

SPAIN.

First Scenes in the Life of the New Republic.

A CROWN RESIGNED.

Last Message of Amadeus to the National Assembly.

REPLY OF THE CORTES.

Republican Farewell Courtesies to a Chivalrous Prince.

ELOQUENT UTTERANCES FROM CASTELAR.

He Sings the Epic of Spanish Independence.

COLUMBIA GREETING CASTLE.

Impressive Ceremonies Attending General Sickness' Recognition of the New Government.

MADRID, Feb. 17, 1873.

The Official Gazette publishes the following as the text of the letter of the King abdication and of the Cortes accepting the act, a translation of which I send to the HERALD:

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Spanish nation legitimately constituted as a sovereign assembly, received the following communication and message from His Majesty the King Don Amadeo I. of Spain:

MOST EXCELLENT SENATE—At half-past one o'clock to-day, in company with the Minister of State, I repaired to the royal apartments at the invitation of His Majesty—who may God guard—who handed to me the accompanying document, which I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency in order that you may communicate it to the Chamber of Deputies. May God guard Your Excellency many years!

MADRID, Feb. 17, 1873.

THE LETTER OF THE KING TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Great was the honor bestowed upon me by the Spanish nation when it elected me to occupy a throne; an honor all the more appreciated by me since it was offered to me in the face of the difficulties and dangers which accompany the task of governing a country so deeply afflicted.

Animated, however, by the firmness of purpose natural to my race—which seeks rather than shuns dangers—fully determined to seek my whole inspiration in the good of the country and to raise myself above all party level; resolved to fulfill religiously the oath I took before the Constituent Cortes, and ready to make all manner of sacrifices in order to give to this heroic nation the peace it needs, the freedom it deserves and the greatness to which its glorious history and the uprightness and constancy of its sons entitle it, I thought that the limited experience of my life in the art of governing would be compensated by the loyalty of my nature, and that I should find powerful aid in warding off the dangers and conquering the difficulties, that were not hidden from my view, in the sympathy of all those Spaniards who, loving their native land, were desirous of putting an end to the bloody and barren struggles which for so many years have been gnawing at its vitals.

I realize that my good intentions have been in vain. For two long years have I worn the crown of Spain. Spain still lives in continual strife, departing day by day more widely from that era of peace and prosperity for which I have so ardently yearned. Had the enemies to her happiness been foreigners, then, at the head of our valiant and enduring soldiers, I would have been the first to give them battle; but all those who with sword and pen and speech aggravate and perpetuate the trouble of the nation are Spaniards; they all unite the halcyon name of fatherland; they all strive and labor for its well-being; and amid the din of combat—amid the confused and contradictory clamor of the contestants—amid so many and so widely opposed manifestations of public opinion, it is impossible to choose the right, and still more impossible to remedy so deeply afflicted.

I have earnestly sought it within the bounds of law. Beyond this limit he who is pledged to obey the law has no right to go.

None will attribute my determination to weakness of spirit. No danger could move me to remove the crown from my brow. If I believed that I wore it for my country's good, neither have I been influenced by the peril that threatened the life of my august wife, who, in this solemn moment, joins me in the earnest hope that in good time free pardon may be given to the authors of that attempt.

Nevertheless I am to-day firmly convinced of the futility of my efforts and the impossibility of realizing my aims.

These, my Lords Deputies, are the reasons that move me to give back to the nation—and in its name to you—the crown offered to me by the national suffrage—removing it for myself, my children and my successors.

Be assured that in relinquishing the crown I do not give up my love for this noble and unhappy Spain, and that I bear away with me from hence no other sorrow than regret that it has not been possible for me to accomplish for her all the good my loyal heart so earnestly desired.

PALACE OF MADRID, Feb. 11, 1873.

THE REPLY OF THE CORTES.

This letter is known to be from the pen of Castelar.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HIS MAJESTY DON AMADEO I.—

SIRE—The Sovereign Cortes of the Spanish nation have heard, with solemn respect, the eloquent message of Your Majesty, in whose chivalrous words of uprightness, of honor and of loyalty they have seen fresh witness borne of the high endowments of intelligence and character that distinguish Your Majesty and of the exalted love you bear to this your second country, which, generous and brave, cherishing its dignity even to superstition and its independence even to heroism, can never forget that Your Majesty has been the head of the State, the personification of its sovereignty and the chief authority within the sphere of its laws, nor can it fail to discern that in paying honor and praise to Your Majesty it honors and embosses itself.

Sire, the Cortes have been faithful to the commands of their constituents and guardians of the institutions they found already established by the will of the nation in the Constituent Assembly. In all their acts and decisions the Cortes have restrained themselves within the bounds of their prerogatives, and have respected the will of Your Majesty and the rights belonging to Your Majesty under our constitution. While proclaiming this loudly and clearly, in order that upon them may never fall the responsibility of this issue, which we accept with regret, but which we shall meet with energy, the Cortes unanimously declare that Your Majesty has been a faithful and most faithful observer of the respect due to these Chambers, and has faithfully, most faithfully, kept the oath made when Your Majesty accepted from the hands of the people the crown of Spain, a glorious, most glorious, record in this age of ambition and of dictatorial sway, when the more humble are constrained from yielding to their

temptations by coups d'etat and the prerogatives of absolute authority wielded from the inaccessible heights of a throne only attained by a few privileged ones upon earth.

Your Majesty may justly say, in the privacy of your retirement, in the bosom of your lovely native land, and by the friends of your family, that if any human being had had power to stay the irresistible course of events, Your Majesty, with your constitutional education and your respect for established law, would have done so, absolutely and completely. Convinced of the truth of this, the Cortes, had it been in their power, would have made the greatest sacrifices to induce Your Majesty to desist from your purpose and to recall your renunciation.

But, knowing as they do, the unswerving character of Your Majesty, justice to the maturity of your ideas and the firmness of your purposes prevents the Cortes from praying Your Majesty to reconsider your determination, and decides them to announce that they have assumed the supreme power and sovereignty of the nation, in order that under such critical circumstances and with the rapidity demanded by the gravity of the peril and the transcendence of the situation, they may minister to the salvation of democracy, the base of our political structure, and the soul of all our rights and of the country, an immortal and loving mother, for whom we are all resolved to sacrifice freely not only our individual ideas, but also our name and our very existence.

Our fathers battled with even more adverse circumstances at the beginning of this century, and, inspired by these ideas and these sentiments, it was given them to conquer. Abandoned by their King, their native soil overrun by foreign hosts, and menaced by that giant mind that seemed to possess the talisman of destruction and of war, the Cortes, driven to an island seemingly at the furthest bounds of the country, not only saved their fatherland and wrote the glorious epic of its independence, but upon the widespread ruins of the old social structure they laid the foundations of the new.

The Cortes feel that the Spanish nation has not degenerated, and they trust that they themselves will still less degenerate from the austere and patriotic virtues that distinguished the founders of liberty in Spain. When all dangers shall have been warded off and all obstacles overcome, when we shall have emerged from the difficulties that attend every epoch of transition and of crisis, the Spanish people, which, while Your Majesty remains upon our noble soil will offer you every mark of respect, of loyalty and of deference—because it is due alike to your Majesty, to your virtuous and noble consort, and to your innocent children—the Spanish people cannot offer you a crown in the future, but they will, then, offer you another dignity—the dignity of a citizen in the midst of a free and independent people.

NICOLAO MARIA RIVERO, President.

FEDERICO BALART, PEDRO MORENO RODRIGUEZ, EDUARDO BENOT, CAYO LOPEZ, PALACE OF THE CORTES, Feb. 11, 1873.

Spain Recognized by the United States.

MADRID, Feb. 18, 1873.

Much excitement was occasioned here by the ceremonies attending the recognition of the new Republic by the American Minister. During the ceremonies attending the recognition of the new Republic by the American Minister, the Washington government, and a prompt response was sent by Mr. Fish to General Sickness directing him to recognize the new government in the name of General Grant and the American people.

The hour fixed for the presentation of our Minister had not arrived when the Alcaia, the principal street of Madrid, on which the palace of the President stands, was crowded with a vast multitude of people. Two regiments were drawn up on either side of the street. Two official carriages were driven to the American Legation, in one of which was the Count del Seno, the officer charged to introduce ambassadors. The Minister wore his uniform as Major General of the American Army, and was accompanied by A. A. Ade, the Secretary of Legation. Upon passing down the Alcaia there were loud shouts of "viva" and cheers for General Grant, the Minister, the Republic of Spain and the United States.

The General and Secretary entered the palace. The whole Cabinet was present, and our Minister was formally presented by Count del Seno he stepped forward and said:

SENOR PRESIDENT—In obedience to the command of my government I come to salute in your person the Republic of Spain.

I permitted to forecast something of the future, I would say that the tranquility and dignity which have accompanied the recent transition and the wisdom which has confided to your Excellency the executive power are good omens of the happy destiny of the new Commonwealth.

The United States of America, occupying a considerable part of the continent consecrated to civilization by the valor and the faith of Spain, cannot witness without emotion and sympathy the establishment of a republic in the Empire of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Taught the uninterrupted practice of free institutions during the past century their inestimable value in promoting the welfare of a nation, it is a source of profound satisfaction to the American people that Spain finds in our example the means by which her prosperity and power may rest on sure foundations.

Conveying to your Excellency the fervent wishes of the President of the United States for the success of your administration, I perform the most agreeable duty of my mission by recognizing the authority placed in your hands by your Sovereign Assembly.

this high mission, and that they may be preserved for this civilizing purpose, under our own nationality, we count upon the energy of all Spaniards, upon the virtue of our new institutions, upon the faith yet to spring from the abandonment of the crown, and in the peace and prosperity of the United States, whose history throughout the American Continent is so great and so justly merited.

These hopes are strengthened by the illustrious name won by the President of the United States and by the credit and sympathy possessed among us by his representative in Madrid. If the most pleasing of all your duties has been the recognition of my authority, my most pleasing task will be to aid you in all the means by which you may contribute to promote the fraternal policy that should exist between the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Spain.

THE OFFICIAL CALL UPON CASTELAR.

At the close of this speech General Sickness advanced and shook hands with the President of the Republic and with each member of the Cabinet. He then, at the request of the President, accompanied him to his private office and remained with him for some time in private conference. Returning to the carriage, he drove off in the morning, and amid renewed cheers to the Foreign Office, which was his new residence. Here he paid an official visit to Señor Castelar, the Spanish Foreign Secretary, with whom the compliments of the occasion were exchanged.

OFFICIAL CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY—ROYAL HONORS TO AN AMERICAN MINISTER.

The Minister was then conducted to the Palace of the Cortes, where it was in session. Upon arriving his carriage was driven to the main entrance—an entrance which has never been opened but for the King and Queen. Here he was met by two mace-bearers, the secretaries of the Cortes and a deputation, who conducted him to the chamber of the President, M. Martes. M. Castelar formally presented General Sickness, who said he came by command of the President and as the representative of the American people to salute the sovereignty of Spain, as represented in the person of the President of the sovereign Assembly, and to say that President Grant was pleased to see the creation of a republic, a duly constituted body, which had been established with the concurrence of all the great powers of the world, which represented the people; a government lawful in origin, and which was recognized in its existence. On behalf of the President he wished hearty and continued prosperity to the Spanish people. To this address M. Martes made a brief and felicitous response.

The next day the Spanish officials all came to the Legation and returned the call. The event was deemed so important that announcement thereof was made in the Cortes. I translate and send you the official record of the debate:

CASTELAR INVOKES THE GOD OF WASHINGTON AND COLUMBUS.

M. CASTELAR—I have rarely experienced more satisfaction in my life than in having to announce to this sovereign Assembly the recognition of the Spanish Republic by that of the United States. As we find ourselves in a most unusual situation, being simply and purely the delegates of the will and purposes of this sovereign Assembly, it seems to me that the most rudimentary courtesy and the simplest respect demand that I should give accounts thereto of this most important event and of the addresses spoken by the Minister of the United States, General Sickness, in Madrid, and by the President of the executive power in reply; and if the President of the Chamber will give me leave I shall read these documents from the throne.

THE PRESIDENT—The Minister of State may occupy the throne.

M. CASTELAR then read the speeches as published above, and said:—Gentlemen, after uttering these words the Minister of the United States repeated to us the assurance of the complete adherence of the government of the United States to the independence of the Republic, and that great people that our advance in greatness and for the boundless horizons that open to our hopes. This act is in truth a religious act, and we shall lift up our souls and our hearts to heaven and beseech the God of Columbus and the God of Washington to bless our work.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RECOGNITION.

THE PRESIDENT—After this important ceremony the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America paid an official visit to this sovereign Assembly in the person of his President, and I had the satisfaction to hear from his lips an address, in which he confirmed anew the sentiments of the friendship of the American Republic towards the Spanish Republic, and although I may not here repeat all that I had the satisfaction of hearing from the lips of the Minister in the private conversation that usually follows these ceremonies, the Assembly may divine it from the pleasure I now feel, and without any indication I may say that today, more than ever before, we may consider as dispelled those shadows and fears which patriotism may have harbored with respect to the integrity of our territory, which, if it has been assured in the past by the valor and resolution of Spaniards, is now the more assured by the love and the decision of a people among whom there might otherwise possibly have arisen an opinion unfavorable for Spain. I am certain of being a faithful interpreter of the feeling of this sovereign Assembly in declaring that it has heard with the greatest satisfaction the narrative of the ceremony of which the Minister of State has given an account, and also of that which I have just reported to the Assembly.

The incident then terminated with loud cheers from all the benches in the Cortes.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

The Steamships Morro Castle and Columbia Put to the Hammer.

To judge from the sparse attendance of builders present on pier No. 4 at yesterday's sale of the steamships Morro Castle and Columbia, of the Havana Mail Steamship Company, advertised for weeks past in the newspapers to come off on Tuesday, March 11, for the benefit of libellants against the company, the proceedings were not rife with any material importance to the shipping community. Whether it is that an investment in floating property is not so much coveted, or that the pouring rain of the forenoon dampened the ardor of speculators, the attendance was not large. At twelve o'clock noon, the hour announced for the sale, the auctioneers, A. J. Bleeker & Son, offered the steamship Columbia for sale. The first bid given was \$10,000, and at \$21,500 the gavel fell, and Messrs. W. B. Starbuck & F. C. Schmidt, steamship brokers, No. 11 South William street, were declared the purchasers.

The steamship Morro Castle was next offered for sale, the first bid being \$10,000. Until it reached \$35,000 the bidding was slow, but it then picked up, and upon reaching that figure it began to lag, when at \$41,000 the auctioneer closed his book, declaring the same gentleman as in sale No. 10 the purchasers.

A HERALD reporter called on Messrs. Starbuck & Schmidt after the sale and asked of them in what trade they intended to run the boats. They answered him that they had not as yet decided. It having been rumored around the sale that Messrs. Starbuck & Schmidt were the agents of a Mr. Butterfield, a quondam director of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that they had the right to purchase for him, the reporter, to the surprise of the subject, asked Mr. Starbuck if he were the case, to which he answered negatively. He also told the reporter that he had made the purchase for himself, and that he had a full count and on his own responsibility. Such a lack of competition at so important a sale Mr. Starbuck declared never to have witnessed, and the result of which, as he asserted, that he had obtained the steamers at one-sixth of their intrinsic value.

A description of these boats has been given in a previous edition of the HERALD; but, as it may not be bad proposals at the present, it is again repeated. The Morro Castle is 200 feet long, 26 feet measurement, 1,800 tons; draught, 16 feet; material, oak and iron strappings; length, 26 feet; breadth, 41 feet; depth, 16 feet; cylinder, 260 feet; boiler nearly new. Columbia—172 feet length; draught, 16 feet; material, oak and iron strappings; length, 200 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 23 feet; cylinder, 50.11; boilers nearly new.

TOM SCOTT'S TRUCE.

He Will Not Oppose a General Railroad Bill.

The Rights of Existing Corporations Must Be Respected—A Long Sermon of the Committee—The New Brunswick and Elizabeth Railroad Bill Passed in Both Houses—Triumph of Monopoly No. 2—Broken Trampled Down—Canfield with the Monopolists.

There was great anxiety in every quarter of Trenton yesterday as to the disposition of the General Railroad bill, now in the hands of a special committee of the Senate. A report was looked for during the day, but the committee did not meet till three o'clock in the afternoon. J. Daggett Hunt and other speakers desired to offer arguments on the bill, but the committee refused to hear any person on either side. They are willing, however, to receive written communications. The committee proceeded rapidly with the consideration of the act, and they will conclude their labors to-day. No amendment of any importance was inserted. Senator Stone says the committee are working harmoniously, and there is a prospect that a good bill will be reported. They are especially anxious to avoid delay, as the session of the Legislature will not extend beyond three weeks more. The House passed a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 28th inst.

The HERALD representative obtained some information of the highest importance in relation to the General Railroad bill yesterday from the adherents of Tom Scott in the Senate. So far from opposing the bill, they are heartily in favor of a general railroad law, with the reservation that vested rights must be respected. One Senator, who desired that his name should not be published, but who spoke semi-officially, said:—"This is not a new position we take, as you suppose. We have been all along in favor of a general railroad law. When you ask why we opposed No. 3, I answer that it was a fraud originating with a clique from whom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would have to buy the charter within six months. The same parties had a charter before, and they sold it to the Pennsylvania Company for \$30,000. Had No. 3 bill passed there was nothing to prevent the same parties from the purchase of the franchise of the Jersey City or from entering the Harbors Company property. Now, before we agree to a general railroad law, it is understood that the rights of existing corporations be respected. Such a bill will be quite acceptable, and under it any company or corporation could be rechartered and allowed to go into free and unrestricted competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad. In order to test the sincerity of the gentleman the reporter asked why Mr. Martes had not introduced a general railroad bill in the Senate instead of accepting that pending in the House. The reply was that Mr. Martes introduced that bill solely on his own responsibility.

From this outspoken declaration it is pretty certain that the end of the railroad war is not far off, and that both parties to this exciting and fierce conflict will clasp hands, not across the bloody chasm, but across the chasm of rivalry. There will be some difficulty in procuring the passage in the Senate of the bill taxing railroad property. When the bill is introduced the reporter asked why Mr. Martes had not introduced a general railroad bill in the Senate instead of accepting that pending in the House. The reply was that Mr. Martes introduced that bill solely on his own responsibility.

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At a meeting of the old Board of Apportionment, held yesterday, at the Comptroller's office, bonds for the Broadway improvement widening were issued as follows:—Temporary bonds, \$2,000,000; permanent bonds, \$1,800,000.

THE UPTOWN OUTRAGE.

What the Police Did and Have Not Done—Some Facts To Be Explained—Mrs. Gardiner's Statement of Her Talk with Her Captor.

Some further very peculiar and interesting developments have come to light in reference to the outrage committed one week ago to-night in the residence of Mr. Gardiner, No. 234 West Fifth street, when three ruffians entered his bedroom, and while two of them held Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner in bed the third ransacked the house and appropriated all the available money and valuables to the total value of \$600. The main particulars were given in yesterday's HERALD. It now appears that if, as Captain Kiliaeva asserts, his patrolman was on the corner of Eighth avenue and pursued the runaway burglars after Mr. Gardiner had given the alarm, the patrolman must have been as invisible as a theatrical harlequin, for neither Mr. Gardiner, who was in the street, nor a workman, who sleeps in a shop opposite, saw the pursuer, though they saw the flying criminals. In the next place Captain Kiliaeva asserts that he reported the case next day to Police Headquarters. On Monday Mr. Gardiner, accompanied by his maid servant, went to Headquarters to examine the portraits in the Rogues' Gallery to see if he recognized among them the features of any of the robbers. Mr. Moore, clerk in the detective office, was first met, and by inquiry derived from Mr. Gardiner all the details of the robbery, and expressed some surprise that he had not heard of an extraordinary case like this. He then left the station to ascertain whether there had been any report made of the case, and upon his return stated to Mr. Gardiner that he could find no entry or report of any such affair.

A very singular circumstance, however, is the following:—An hour after the robbery Captain Kiliaeva was in the house and saw the scene of the crime. Within an hour afterwards he brought three prisoners up to be identified by Mr. or Mrs. Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner had described the robbers as men, one of them quite heavily built and all full formed. They were "rough critters" who had been hauled by the police were mere strappings, who had been found by the Vidook of the Twenty-second in a noisy house near the Avenue Railroad station, and to crown the matter one of them was a confirmed cripple, who is obliged to use a crutch to hobble about on—a likely man for burglary and other such crimes. It was very likely that three thieves, who knew that an alarm had been given, would stop to eat so close to the scene of the crime as to be seen. Mr. Gardiner also states, that the money, \$150, which was taken, was in denominations of \$20, \$10 and \$5, and not in \$5 bills, as the money found in the house of the robbers was said to be. Mr. Gardiner's cries for assistance were heard by persons in the neighborhood of Messrs. Wells and Livingston, No. 311 West 11th street, in Mr. Scherhorn's family, in Pitteth street, near Broadway, and by a clerk in the Eighth Avenue Railroad office, but not by any of the police, and no policeman pursued the robbers as has been claimed.

THE BATTLE OF ROSARIO.

The day after the battle of Mohonera, the 22nd of January, these 3,000 men were thoroughly routed near Rosario by Colonel Altamirano's command, bearing three times their own number, as Altamirano had but a few hundred men in the battle.

The following despatch from General Ceballos, dated Mazatlan, January 30, 1873, brought the intelligence to the government:—"TO THE MINISTER OF WAR:—"Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, Colonel Altamirano, with his column, attacked and completely routed a band of Lozada's men, numbering about two thousand, at Rosario, who had invaded the State. This is a very honorable feat of arms, he having defeated forces three times his superior in numbers. Colonel Altamirano and San Martin, as well as Commandant Cisterna, distinguished themselves by their brilliant conduct, the first being slightly wounded in the arm. The cavalry pursued the dispersing insurgents. I congratulate the supreme government on this victory, which assures to us good results from the campaign."

It has been opened from the foregoing the campaign has seen disastrously for Lozada, and probably the time is far distant when he will be able to crown himself Emperor of Mexico, as it is stated the stipulated conditions are a crown for a successful termination of the strife in favor of the insurgents. It appears that Lozada, notwithstanding his age and infirmities, placed himself at the head of the forces going to Guadalupe.

SEVERE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

In the battle of Mohonera the government forces sustained great losses, a single brigade under General Flores having 300 men slain. The loss of the enemy was greater, however, 300 dead being buried on the field, while Lozada carried away 600 others badly wounded. At Rosario the forces of Colonel Altamirano suffered also, forty-four men being slain, a captain, two subalterns and officers, and a sergeant, were killed, and forty-six captured. The enemy at that place had a chief and seventy-four men killed, the entire force being dispersed and taking refuge in the mountains. Seven were taken prisoners, fifty-nine guns of various calibre, 4,500 cartridges and several horses fell into the hands of the troops. After the defeat at Mohonera 1,000 of Lozada's men retired to Magdalena, while another party retreated toward Barrauca.

THE GOVERNMENT WAR DECREES.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the invasion of the State of Sinaloa by the troops of Lozada and their subsequent defeat by Altamirano the President of the Republic issued a decree ordering the immediate closing of the ports of San Blas and General Ceballos was authorized to equip a war vessel, which is to cruise off the place to prevent any blockade running, and he has also to prevent the insurgents of Tepic receiving any supplies from San Blas.

A PANIC IN GUADALAJARA.

The approach of Lozada's troops on Guadalupe produced a general panic in the city, the government of the State of Jalisco not expecting so sudden an attack, and had not sufficient forces at hand. The city was fortified hastily, a municipal guard was formed composed of the best citizens, and they awaited the arrival of the enemy in a courageous attitude. General Corona became master of the situation in a remarkable easy manner, quite unthought of by the citizens, and to-day the city is comparatively tranquil, and business has been actively resumed; but the most reliable correspondents from that place say that there are still some fears expressed that if the campaign is not actively conducted and the bands of Lozada exterminated, the latter will take the field again and menace the city.

THE LOZADA TROOPS WERE COMPLETELY DEMORALIZED. The day after the battle of Mohonera the Lozadefos commenced to scatter and disperse, and on the two following days the dispersion was still greater, the Alca bandits heading to the west in such numbers and so precipitately that many abandoned the roads and made their escape across the valleys and through mountain defiles. Immense numbers of the fugitives who retreated in this disordered manner became absolutely panic-stricken. The dispersion has been such that many persons assure me that Lozada was seen to pass Venta with only 400 men, and that he was wounded in the arm.

Porfirio Diaz Elected Chief Justice.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO STATE THAT GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ HAS BEEN ELECTED CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF MEXICO. HE BECOMES PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC IN CASE A VACANCY OCCURS.

RENOUNCING HIS BACK PAY.

Congressman W. H. Roberts Refuses the Back Increase—An Example to Voters in the Negative.

The following letter addressed to the purchaser of the Union will explain itself. The anxiety of the public on the question of who would be first is gratified. It remains to be seen how many will follow:—

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Defeat of the Lozada Indian Forces at Mohonera and Rosario.

Brilliant Success of the Government Troops Under Flores and Corona.

HEAVY LOSSES.

Six Hundred Men Slain and Six Hundred Wounded in the First Battle.

Altamirano Saves the State of Sinaloa.

Guadalupe Panic Stricken on the Approach of the Rebels.

MEXICO, Feb. 15, 1873.

The principal and absorbing topic of the day is the insurrection and movements of the Indians of Tepic, commanded by Lozada. As has been already intimated, the fight between the insurgents and the troops has commenced, the first battle being fought on January 28, at Mohonera, five leagues from Guadalupe, with the forces of General Corona and Flores, Lozada's men numbering upwards of six thousand. The Indians were utterly routed, losing nearly a thousand men, and finally broke up and fled in several detachments, the principal of which, under the command of Placido Vega, marched in the direction of Guadalupe, with a view of occupying the place, but General Corona had previously taken possession of the outskirts of the capital of Jalisco, in order to defend it against any such surprise, and to reorganize his forces, so that Placido Vega had to retire in haste. But the movements of Lozada's forces were very intricate and uncertain, and while one corps d'armee was making for Guadalupe another corps of 2,000 men had taken the road to Mazatlan and invaded the State of Sinaloa.

THE BATTLE OF ROSARIO.

The day after the battle of Mohonera, the 22nd of January, these 3,000 men were thoroughly routed near Rosario by Colonel Altamirano's command, bearing three times their own number, as Altamirano had but a few hundred men in the battle.

The following despatch from General Ceballos, dated Mazatlan, January 30, 1873, brought the intelligence to the government:—"TO THE MINISTER OF WAR:—"Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock