

through faith in His name had triumphed over death. We publish our discourses to-day, which, with those noticed, we commend to our readers, in the confident hope that this week may be to them in fact, as it is in name, a holy week, and that out of the spiritual sorrow and mourning through which they may pass they shall come forth rejoicing and happy on Easter Sunday.

Personal Intelligence.

General W. H. Smith, of Illinois, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General J. D. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is a guest of the Hoffman House. Judge E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut, is staying at the St. Mark Hotel. Captain H. B. Seelye, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Congressman O. P. Snyder, of Arkansas, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel J. A. Pemberton, of Georgia, is now at the Grand Central Hotel. Captain Decker, of Halifax, is registered at the Clarendon Hotel. W. J. Florence, the comedian, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel D. W. C. Simpson, of Texas, is sojourning at the St. Mark Hotel. Colonel W. E. French, of Cheverne, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Prince Napoleon is selling his Swiss property. Dr. Hollinger completed his seventy-third year on the 24th of February. Señor Ochoa, the distinguished academician, who is well known as an editor of Spanish classical authors, is dead. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, on leaving Rome, went to Naples, whence he proceeded to Sicily. Queen Victoria has hired the Villa Delmar as a house for the term until the 14th April. Marshal Canrobert arrived at Versailles recently, and has already visited M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon. M. Courbet, the artist of the Commune, though the doors of his prison have been thrown open, has expressed a wish not to leave the Maison de Santé, in which he was confined, for the present. Queen Victoria has hired the Villa Delmar as a house for the term until the 14th April. Marshal Canrobert arrived at Versailles recently, and has already visited M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon. M. Courbet, the artist of the Commune, though the doors of his prison have been thrown open, has expressed a wish not to leave the Maison de Santé, in which he was confined, for the present. Queen Victoria has hired the Villa Delmar as a house for the term until the 14th April. Marshal Canrobert arrived at Versailles recently, and has already visited M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon. M. Courbet, the artist of the Commune, though the doors of his prison have been thrown open, has expressed a wish not to leave the Maison de Santé, in which he was confined, for the present.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1872. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has fallen west of and throughout the Mississippi Valley and extended its influence eastward to Lake Erie and thence to Florida, with easterly to southerly winds and rising temperature. An area of cloudy weather and rain has extended from the Western Gulf States to Tennessee and the South Atlantic coast, and thence northward to Lake Erie and the upper James, cloudy weather with light rain and snow. Clear weather continues over the New England and Middle States very generally. The lowest barometer is central over Iowa and Missouri. Probabilities. The barometer will continue falling from the upper lakes to the Eastern Gulf and gradually extend to the Atlantic coast. The area of cloudy weather and rain will extend by Monday morning over North Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio, and as snow eastward to Lake Huron, and during Monday as rain and snow eastward over the Middle States very generally. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley during the night, and on Monday extend over the upper lakes and the Ohio Valley and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hall's Pharmacy, Herald Building: 1871. 1872. 3 A. M. ... 39 ... 29 ... 8 P. M. ... 49 ... 44 ... 5 A. M. ... 36 ... 29 ... 6 P. M. ... 46 ... 44 ... 10 A. M. ... 35 ... 29 ... 9 P. M. ... 44 ... 47 ... 12 M. ... 42 ... 44 ... 12 P. M. ... 44 ... 37 ... Average temperature yesterday ... 36 1/2 ... Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 41 1/2

SNOW STORM IN MAINE.

Railroad blockade and effort for Relief. BANGOR, Me., March 24, 1872. The heaviest snow storm of the season commenced here at ten o'clock last night and lasted twelve hours. Some fifteen inches of snow fell. The roads are very badly blocked. The storm must have been lighter west as the night express train on the Maine Central road arrived but three hours late without a snow plough. Three engines and a snow plough were sent out on the European and North American road at five o'clock to clear the road, but no train will probably get through to-morrow.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 24, 1872. The propeller David S. Miller arrived here from New York to-day, the first boat since the cold snap.

JUDGE DAVIS AND THE BAY STATE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24, 1872. The Massachusetts Labor Reform State Committee repudiate the protest of the Eight Hour's League against the Columbus platform, and agree to sustain the doings of that Convention.

A DEATH DESERVED.

Missouri Rowdies Stopping Trains—One of the Second-rate Stabs a City Marshal and is Shot Dead. St. Louis, March 24, 1872. The trains on the Bellevue and Southern Illinois Railroad have been stopped lately and the lives of the passengers endangered by a gang of scoundrels, near Pinckneyville. Two men were arrested in the act, and, while being searched by the City Marshal, one of them drew a knife and stabbed him, inflicting a wound three inches long, whereupon the Marshal shot the desperado dead.

A MISSOURI JUDGE IMPEACHED.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1872. The Lower House of Legislature yesterday adopted articles of impeachment against Judge Philander Lucas, of the Fifth Judicial district. The charges are wilful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct and abuse of judicial authority.

PIORING A DETECTIVE'S POCKET.

While walking down the Bowery yesterday morning Detective Elder, of the Central Office, observed one of the light-fingered fraternity attempting to pick his pocket. The man was at once throttled and taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he gave his name as Mike Lord. He goes to the island.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Earl Granville's Second Note to Washington—Conciliatory in Words but Unyielding in Principle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 24, 1872. The London Observer (newspaper) in its issue to-day says that the second note of the English Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, in reply to the American despatch on the Alabama claims case, is most friendly and conciliatory in tone, but states explicitly that England is unable to submit the question of the admissibility of the claims for indirect damages to the Court of Arbitrators at Geneva. The Observer describes the despatch as very lengthy.

ENGLAND.

The Treasury Budget and Prospect of a Tax Reduction—Revenue Income and Extension of the Commercial Interests—Customs and Direct Fiscal Imports.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 24, 1872. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will make his financial statement to the House of Commons to-morrow. It is expected that he will propose a reduction of two per cent on the income tax.

The Pressure of Taxation on Property and Income. The debate on Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget—even if he should propose a reduction of the income tax—will cause to be brought before Parliament, for more complete discussion at a future period of the session, the whole question of the comparative pressure of taxation upon property and income in Britain. We, therefore, append to our news telegram from London a statement of facts which will materially aid to the elucidation of the subject. Discussion has turned of late in Britain to the direct taxes levied upon property and income—real estate and personal—and also upon industrial incomes. It is asked which of these sustains the heavier burden of the State? The figures show that 222,000,000 of taxes are exacted solely upon net income of 293,000,000 out of the 299,000,000 of property and income liable to income tax in England and Wales. The total £20,000,000 of direct taxation of England is distributed—£5,000,000 on £14,000,000 income from earnings; £10,000,000 on £30,000,000 income of personal property; and £5,000,000 on £53,000,000 net income of real property. Deducting from the direct taxation the classes who are excused—i. e. the incomes below £100 a year, and the wages of the working classes—the taxable property of the British Kingdom is thus represented:—Gross value of real property (less 485,000,000 of mortgages), £26,100,000; personal property and mortgages, £152,725,000; property and earnings, £390,000,000. THE CUSTOMS INCOME AND COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS.

As a source of balance for his ledger account, with the income tax reduced, Mr. Lowe will show that the declared value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom during the fiscal year of 1871 was £24,000,000, being an increase of ten per cent, of which total £24,000,000, or nearly three-fifths, was from the United States. To Russia there were British customers to the extent of £23,440,382, and to France £23,476,141, although a falling off of about eight millions was consequent on the Franco-Prussian war. Of Egyptian produce Great Britain took £16,335,847, and of Turkish £8,077,840, while China figures for £11,200,000. The total value of the total was £119,170,403; from Holland, £14,017,207; from Belgium, £13,630,020; from Spain, £7,974,225; and from Sweden and Norway, £7,556,511. From the English Colonies, the leading totals are—India, £20,877,212; Australia, £14,517,380; and Canada, £4,268,430.

IRELAND.

Political Conservatism and Clubbing in Cork. DUBLIN, March 24, 1872. A meeting was held at Cork last night to denounce the International Society. The proceedings were disorderly. There was some fighting among the audience.

ITALY.

British Royalty Represented in Rome—French Diplomacy and the Parliament. ROME, March 24, 1872. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Alexandras of Wales have arrived in this city. M. Fourmer, the new French Minister, has also arrived.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Adjournment and a Pleading Record. VIENNA, March 24, 1872. The Reichsrath has adjourned until the 7th of May.

THE REV. DR. HOUSTON.

The Investigating Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Fresh Charges Coming In. BALTIMORE, Md., March 24, 1872. The investigation on the part of the Church into the charges made against the Rev. Dr. Houston, the Methodist divine whose alleged immoralities with the youthful sisters of his congregation, an account of which has appeared in the HERALD, and has made him an unsavory notoriety, will begin this week. The presiding elder of the district, Rev. Samuel Rodgers, has appointed the following clerical members as THE COMMITTEE to make the investigation:—Rev. A. W. Wilson, Presiding Elder of the Washington district; Rev. J. S. Gardner, Fredericksburg, Va.; and Rev. Dr. S. Register, of the Maryland Agricultural College. Dr. Houston having charged the clergy of the Baltimore districts with being imbued with a feeling of jealousy and hatred against him, the presiding elder selected the committee from other districts, and the high character of the gentlemen named is a guarantee that the investigation will be conducted with the single purpose of getting at the truth.

WAR ON THE LONG ISLAND FISH OIL FACTORIES.

The people of Greenport and Shelter Island have commenced a trade against the fish oil factories. For many years the proprietors have expended thousands in trying to prevent the smell. Failing, they stole a march on the people, and had the law prohibiting them from allowing the refuse to run into the bays repealed. The factory proprietors have been notified to remove their factories before May 1. The laboring classes side with the fish oil proprietors. They are benighted to the extent of over one million dollars annually, while the income from all the factories is but several millions. The proprietors give notice that they will not remove, and hold that they can now prevent the offensive smell.

LECTURE BY DR. COLTON.

Dr. Colton will give another of his amusing exhibitions at the Cooper Institute, this evening, aided with music by the Boone Sisters.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Majesty's Journey Towards Berlin by Cherbourg and Paris—President Thiers' Executive Compliments To Be Declined.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 24, 1872. Her Majesty Queen Victoria departed this morning for Berlin, via Paris. A despatch from Cherbourg announces Her Majesty's arrival there this afternoon. A special train was waiting, on which the Queen and suite embarked for Paris, where it is expected the royal party will arrive at two o'clock to-morrow morning. The Queen will politely decline to meet President Thiers, and continue her journey to Berlin as privately as possible.

FRANCE.

The Revenue Income Satisfactory and Commerce Slightly Reassured—Paris in Siege—Prosemen and Pistol.

PARIS, March 24, 1872. The taxes established within the last few months have produced 500,000,000 francs, which exceeds the estimates over 30,000,000 francs. The government is now disposed to postpone the debate on its proposition to tax raw materials for use in manufacture until after the conclusion of the legislative recess.

PARIS IN SIEGE. The Committee of Initiative has reported unfavorably to the Assembly on the proposal to raise the state of siege in Paris.

PLEASURES OF THE PRESS. A duel was fought yesterday between M. Rogat of the Pays (newspaper), and M. Richardeau of the Corsaire. The latter was wounded in the chest.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Loss of a Steamer—Sufferings of the Celestials from Famine—Military Mutiny and Its Punishment—Popular Progress Under the Mikado.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. SAN FRANCISCO, March 24, 1872. The steamship Great Republic, at this port from Hong Kong, supplies the following news report from China and Japan, additional to the contents of the telegram forwarded to the HERALD yesterday:—

China. The advices from China are dated in Hong Kong on the 17th of February.

The steamer Suwonan was lost on the rocks near Foochow. All hands saved. Terrible suffering still prevails in the flooded districts near Tientsin. Many persons were dying daily from want of food.

Details of the revolt of the native troops in Cavita, Manila, show that the conspiracy was general for a rising throughout the island, and had not accident precipitated matters to a crisis before the time arranged by the conspirators few Europeans would have escaped. The prisons are filled with suspected persons, including many Creoles.

Japan. From Kanagawa comes the following intelligence of the progress of affairs in Japan, under date of the 20th of February:—

The Japanese government has assumed the liabilities of the deposed prince for foreigners for loans of money and ships or goods supplied. The prosecution and deportation of native Christians continue.

A daily mail has been established between Jeddo and Yokohama. The railroad will be opened soon. The empire is quiet.

UTAH.

The Snow Disappearing in the Mountains—Mining Prospects—The Mormon Prisoners—The Railroad Again in Error.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 24, 1872. Passengers report the Utah Pacific in fine order, and that trains are running on time. The snow is rapidly disappearing in the mining districts. The miners anticipate an unusually prosperous season, and business prospects generally were never so favorable.

SPECULATORS FLOCKING IN. A large party of Eastern capitalists arrived last night to examine the mining prospects.

MORMON PRISONERS. United States Marshal Porter reports that he has 120 prisoners in his custody awaiting trial, mostly for high crimes.

FIRES.

Two Blocks of Buildings Destroyed in Bangor—The Origin of the Conflagration—Fire in Springfield, Mass.

BANGOR, Me., March 24, 1872. A fire broke out in Berry's block on the corner of Main and Limerock streets, in Rockland, at twelve o'clock Saturday night, destroying that and the adjoining brick block, including Limerock Bank, extensive stores, and the large hotel which they occupied. Owing to the destruction of the telegraph office no further particulars have been received, but communication will, probably, be established by three o'clock P. M. to-morrow, instruments and supplies having been forwarded from Portland for that purpose.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24, 1872. The interior of a new house on Pearl street, owned by J. B. Beck, was burned out this afternoon. Loss, \$5,000. Insured for \$5,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia.

Destructive Fire in Maine. BANGOR, March 24, 1872. A fire broke out this afternoon in Hobson & Stimpson's sawmill, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The fire soon extended to the large building known as the Shannon Mill, operated by G. B. Adams as a general manufactory of lumber, and by J. A. Johnson, manufactory of saws, blades and dozers. The building and contents were wholly consumed. Hobson & Stimpson were insured for \$1,000 in the Bay State Company of Worcester, and Adams had \$200 in Messrs. Dow & Combs' agency, Portland. Johnson's insurance policy in the Royal, of Liverpool, was cancelled two weeks since.

The occupants of the two story dwelling house opposite side of the street, in attempting to move a stove, upset it and set fire to the house, which was pretty well gutted. Total loss, \$12,000.

Fire at Comac, Long Island. On Saturday night the farm buildings of Mr. Daly, at Comac, were destroyed by fire. Two horses, two cows, wagons and harness were burned. Loss \$5,000.

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WASHINGTON.

A PROTECTORATE OVER MEXICO.

President Grant on the Situation There.

EARL GRANVILLE'S SECOND NOTE.

Something that Schenck Could Not Epitomize—What Must It Be?

Our Private Claims Against Great Britain, \$25,000,000.

POLO DE BARNABE A FRIENDLY SPANIARD.

Murmurs of Change in the Foreign Ministries.

Value of Government Securities.

COLFAX ON COLD WATER.

A Protectorate for Mexico—What the President Thinks—Willing, but Congress Must Move First.

The articles in the HERALD in favor of the annexation of Mexico, or of establishing a protectorate over that unhappy country, have created great attention here and have been under discussion by the administration. President Grant is known to take a deep interest in all Mexican questions. His service in that country during the war made a favorable impression upon his mind as to the resources of the country, its capacities for a good government and what might come of the country under a firm and resolute authority. He thinks that there could be no greater blessing to the Mexican people than the establishment of a protectorate by the United States. He feels that it would be a triumph of the administration, and would go far towards carrying out those theories of manifest destiny, which are so dear to the American people. He feels that we should not leave the country at the mercy of a foreign prince like Maximilian, and that as long as the country is unable either to command respect for its flag abroad or obedience to its laws at home it will be at the mercy of any adventurous Power.

The argument that in the event of such an occupation of Mexico by a foreign army we should be justified in going to war under the Monroe doctrine he regards as an argument in favor of a protectorate now. It would be much cheaper and easier to prevent the landing of a foreign force or the intervention of a foreign prince than to drive them out after intervention had begun. The difficulty in the Mexican question is twofold. In the first place his experiences with St. Domingo are not calculated to inspire him to new enterprises in the tropics, nor would he care to invite the misrepresentations and criticisms that were inspired by his independent efforts to annex St. Domingo. If there is to be any movement looking towards annexation it must come from Congress. The protectorate theory is only another phase of annexation.

The idea has long been familiar to our politics. Sam Houston, of Texas, when in the Senate, was the champion of the protectorate scheme, but the cold judgment of President Buchanan was against it, his experience with Mexico when Secretary of State during the Mexican war not being of a character to excite him in favor of any measure that might lead to war. If a protectorate were decreed it is thought that Senator Schenck would support it, as he pronounced himself in favor of a policy of this kind towards St. Domingo. The difficulty about a protectorate would be a legal one. In St. Domingo we had the assent of Baez, the President, and the Legislature to annexation. But there is no assurance or no intimation that Juarez and his Congress would consent to any interference on the part of the United States. The Mexicans have all the pride of their Castilian ancestors, and would rather be an independent nation of banditti than a dependency of any Power. A protectorate, until asked for by Juarez, could only be by an occupation of the country in force, and this would be a war. War can only be declared by Congress. We have no army to march into Mexico. Even if a protectorate was established peaceably we should have to send 50,000 men to exterminate the banditti and suppress the smouldering insurrections. All of these considerations have been carefully reviewed by the President, to whom the Mexican question is one of great interest, and upon which he is as well informed as any man in the country. He appreciates the force of that public opinion which the HERALD so clearly represents, and would most heartily give it effect and purpose, but he is in the hands of the law-making power. The administration will not look unkindly upon the movement, and if that shape no one will more willingly support it than the President.

The Alabamian Claims—Epigrammatic Impossibilities—The Private Claims. The contents of the despatch of Lord Granville to Mr. Fish, in reply to our recent note on the subject of consequential damages, are not known. Mr. Schenck telegraphs that the note is elaborate and argues the question, but that it is impossible for him to give even an idea of what it contains. The general incapacity to indicate in two or three pregnant telegraphic sentences the meaning of an important public document, and thus give his government valuable and timely information and enable it to take advantage of time in conducting the discussion, has excited a little surprise and leads to the suggestion that a good London news editor would be an accession to our Herald legislation. In the absence of this information, the administration advances no theories or problems as to the result of the negotiations. It is believed that Lord Granville simply discusses the whole question from the generally understood English point of view, and makes no proposition for compromise other than an absolute surrender of the case for consequential damages. If it were otherwise General Schenck would have telegraphed it. The impression is that Lord Granville and Mr. Fish look upon time as the great pacificator, after all, and that they mean to gain time by prolonging the discussion, so as to allow the passions of the people to end and the statement to come to a better understanding.

The State Department will send to the American agent and the counsel at Paris, in a day or two a printed statement of the private claims against England on account of the rebel privateers. The claims for direct and actual losses amount to about

thirteen millions of dollars, and over six million dollars more are charged for detention of vessels, loss of prospective freights and mercantile profits, with other consequential damages.

Foreign Ministers and Possible Cabinet Measures. It is well understood that Mr. Curtin will return from Russia. He does not expect to go back to St. Petersburg, but will take an active part in the campaign. It is not known whether he will support the Cincinnati or the Philadelphia Convention, and he probably does not know himself, but will take the course most likely to secure his election as Senator in place of Cameron. It is not improbable that some of the Cabinet officers who contemplate retirement may avail themselves of the vacancies about to be created at Madrid and St. Petersburg—and possibly Berlin, Pekin and Jeddo—to go abroad. As Cameron did when he withdrew from the War Department under Mr. Lincoln.

The New Spanish Minister and His Friendliness to the United States. The stories to the effect that the new Spanish Minister is hostile to the United States, and has so expressed himself, and that his coming here is a menace to this country, are disproved by a despatch received from our Minister at Montevideo. The Minister says that when Admiral Polo de Barnabe was in command of the Spanish squadron in the South American waters, he was always a warm admirer of America and our institutions, and that his admiration was not the mere phrases of diplomatic courtesy, but genuine and hearty kindness and sympathy and friendship. This despatch has made a pleasant impression at the State Department.

Six Months' History of United States Securities. A communication on the credit of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, the sixth of a monthly series, is now in print, making a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages. This communication gives for the month of December, 1871, for each of the outstanding classes of coupon securities of the United States government, the average market price of the security in currency, including the accrued interest, and the corresponding value calculated rate of interest realized to investors in each security as indicated by its average market price and the period which it has to run before payment. There is also appended a summary statement of current illustrative events. Similar values are also presented by half months, months and quarter years for the entire period of six months ending with the 31st of December, 1871, for each class of security. Statements for the months of January and February, 1872, of like character, have been prepared, but are not yet in print. An inspection of the columns in the tables for December, which exhibit the calculated rates of interest realized to investors in coupon securities of the United States, shows that of the various classes of securities those at five per cent interest, payable in gold, were the most popular, the average annual rate of interest realized to investors being not slightly in advance of five per cent. The currency notes, so called, or Pacific railroad securities ranked next as to popularity, the rate realized being about 5 1/2 (5.25) per cent. The six per cent gold interest securities of 1861, issued in 1861, come next in order, the calculated realized rate of interest being 5 3/4 per cent. The five-twenty six per cent gold interest securities, of various dates of issue, rank next in order of popularity, the rate of interest being 5 1/2 per cent. The five-twenty six per cent gold interest securities, of various dates of issue, rank next in order of popularity, the rate of interest being 5 1/2 per cent. The five-twenty six per cent gold interest securities, of various dates of issue, rank next in order of popularity, the rate of interest being 5 1/2 per cent.

The Japanese at the Signal Bureau. Last night the military officers of the Japanese Embassy visited, by invitation, the Signal Office to witness the manner of receiving and preparing the weather reports. There were present, General Myer, Colonel Mallory, Lieutenants Craig, Jackson, Greely and others. Mr. Schaeffer, the observer, showed them the manner of reading the scientific instruments and the mode of transmitting the results by cipher. The Japanese were much interested in witnessing the transmission of the reports by telegraph. Mr. Maynard, the manager, answering their questions through the interpreter regarding the working of the instruments. General Myer afforded every facility, and neglected no means to enable them to understand thoroughly the complete working of the system in its various branches. From twelve o'clock to half-past one the reports were received and translated, the bulletins prepared, and the large weather map changed to indicate the state of the weather, and the small map set up and printed, each of the Japanese present receiving a copy of the last named. General Myer complimented all the employees upon the satisfactory manner in which they performed their duties, and afterward entertained his distinguished visitors with refreshments.

The United States and Spanish Commission. The United States and Spanish Commission, which was organized here in July, 1871, has not yet decided any claims. The delay is owing to the difficulties on the part of Spain in taking and filing proofs as offsets to those of Americans in support of the facts presented in their memorials. The claims are for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property by Spanish authorities in Cuba since the commencement of the present insurrection.

The Senate Investigating Committee. The Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment expect to finish the New York Custom House branch of the inquiries this week, only four or five witnesses remaining to be examined. It is probable they will next call witnesses on the St. Domingo subject. Only one witness has thus far given his testimony, and he—General Babcock—knows of no corrupt influences having been used to promote annexation.

The New Civil Service Regulations. The regulations of the Civil Service Advisory Board, now in course of preparation, will, when completed, be presented to the President. There have as yet been no appointments made under the rules heretofore adopted, for the reason that the details of investigation and examination contemplated by the rules have not been completed.

Among the witnesses summoned to appear to-morrow evening before the special committee appointed to examine into the charges made against Secretary Robeson are Surveyor Wood, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, Engineer King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; William Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under General Welles; William H. Allen, formerly Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and his son, who was at one time a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Vice President Colfax as Father Mathew. Lincoln Hall was crowded this afternoon, 8 1/2 o'clock, by Rev. Messrs. Chickering and Hall, Senators Buckingham and Ferry, and Vice President Colfax, all on the subject of temperance. Mr. Colfax said he did not come to speak of political parties or legislation, but on how far from the enslavement of intemperance. He was there not to denounce, but to persuade—not to demand, but to plead. Intemperance crowds courts, fills jails, imperils souls and fills the world with woe. He urged a temperance revival to save the young as well as old, the pledge to be the banner of the cause and sympathy for the fallen; his inspiration warning all against the danger of moderate drinking, without which as a commencement there would be no intoxication. He said nature and in-

spiration combined to cry, "How are you?" and prisons and poorhouses, families once happy, homes once comfortable, hearts once joyous—all echo the warning, "How are you?" The only rock of safety was total abstinence.

These State Old Claims. Senator Cameron will soon address the Senate on the bill providing for liquidation of the French spoliation claims.

The House Barrel of the Arms Committee. The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have nearly concluded their investigation as to the sale of arms. They have summoned Mr. Richardson to appear before them.

Trumbull and His Fee. It is now given out as a new move on the administration chessboard that before Mr. Trumbull was asked to accept a government retainer in the McAdams case application was made to Mr. Edmonds, who declined on the ground that he could not, as a Senator, accept a fee from the executive branch of the government.

Smallpox at the Capital. The Health Officer reports a material abatement in the number of smallpox patients during the past week. The whole number reported was eleven, of which three cases proved fatal.

General Robert O. Tyler, Chief Quartermaster on the Pacific coast and formerly a division commander of the Army of the Potomac, is at the Arlington. He came to Washington in reference to the Quartermasters' bill before Congress, by the passage of which the rank conferred on him at the close of the war would be injuriously affected.

Representative Samuel Shellbarger, of Ohio, formerly Minister to Portugal, has returned to Washington, and has rooms at the Ebbitt House.

General Rufus Ingalls has left the Arlington for New York, and Mr. D. W. Goetz has also departed from that city for Boston, his business before Congress being closed.

J. W. Groesbeck, United States Army, and Francis H. Swan, and George Dorey, United States Navy, are at the Ebbitt House.

E. T. Hubbard, of California, is among the arrivals at the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. S. A. Purviance, of Pittsburg, is at the Ebbitt House.

TRAPPING A BURGLAR. A Thief Caught in the Act. For some time past Mr. George B. Clark has been missing goods from his clothing store, 112 and 114 William street. Determined to put an end to the depredations of the thief or thieves, Mr. Clark, Jr., and Officer McLaughlin, of the second precinct, secreted themselves in the building last Saturday night and quietly awaited developments. About two o'clock in the morning they were startled by a noise at one of the windows. Lying still they were very soon rewarded by seeing a man, who had previously raised the shutters, open the door and enter the building. A moment more and he had gained an entrance, and no sooner had he struck the floor than McLaughlin's powder-horn had grappled his throat and he was a prisoner. Yesterday morning he was taken before Judge Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, and, in default of \$2,500 bail, committed to answer.

J. W. Groesbeck, United States Army, and Francis H. Swan, and George Dorey, United States Navy, are at the Ebbitt House.

E. T. Hubbard, of California, is among the arrivals at the Imperial Hotel.

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