to a higher Court a review of the case may secure to Stokes a new trial, and that he will escape the ignominious fate the law affixes to his crime."

The *Jewish Messenger* discourses upon the subject of Jewish and Christian marriages, and after declaring that such marriages are rarely happy, reaches the conclusion that

It becomes the duty of the Jew to reason with his brother who contemplates a severance from his religion and his race. The loss is individual rather than national; yet not altogether a loss to be overlooked. Renegades from our faith have, unconsciously as often as intentionally injured the body at large. We do not care to lose any scion of the house of Abraham that might have flourished gloriously, and this sentiment is created by love for him no less than by that pride of race which is actually a species of patriotism.

The *Methodist* says the Stokes verdict meets with general acquiescence as being in accordance with the facts.

The *Catholic Review* (Brooklyn) has its usual amount of interesting matter—foreign particularly.

The *Jewish Times* descants upon "Intolerance," in which the mission assigned to Judaism and the Jews is characterized as providential, which is proven by

The continuous onslaught made on them by all classes of men, whatever their views and under all conditions of society. They were and are still made the subject of attack by the Greeks and the Romans, Papists and Lutherans, bigots and infidels, in the Middle Ages and in the most modern period. The religious fanatic darts at the Jew the poisoned arrows of fanaticism, and the infidel overwhelms him with the venom of his prejudice.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* is hauled over the coals in this connection.

L'Homme Femme.

M. Alexandre Dumas is so renowned for his social dissections that no one was surprised to learn that in his recent volume, entitled "L'Homme Femme," the only use which he could find to put a married woman to, who was so utterly vicious as to seem irreclaimable, was to kill her. The husband was to take the law into his own hand, and, after trying every method which his genius, his culture, his knowledge of human nature and his experience among women previous to his marriage dictated, was, if all these remedies proved unavailable, to punish her spoliation of the seventh Commandment by breaking the sixth himself. These two immense wrongs were to coalesce into one ineffable right, as two noisome gases interpenetrate till they become one soft, sweet-smelling whiff.

Perhaps there is a subtle Nemesis in the fact that the son of a great writer, who spent a large part of his life in counting the combinations upon adultery's rattling dice, should ceaselessly perplex his brains and his readers' with speculations as to how the evil is to be cured. Without professing to offer any specific ourself, we venture to doubt the efficacy of the younger Dumas'. His eye is unpitying, his hand unsparing; and though he would not probably have thrown the first stone at the woman in the synagogue, it is pretty certain he would have flung the last. He makes the man not only the husband of the woman but her hierarch; not merely her judge but her executioner. Whence the experience was gained on which he bases his theories it were vain to conjecture, for lectures like "Naked Truth" are not delivered in France, and the favorite heroines of *opéra bouffe* become virtuous in the last act. And, besides, M. Dumas neglects the important point of what retribution shall be meted out to the irreclaimable husband. Such beings exist—even in Paris. A Frenchman unfaithful to his wife is not precisely a myth or a novelty there.

It is not unnatural to conclude that, in time, M. Dumas' theory will expand into the dimensions of a five-act play, in which society will be vivisected, and the world, complacently witnessing the writhing of the victim, shall have the opportunity of judging how far the dramatist has progressed since "The Ideas of Madame Aubray" emanated from his pen. If in the chord of the decalogue the adulterous note is to predominate we know no touch that can give it a more mysterious and fascinating prominence than that of Dumas. Considered as a social puzzle, as a picturesque attrition of those sensuous questions which charm rich and easily kindled temperaments, M. Dumas' five act dramatic problems will always attract a wide circle to their solution, even among men who mock at his morality and suspect his aspirations. But M. Dumas possesses none of that logical precision, that wide range of knowledge, that purity of emotion, that elevation and control of passion, and that vital earnestness of purpose which entitle a man to rank among reformers. He is more than a *dilettante* and less than a pioneer. He stirs the water, but does not filter it; and the emotional pool he waves his magic wand over is no Bethesda, where the moral invalid may wash and be clean.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE DEPUTY CHAMBERLAIN.—The argument in regard to the Deputy Chamberlainship, on the application for an injunction against Mr. Foley to prevent his intrusion into the office, took place before Judge Barbour yesterday. The plea on the Foley side had at least the claim of novelty. It was argued that Comptroller Green had refused to accept the bond of Deputy Chamberlain Palmer, and hence that he was not Deputy Chamberlain at all. The law which creates the office of Deputy Chamberlain and states how he shall be appointed requires the Comptroller to approve his bond. The Comptroller, out of personal spite, refuses to do the duty required of him by the law, and then makes use of his own dereliction to deprive the Deputy Chamberlain of his office. There is no pretence that the bond is not sufficient and satisfactory; and in refusing to approve it the Comptroller defies the law and neglects his duty to the city. It would be singular justice if Mr. Palmer, who complies with the law, should be injured by the act of Mr. Green, who defies the law. The decision of the Court is to be rendered to-morrow, and in the meantime the injunction against the aspiring Mr. Foley continues.

STEINWAY HALL—RUBINSTEIN.

Steinway Hall was filled to repletion last evening by a most fashionable and withal discriminating and critical audience, perhaps the best that has gathered on the occasion of any of the concerts given by the Rubinstein-Thomas combination. Mr. Rubinstein never appeared in better play, and was rapturously encored in the first part of the programme, as he was after the intermission. The selections of the evening included Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, Chopin and Liszt, each and every one being superbly rendered by Mr. Rubinstein in conjunction with the splendid orchestra of Theodore Thomas. The concerto No. 4, G, op. 58, from Beethoven, was delicately and beautifully rendered by Rubinstein, his exquisite touch and masterly interpretation and execution eliciting deserved and enthusiastic applause. In fact, the entire programme was received with unmistakable favor by the vast audience present. A "Matinée d'Adieu" will be given on Monday, after which Mr. Rubinstein will depart in the night train for New Orleans, returning on February 1, for which date the fourth symphony concert is announced.

NAPOLEON.

His Body Embalmed and the Remains to Lie in State.

Funereal Preparations and the Day of Burial Fixed.

From the Throne to the Tomb, January 15, 1873.

THE MOURNERS, CROWNED AND UNCROWNED.

Eugenie's Support During the Trying Scene.

The Military Representation from France a Source of Difficulty at Versailles.

TWO WILLS SIGNED BY BONAPARTE.

Free Italy in Tribute to a Time-Tried Friend.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1873.

The body of His Majesty Napoleon the Third, ex-Emperor of France, has been embalmed. The remains will lie in state at his late residence, Chiselhurst, during the days of Monday and Tuesday next, the 13th and 14th instant.

THE FUNERAL AND PLACE OF BURIAL.

In reply to inquiries relative to the time of the funeral and the place of burial of the remains of the deceased ex-monarch which were made at Chiselhurst on the morning to-day it was stated that the body would, probably, be interred on Tuesday next, the 14th instant, at a suitable spot under the seat of the Bonaparte family in the chancel of the Roman Catholic chapel at Chiselhurst.

It was announced, however, at a later hour of the day that the moment of the funeral of the ex-Emperor had been definitely decided upon, and that it will take place next Wednesday, the 15th instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

THE MOURNERS.

The royal family of Great Britain will be represented on the mournful occasion of the funeral of the ex-sovereign of France by the personal attendance of their royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

EUGENIE'S ESCORT AND SUPPORT.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian, appearing, also as a representative of Queen Victoria's family will accompany Her ex-Majesty the Empress Eugénie.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at their country seat at Sandringham for one week as a mark of respect to the memory of the ex-Emperor and in compliment to the feelings of the surviving members of his family.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor of France.

THE LIVING BONAPARTES AND FRIENDS FROM THE CONTINENT.

His Highness Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, cousin to the deceased, accompanied by his wife the Princess Clothilde, daughter of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Princess Mathilde, M. Paul Cassagnac, and a number of other Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important conference on the course to be pursued is expected to take place.

EUGENIE'S MOTHER.

The Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugénie, has taken her departure from Madrid on her way to Chiselhurst.

THE "OLD GUARD."

A despatch from Paris says numetous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral of Napoleon, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's household.

There is even still some difficulty in the French War Office with respect to the military representation at the funeral, for the Paris *Gaulois*, in its issue this morning says the only officers of the French army who will be permitted to attend the funeral will be those "who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor during his reign in France."

BONAPARTE'S WILLS.

His Majesty the ex-Emperor Napoléon left two wills. One of the instruments is in London and the other in Paris.

THE REGENCY QUESTION.

Denial of Eugenie's Intention to Proclaim a Paper Throne Power.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1873.

The report which was circulated in England during the day yesterday to the effect that Her ex-Majesty the Empress Eugénie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of a French regency during the minority of her son, the Prince Imperial, is denied.

ITALY IN MEMORIAM.

National Tribute to the Deceased Friend of the Living Solidarity.

ROME, Jan. 11, 1873.

During the session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday Signor Lauza, the Minister of the Interior, formally announced the death of Napoleon the Third. He said "the Italian government learned of the death of the ex-Emperor of France with the deepest regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy."

The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm applause by the members.

Milan Proposes a Monument—Remembrance of the Glory of Magenta.

MILAN, Jan. 11, 1873.

Several newspapers in this city have opened subscription lists at their offices for funds to be devoted to the erection of a monument to the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The journals refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by French troops under Napoleon after the battle of Magenta.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

Next Thursday evening, January 16, will brilliantly inaugurate the ball season at the Academy of Music. Tickets are selling rapidly for the Asylum Ball, and so great is the demand for boxes that they are now at a premium, and the lady managers are relinquishing to the public such as had been reserved for themselves. The floor committee consists of many of our prominent citizens, among them General Alexander Hamilton, and Messrs. George W. Scott, Fred Tams, Amos F. Eno, A. B. Stockwell, W. K. Vanderbilt and A. Wright Sanford. A ladies' committee will also be constantly on the floor, so that dancing will be as much *en règle* as in the most exclusive drawing room. When we say that Delmonico furnishes the supper and Mr. Theodore Moss presides like a guardian angel over everything in general, the public needs no further assurance of the perfection of detail. Those who have not already secured tickets and boxes should remember that the former are for sale by Mrs. L. M. Bates, 10 West Thirty-ninth street, and the latter by Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, 421 Fifth avenue.

SPAIN.

Carlism and Federalism Fighting on Fatal Fields—Protest Against Emancipation in Porto Rico.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 11, 1873.

It is officially announced that the Carlist leader Freyola and Palloc, a prominent federalist, have been killed by the government troops.

A report of the death of the Carlist chief, Castello, which has been current for several days, is confirmed this afternoon.

A Carlist band which was roaming through the province of Valencia encountered a force of loyal troops yesterday, and, after a short engagement, the former were dispersed with a loss of thirty-two killed and thirty taken prisoners.

REACTION AGAINST COLONIAL EMANCIPATION.

The Anti-Porto Rico Reform League of this city have signed a manifesto protesting against the passage of the bill providing for the emancipation of slaves on that island.

Admiral Topeke and Señor Balaguer were asked to sign the manifesto, but refused to do so.

ASIA.

East India Commercial Difficulties with the Sultan of Turkey—War Trouble on the Line of British Trade.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11, 1873.

The relations between the Porte and the dependency of Lahsa have become threatening. The active troubles which it is feared may grow out of the difficulty create excitement among British Indian interests, on account of the trade relations between the inhabitants of Lahsa and the British port of Aden, an important point on the overland route to India.

Turks and Arabs Fighting It Out on the Line.

Despatches were forwaded from Aden to Bombay and Calcutta during the latest days of the month of November, 1872, reporting the progress of a desultory war between Turks and Arabs and other peoples in the western territory. It was stated that the Turks desired to gain possession of the fortress of Konkeban, and offered an amnesty to the chiefs of that district on condition of their rebuilding a broken bridge connecting the fortress with the city. The chiefs refused to accept the terms, and there were signs of a vigorous renewal of hostilities. The Arabs were mustering in force, 15,000 fighting men having been assembled for the purpose of driving the Turks out of the land. Previous to this a courier had arrived in Bombay from Hodeida with the intelligence that an insurrection having broken out in the Asseeree country Wahe Pasha had advanced against the rebels with 600 Turkish troops. He entered a village and was said to have massacred all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, and to have carried off all their cattle. When the native population heard this they assembled, under the leadership of Abdur Rahman bin Aiedh and Nasir bin Aiedh, brothers of a deceased chief. The Turks were attacked and only a hundred of them are said to have escaped. Six of the subtribes, amounting to 2,500 or 3,000 men, submitted to the two brothers, and the whole road from Raida to Shukaik, on the sea coast, where the stores, provisions and money of the Turks are, was blocked up, and from these occurrences has resulted the state of affairs which now troubles the great Anglo-Asiatic material interests.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio, is at the Astor House.

General W. H. H. Terrill, of Washington, is stopping at the Gilsey House.

Commander James M. Miller, of the United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge W. L. Learned, of the State Court of Appeals, yesterday arrived at the Gilsey House.

Colonel W. S. Whitney, of the United States Army, is in quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Emperor William has accepted the invitation of the Czar to visit him in St. Petersburg next May.

General D. B. McKibbin, of the United States Army, has temporary quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, of New Jersey, is in town, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Carlos Butterfield, who was severely hurt by being run over by a runaway team up town some time ago, is now convalescing.

Mr. J. Daniel Perry, a young sculptor, lately of Boston, has just passed through Paris on his way to Rome, where he intends to pursue his art.

English papers announce that Ralph Waldo Emerson and his daughter have just gone to Egypt for the Winter, intending to return to London in the Spring.

Rev. Robert Bruce, Chairman of the Relief Committee in Ispahan, Persia, writes that in that city alone the assistance forwarded by the wealthy London Jew, Sir Moses Montefiore, saved a thousand lives.

Lord Robert Montague, having changed his religious faith and become a Roman Catholic, his constituents of Huntingdonshire have lost political faith in him. He is now casting about him for a new constituency.

Cora Pearl, in her morbid desire for notoriety, was the first to announce to the Paris journals that M. Duval had shot himself in her presence. She also detailed how she had treated the young man, careless of the disgrace that would attach to her.

William Warrington, a district Postmaster in Birmingham, England, got five years' penal servitude for embezzling $60 deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank under his charge. At that rate, a year for each $12, some of our thieves would get long terms if their lives lasted.

Secretary of the Interior Delano and wife and ex-Senator Brown, of Georgia, with wife and daughter, who arrived in Havana several days ago from New Orleans, intend to remain but a few days in that city. They have already been the recipients of official courtesies and attentions.

His Highness Prince Hassan Pacha, son of the Khedive of Egypt, is travelling through Southern Europe and will soon be on his way to the United States, when the young ladies will have the opportunity of seeing a first class heathen Prince at his devotions. The Prince is fresh from Oxford, England.

The Bey of Tunis is a progressive. He lately wanted rifled cannon and sent an order for them to a German ordnance dealer in Frankfort, who purchased the required number of old guns from the municipality and employed a locksmith to rifle and forward them to the Bey. They have arrived safely and most accurately rifled—on the outside. The Bey thinks himself rifled also, in the pocket.

THE RAILROAD SMASH-UP AT CALLICOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Being a passenger on the express train of the Erie road, which was collided by a freight train near Callicoon Station yesterday morning, I desire to make a correction in the report of that accident as it appears in the papers of this morning.

We left Buffalo at 6:25 Thursday evening and made good time until we passed Hancock station, when, overtaking a freight train, we were delayed and finally stopped by its stalling on a grade. Almost immediately following came an express freight, which ran into us as we were about coupling to the freight in front. The passengers in the rear car, which was not a sleeper, attempted to escape, and nearly all got clear. Only one man was injured, by being caught on the rear platform and having his leg broken by the concussion of the engine striking it. The shock of the engine upon the rear car broke the stove and set the car on fire, at the same time throwing itself off the track, thus preventing all hope of extricating the sleeping cars, as the train in front could not be started, and with no water at hand they could not be saved. All the passengers and baggage were saved. A PASSENGER.

JANUARY 11, 1873.

ENGLAND.

Cotton Firms' Failures in Manchester—Rate for Money on 'Change—The Emigrant Exodus to America—Tichborne and His Friends in Tribulation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1872.

A despatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners in that city have failed.

RATE FOR MONEY ON 'CHANGE.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by one per cent.

LOSS OF POPULATION.

The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

TICHBORNE AND HIS FRIENDS IN TRIBULATION.

Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. George Whalley, Members of Parliament, have been summoned by the Crown to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 20th inst. for having, in speeches delivered in St. James' Hall, accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.

The trial of the claimant on the charge of perjury will commence on the 23d of April.

FRANCE.

Change of Ambassador to the Vatican.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 11, 1873.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of M. Corcelles as French Ambassador at the Vatican, in place of M. Bourgoing, who resigned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For New England, winds, backing to southerly, increasing cloudiness and rising temperature; for the Middle States southerly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, with probably light snow over the Lower Lake region; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, rising temperature, light to fresh southeasterly and southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather; from the Ohio Valley and Missouri to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes and Minnesota, rising temperature, fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds, and cloudy weather, with, possibly, snow from Michigan to Minnesota and Northern Iowa, but south of this region to Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas, possibly rain.

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:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	31	14	3:30 P. M.	44	14
6 A. M.	29	10	6 P. M.	40	12
9 A. M.	34	8	9 P. M.	47	11
12 M.	40	10	12 P. M.	34	10

Average temperature yesterday 11⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 37⅞
Average temperature for corresponding week last year 30 6-7
Average temperature for past week 25

THE LATE HEAVY STORM WEST.

Farmers, Their Families and Cattle Frozen to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11, 1873.

A despatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says the storm on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirkhaven there were several farmers in town when the storm first burst upon them. They left for home with their teams, and very few have been heard from since. One wagon was found, containing a Mrs. Bland and a boy, both of whom were frozen to death. Many teams—both oxen and horses—are found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown.

THE WORK OF FISK AND GOULD.

Suit Against the Erie Railroad for Breach of Contract—$15,000 for Plaintiffs.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11, 1873.

In the Circuit Court, in the case of the Union or Kasson Locomotive Company vs. the Erie Railway Company, a suit to recover damages for a contract which was abrogated by Gould and Fisk, the jury, this noon, after being out twenty-three hours, returned a verdict for plaintiffs for $15,000. The case has been on for two weeks, and has excited great interest among locomotive builders and railroad men everywhere. The Court overruled a monopoly clause in the contract.

SLIPPERY DICK.

Connolly Thinks He Has a Good Defence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1873.

In the case of The People of the State of New York vs. Richard B. Connolly, late Comptroller of the city of New York, the defendant to-day filed an affidavit of merit in the County Clerk's office that he has a good and substantial defence in the action to be tried in the Circuit Court to be held in this city this month.

LOUISIANA.

All Quiet in New Orleans—Preparations for Inaugurating Two Governors To-Morrow—Billiard Match to Come Off.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1873.

The city is quiet. Politicians are active, and there is a quorum in both Legislatures. The fusionists are making preparations on an extensive scale for McEnery's inauguration on Monday, which will be in Lafayette square if clear, but in Exposition Hall if rainy. The ladies have been invited to be present. The Pinchback party will inaugurate Kellogg on Monday, in Mechanics' Institute.

The steamer Katie has been sold for $23,200, and when repaired will be commanded by Captain John W. Cannon.

Ubasey will reply to Dion's challenge to play billiards, accepting the terms proposed except as to the number of games, which he proposes shall be four of 2,000 points each, the first game to be played in New Orleans and the balance where Dion designates.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

Caucusing at Jefferson City—The "Sacred Principles" of the Last Campaign—Frank Blair's Stock Looking Up.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1873.

A Democratic Senatorial Caucus was held at Jefferson City last night, at which resolutions were adopted fixing the time for the caucus balloting for United States Senator to-night. A series of resolutions were offered which set forth that the democratic and liberal members of the General Assembly, being convinced that the events of the recent campaign, while demonstrating their self-abnegating patriotism and devotion to the country, have also given a signal proof of the necessity of adhering rigidly to those sacred principles which can never be sacrificed without disaster, and resolve in favor of local self-government, reduced taxation, reform in the manner of assessment and collection of taxes in order to decrease the number of tax-gatherers; against monopoly, taxation of banking facilities and railroads; in favor of a direct vote by the people for President, and against the theory that to the victors belong the spoils.

The resolutions were referred to a committee of one from each district, to report at some future meeting.

The reports from Jefferson City indicate that Senator Blair has much the most positive strength as the Senatorial candidate, and that he will be nominated in the caucus to-night.

THE HOG TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 1873.

There have been 488,000 hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since November 1 last.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the report this morning of the meeting of the Polytechnic Institute your reporter states:—"Mr. Baker said the Fire Marshal had tried to damage his (Baker's) heating apparatus, and added that he (the said Fire Marshal) was a practical man who knew nothing of theory." Now this is just the opposite of what I did say. I emphatically stated that I wished only to disapprove the monstrous theory that steam boilers were most liable to set fire to buildings when the fires were banked or entirely out, as advocated by the Fire Marshal and Norman Wiard. W. C. BAKER.

JAN. 11, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1873.

The Court of Claims Decision Discussed in the House—Defeat of an Attempt to Override the Supreme Court—A Blow at the Pacific Railroad.

The most important feature in to-day's proceedings of the House was the defeat of Boardman Smith's amendment, that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid except by special appropriation of Congress. A paragraph in the Legislative Appropriation bill, appropriating $400,000 for the payment of the awards of the Court of Claims, was the occasion of the amendment, whose purpose was to circumvent the Supreme Court, which had decided in favor of claimants disloyal during the war. The passage of this amendment would have been a virtual repeal of the Supreme Court decision and made Congress a tribunal of appeal. As Judge Bingham remarked, "The repeal of the judgments of the Supreme Court would be a repeal of the Court itself." General Farnsworth denied that disloyal claimants were not entitled to compensation. Pointing to the republican side of the House he said:—"There are members of this side who are just as guilty of rebellion in the sight of God as the leading rebels were." This created a sensation, but provoked no answer. The amendment was, however, defeated because republicans as well as democrats voted against it.

During the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill Mr. Randall offered an amendment, that no money shall be paid for transportation of troops to those railroad companies which are in default for the interest due to the government on their bonds. This was a blow aimed at the Pacific railroads. Mr. Sargent, who represents in the House the Central Pacific Railroad, objected to Mr. Randall's amendment, as well as to a substitute of it by Holman, on the ground that it was out of order. His objection was sustained in the case of the latter. Holman stated that the law compelling the government to pay for one-half of the services rendered by the Pacific railroads which are indebted to it was surreptitiously passed. In saying this he unconsciously trod on a tender corn of his brother democrat, Beck, who signed a committee report in favor of the passage of that law. Beck rose to a personal explanation, which was cut short by the motion to rise and adjourn.

The Louisiana Imbroglio—Testimony to Be Taken in Washington.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided not to send any commission to Louisiana to take testimony at the present, and this evening despatched a deputy sergeant-at-arms to subpœna both of the Returning Boards known as the Wharton Board and the Bovee Board to appear before them in this city. An effort will be made by the committee to have presented for their investigation all the returns of the electoral votes from the various parishes of Louisiana.

The New York Post Office.

In the House to-day Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to why work has been suspended on the new Post Office building in New York, and instructing him, if not incompatible with the public interests, to order the resumption of the work at the earliest possible moment.

Dinner to Mr. Henry M. Stanley—A Distinguished Company Present.

The dinner to Mr. Henry M. Stanley at Willard's Hotel by journalists to-night was largely attended. Among those present as invited guests were Speaker Blaine, Secretary Boutwell, Senators Thurman, Casserly, Wilson, Fenton, Cameron and Anthony; Representatives Blair, Dawes, Hawley, Cox, Dox, Frye and Scofield; Generals Sherman and Porter, Governor Cook, Alexander R. Shepherd, Judge Cochrane, of Georgia; Hon. James M. Cavanagh and Hon. Thomas N. Fitch. Speeches were made by Mr. Stanley, Speaker Blaine, Representative Cox, General Sherman and others, and the assembly separated before midnight.

Senator Sumner's Health Improved.

Senator Sumner was considered to-day in better health than yesterday. His suffering is like that which followed his injuries by Preston Brooks, and may be from the same cause. He hopes to be able to take his seat in the Senate sometime next week.

Return of the President.

The President and party returned to Washington this morning from Annapolis.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal revenue receipts to-day	$397,197
Total for the month	3,770,986
Total for the fiscal year	64,629,908

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows:—Coin, $64,041,361; currency, $3,599,925; coin certificates, $25,463,000.

Currency Statement.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week	$983,600
Shipments	501,200
Shipments of notes	1,707,000
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	386,315,800
And for deposits of public money	15,534,000
National bank notes outstanding	342,809,951

THE COAL COMBINATION.

No Action Agreed Upon—Reasons Why the Advance in Prices Was Contemplated.

It appears from inquiry among the officers of the principal coal-producing and transportation companies that there is now no immediate danger of an advance in the price of that very valuable and comfort-yielding commodity. The chief agitation on this subject has been among the dealers, as they were the first to become aware of the proposed combination among the great corporations to put up the price. To a certain extent, too, they have been rather industrious in circulating the rumor in a kindly sort of way, of course, so as to prepare the public mind for the shock and lead it to a more gentle submission of terms. It is claimed among the great coal corporations—those who produce as well as those that do the transportation—that the advance will be resorted to only as a necessity, as the prices which have prevailed during the past year or two do not yield a fair average percentage on their capital. In 1872 the product of coal brought into market was about twenty million tons, as against between fifteen and sixteen millions for the preceding year. This, it will be seen, was an increase in the supply of about twenty per cent, and no corresponding increase in the demand and consumption was observable. In fact the product of 1871 was in excess of the demand, and the result was that the overstocked market went down to present low rates.

With a view to protect themselves against what promised to result as a loss to these companies, a number of informal conferences or consultations have been held between representatives of some three or four of the largest corporations, at which the subject of a prospective increase of rates was mooted in the most informal manner. Yesterday afternoon a HERALD reporter called at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and learned from Mr. E. B. Holden, the coal salesman of that concern, that nothing had resulted from these consultations. He said:—

"These consultations have been held at various times during the past six months, and were originally intended to affect the trade of 1873. But they were of so informal a character that nothing whatever resulted from them, though doubtless they might crystallize the effort into action in a very short time. The chief ideas among the consulting parties was to so regulate the product of coal at the mines and its supply in the marts for actual consumption that fair paying rates could be maintained. With some of the companies it has been a problem how to avoid bankruptcy at the rates which have prevailed during the past two years, and with the best of them the exhibit was by no means gratifying as compared with the capital invested. I hardly think anything will be decided upon that will affect the prices during the present Winter, as there does not seem at present to be any concert of action contemplated."

The reporter visited the offices of several other coal corporations and had conversations with their officers, but they did not differ materially in their views from those entertained and expressed by Mr. Holden. The conversations in some cases were quite lengthy, but the facts given above are all that could prove of any interest to the public on the subject.

EARTHQUAKE IN MAINE.

Shocking Sensation in Brunswick Early in the Morning.

WATERVILLE, Jan. 11, 1873.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Brunswick, Me, at five o'clock this morning.

THE STEAMSHIP COSTA RICA.

Her Safe Arrival in San Francisco in Tow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1873.

The steamship Costa Rica arrived here this afternoon in tow of the steamship Constitution. At midnight on December 20 she broke her crank pin, and next day set sail for Manzanillo. She arrived off that port on December 23, and on New Year's Day she sighted the Constitution, which vessel came alongside and took the passengers and baggage off the Costa Rica. On January 2 the Constitution started for this port with the Costa Rica in tow.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP.

The British Screw Steamer Potomac Injured by the Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11, 1873.

The British iron screw steamer Potomac, which cleared yesterday with a full cargo of grain and produce for Liverpool, had her bowplates stove in by ice in the Horseshoe. She returned to this port and is now in her dock. The cargo will have to be discharged, preparatory to repairs at the Kensington shipyard.

THINNING OUT THE APACHES.

A Five Hours' Fight on Salt River—Fifty-Seven Warriors Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1873.

Advices from Arizona to January 4 say:—General Crook this morning received a despatch from Major Brown reporting that his command fought the Apache Indians, killing fifty-seven and capturing twenty. The fight occurred at the national fortifications on Salt River, thirty miles above Fort McDowell, and lasted five hours.

Died.

AMBLER.—On Saturday, January 11, at the residence of Isaac Collord, 124 Debevoise avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN AMBLER, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

(For other Deaths see Eighth Page.)

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere.

GAZZAM'S Collection Agency and Law Offices, 229 Broadway, corner Barclay street.

A Good Sewing Machine is a Household treasure that no family can afford to do without. If you want the best the WILSON UNDERFEED should be your choice. It combines in the most perfect manner all the requisites of durability, simplicity, ease of operating and perfection of work, and is sold at a less price than any other first class machine. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A Pure Stimulant—Century Whiskey!!

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

Ask Your Druggist or Grocer for the BELL SCHNAPPS, the purest stimulant of the age.

A.—The "Patent Shirt Chart," for measurement, cutting and making perfect-fitting shirts of any size. Price $1. For sale (or sent to any address, post paid, on receipt of price. Address PATENT SHIRT CHART COMPANY, 20 East Fourteenth street, New York. Agents wanted everywhere.

A Luxury—Having a Tooth Drawn with laughing gas at COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute

Ask Your Druggist or Grocer for Century WHISKEY.

A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and gums; BRISCOTINE, food for infants. DELLUC & CO., 635 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufacturers. No connection with any other drug store.

A.—To Sufferers.—I Heartily Recommend WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE for Paralysis, Rheumatism and Debility.—S. M. Mallory, M. D., 481 Fourth avenue.

A.—Great Bargains in Teas and Coffees at O. ANGENIVE'S popular tea warehouses, 437 and 831 Eighth avenue, corners of Thirty-second and Fiftieth streets, Third avenue and 116th street, and 2,360 Third avenue, near 128th street.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—This Splendid Dye is the only one that has ever been analyzed and found harmless.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

Delicious in Hookah, Fragrant in a pipe, when tipped with amber, yellow, rich and ripe. SURBRUG'S GOLDEN SCEPTRE SMOKING TOBACCO. Depot 151 Fulton street.

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout.— CAMPO'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC is the only effective remedy. McKESSON & ROBBINS, 93 Fulton street.

G. Graham, Late Hojer & Graham, Sign, Store and Office Painting. Removed from 97 Duane to 683 Broadway, corner of Amity street.

Half Horse and Half Man.—Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness and any kind of flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast are cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar— For the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficult breathing and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents and $1. Great saving to buy large size. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

"Harsh, Wrinkled Skin Regains the beauty of youth by using cod liver oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL is the best. It is fresh, pure and sweet.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

Pure and Mellow—Century Whiskey!!

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed. Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; Post office box 4,695.

Royal Havana Lottery.—New Scheme now out. Orders filled, prizes cashed, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam SCHNAPPS.—The immense popularity of the world-renowned AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS of UDOLPHO WOLFE, New York, has resulted in frequent attempts of late at counterfeiting by persons who wish to find sale for an inferior article. This wonderful diuretic has been pronounced by thousands of the leading physicians in the country as the purest medicinal restorative offered for sale. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all druggists and grocers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS.

Guy Earlscourt's Wife—A Novel. By May Fleming	$1 75
Broken Dreams—By Author of "Stolen Waters"	1 50
Josh Billings' Farmers' Alminax for 1873	25c.
The Married Belle—A Novel. By "Widow Go