar is crowded with Bourbons? If you answer that the trouble lies with legislators, a reply comes that the Capitol yearly teems in Senate and Assembly with these Bourbon lawyers—the worst of whom come from the rural districts. They are pettifoggers in their county courts, and as lawmakers they utterly forget that law should be a spark raked from the ashes of all sciences. To their professional renown and emoluments delays and obscurities, cobwebs and labyrinth, vastly contribute. These Bourbon barristers reform also into constitutional conventions and reform clubs. Consequently we find little improvement year by year in laws of public welfare, although we see the statutes which grind the meal of self-interest multiply every session like shad eggs.

The criminal code of this State has been scarcely touched since the original days of the Revised Statutes, nearly half a century ago. Yet during this period, crowded with improvements as any three centuries preceding, crime has ingeniously ramified, and criminal classes have taken out a thousand pot-house patents for inventions wherewith to subvert honest industry and baffle law officers. When we ask why the case of Foster has been two years in controversy, from jury conviction to final judgment, we are told that there has been no delay not warranted by statutes. When we demand why murderers are not tried before Judge Sutherland, who was a District Attorney for ten, and a Justice of Oyer and Terminer for sixteen years, or before Recorder Haskett, who has been a criminal lawyer for thirty years and has tried scores of homicides in the Sessions, we are assured it is because of musty statutes, which, on the one hand, force a review of convictions by two other Courts, and, on the other, allow lawyers to move for new trials upon all conceivable pretexes; while the Oyer and Terminer remains unaffected by these Bourbonian statutes. Then, why are they not repealed? Why cannot we witness the gratifying spectacle of three murderers on trial at once before the three Judges of Oyer and Sessions? Well, the Legislature won't repeal the musty statutes! Has it been asked? Repeatedly! Twenty-five years ago as complete a reformed criminal code for this State as Lord Campbell's acts have proved to be for Great Britain was reported to the Legislature by a commission of able jurists. The Bourbon Bar strangled it. Ten years later another code of criminal procedure began to knock at the doors of Senate and Assembly, and persisted in knocking there for several years, without the Bourbon lawyers giving it the slightest recognition. And copies of these codes are scarcely to be found outside of historical libraries.

Bar Association, here is a chance for you! Come to the front. Cease your personal squabbles; assuage your stripes after the vacant Marine Court judgeship. Pick up these foundling codes and adopt them by means of the legislative asylums. Harrow up the Bourbon barristers of the ruralities this session as last year you ploughed up the metropolitan judges. Lend your hand, Mr. Attorney General! You are nearly through with the ring prosecutions and can have leisure to pluck up by the roots those musty statutes which delay appeals or which shield the subterfuges of criminal lawyers and their clients.

But you can do more, gentlemen reformers of the Bar. You can so limit terms for filing exceptions or taking out and arguing an appeal, and can so restrict such appeal to the highest Court, that its judgment of review may be pronounced before the six weeks between sentence and execution day has elapsed. Celerity and certainty of punishment alone can make the guilty malefactor tremble. Let, therefore, all other legislative schemes wait, if necessary, until the criminal code be reformed. If the country Bourbons do not wish this done for their constituents, then restrict that reform to New York and Brooklyn. Let even rapid transit questions give way to this higher question of rapid transit for the decrees of justice. Has the Committee of Seventy higher questions of public moment to discuss than those we have outlined? The very era is auspicious. There are a Governor and Legislature in political accord; the Attorney General and the District Attorney are in harmony with the Albany magnates. Every judge on the municipal bench will promptly and fearlessly second their efforts. Before, therefore, one week can pass—now that we have portrayed the mischief—let us have a legislative remedy enacted which will open the eyes of all Bourbons at the rural bar and cause those of all rogues to close with terror.

SPAIN JURILANT.—Spain, as will be seen by this morning's news, has by various causes been put into excellent humor. The Carlists in their latest attempt have been most gloriously defeated. The young Queen has given birth to a son, who, if spared, will be a true Spanish Savoyard. A strong feeling exists in favor of immediate emancipation. So much is the feeling that in the Lower House of the Cortes on Wednesday one of the Deputies proposed that the bill providing for abolition be amended so that emancipation shall take effect immediately after its passage instead of four months afterwards. All this is well enough so far; but why does not Spain include Cuba in her good thoughts and give her the benefit of her kind doings?

PEACE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE MODOCOS.—Somebody proposes to send out a peace commission of three to arrange terms with the fighting Modocs. This will be involving the matter in a worse fog than ever, and not to spoil a nice little job, we trust no such commission will be appointed. In treating with these bareback savages, what the regular Indian Agent for the section cannot perform can be readily accomplished by the exercise of a little nerve and discretion on the part of the military commander, and General Gillem is just the man for the task.

The Scandal Against Horace Greeley's Fame.

Though the English language possessed tenfold its present strength words could not express our ineffable disgust at the scene which transpired on Monday last in the Surrogate Court of Westchester county. We fancied that a faint light of decency had dawned upon the jacks who have won immortal infamy by fighting over the dead lion, Horace Greeley. Hope told a flattering tale. Once more the curtain is brutally drawn aside, that the world may gaze upon a dying man and listen to his momentary incoherencies. In the name of all that is just and sacred why should this be? What good is accomplished, what object is attained, saving that of gratifying vulgar curiosity? "I stand here," said Mr. Alvin Johnson, when called upon to testify, "as the most intimate and warmest friend of the dead Horace Greeley, and I think that I ought not to be catechised on a witness stand as to matters which would scandalize the memory of my dead friend. I am also the friend of his orphan daughters, and I protest against this cruel dissection of Horace Greeley's life." Mr. Johnson speaks not only for himself, but for every honorable man and woman in America. We protest against this cruel dissection of Horace Greeley's life. And, further, we ask who among the great journalist's friends, except Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, do not protest? We have a right to know who insists upon exhuming a corpse and forcing its exhibition upon an indignant public that is now testifying its respect for the heart and brain of that corpse by erecting a statue to their memory. In the history of wills there never was a more unnecessary litigation. Wrangling for plunder is comprehensible to the average mind, but wrangling for the purpose of covering one's self with mud and gaining nothing but the contempt of every self-respecting human being is comprehensible to no mind whatever. There are creatures, however, who do not attain happiness until they have dragged honest souls down to their own level. God made them for some good purpose, but He alone can solve the mystery of their existence. That the tragedy of Horace Greeley's death should be converted into a ghastly spectacle seems as cruel as it is unmerited by every act of the dead lion's kindly life. Who are the prosecutors of this scandal? The daughters? No. The executors of the will of 1871? They have publicly asserted that all disagreement would be avoided by a deed from Ida L. to Gabrielle M. Greeley and an arrangement with Mr. Greeley's brother and sisters. All this has been promptly done. Brother and sisters have never taken any action against the will of 1872. Is it the Children's Aid Society? Mr. Charles L. Brace has issued a card to the effect that this society no longer insists upon the claim for \$10,000. Thus the only party in interest under the will of 1871 who had not signed a renunciation previous to the second hearing of the case did so before last Monday. There was no party in interest under that will—a fact which deprived its executors of any right to appear; nevertheless, in face of this fact, and in spite of the declaration to be satisfied with the terms set down by them and granted by Miss Greeley, Mr. Storrs, one of the executors, appears, thereby implicating the other executors, Messrs. Manning and Sinclair, the latter of whom denied in our columns being privy to the prosecution. Since the Schleswig-Holstein question, the Louisiana imbroglio and the Crédit Mobilier muddle we have had nothing perplex us as does this inconceivable persistence of nobody knows who in a desire to break Horace Greeley's last will, drawn up at a time when he was writing brilliant editorials, acknowledged by him when Miss Lamson, a life-long, disinterested friend, pronounced him perfectly sane, and known to have been in accordance with his coherent wishes. Of course there is opportunity for dispute because no one denies Mr. Greeley's melancholia; but we refuse to receive statements of his insanity coming from those who are not experts; and though for weeks before his death he had never had a lucid moment—a supposition completely disproved by the articles written by him for the Tribune as late as November 13, four days after the date of the will—we should protest with equal vehemence against a controversy engaged in for no other apparent purpose than to wring the hearts of two orphan girls by putting on record the sad delusions of their father's exhausted brain. When Mr. Williams produces as an evidence of his old friend's insanity—how grateful that old friend must be and what loving friendship it is to be sure!—that old friend's preference in the contested will for his elder daughter, we are simply amazed. Is it strange that Mr. Greeley should have confided in the daughter who from age and experience was best fitted to take charge of property, and whose devotion to her sister he had never had reason to doubt? Mr. Oliver Johnson testifies that on more than one occasion Mr. Greeley referred to Gabrielle as his favorite child. That this private statement should be made public is bad enough, whether Mr. Greeley really meant it or not; but that it should be brought forward by Mr. Williams in proof of his claims passes understanding. If this confession proves anything it proves that Mr. Greeley's affection for the younger daughter, who is still a minor, caused him to place her under the protection of one whom he knew would take the place of a mother. Turn the case which way we will, it is as painful as it is disgraceful, and we ask that there be an end of it in moments of anguish Horace Greeley accused himself of being "A black fraud." We brand as such those "friends" who are secretly plotting against his good name and the peace of his daughters.

THE SPECIE PAYMENT QUESTION is occupying the attention of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Banking and Currency, but from the conflict of opinions and theories advanced by the different members there is not much prospect of any practical measure being soon adopted. Almost every member has a scheme of his own. The great difficulty lies in the ignorance of members of Congress about national financial matters.

Reorganization of the Signal Corps.

It is proposed to reorganize the Signal Corps, in order that its usefulness may be extended and competent employes receive better salaries. It is a good move.

Exit Pomeroy.

The avenging Nemesis has overtaken Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas. After having made the most desperate efforts, offering to bribe members of the Legislature, and spending a vast sum of money to be re-elected to the United States Senate, he has been defeated in the most signal manner, and defeated not by a man of a different political party, but by one of the same faith. The Legislature is republican, and Mr. John J. Ingalls, who has been elected Senator, is just about as ultra a radical as Pomeroy. It was on personal grounds, therefore, that Pomeroy was ostracized. Though the radical republicans of Kansas have never been particularly scrupulous in political matters or in the conduct of their representatives, they could not stand Mr. Pomeroy any longer. He had exceeded the limit of even their sense of public duty, honesty and propriety. But the culminating offence was the barefaced attempt to buy a renewed term in the United States Senate. Making his estimate of the Kansas Legislature and politicians from his former experience, or their reputed notorious character, he did not go in a roundabout way to accomplish his object. He filled his pockets with rolls of greenbacks, as a man does when he goes to buy cattle at a fair on an extensive scale. Mr. York, one of the State Senators, has graphically described Pomeroy's proceedings. Pomeroy had three interviews with him. The first one was preparatory to offering a bribe. At the second Pomeroy offered York eight thousand dollars for his vote, two thousand in cash down, five thousand the day after, and the balance on the fourth day. York, after getting the seven thousand dollars, exposed the attempt at bribery by taking from his pocket a roll of bank bills and saying to the President of the joint convention of the Legislature, "Here is the seven thousand dollars paid to me by Mr. Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands of the President." A motion was made for a recess, in order to give Mr. Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, but was defeated. When the balloting took place there was not a single vote for Pomeroy, according to the despatch from Topeka we published yesterday. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature Pomeroy was arrested for bribery, and had to give bail in five thousand dollars to appear to-day. It is but fair to say the Senator denies the charge of Mr. York and intends to publish a statement on the subject. There seems to be little doubt of the charge being true, however, and such, evidently, was the opinion of the Legislature.

Thus we see one by one the Senators and members of Congress who were thrown up to the surface on the foam of the political excitement that led to the late war and during the war being unmasked. They were for the most part mere adventurers, without character or sense of honor, and had little more ability than that which cunning and trickery supply. The consequence has been bribery and corruption in the most appalling form, as we see from this case and the Crédit Mobilier exposures. Congress appears to have been utterly demoralized, and that has done much to demoralize the whole country. May we hope that these revelations will arouse public attention and give us a superior and more honorable class of men at the Capitol and for the public service?

The Last Polar Wave.

The late sold wave, recently reformed by the Herald, appears to have brought both the lowest temperatures and the most violent changes of temperature experienced this Winter. The various telegrams from all parts of the country this side of the great Plains indicate vicissitudes which are calculated to shock the human frame and prepare it by debilitation for the prey of our worst Winter diseases. It is a well known fact that the increase of cold, even when regular and gradual, is followed by a rapid increase of the death rate. But the weather through which we are passing must be a more trying ordeal to infirm and overworked humanity than the intense but unvarying cold of an Icelandic Winter. We expect that Captain Hall and his Arctic explorers have really suffered not more from the steady rigor of the circumpolar regions than have the people of the United States, who recently, in some localities this week, have had the thermometer twenty degrees or thirty degrees below zero, and have seen it suddenly rise as much as from twenty-five to thirty-five degrees in twelve hours. Fortunately we do not hear of any of those terribly high winds which make such a cold snap more than doubly deadly. It is these Wintry blasts, doubtless in reserve for us when March begins, which reap the largest harvest of death. The above facts may justly warn our railroad authorities against the perils of brittle rails to be expected by travellers after such excessive thermometric changes. They may also warn all classes against trusting the smiling and treacherous weather of February, which will no doubt soon appear. When will the period of these "fierce extremes" be over?

Credit Mobilier in Pennsylvania and Duff Green.

The Harrisburg Telegraph indignantly denies a statement made in the course of a discussion in the Constitutional Convention that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the paltry sum of fifty thousand dollars, enacted the Crédit Mobilier—a corporation which was refused incorporation by the Legislature of New York for not less than three hundred thousand dollars, and by the New Jersey Legislature for not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Telegraph recalls the time when the tall form of the venerable Duff Green appeared at Harrisburg with what everybody considered the wild scheme of his fiscal agency, and scarcely money enough in his pockets to pay his hotel bills. The bill, however, became a law, and lay for a long time in the Secretary's office, without friends, on account of the non-payment of the enrollment tax, the trifling sum of one hundred dollars. The Telegraph argues that if the friends of the bill spent fifty thousand dollars to get it passed, they ought certainly to have had enough left to pay the enrollment tax. But it seems the law was sufficiently legalized for working purposes in other States; for, according to the disclosures in the Constitutional Convention, "it was transported to Maine, ran its slimy course throughout the entire Union, and has corrupted men in the highest walks of life, as well as those in the lowest, until the country has been robbed of over a