

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—THE CHIEF STEALER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11:30 P. M. Mrs. Lucie Weston.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, Washington street, Brooklyn.—MERCURY OF VENICE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Edwin Booth.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SCOUTS OF THE SIERRAS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. L. Frank Frazer.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 98 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mattie at 10:30 P. M.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—FUN IN A FOG, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Volke Family.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, corner of Irving place.—ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY, KELLONG ENGLISH OPERA.—FAUST, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Third street.—SAID QUEEN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Noble Jim, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—FOLLIE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Parkins, Miss Ada Dyas.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—BABBIE BLUE, Offenbach's opera bouffe, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.—BENT DAY and VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mattie at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—LA FEMME DE PEU, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. B. Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—MONEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jeffers Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—VADEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mattie at 10:30 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 231 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

RYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue.—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—CHARLES CUSHMAN'S READINGS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BAIN HALL, Great Jones street and Avenue C.—PIGRIM'S PROGRESS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, January 28, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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MR. PRICE AND HIS DIVORCED MARITAL PARTNERS! GENERAL LEGAL SUMMARIES—THE RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEM—THE NINETY-SIXTH LOSE THEIR ARMORY—EIGHTH PAGE.

A REMINISCENCE.—We have before us an invitation to a "Junior Exhibition" at Yale University, issued in 1836—thirty-eight years ago. The managers' names are W. M. Evaris, C. Goodrich, C. S. Lyman, M. N. Morris, M. E. Pierpont, W. S. Scarborough, J. W. Seymour, M. R. Waite and S. Yerkes. Of these William M. Evaris and Morrison R. Waite were associate counsel at the Geneva Conference, and the latter is now Chief Justice of the United States.

General Grant, the Republican Party and the Presidential Succession.

Since the reactionary State elections of last October and November there has been a marked decline in the relations of unity, confidence and harmonious co-operation which previously existed between the administration and the ruling chiefs of the republican party. The general results of those elections disclosed such unexpected reductions in the republican vote, from the outlet of the Hudson to the head springs of the Mississippi, such a prevailing spirit of apathy or discord or mutiny in the republican camp, such startling indications of a great impending political reaction as to be noted among the remarkable events of the bygone year in the late annual Message of the President to Congress. His allusion to the subject is very brief, being only the passing remark that "political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions;" but, time, place and circumstances considered, this is a very significant hint from a republican President to a republican Congress. It has something of the ring of a declaration of independence from General Grant, or of a warning that he must no longer be expected blindly to conduct his administration in the interests of the republican party, when "political partisanship" has almost ceased to exist among the people.

This warning of the Message has been followed by General Grant with the absolute abandonment of the radical policy of a military regulation of the local affairs of the reconstructed Southern States. According to the example of military intervention in support of Kellogg in Louisiana, Davis of Texas, with a convenient decision from the Supreme Court of his State in his favor as Governor, had reason to believe that his application to the President for a detachment of the United States army to maintain him in his office would be answered with the advance of a squadron of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery upon the headquarters of the presuming posse of democratic State officers elect assembled at Austin. But, to the consternation of Davis, General Grant advises him to submit to the will of the people; and, in answer to a second appeal for martial law in his behalf, the unfortunate Davis is flatly told that he has no case and that his request cannot be granted. This is equivalent to a proclamation from the President that he will pursue no further the profitless and disastrous radical policy of armed intervention in the settlement of the contested elections of the Southern States. Having thus crossed the Rubicon, General Grant has no further interest in the maintenance of the Kellogg usurpation in Louisiana. Mr. Morton has dropped the *primâ facie* case of Pinchback as claimant for a seat in the Senate, and if Governor Kellogg is not to be tried by a new State election he must, at least, hereafter take care of himself. These Louisiana usurpers are among the monstrosities and dead weights of the republican party, of which, in the opinion of General Grant, the party cannot be too soon relieved. He has had enough of them, and will no more be troubled by them, be the consequences what they may to the "carpet-baggers" or to the republican party in the Southern States.

In this important matter General Grant, in his quiet way, has assumed the responsibility of acting upon his own judgment, as in his several nominations for a Chief Justice. His emphatic rebuff to Davis, of Texas, was doubtless as much a surprise to the republican magnates of the Senate as was his nomination of Cushing for "the highest judicial office in the government" after his confirmation as Minister to Spain. He does not seek a conflict with the Senate in its official capacity, but he will not recognize the Senate as a party machine. He lost nothing of the popular confidence from the Senatorial bolt against him of 1872, and he, perhaps, fears nothing from any combination that may be organized against him for 1876. Whether he contemplates a third term or the naming of his successor, or a retirement from the field and the position of a neutral in reference to the republican nominating convention of 1876, we do not know. It is apparent, however, that since the State elections of last autumn the opinion has been gaining strength that General Grant will not be the republican candidate for the Presidential succession; that the republican managers are casting about for a new man; that numerous aspirants for the prize in both houses of Congress have already been discovered; that the President comprehends the situation; that, having fulfilled his engagements with his party, and that, as the party itself is in process of dissolution, he is free to pursue his own course henceforward, and will so pursue it, regardless of party instructions and solely in view of a good record for his administration in the judgment of an intelligent people.

The spirit of Jacksonian independence manifested by General Grant in the recent acts to which we have adverted may be readily explained upon this theory; but it may otherwise be accounted for. Whether it is his purpose to enter the canvass as a candidate for a third Presidential term, or to withdraw in 1876, and, in retiring, to name his successor, after the manner of Jackson, or whether he has determined upon an absolute retirement from the strife of party politics, leaving the succession to take care of itself, after the example of Monroe, it may still be the purpose of General Grant to establish the rights of the Executive against the dictation of a party cabal in the Senate. Or he may still desire that the general policy of his administration may be adopted and pursued by his successor in office, and in this view he may be preparing the way for the probable contingency of a new balance of power, fresh from the people, in the next Congress. In any event, in his abandonment of the radical policy of the bayonet in the regulation of the local elections of the Southern States, General Grant has done much to regain that public confidence which he lost through his armed intervention in the local affairs of Louisiana. If we have in this change of base only the soldier's retreat from an untenable position it is, like his retreat from the St. Domingo scheme of annexation, an encouraging example from General Grant of his readiness to prove the truth of his first inaugural declaration, that he has "no policy to enforce in opposition to the will of the people."

We can hardly as yet discover upon the

surface of the waters the first ripples of the Presidential agitation for 1876. The battle is yet afar off. Yet, since the time of Monroe, never were the parties, the issues and the candidates of a Presidential campaign, even three years in advance of the contest, more involved in doubts and uncertainties than they are to-day. We shall not have in 1876 a repetition of the unequal contest of 1872. We may have a scrub race, as in 1824, or a breaking up of the republican party analogous to that of the democratic disruption of 1860, or possibly a combination of the opposition elements as overwhelming as was that against Van Buren in 1840. The elections of next autumn for the Forty-fourth Congress will partially enlighten us on the Presidential question. The republican majority in Congress, apprised of its responsibilities and its dangers, is endeavoring to set itself in a favorable position before the people. It cannot afford meantime to quarrel with General Grant. His administration is still the bond of cohesion to the republican party; but as the party has fulfilled its appointed mission it must be reconstructed or it will be superseded. Its leaders may assume that for the time being General Grant is but the instrument of the party, but nevertheless he holds the balance of power in determining its destiny in the struggle for the Presidential succession.

Dr. Livingstone's Death.

The sad news of the death of the great African explorer has been confirmed by an official despatch to the British government from its agent at Zanzibar. At the time of his death Dr. Livingstone was engaged in the prosecution of his discoveries, and the gallant veteran may be said to have died in harness. Far away in the midst of the savage wilds the courageous old man pushed on through the jungles and marshes of the interior in the pursuit of accurate scientific knowledge and that he might aid in opening up the interior of Africa to the light of civilization and Christianity. After a terrible march through a swamp Dr. Livingstone sunk from sickness and exhaustion and gave up his bold spirit into the hands of his Creator. Like other apostles of civilization in Africa his noble devotion has cost him his life; but, looking back at the work he has achieved, no one can say that his life has been thrown away. Science has been a gainer through his labors, and humanity owes him the partial suppression of that infamous slave trade which depopulates and degrades Africa. To have achieved this, by awakening in the conscience of the civilized world a horror of the traffic in man, is a grand result for a lifetime of labor. In that great work our correspondent, Mr. Stanley, shared, and the names of the two men will go down to posterity linked indissolubly together. The British relief party which went out under the command of Lieutenant Cameron will receive the remains of the African discoverer at Ujiji, and will convey them to Zanzibar for shipment to England. A month must elapse before they can arrive at Zanzibar, whence they will be borne tenderly and lovingly to Dr. Livingstone's native land, to rest from weary toil until the angel's trumpet shall summon all generations from the tomb.

Improper Use of the National Flag.

The fraudulent use of papers in the sailing of the Virginias has cost the United States more than five millions of dollars. To say nothing of the magnitude of the sum and the oppressive burdens which the imposition of additional taxation will put upon the people at a period of general financial depression, the country has suffered in prestige, our maritime weakness has been made apparent to the world, and we have only escaped from a humiliating surrender of the vessel by its timely passing into the depths of the sea. We perceive that the House Judiciary Committee has under consideration the resolution of General Butler providing against the possibility of a recurrence of another Virginias affair. This is as it should be. Congress should at once provide for the punishing of all offenders against the strictest interpretation of our maritime and neutrality laws, giving the United States courts adequate jurisdiction, and naval officers, consuls and harbor officials full police powers to seize all vessels which, either by the notorious character as filibustering craft or upon sufficient evidence, shall be deemed of a character hostile to any nation at peace with the United States. Officials who neglect to perform this duty, after having been properly informed of the illegal character of a vessel, should not go unwhipped of justice. The truth is that many of the international wrangles, joint high commissions and wars of words and unnecessary bitterness are directly traceable either to the negligence or corruption of some petty official. We submit that the peace and dignity of the country should no longer be placed at the disposition of irresponsible men who connive at the violation of the spirit of maritime law. Therefore we hope that Congress will adopt stringent measures and that the administration will enforce them with all the vigor at its command.

The Alabama Claims Award.

Several prominent lawyers, representing the interests of the insurance companies and other claimants for the Geneva award, as well as of those who sustained losses by the Shenandoah, were before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday, and made arguments with regard to the distribution of the money lately paid over by England to our government. Let us hope the claims will be promptly and equitably distributed to those who are entitled to them, and that the matter will not drag along like the French spoliation claims, doing injustice to many citizens, being a constant annoyance to Congress and opening the door for spurious or exaggerated demands.

The Election Excitement in Great Britain.

The liberals and the conservatives are both putting forth their best efforts, and each party is confident of victory. Betting is freely indulged in as to the result, and yesterday, we are told, it was in favor of the liberals. There is some idle talk about the immediate cause of the dissolution; but in view of the fact of the general election the immediate cause of the dissolution is a matter of comparatively little importance. There can, we think, be little doubt that in the new Parliament the liberals will be largely in the majority.

Unloading the Louisiana Monstrosity.

There appears to be some doubt whether the President will recommend a new election in the Louisiana case; on the contrary, it is reported that his special Message on the subject takes the ground that no new election is necessary. In the absence of the Message there is, of course, no knowledge of the steps by which the President has reached this point, and we can only conjecture, therefore, whether the objection to a new election is simply an attempt to deny the justice which it is hoped Louisiana will obtain, or whether it covers, as it will may, an intention to make that justice even more complete than it could be by referring the subject once more to the voters of the oppressed State.

There are two ways by which the President might "unload" the republican party of the Louisiana iniquity. By ordering a new election in a State government without right would be stamped out of existence without reference to the history of the monstrosity and, of course, without retracing any of the steps by which the interference was brought about. Indeed, it would be the peculiarity of this remedy that it would cover with convenient decency a series of events that are a disgrace equally to the government and the President and his most intimate as well as his constitutional advisers. If we understand public opinion on the subject there was and is a general readiness to assent that the past may be kept covered if the wrong is now set right. People are disposed to believe that the President may have been misled, that his intention was to act within the limit of his authority, or that he was under the impression that not to act in the premises might have been a neglect of duty.

Another way to "unload" is by doing justice without a new election—that is, by permitting things to take in Louisiana that regular course which they take after election in every other State. For this purpose it is simply necessary for the United States to cease to support the usurpation it now maintains in power, and immediately the rightfully elected government will take its place. Judge Durell's order is the keystone of the arch of villany, and if he is impeached for that order the whole fabric must fall. Certainly this would be the better, the more thorough and more honest way to "unload" this monstrosity, and we trust that the President's advice against a new election may prove to have this significance.

The Russian Bath Casualty.

In another column we give some communications on the subject of the recent death in an establishment where Russian baths are given. One is from Mr. Gibson, the proprietor of the establishment in which the fatal event occurred; the other is from the proprietors of a Russian bath in a different street, who, perhaps, apprehend that if so much public attention is directed to another establishment theirs may be overlooked. From these last we are not astonished to hear that their "distinguished medical authorities" have "left them in the profoundest ignorance" on several points which they, nevertheless, pretend to discuss. Our statement in regard to the Russian bath is not controverted. Mr. Gibson says that Mr. Wilcox did not take the bath proper, but a portion of it only, and it has been published that the room in which he took that portion had a temperature of eighty degrees—say thirty to forty above the temperature of the air on that day. Now, the autopsy has shown that the deceased had a fatty heart, and the definite cause of death, therefore, was that this weakened heart, equal, perhaps, to ordinary occasions, was not equal to the demand made upon it by the change of temperature. It could not keep up an exaggerated activity; it was called upon for a sudden labor that it was unable to perform, and this sudden labor was due to the temperature of the room in which the partial bath was taken. These are the facts; and these facts fully sustain our original observation, that where there is an unusual heart the Russian bath is exceedingly dangerous, and that the advice of a physician is necessary to say whether in any given case the physical conditions that make this luxury dangerous do or do not exist.

GLADSTONE AND THE HOME RULERS.

The contest for the representation of Greenwhich promises to be one of the most amusing phases of the election struggle about to begin in England. It is rather a good joke to have the Prime Minister of England contesting a Parliamentary election with an Irish rebel, or, at least, rebel sympathizer. The idea is certainly a novel one. The ballot and the lodger franchise have created in the large centers of population a considerable Irish vote, and in many constituencies the fate of the candidates will be decided by the way that vote is cast. Mr. Nolan has been long prominently before the British public as a staunch advocate of the release of the Fenian prisoners. He has been a constant and unwelcome correspondent of the English Premier, and evidently has made up his mind to avenge the Minister's denial of mercy by dividing the liberal vote at Greenwhich in the hope of securing Mr. Gladstone's defeat. We may look on the action of Mr. Nolan as an indication of the policy which will be pursued by the home rulers in and out of Parliament. Their programme is obstruction.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ABUSES.

Several of the oldest, most prominent and wealthy citizens of Washington have petitioned Congress, praying for an investigation into the affairs of the District government. Among the names are those of W. W. Corcoran, G. W. Biggs, J. D. Claggett, Marshall Brown, Gunton, Perry and others. These gentlemen have larger interests in and know more about the District than any others. Their memorial, therefore, is significant, and implies that there is urgent necessity to probe the abuses of the Washington city government. As the present government is the pet of the administration this petition may not be regarded favorably; but if the President is resolved to throw overboard the dead weights that encumber him and the republican party he should sanction the investigation asked.

CONFINEMENT OF PERSONS ALLEGED TO BE INSANE.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature at Albany to prevent abuses in regard to insane asylums. In the course of the remarks of a member it appeared that persons perfectly sane have been committed to lunatic

asylums upon the certificates of a couple of physicians without character or reputation. The purpose, it is alleged, was to confine certain parties whose sane and physical condition would interfere with the possession of certain property. This subject has before been called to the attention of the Legislature upon the recommendation of Governor Hoffman and others, but thus far, unfortunately, without practical effect. Those who have the subject now in hand at Albany will, we trust, press it until a definite and satisfactory conclusion is reached. The bill is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, upon recommitment.

English Sympathy with Bismarck.

The friends of civil and religious liberty in England have been kicking up a jolly row, under the leadership of Earl Russell, Mr. Newdegate and men of that ilk. The cable informs us of a very large and enthusiastic meeting at St. James' Hall, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in the war waged by his government on the German Catholics. The action of Bismarck in establishing himself as a kind of lay Pope over the consciences of the Catholic Germans has filled the Russells and the Newdegates with delight. In the Man of Iron they behold a sword of the Lord specially commissioned to smite Popery. It does not matter to these logical people if they tenet of civil and religious liberty has been trampled on by the German Chancellor in a fight he has by no means won as yet. They only see that he hates the Pope. In their eyes that is sufficient to justify whatever he may undertake against the Old Lady on the Seven Hills. All this would be very amusing and very comic, only it suggests rather sad reflections as to the value of our boasted civilization and progress when we see men advocating the application of measures against others they would regard as unbearable tyranny if applied to themselves. Yet the party represented by Mr. Newdegate and his friends are the blatant worshippers of civil and religious liberty—for themselves. If these people do approve of the acts of the German Chancellor—acts so much in conflict with the ideas of the age we live in—it is to be regretted that a sense of decency does not restrain them from exhibiting their foolish bigotry to the outside world.

The State Legislature.

The amendments to the State constitution are progressing very slowly through the Senate, and it is rather doubtful whether the present Legislature will do its work in a way that will enable the people to enjoy the benefits of the proposed changes in 1877. The necessity of protecting New York Harbor has forced itself on the attention of the Senators, and a bill has been introduced to prevent the filling up of our harbor by the emptying of cinders from the steamers. The intention of the bill is excellent, but the penalty proposed to be imposed is altogether disproportionate to the offence and will not carry with it any deterrent effect. The notion of restraining huge corporations like the ocean steamship companies from violating the law by threatening to impose a fine of fifty dollars is simply ridiculous. The chances are a hundred to one that the offenders will never be discovered, and when the danger of being found out only involves a loss of fifty dollars the restraining power of the law will be small indeed. If the Senators want to check an abuse which threatens to destroy the prosperity of this city they should make the throwing of ashes into the harbor a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment and a serious fine. The captains and engineers should be made liable for the acts of their subordinates, and then we would soon have an end to the nuisance. But childish legislation, only meant to appease the popular demand by the appearance of protection, is worse than useless.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The native allies under Commissioner Glover are being made ready for a rush on Coomassie with better success than attended the efforts of General Wolseley in the same direction. A good deal of ill-concealed jealousy exists between the two commanders, as the Commissioner seems to desire to snatch all the laurels of the expedition. As will be seen, he has at his disposal a force of twenty-five thousand native warriors, who appear to be full of fight. We do not place very much reliance on the value of the discipline they are said to have acquired, and in all probability should Commissioner Glover move into the interior without the support of General Wolseley he would find himself suddenly attacked by overwhelming numbers of Ashantee warriors and deserted by his dusky friends. So far as can be judged, Great Britain will have to make considerable sacrifices before this war is terminated.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The story we publish in another column of the lives of the two remarkable beings who were once known to be public as the firm of E. & C. Bunker will be found full of interest. The record of their lives has something irrepressibly comic, even in its saddest phases. The enforced companionship seems to have been borne by both men with real philosophy. They made the most of their link, and the comparatively large fortunes which they left to their families show that it is by no means such a bad thing to be a Siamese twin, after all. It reflects infinite discredit on the authorities of Surrey county, North Carolina, that no steps have been taken to hold an inquest into the cause of death of these men. The miserable and indecent desire of gain is no doubt at the bottom of this neglect; but there ought to be some decent people in the county who could insist on the authorities carrying out the law and inquiring what caused the sudden demise of two human beings.

THE TEXAS SENATORSHIP.

Active Balloting of the Democrats in Caucus for the United States Senatorship. AUSTIN, Jan. 26, 1874. The democratic caucus to nominate a United States Senator met in this city to-day. The time of the Convention was literally wasted during the first three hours, eight ballots being taken without result, at least according to the two-thirds rule there was no nomination. The eighth ballot stood as follows:—Throckmorton, 36; Reagan, 37; Macey, 16; Flournoy, 4. The radicals are threatening to devote for Reagan, thus driving the extreme democrats to Throckmorton, the choice of their party. Reagan, however, stands a fair chance of securing the coveted seat at Washington. The contest occasions considerable political gossip, and a ripple of excitement is maintained by the active canvassing of the opposing factions.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander R. F. R. Layle, United States Navy, is at the Astor House. Ex-Congressman Lewis McKenzie, of Virginia, is staying at the Astor House. Chief Engineer W. H. Snook, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Francis H., ex-King of Naples, is now residing at St. Marks, a suburb of Paris. John McEnery, one of the contending Governors of Louisiana, is in Baltimore. Ex-Congressman Rowell Hart, of Rochester, is registered at the Gilsay Hotel. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, is among the recent arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Emperor of Austria is expected to arrive in St. Petersburg about February 13. George Prince, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday last. Captain James Kennedy, of the steamship City of Chester, is at the New York Hotel. General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, has returned to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor Olden Bowie, of Maryland, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel. It is said that Mr. Bassett P. the brewer, has refused a proffer from Mr. Gladstone. Five Senators and thirteen Representatives in the present Congress were born in Vermont. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Marie are to remain in Russia until the second week in March. Rev. Samuel Scoville, Henry Ward Beecher's non-law is 'foreman of Rescue Hook and Ladder Company at Norwich, N. Y. Colonel Sweet, editor of the San Antonio (Texas) Herald, recently received two Indian scalps as a present from an admirer of his paper. Vice President Fry Wilson arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday night from Washington, and left for Boston yesterday morning. Count Andrew Bernstorff, lately a member of the German Legation at Washington, has been appointed Landrath in the Duchy of Lauenburg, in which his family estates are situated. Mrs. Dr. Richie, of Albia, Iowa, has a plain gold ring 150 years old. It served as the wedding ring of herself, her mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother. Mrs. Patience Bushee, of Swansea, Mass., who died on Thursday last, would have been 100 years old had she lived until the 13th of March. She died on the same place where she was born. The Emperor Ferdinand of Austria lives in a retired manner in Prague, Bohemia. He has few visitors besides priests, and all his time is consumed in making ingenious toys, in religious exercises or in solitary walks. Sir George Fox, an English nobleman, with six servants, four horses, twenty-one dogs and 6,000 pounds of baggage, has been haunting in the West, and is now on his way to Florida on a fishing expedition. He says it is too blasted cold to hunt on the Plains. Judge Benjamin G. Franklin, one of the founders of the Lone Star Republic of Texas, died at Galveston on Christmas Day. He was born in Texas when it was a province of Mexico, forty years ago, joined the Texan revolutionary army under Sam Houston, and carried a musket in the famous battle of San Jacinto. The Bishop of Nismes, France, has received, as a reply to a recent pastoral, two visiting cards, one from Mme. Hyacinthe de Loysen and the other from "Hyacinthe Loysen, curé of Geneva," on which are written the following lines:—"With our Christian pardon for the gross insults which you have heaped upon us." Colonel Daniel, of the British Coldstream Guards, who lately died in London, had for several years a strange idiosyncrasy, which originated in grief for the death of his son. Before the youth was buried the Colonel had made a wax model of him, which he kept in an oratory fitted up in his house. He visited this place every day, and thus kept his grief in force. He continued in society, however, and few were aware of the remarkable expression of his sorrow. A distressing suicide has just occurred near Paris. It was that of a deformed orphan boy who had been driven into the streets by a cruel aunt, to whose protection he had been confided by his parents. Boys increased his misery in grief for the death of his son. Before the youth was buried the Colonel had made a wax model of him, which he kept in an oratory fitted up in his house. He visited this place every day, and thus kept his grief in force. He continued in society, however, and few were aware of the remarkable expression of his sorrow. A distressing suicide has just occurred near Paris. It was that of a deformed orphan boy who had been driven into the streets by a cruel aunt, to whose protection he had been confided by his parents. Boys increased his misery in grief for the death of his son. Before the youth was buried the Colonel had made a wax model of him, which he kept in an oratory fitted up in his house. He visited this place every day, and thus kept his grief in force. He continued in society, however, and few were aware of the remarkable expression of his sorrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28—1 A. M. Probabilities. For New England, southeasterly to southwesterly winds will prevail, with rain and sleet. For the Middle States, southerly winds veering to westerly, and rain followed by cloudy weather and lower temperature. For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, with light to fresh southerly winds and falling barometer during a portion of the day, and without a decided change of temperature. For the Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, rising barometer and lower temperature, with possibly areas of rain during the night, followed by clearing weather. For the lake region, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, followed by lower temperature, rising barometer and clearing weather in the upper lake region. For the Northwest, colder and clearing weather, with northerly to westerly winds and possibly light snow in the Mississippi Valley during the night. Fresh to brisk northerly winds, with lower temperature, will probably prevail on the coast of Texas. The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building: 1873. 1874. 3 A. M. 25 28 3:50 P. M. 29 43 9 A. M. 27 29 6 P. M. 43 43 9 A. M. 27 35 9 P. M. 26 49 12 M. 28 37 12 P. M. 25 49 Average temperature yesterday 35.5 Average temperature for corresponding date last year 28.5 EXTREME COLD IN NOVA SCOTIA. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27, 1874. The weather here last night was the coldest during thirty years, the thermometer being eight-tenths degree below zero. THE ST. LAWRENCE FROZEN OVER. CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1874. The river is frozen over at this point and crossing is now perfectly safe. BOSTON LADIES REFUSED. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27, 1874. The Boston School Committee this evening refused to grant seats to the ladies elected to the Board. The vote declaring them legally disqualified stood 46 to 39. MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1874. The eleventh annual report of the Massachusetts Agricultural College represents the college to be in a state of prosperity. The expenses of the college are from the endowment fund and the income from the endowment fund in the State Treasury is \$15,000. The total annual receipts from other sources are about \$10,000. There is thus an annual deficit of \$5,000, and as no appropriation has been made since 1871, the indebtedness amounts to \$13,000. The hope is expressed that the bill of Senator Morrill, now before Congress, for granting additional endowments to the National Colleges, may soon become a law. INAUGURATION OF IOWA CARPENTER, OF IOWA. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1874. The inauguration of Governor Carpenter and Lieutenant Governor Dyar occurred this afternoon. The Governor's inaugural address occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and was received with appreciation and applause by the large audience present.