of grass. The grass withereth and the flower falleth away." As a Christian gentleman and a friend to mankind, the fame of Morse will outlast the vicissitudes of all such "perishable stuff."

Attempted Assassination of the Mikado.

A despatch received in London, April the 5th, and dated Jeddo, March 26, announces that an attempt had been made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado of Japan. The attempt, happily, proved a failure. The guards in attendance were successful in capturing two of the would-be murderers. Great excitement has been the result, and orders have been issued forbidding foreigners to go beyond the limits of the city of Jeddo. This seems a hard age for royal personages all the world over. There is scarcely a monarch in Europe whose life has not been narrowly saved from the assassin's hand. Within a brief period attempts have been made on Francis Joseph, on Victor Emmanuel, on Napoleon Bonaparte, on the Emperor of Russia, on Queen Victoria. Assassination is becoming rather a characteristic of our modern Christian civilization. The untimely deaths of President Lincoln, of General Prim, of Earl Mayo and others show that it is not royalty alone which is in danger. To be successful in life, to hold high place and wield great power, seem in these times to imply that a man must be in constant dread of the assassin's stroke. The Mikados of Japan in times gone by were mysterious personages, who never saw the world and were never seen by it. Like the prince in Johnson's inimitable story of "Rasselas," the present Mikado became impatient of confinement and sought the luxury of an unrestrained life. Being in the world, he wished to be of it. This attempt made upon his life must be regarded as one of the first fruits of his reform policy. It is well known that he has many enemies in Japan. It is significant that foreigners are forbidden to go beyond the limits of the capital city. Whatever this may mean, whether the murderous band was composed of foreigners or natives, the Midado must be convinced that what is called Western and Christian civilization has its drawbacks, and that the pathway of reform is a pathway of danger. We congratulate the Mikado himself that this attempt on his life has proved a failure; and we rejoice with the Japanese people that the useful life of the most hopeful of their long line of Princes has been spared.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WAR CLAIMS FRAUD.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania signalized the latest acts of its final adjournment by receiving the report of a committee appointed to investigate the alleged Evans' war claims frauds. The report is not voluminous; but it produces nothing that can excite public attention beyond the immediate circle of parties interested. No doubt Evans "made his pile on the war claims," as many other State agents have when similar claims had to be carried through Congress.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor E. McCook, of Arizona, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Hoffman, of the United States Army, has arrived at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman Charles Foster, of Ohio, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Senator D. Burke, of New Hampshire, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Chadwick, of the United States Navy, is registered at the Brevoort House.

General William D. Ely, of Norwich, Conn., has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Horace Porter, the Secretary of President Grant, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Kounia Kira Nagano and Take-Akira Nagano, of the Judiciary Department of Japan, and Charles Walcott Brooks, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Earl of Lonsdale leaves a fortune of a million sterling.

—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have left Europe for their own country, after having visited nearly every court in Europe.

—M. Thiers is reported to have declared that France should rally round Catholic interests as Germany was rallying round Protestant interests.

—M. Rouher is to enter the lists against the taxes on raw materials. He must be sincerely thankful for the Ministerial mal-adroitness which has given him such an opening.

—The Archbishop of Cologne has pronounced the sentence of excommunication against some professors of the University of Bonn who have declined to accept the doctrine of Papal infallibility.

—Antoine Rocher, a French refugee, residing at Naples, has been abusing the hospitality of Italy. The Italian government invited him to quit, and he has been subjected to interrogation in the Chamber of Deputies in consequence.

—Sir Stafford Northcote, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of a petition from Ilfracombe in favor of international arbitration, states it to be a principle of which he entirely approves, though he fears the difficulties which lie in the way of its general application to be not inconsiderable.

—"The Sight of Hell" is the suggestive title which a Catholic priest, the Rev. Father Furniss, of Birmingham, England, has given to a book he has recently published for the edification of youth. His descriptions of what is transacted in that region are so realistic that inferences are made that he has had a practical experience of it.

—A very poor rich man, named Lal Mitra, has recently been admitted to the Lambeth Workhouse, in London. He is an East Indian of immense estates in India, but his unfortunate career in London has deprived him of even the barest means of livelihood. Without friends in England, he has been compelled to accept the refuge of the poorhouse until he can receive a remittance from India.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From D. Appleton & Co.—"Man and His Dwelling Place: An Essay Toward the Interpretation of Nature," by James Hinton; "A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," by Thomas H. Huxley, LL. D., F. R. S.; "South Sea Bubbles," by the Earl and the Doctor.

From Harper & Brothers.—"Ancient America in Notes on American Archæology," by John D. Baldwin, A. M.; "Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., Founder of the Methodists," by Rev. L. Tyerman, volume ii.; "The Life and Times of Henry, Lord Brougham, Written by Himself;" "Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Second Epistle to the Corinthians and the Epistle to the Galatians," by Albert Barnes.

From G. W. Carleton & Co.—"The Seventh Vial; or, the Time of Trouble Begun, as Shown in the Great War, the Dethronement of the Pope and other Collateral Events," by Rev. John Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E.; "True as Steel"—a novel—by Marion Harland.

From Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York.—"Memoirs of the United States Secret Service (compiled by permission from the Department Records)," by Captain George P. Burnham.

From J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.—"The Rival Collection of Prose and Poetry for the Use of Schools, Colleges and Public Readers," by Martin Larkin.

From A. Denham & Co.—"The Minor Poems of Homer; with a translation of the Life of Homer, attributed to Herodotus."

From D. & J. Sadlier & Co.—"The Emigrants of Ahadarra," by William Carleton.

From the New York Book Company.—"The Life and Times of Colonel James Fisk, Jr.," by R. W. McAlpine, a member of the New York press.

JAPAN.

Attempted Assassination of the Mikado in Jeddo.

Twelve Murderers Engaged in the Action—Two of Them Arrested—City Excitement and Executive Caution—The Fanaticism of Class and Caste in Opposition to Progress.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 5, 1872.

A despatch has just been received in this city from Jeddo, under date of March 26, announcing that an attempt had been made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado of Japan.

The efforts of the would-be murderers proved unsuccessful, and the guards in attendance upon the Mikado succeeded in capturing two of the party. The other ten escaped. This attempt to take the life of the Mikado has caused great uneasiness on the part of the Japanese government. Orders have been issued forbidding foreigners to go beyond the limits of the city of Jeddo.

Opinion of the Japanese in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

The despatch received here this afternoon from London, reporting an attempt to assassinate the Mikado of Japan caused much anxiety among the members of the Japanese Embassy. Iwakura, the chief ambassador, heard the statement with great surprise, as he had received a despatch from Jeddo dated the 28th of March, two days later than the date given of the attempted assassination, and no mention was made of any disturbance whatever. Besides the Mikado is said by the members of the Embassy to be inaccessible in his castle, and when he goes in public is carefully guarded by armed soldiers. Iwakura has sent a despatch to Nagasaki to ascertain if there is any foundation for the statement.

Native Fanaticism Against National Reform.

The course of progress of national reform in Japan, which has been initiated by the action of the Mikado and conducted in its advance under his personal inspection, has given rise to a very considerable oppositionist agitation among the exclusivist nativists of the empire, the conservatives of the cause of hereditary imperialism and aristocracy. Only a year ago it would have been a thing almost incomprehensible to a Japanese that the sacred person of the Mikado could be looked upon by common eyes under any circumstances. In the year 1868, when he visited Osaka, the houses on each side of the streets in his route had to close, and every precaution was taken to prevent vulgar eyes gazing upon him. He was carried in a chair of state, with the fine blinds down, through which he could see but not be seen. And when he made his progresses between Kioto and Jeddo the same care was taken to prevent his subjects looking upon his countenance; the reason being that the popular notion of his semi-divinity might be upset if it were discovered that he was no more nor less than other folk. When it was reported that foreign Ministers had been admitted to audience the Japanese said it was impossible; and when his Majesty was, for the first time, present at a review of his troops, both Japanese and foreigners, who heard the news at a distance, said it was unlikely. But now the Mikado drives about Jeddo in his English built carriage with four horses, almost unattended. He has just lately travelled from Jeddo to Yokoska and returned thence to Jeddo. When we come to remember that this personage (the Mikado) is not only the supreme ruler of the country, but is also supposed to be the spiritual head of its religion, and that but a few months ago only a select few of his own countrymen, and not a dozen Europeans, had been allowed to see him, all this constitutes a rude blow to the traditions of the country, and hence the reactionary attempt of the Japanese nativists to stay the progress of national reform by murder of its chief—that dreadful resort of infuriated fanatics, whether in Christian or heathen lands.

SPAIN.

Provincial Disorder and Fatal Conflict from Political Agitation—Scenes at the Polls and Hopes of the Party Men.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 5, 1872.

The elections for Electoral Colleges were attended with great disorder in the town of Villalba, province of Catalonia. Numerous bloody conflicts, followed by fatal results, occurred between the Ministerial and opposition partisans. The fights were not suppressed until two persons had been killed and a number of others received injuries of a more or less severe character.

PARTY CALCULATIONS OF THE RESULT OF THE POLLS.

Returns of the elections for members of the Cortes by the Electoral Colleges just chosen are beginning to come in.

Thus far it is known that sixty-seven ministerialists and twenty-six coalitionists are elected.

LATEST RETURNS OF THE VOTE.

Official announcements published in the capital this evening state that Señor Sagasta is returned to the Cortes, and, according to the latest returns, 143 government and 94 coalition deputies have been elected to the Cortes.

ITALY.

Padre Gavazzi's Mission from the Free Church to Christian America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 5, 1872.

Father Gavazzi, the eminent Italian priest, who is now *en route* to the United States, will sail from Liverpool in the steamship Russia, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania. Both of these gentlemen go out as delegates from the Free Italian Church to American Christians.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is now highest over the South and Middle Atlantic States. It has fallen from the lakes to the Gulf, and is lowest west of the Mississippi Valley. Clear weather has generally continued from the lakes to the Atlantic coast, while cloudy weather and rain are generally prevailing from the Western Gulf to Southern Illinois and westward, with easterly winds.

Probabilities.

Clear and partially clouded but pleasant weather will continue on Saturday from the lower lakes to Florida and eastward to the Atlantic, with easterly to southerly winds. The barometer will continue falling east of the Rocky Mountains. The area of rain over the Lower Mississippi Valley will probably extend northeastward over the Ohio Valley, and possibly to Lake Erie; thence northward increased cloudiness, threatening weather and possibly rain are probable. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

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 Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	38	36	3 P. M.	40	58
6 A. M.	40	35	6 P. M.	39	55
9 A. M.	42	41	9 P. M.	38	45
12 M.	43	47	12 P. M.	37	43

Average temperature yesterday 45
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 39¼

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

JACKSON, April 5, 1872.

The Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*. The appropriations were cut down to about $600,000 in the aggregate—nearly half a million dollars less than was estimated two weeks ago. Great satisfaction is expressed with the results generally. The Civil Rights bill was defeated. The Finance bill was passed, providing for the funding of the floating debt, and a tax levy sufficient to pay all current expenses, and the railroad subsidy to the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad. The subsidy to that road with a grant of land secures its rapid completion.

ENGLAND.

Melancholy Result of Press Comments on Domestic Affairs and Private Character—An Insane American Under Restraint.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 5, 1872.

The *Echo* to-day says that Sir Travers Twiss, whose wife mysteriously disappeared during the examination of Mr. Chaffers upon the charge of publishing articles defamatory to her character, has become insane.

Sketch of Sir Travers Twiss.

Sir Travers Twiss is sixty-two years of age. He was appointed Queen's Advocate in the year 1867, having held the office of Commissary General of the diocese of Canterbury, and that of Chancellor of the diocese of London. Lady Twiss disappeared suddenly some short time since during the progress of the lawsuit referred to.

Legal Restraint of an Irresponsible Freeman.

LONDON, April 5, 1872.

Dr. Minor, the American, who was acquitted yesterday of murder, on the ground of insanity, will be temporarily confined in an insane asylum.

DISRAELI IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has returned to the city from his visit to Manchester.

PRINCE ARTHUR TO THE EAST.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur will shortly be promoted to the rank of major, and will go to India for two years.

IRELAND.

Unhealthy Financiering and Hasty Emigration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, April 5, 1872.

A man named Fleury, cashier of a bank at Limerick, has absconded with a large amount of money belonging to the bank. He is believed to have taken passage for the United States.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort Deported to Penal Exile—Flow of Specie to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 5, 1872.

Henri Rochefort, Paschal Grousset and M. Assi sailed to-day for the penal colony of New Caledonia.

THE FLOW OF SPECIE.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,500,000 francs during the week.

GERMANY.

Betrothal of a Hohenzollern Princess for Marriage.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MUNICH, April 5, 1872.

It is announced that His Majesty King Ludwig, of Bavaria, is betrothed to the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The King of Bavaria is twenty-seven years of age; the Hohenzollern Princess is in her seventeenth year.

GREECE.

Royal Speech to the Parliament and Profession of Peace for the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATHENS, April 5, 1872.

The King opened the session of the Assembly to-day with a speech, in which he declared that the country was at peace at home and abroad.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1872.

The steamer Constitution, from Panama, arrived to-day.

A barber, named Wilkinson, on Tuesday night shot a Mrs. Burkardt twice with a revolver because she refused to marry him. The woman is now in a dying condition. Wilkinson is said to have killed his wife, a mulatto girl, some years since, at York, Pa., where he broke jail and escaped to this coast.

At Gold Hill, Nev., yesterday, two boys named John Y. Wyllyams and Willie Miller, both under twelve years of age, became involved in a quarrel, during which Wyllyams called Miller a liar, when the latter shot the former through the head with a revolver.

Richard Dickson Hackman was to-day sentenced to the State Prison for twenty-five years.

The British bark Speedwell, from this port, went ashore on Punta Arenas, March 9, and was a total loss. The crew were saved.

The government buildings at Camp Independence were entirely destroyed by the earthquake on the 26th ult.

The steamer Great Republic sailed for China and Japan to-day. She carried $874,000 treasure.

MISSOURI BONDS.

A Suit Against the State Treasurer and Auditor by a New Yorker.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 5, 1872.

Mr. Maurice, of New York, filed a petition in the Supreme Court to-day for a mandamus to compel Samuel Hayes, State Treasurer, and D. M. Draper, State Auditor, who are also Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, to redeem certain State bonds in gold, according to their face. The writs were ordered returnable on the 15th inst. These are a part of the bonds which the Legislature recently ordered to be paid in greenbacks.

THE METAIRIE RACES.

Postponed Until Tuesday.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1872.

On account of threatening weather and a heavy track there was no racing to-day. A further postponement until Tuesday next was decided on to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Robert B. Williams, President of the United States Insurance Company, died at Boston yesterday, aged seventy-nine.

A letter from Boise City, Idaho, stamps as a canard the statement extensively circulated that John McDevitt, the billiardist, is alive in that city.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, in session at Pittsfield, yesterday appointed May 14 for the trial of Daniel Gleason, the North Adams murderer.

Mr. Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been seriously ill with consumption for several months past, died at his residence in that city yesterday.

The Michigan Central Railroad has contracted for a double track between Detroit and Ypsilanti and from Niles to Lake station, to be completed within sixty days.

In the suits of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company against Henry N. Farwell and against George W. Long & Co., the Supreme Court at Boston has decided in favor of the receivers.

The Iowa roads commenced delivering goods to the Bridge Transfer Company at Council Bluffs yesterday. Freight on the old contracts has nearly all been taken across the river by the transfer boats.

Stewart Barnes, watchman at the Knickerbocker Ice Company's stables, Philadelphia, was burned to death Thursday evening. He went into his burning dwelling to save his boots and perished.

The steamer Connecticut, failing to force her way through the ice to Troy, started on her return to New York at four o'clock P. M. yesterday. The water in the river is rising, though as yet there are no indications of a freshet.

The steamer Rice unexpectedly arrived at Detroit, Mich., from Cleveland yesterday morning, making the run in seven hours. She came by the north passage and experienced no trouble from ice. The Cleveland boats commence their regular trips to-day.

Mrs. Shea, of Washington, D. C., who has been on trial for several days, charged with the murder of police officer Doyle, who was shot by her while attempting to enter her house with a search warrant, was yesterday acquitted after the jury had been out fifty minutes. Defence claimed that the pistol held in the hand of Mrs. Shea went off accidentally.

The Commissioners of Public Works, Benjamin Thomas, J. G. Botsford and E. M. Phillips, were arrested at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, on a warrant sued out by Edwin Bancroft, charging them with the embezzlement of $42,000, levee bonds. They gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 each for appearance before the examining court at ten o'clock today.

Track-laying on the second division of the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge railway, between Colorado Springs and Pueblo, began some days ago, and will reach the Arkansas in time to commence running regular trains from Denver to Pueblo by the first of May next. The earnings on the first division for the last quarter of March was $4,294, besides $1,289 for construction contractor's freight, showing a steady increase.

The extensive flouring mill of Henry C. Yeager, corner of Franklin avenue and Twenty-third street, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire at a late hour on Thursday night. This flouring mill was the largest in the city, and valued at $85,000. Loss $45,000; covered by insurance as follows:—Ætna, Hartford, $12,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; People's, Worcester; Liverpool, London and Globe; Phœnix, New York; German, St. Louis; Boatmen's, St. Louis; Commercial, St. Louis; Phœnix, St. Louis, and United States, St. Louis, each $2,500; Germania, New York, $10,500; American Central, St. Louis, $3,500; Anchor, St. Louis, $10,000. The mill will be rebuilt in about ninety days.

WASHINGTON.

Desultory House Debate on Army Appropriations.

BECK, THE BITER, BADLY BITTEN

America's Reward to the Kearsarge Boys.

CORTINA AND THE COW THIEVES

Orders to General Augur to Watch the Texan Frontier.

The National Morse Memorial Celebration.

POLO DE BARNABE'S PRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

The Army Appropriations and Shipping Commissioners' Bill in the House—Butler's Rebuke to Beck.

After the passage of several private relief bills in the House the Shipping Commissioners bill was taken up, and after several unimportant amendments it passed. The subject of paying the officers and crew of the United States steamship Kearsarge, granting $190,000 for the same, was discussed at some length. Mr. Starkweather, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, spoke warmly in favor of the passage of this bill, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, spoke against it as earnestly. Mr. Cox opposed the bill upon the ground that it was paying prize money when prize money was not due. Mr. Banks spoke against the invidious distinctions this practice of paying prize money made between the army and navy. If this was done for the army, he said, many millions would be due to it now. Notwithstanding the opposition the bill passed, and the House soon thereafter went into committee on the Army and Navy Appropriation bill, and Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, having the floor, proceeded to address the House upon the extravagance, uselessness and inefficiency of armies generally, and of the United States Army particularly. In concluding his speech Mr. Whitthorne made the mistake of trying to justify his record in favor of the rebellion, to which Mr. Coburn responded, and then the discussion was turned aside into useless and reckless personalities, especially between Mr. Beck and General Butler.

The latter became the object of the Kentuckian's wrath by saying in reply to one of Mr. Beck's statements that "Men were paid to remain loyal;" "bribed to remain true to the government;" that that was not in his opinion the worst way to keep men loyal; that he would prefer it to shooting them to accomplish it. Mr. Beck sneeringly asked what was the price paid the member from Massachusetts for remaining loyal, and suggested if the difference between the wealth of the gentleman at the commencement of the war and now could be ascertained that might give it. General Butler's reply proved him upon this occasion the master. He remained in manner unruffled, and, deliberately, in a few severe sentences, proved that to be strong one must be right. He asked Mr. Beck if, sitting in the seat of Henry Clay, he could remember the utterance of a more vile slander for the gratification of personal pique, and informed the member from Kentucky that the price that bought him to loyalty was the rebel gun that first fired upon Sumter, and that it would have given him as much pleasure to have met the gentleman on the battle field, and worked with him there, as it did to serve with him on the Committee of Appropriations in Congress, before the war sundered their party ties.

Mr. Dawes made some remarks in reply to the attack of Mr. Slocum, of New York, who upon a former occasion made some severe strictures upon the conduct of the Ordnance Department. Mr. Dawes declared that the armories were not managed by political influences; that in place of destroying private enterprise, large establishments had grown up under their shadow, as at Springfield; that in face of the fact that the Eight-Hour law was passed, and not at the solicitation of the mechanics employed, so economical was the management and so excellent the work done, private manufacturers like the Remingtons had solicited permission to have arms manufactured at the government shops instead of their own.

Mr. Dickey made a brief but effective reply to the strictures in regard to the tyranny exercised by the army. He said no one need be afraid of our little army, scarcely large enough to guard our frontier settlements and the 250 forts. It was but doing necessary police duty in protecting and guarding millions of peaceful settlers on their farms. During the debate General Slocum charged that political influence controlled the work of the Navy Yards, and quoted General Banks as having denied that such was the case in the Charlestown yard. This General Banks emphatically denied, and took occasion to say that political opinions were to his mind no objection to a man's employment in any position. This storm of discussion over unimportant conditions of the bill had the effect to hurry it through, as members heated by debate lost sight of the main question, which resulted in the committee rising and the House passing the bill.

Cortina and the Mexican Cattle Thieves.

It is the belief in official circles that General Cortina is the Mexican leader of the Rio Grande thieves, who are constantly raiding American cattle. Accordingly, special instructions have been sent to General Augur, commanding the Department of Texas, to be on the alert for Cortina. Detachments of cavalry will patrol the American side until order is restored or the Mexican thieves are all captured.

The Tobacco and Whiskey Taxes.

Prominent tobacco manufacturers to-day presented to the Committee on Ways and Means their own as well as the protest of 117 wholesale dealers in tobacco against the reduction of the tax on that article from thirty-two to twenty cents. They favor, however, the law going into force immediately rather than make any change prospective, as suspense is fatal to their business interests. The Secretary of the Treasury favors the reduction taking place six months from the date of the passage of the act. Some confusion is likely to arise in the event of the change taking effect upon the passage of the act.

Secretary Boutwell also protests against the consolidated tax on whiskey at sixty-five cents. He complains that it will decrease the revenue, and that the lowest figure at which the tax can be placed is seventy cents. Between the opposition of the Treasury Department and the manufacturers there is little hope of any change being effected in the tax on whiskey and tobacco at this session of Congress.

English Lighthouse Dues.

The Senate in January last passed a resolution requesting the President to communicate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relating to the dues now collected in the latter country from merchant shipping for the support of lightnouses and beacons, with a view to renewing the application of our government at the proper time for relief to the shipping interest from these charges and for the maintenance of the lighthouse system of Great Britain from the public revenue, in accordance with the policy and practice of the government of the United States, which has lighted its coasts and harbors for the free use of the ships of all nations.

The Department of State has replied to this resolution by submitting all the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments, beginning with 1850 and ending 1852, at which time Abbott Lawrence wrote to Mr. Webster that in accordance with instructions from the State Department he urged upon the British government the propriety of the abolition or reduction of the dues for the construction and maintenance of lighthouses.

The application was not successful, but at the same time it was not met with a positive refusal, and he was not without hope, since other foreign Powers, as well as the British ship owners, were united with us, that at an early day a way will be found for effecting this reform.

Presentation of the Spanish Minister to the President.

The Secretary of State to-day introduced to the President Admiral Jose Palo de Bernabe, who delivered his credentials as Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain. The Admiral made the following remarks on the occasion:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—In having the honor to deliver to Your Excellency the royal letters which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty King Amadeus near the government of the United States it is very pleasing to me to express to Your Excellency the sincere wishes of His Majesty the King and of the Spanish government for a continuance of the friendly relations which have ever existed between the United States and Spain, and of their constant desire to draw these relations daily closer. It shall be my task faithfully to interpret these friendly sentiments, and, relying upon Your Excellency's good will and the zeal with which I shall endeavor to fulfil this mission, I trust that I shall be able satisfactorily to accomplish the desires manifested by the King and government of Spain. I trust, Mr. President, that my hopes and purposes may be fulfilled, and I beg you at the same time to accept the expression of my profound respect for yourself personally.

To which the President replied as follows:—

ADMIRAL—I heartily reciprocate the wish which you express on behalf of your sovereign and of the Spanish government that the friendly relations which have always existed between the United States and Spain may not only be maintained unbroken, but may daily be strengthened. It is to be hoped that your disposition to promote this policy may lead to results not yet accomplished, but which for some time past have earnestly been sought by this government in its diplomatic intercourse with yours. You may be assured that for this purpose I shall co-operate by all the means which may be in my power

Cabinet Meeting.

There was a full Cabinet session to-day, all the members being present excepting Secretary Delano, though the Interior Department was represented by General Cowan, Assistant Secretary. The business was unimportant, relating entirely to matters of department routine. The Granville note was not under consideration to-day.

Evidence Before the Southern Claims Commission.

The amendments of the Senate Claims Committee to the House bill, providing means for taking testimony at the South and elsewhere for the use of the Southern Claims Commission, require that in all claims above $10,000 in amount the witnesses shall be produced before the Commissioners at Washington. The committee hold that the hasty and irregular method of appropriating property to military use in the rebel States during the war prevented the creation of much contemporary evidence, and that as the government is to be bound now by the testimony to be taken several years after the transactions occurred, it would be unsafe in large claims to entrust the control and examination of witnesses to any other than the officials who are to decide the case. Not more than five per cent of the whole number of claims presented will be affected by this rule, though it is criticised by some as a departure from the practice of all other courts and commissions for the investigation of claims.

The Morse Memorial Association at Washington.

The following resolution was passed by the National Telegraph Morse Memorial Association this afternoon:—

Whereas the United States House of Representatives has placed the hall at the disposal of this association, for the purpose of holding a memorial meeting in honor of the late Samuel F. B. Morse, on Tuesday, April 16, and prominent members of both houses of Congress have consented to address the meeting; and whereas telegraph wires have been freely placed at the disposal of this association for that evening; therefore

Resolved, That the municipal authorities of the cities and towns of the United States are hereby invited to hold meetings of a similar character in their several localities on the same evening, in order that the meetings may be in telegraphic communication, and thus a simultaneous expression be given to the national grief on the occasion of this irreparable loss.

The Anderson Obsequies at West Point.

It is said at the War Department that all the honors usually paid a deceased officer of the active list had already been shown the remains of General Anderson before their arrival at West Point, although he was on the retired list. The absence of further ceremony at West Point was believed to be in harmony with the feelings and wishes of the members who represented General Anderson's family.

Book and Paper Duties.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning voted to insert a section in the Tariff bill providing that in lieu of the duties now imposed by law there shall be levied and collected upon printing paper used for books, magazines and newspapers exclusively, of a size not less than thirty-two by forty-six inches, 20 per cent ad valorem, and upon drawing, foolscap, imperial, letter and note paper 35 per centum ad valorem.

Arsenals and Armories.

The House Committee on Appropriations heard Colonels Buret and Flagler, of the Ordnance Bureau, on the subject of appropriations for arsenals and armories.

The White House Reception.

Mrs. Grant will resume her afternoon receptions on Tuesday next and continue them weekly until the President leaves for Long Branch.

Desertions from the Steamship Frolic.

The United States steamship Frolic, which arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, has lost thirteen of her crew by desertion. The officers complain that the provisions of the law affecting sailors are not generous enough for the good of the service, and desertions will constantly occur in large numbers until the law is changed.

Revenue Appointments.

The following surveyors of the internal revenue service were appointed:—Abram Lozier, for the Twenty-fifth district of New York, and N. C. Traver, for the Twelfth district of New York.

THE DOMINICAN PRIEST.

Last evening Father Thomas Burke, of the Order of Preachers, delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute, choosing for his subject the "History of Ireland Told in Her Ruin." Every seat in the building was filled, and the aisles and the approaches to the building were crowded with the admirers of the monk, who has during the Lenten season gathered large audiences in every church in which he has preached. The clergymen from twenty-two Roman Catholic churches were assembled on the stage, and some of the most distinguished Protestants in New York city listened to the discourse of the History of Ireland, which has often before been told. The Hon. William R. Roberts, the Member of Congress from the Fifth district of New York city, presided, and introduced the Dominican monk in a few eloquent sentences. Chiefly Father Burke spoke of the history of Ireland connected with her ruins as a Catholic nation. He spoke of her grandeur when Columba was her governing saint and the nations looked up to her as the great European seminary of learning. The history of the "Island of Saints" was reviewed in every detail and the ladies in the audience applauded to the echo all allusions to the patriotic acts which have made Ireland the mistress and the slave of the world. Father Burke spoke of the grandeur of the Irish nation when her round towers made a story for all men to read, after St. Patrick came, as a Roman citizen, to civilize the wild Celts, and then continued in his description of the ruins of Tara, and of the monastic life of the early Irish monks and nuns. He finished with a glowing peroration in which the future of the Irish people, and the future of the Irish nation was most eloquently foreshadowed.

PREPARING IN RONDOUT FOR THE SUMMER TRADE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 5, 1872.

The water will be let into the Delaware and Hudson Canal on Monday next. Great preparations are making for an immense season's work, and it is estimated that 2,000,000 tons of coal can be brought to tidewater this year. Boatmen are getting ready for work and the opening of the canal, and hail it with joy, as it will have the effect of making money matters more easy here.

The weather is fine and warm.

The frost is nearly out of the ground and the mud in country roads fast drying up.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Damage About $25,000.

Shortly after eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in the soap factory of Pendleton & Sheffield, known as the Glamorgan Soap Works, and before the flames could be subdued a damage of about $25,000 was done. The building, which is a two story brick structure, is situated at the corner of Van Brunt and Sedgwick streets, and is owned by the Kelsey estate. The fire was first discovered in the cooper shop, and spread rapidly to all parts of the building, destroying the stock and machinery and leaving but a small portion of the factory standing. The property is said to be fully insured.

DESERET.

Election of Officers for the New Organization—Delegate Hooper Elected United States Senator—Fitch Not Yet Elected.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 5, 1872.

At the meeting of the proposed "State of Deseret" Legislature yesterday Erastus Snow was elected President of the Senate and F. D. Richards Speaker of the House.

The "State Legislature" met again to-day for the election of two United States Senators.

In the House William H. Hooper and Thomas Fitch were elected on the first ballot.

In the Senate Hooper was elected on the fifth ballot. There were nine ballots for the second Senator, but no choice was made, Thomas Fitch reaching within one of election, when an adjournment took place until to-morrow.

The other candidates are Elder Cannon, General Barnum, General Morrow, T. P. Akers and Z. Snow.

Sixteen thousand tons of ore, not including ore from the Emma, Flagstaff, Davenport, Wellington, Lexington, Montezuma and Savage mines, are now awaiting transportation from the Little Cottonwood canyon.

A NAVAL DISASTER.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 5, 1872.

The United States steamer Leyden, in towing the Sabine up to the Navy Yard from the lower harbor this afternoon, ran foul of the bowsprit of the United States steamer Tuscarora and carried away the mainmast of the Leyden.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

Pay Director Robert Pettit has been sent to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, relieving Pay Director Henry Etting, who is ordered to settle his accounts.

Master E. S. Prime has been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including full Accounts of the State of Affairs in Mexico; the Earthquake in California; the Robeson Inquiry; the Case of Dr. Houard, the American in Spanish Chains; full returns from Connecticut; Revenue Frauds in Boston; Another Malpractice Case; Death of the Missouri Desperado Hildebrand; important Decisions in the United States Supreme Court; Statistics of Commerce and Navigation, and the Public Debt Statement. It also contains the latest news by telegram from Washington; Political, Fashionable, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5. Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

It Reads Like a Romance!—The History of PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR, as contained in letters of both sexes, covering a period of forty years, reads like a romance. It is one unbroken record of the restoration, preservation and improvement of Nature's choicest ornament. The article has never disappointed man or woman. Sold by all druggists.

Bathed in Blood for centuries: the Bedbugs have at last been conquered, and they lie dead in their secret haunts by myriads. Roaches, Croton Bugs, Garden Insects, Fleas, Ants, Moths and Flies, share in the general extermination. KNOWLES' AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER is the instrument of their destruction. Depot No. 7 Sixth avenue.

A.—Fire! Fire! Fire! There is a blaze of excitement over KNOX'S Spring Style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, and, in spite of the rush to his popular store, 212 Broadway, it appears impossible to extinguish it. Join the crowd.

A.—The Espenscheid Hat.—One of the Leading merits of ESPENSCHEID'S Spring Style for 1872 is the absence of all exaggeration in its conformation. The bell shape is just sufficiently perceptible without being a too prominent feature, and all the details seem to assimilate with each other in perfect symmetry. This Dress Hat for the season is a perfect work of art. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, 118 Nassau street.

A.—"Diseases of the Lungs Benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL is so pure and sweet, patients soon become fond of it.

A.—Lenhy's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats—the lightest and best. 145 Fulton street, near Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Ask for Novello's Edition of "Trovatore," "Rigoletto" and "Don Giovanni." Price complete $1. These editions are the best and most correct. NOVELLO, EWER & CO., 751 Broadway.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Dougan's Spring Styles of Hats Are marvels of beauty and el