

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Third Street. A MAN OF HONOR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Sixth Avenue and Broadway. KIT-OR-THE-ARABIAN TRAVELLER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker Streets. FAMILY JARS.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Opposite City Hall. BROOKLYN-DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

HOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. MISCHIEF MAKING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 595 Broadway. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston Streets.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Broadway Street. CHERRY AND PAIR STAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth Avenue and Broadway. HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. FARRIODE.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. LES GEORGES.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington Street. WICKED WORLD.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE. Fifty-eighth Street. HARBOR BLUE.

TONTI PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third Street. NEGRO SIXTH AVENUE.

THE KING. Third Avenue and Broadway. MENAGERIE.

ROBINSON HALL. Sixteenth Street. MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

BAIN HALL. Great Street. THE PILGRIM.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM. No. 88 Broadway. SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Friday, January 2, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE FUTURE OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AND OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—LEADING ARTICLE—FOURTH PAGE.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE SPANISH PRESIDENTS: MARSHAL SERRANO AFTER GENERAL MORIONES WITH A "SEAR STICK" JOURNALS SUPPRESSED! TERRIBLE DISASTERS AT CARTAGENA—FIFTH PAGE.

MR. SECRETARY FISH PROMISED AN OVATION SHOULD HE EVER VISIT HAVANA! HIS RESEMBLANCE TO "THAT DARNED TIGER" THE SURRENDER QUESTION! MR. KEELER'S DISAPPEARANCE—SIXTH PAGE.

SPAIN A REPUBLIC WITHOUT REPUBLICANS.—BELITTLING THE UNITED STATES SUPREMACY COURT—SIXTH PAGE.

THE BRITISH ADVANCING UPON THE ASHANTEE CAPITAL! THE NATIVES "SKEDDLED!" FEVER RIFE ON THE COAST—FIFTH PAGE.

CAPTAIN SHERMONT DEEMS THE RECENT MID-OCEAN CALAMITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO A LACK OF JUDGMENT! THE LAX DISCIPLINE OF THE FRENCH—FIFTH PAGE.

MORE FRENCH COMMUNISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH—ENGLISH FINANCES—FIFTH PAGE.

THE OLD DOMINION "MARCHING ON" THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION AND THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL EQUAL RIGHTS COMMUNED—FIFTH PAGE.

RINGING OUT THE OLD, RINGING IN THE NEW! THE OBSERVANCES OF YESTERDAY IN HAPPY HOMES, IN THE CHRISTIAN TEMPLES AND AT THE INSTITUTIONS! THE FARE AND THE ROAD! OFFICIAL GREETINGS—THIRD PAGE.

NEW YEAR'S IN WASHINGTON CITY! THE WHITE HOUSE AND LESSEE RECEPTIONS! THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY WANT HELP—FIFTH PAGE.

THE UMBRINO NEW YEAR—AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA—FATAL BARROOM FRAGAS—THIRD PAGE.

TWO CENTURIES BEHIND IN THE MARCH OF PROGRESS! A HERALD CORRESPONDENT VIEWS MOROCCO! BARBAROUS HOSPITALITY—SIXTH PAGE.

PROTECT THE BIRDS! THE CONGRESS OF "GREEN INTERNATIONALS" IN VIENNA: AN IMPORTANT APPEAL—SECOND PAGE.

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF 1873! THE COURSE OF THE VARIOUS MARKETS—PAPER CURRENCY—THE YORKVILLE AND BESSEY MARKET POLICE COURTS—SEVENTH PAGE.

THE STRIKES OF THE RAILWAY ENGINEERS, it now appears, are ended, or, with hardly an exception, are under the control of the several companies concerned. Now, would it not be well for the railway companies generally and their engineers and other employes to hold council together and enter into some general agreement by which the interests of both sides will be secured with the interests of the public? Between capital and labor, surely, from all these disagreements, the rights and interests of both sides can be more cheaply secured by reciprocal concessions than by war.

SHAVING INDIANS.—It is reported that the Hot Springs and Big Valley Indians, some eight hundred men, women and children, in Siskiyou county, California, are in danger of starvation in consequence of their vegetable means of subsistence being overruled by cattle; and we are glad to hear that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has authorized a committee to act for the relief of these poor Indians. The committee is composed of respectable men; but if it manages to supply these Indians with corn, for instance, at a price to the government less than twenty-five or thirty dollars a bushel it will be doing very well, looking to the average costs of feeding our Indians.

The Future of the Spanish Republic and Our Relations with Spain.

When Salmeron laid down his authority as Chief of the State rather than authorize the infliction of the death penalty, Castelar took the vacated place with the clearly announced object of reconciling the army to the Republic. Yielding to the demands of the army officers he re-established strict military law, and the sentence of death, which had been abolished by the extreme republicans, was again put on the military statutes. If only the army would consent to serve the Republic faithfully he was prepared to shower honors and rewards upon its members. No distinction in future was to be made on account of the political opinions or affiliations of the officers; but Carlist, Alfonsist and republican were to form a happy family under the benevolent government of Castelar, and the honor and glory of old Spain was to be revived under the life giving influence of the Republic. Such were the dreams of the Spanish orator, carried away into the regions of fancy by a fervid patriotism and an over rich imagination.

There were not wanting cool headed friends who saw what the issue of all this brilliant promise would be. The monarchists in and out of the army were only too willing to make an alliance with the Republic which would enable them to sap its foundations and regain their lost power. The first step necessary was the re-establishment of the severe military laws which would make the monarchical officers masters of the lives of the republican rank and file. They were powerless against the popular government because the troops under the relaxed discipline could not be made to pronounce against the government at the will of military conspirators. The true friends of the Republic warned Castelar against entrusting a dangerous power into the hands of men who were known and declared enemies to the cause of republicanism. But the warning went unheeded. Castelar was resolved to trust to the honor of the officers of the army, and though no open act of treason has been committed the result has scarcely answered his expectations. If only he would consent to the re-establishment of the old severe military laws which had been abrogated by the republicans, the Alfonsist officers promised that Carlistism would soon be suppressed. All the power the military chiefs sought has been granted to them, and yet they have effected nothing. It has been their aim from the beginning to make the country feel that under the government of Castelar the suppression of the Carlist war is impossible, and that to restore peace it is necessary to call in a military dictator. To achieve this end the monarchists and the army officers have worked to embarrass the government and discredit the Republic. They have made a sham war on Carlistism and a constant, unending war on the Republic. Now they are on the eve of reaping the results of their treacherous conspiracy by the overthrow of the man who trusted in their sense of honor and patriotism. The advent of Serrano will involve the death of the Republic, unless, indeed, he should prove himself a second Thiers, which nobody knowing the man expects. This fact may be glossed over or dissembled for a short time; but as soon as the monarchists have secured their hold on the country even the name of a republic will be abandoned and the restoration of the Bourbons proclaimed.

Serrano is well known as the leader of the faction which aims to place the Prince Alfonso on the throne. During the minority of the Prince the control of the national affairs would remain with the Marshal, who, as head of the army, would be more absolutely master of the situation than ever Prim or O'Donnell had been. The pretence that under Serrano's government the Republic would be maintained is simply put forth to lull the populace into acceptance of the change until such time as the monarchists will have assured their position. The policy of Serrano will not be allowed to depend upon his own whims or convictions. He is only the agent of the men who are resolved to rule Spain for their own advantage and according to their old despotic notions. They call themselves by many names, but they may be classed generally as monarchists, with tendencies towards a centralized military government. It was fear of this faction that drove the intransigents of Cartagena, Cadiz, Malaga and Seville to arms, because they were resolved not to return to the hateful Mameluke rule under which they had writhed so long. The danger these men foresaw of entrusting high commands to generals who had been the subservient tools of despotic governments has been justified by time. Those political schemers in uniform have only proved dangerous to the government which trusted them. Before enemies in arms, whether at Cartagena or in Navarre, they have proved themselves the merest bunglers and wholly unfit for the business of command. But, though unskilful before an enemy, they can be treacherous to a friend.

The consequences of the fall of Castelar will affect strongly the foreign relations of Spain, and our sapient diplomats at Washington will find that the sacrifices of national dignity they have made in favor of Castelar's Republic have really been made for the benefit of a military dictator. What will then become of our sympathy for the struggling Republic? In defiance of public opinion the government at Washington has abandoned the republican Cubans, who for nearly six years have been battling at our very doors for freedom, and gone wandering over the world, offering its cheap and hollow sympathy to those who had no need of it. The traditional policy of this country, based on the Monroe doctrine, which is the only sound policy for American interests, has been abandoned, and mean subterfuge and humiliating subservience to foreign States substituted by the wonderful little statesmen who rule over the destinies of these United States. With the change of government at Madrid will disappear the last pretence for our benevolent neutrality in Cuba, and we suppose the government at Washington, true to its desire to help struggling republics, will design to turn a friendly eye on the poor Cuban Republic, which has struggled so long and so manfully for existence. Whatever the people at Washington may desire, the days of the Spanish Republic are numbered, and even the greatest efforts of Castelar will fail to save it. He has lost the confidence of all the advanced actions of the republican party by his coalition with the

monarchists, and these latter, with traditional treachery, are only waiting a propitious moment to hurl the man from power who saved them from the logical federal Republic and restored to their hands the government of the country they had so long oppressed. Unless the federal republicans appeal to arms against the advent of Serrano to power and by a new revolution defeat the plottings of De Rodas, Serrano and their followers, we may look upon the Spanish Republic as a thing of the past. If it is overthrown, however, it will only be for a time, as the inevitable return wave will sweep the military conspirators once more from the helm. The Prince Alfonso may wear a crown and be called a King for a while, but the principles of democracy have taken too deep root among the Spanish people to allow them ever to settle back contentedly under a stupid and corrupt despotism. The leaders of the Spanish republicans have made the mistake of acting illogically and trying to build up a republic on expediency. The result is failure.

Party Politics and Our City Courts. In another column will be found a manly letter from Recorder Hackett, which is creditable to his sense of the unbiased character which should attach to his Court. The individual who obtains notoriety through the Recorder's letter is some small potato politician who has not studied to any profit the theory of a judiciary untrammelled by party politics. He will scarcely, however, like to find his name in print attached to the epistle in which the criminal court is requested to surrender at sight one deputy clerk and one court officer to the Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee. The reply of Recorder Hackett will meet the unqualified approbation of all good citizens, including, no doubt, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Kelly and the rest. It is just as well that Dr. Feodor Mierzon, and all others like him, should learn that there is nothing so baneful to republican institutions as the system by which a judiciary is forever at the mercy of political harpies. There are some warnings which should not be thrown away on parties. The fall of the compromised judges of this State is fresh in the public mind. It will require some courage on the part of a judge to follow in their footsteps, but political parties must take care that, while the Judge is kept pure, no attempt be made to surround him with demoralizing political tools. Dr. Mierzon will not soon forget the lesson which the Recorder has read him, and it will be to the interest, we imagine, of all political committees who come to understandings regarding court "patronage" to give the criminal court a wide berth in their future calculations.

The Provision and Prevention of Fogs. The recent London fog has afforded a very interesting clue to its own philosophy which may enable the Londoners to foresee the misty mists which are so often thrown over the metropolis. The latest English papers, containing full weather reports, show that the great fog of the 11th, 12th and 13th ult., was ushered in by and was coeval with a large anticyclone or aerial wave of high pressure. The connection between the area of high barometer and the fog area conclusively shows that the latter is the physical effect of the former—a fact which suggests how the provision or forecast of fogs is practicable. When Sir Humphrey Davy descended the Danube in 1818 he observed that the fog was formed during the night, when the temperature of the air on shore was from three to six degrees lower than that of the stream, but when the sun rose and the temperatures were brought to an equality the enveloping mist was immediately dissipated. The artificial heat of a city and the warmth of its contiguous river bed increase the humidity of the air, and when the cold anticyclone comes over it the moisture is copiously condensed. The same conditions which brought about the London fogs occasion our own fogs. The only difference is this, that while the British fogs follow the arrival of high barometer cold waves from the east—Scandinavia and Russia—our New York and New England fogs are induced by similar waves from Canada and the northwest. It is obvious that were these facts generally understood our citizens and coast seamen, by a little examination of the barometer and thermometer, might, unaided by the scientific reports, predict the dangerous fogs and make preparations accordingly.

The London Times, in commenting on the late enshrouding of the British metropolis, suggests that if the heating apparatus used in the city were required to be smoke consuming the dense opacity of the fogs might be prevented and the municipal phenomenon thus robbed of its terrors. The idea, if practicable, is certainly philosophical; for there can be little doubt that the opacity of fogs is largely due to the mass of coal dust, smoke and other dust floating or suspended in the mist. If to some such expedient for delivering the air of these impurities—which also greatly deteriorate public health—by smoke consuming stoves and furnaces the drainage and dryness of the streets were better secured the effects of the fog would be comparatively unfeared.

JOSEPH ARCH WANTED IN NEW ZEALAND.—The Department of Immigration in New Zealand has extended an invitation to Mr. Joseph Arch, the famous agent of the agricultural laborers of England, requesting him to visit that country and examine and report upon its resources. It is only a few days since Mr. Arch had an interview with Premier Gladstone. Mr. Arch was recently in this country, and it is well known that he went home highly impressed with the excellence of our institutions and the vastness of our resources. It would seem from the latest news that the British government is determined to do its best to keep a firm hold of its people, even if they will leave their homes. Mr. Joseph Arch has become a power in the land. It is possible that the government is of the opinion that his influence may be more usefully exerted abroad than at home.

THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE just now aptly illustrates the fact that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." The Republic in Spain is evidently drifting to a sort of provisional monarchy. Between the monarchists and the republicans, however, neither France nor Spain can say that peace is assured or that the decisive battle has been fought.

Useful Birds—A Vienna Congress and Their Protection.

We have published from time to time the proceedings of various conferences of learned men at Vienna, drawn together there during the late Industrial Exposition. Conspicuous among those reported was that of the Congress on the vital subject of the protection and cultivation of forests. We give to our readers to-day the proceedings of another Congress, in the same imperial city—a Congress of the Green Internationalists, or Land and Forest Cultivators, on the protection of useful birds, to which we would especially call the attention of the planters, farmers and gardeners of the United States, inasmuch as to them these are instructive proceedings, particularly the address of Dr. Brehm of Berlin.

The learned Doctor's suggestions and the resolutions of the Congress on the subject will, to a great extent, apply as well to the United States of America as to Austria and the other States of Europe. Our people have been and are as reckless and thoughtless as the Europeans in the destruction of useful birds, and the general ignorance concerning them, of which Dr. Brehm complains, is not limited to the eastern side of the Atlantic. It is only, we may say, since the introduction of the English sparrow into our city parks that our people have had their attention directed to the usefulness of insect-destroying birds. But seeing is believing, and we know, from their invaluable services, that these sparrows to this city are worth more than their weight in gold. We have several varieties of handsome and more pleasantly musical native sparrows than these Anglo-Saxons; but as they build their nests in the bushes, or among the leafy branches of low trees, or under a sheltering shrub or brier on the ground, they are not adapted to city life. They should, however, be protected in the country, for they, too, are industrious worm destroyers. So are the mocking bird, the thrush, the catbird and the robin (Robin goodfellow), and they are fine singers, all of them—the living poetry of the woods and fields. And so is the soft warbling blue bird, herald of the spring. And so is the Baltimore oriole, in his brilliant orange and black court costume; a musician, too, whose sparkling, silvery voice carries with it the inspiration of a bright May morning.

Nor must we omit from this legion of honor little Jenny Wren and her loving spouse, who, in and around the cosy box or gourd under the eaves of the farmer's kitchen, with their merry chorus and their industrious labors for their numerous family, are happy as the day is long. And a valuable servant is that never-tiring little hero, in his suit of silver gray, the king bird, ever ready to maintain against all comers his right to the locust tree, inherited from his fathers. He and his mate build among its loftiest branches, for they can hold their summer cottage against even the hawk or the eagle. The king bird disdains to feed upon the ground, but, like the swift-winged swallow, he gathers from the air the supplies for himself and his royal family. He should be esteemed an ornament to every country home, and yet the farmer too often connives at his destruction, upon the flimsy pretext that he is a bee eater. Our swallows, including the sociable, purple house martin, the chimney swallow, the barn swallow and the little fellows who, in the side of a river bluff, as in so many rat holes, establish their colonies, are among our useful birds, as destroyers of noxious flies and mosquitoes.

Among the grub eaters, notwithstanding their bad name as pullers of the sprouting corn, the crow and the blackbird render services to the farmer which have never been properly recognized. Extermination is the general order against them, when, perhaps, there is hardly a farmer in the country who has not seen crows and blackbirds following in the wake of the plough to feast upon the worms and grubs turned out with the soil. A similar stupid prejudice prevails against many useful birds as fruit eaters, and among those outlawed is the woodpecker, in all his varieties, but particularly the golden-winged and the red-headed woodpecker. The chief subsistence of these fellows is the toothsome grub which they extract by chiselling often from the very heart of the trunks of our forest and orchard trees; but as in the cherry season a single woodpecker, in the way of dessert, may consume a penny's worth of cherries, he is under the ban. To remove all these senseless prejudices against our useful birds we agree with Dr. Brehm that proper instructions concerning them must be carried into our common schools, and so we commend the idea to all our boards of education.

But we have not yet exhausted even the classes of our useful birds. Our night birds—for example, of the owl family—are great consumers of rats, mice and other vermin, although from the general onslaught made upon the favorite of Minerva by other birds, when he is caught abroad in the daylight, it is evident they have their unmetted accounts against him. But the whippoorwill and the nighthawk are perfectly harmless, while in their destruction of nocturnal moths and other insects they are, if he is lucky enough to get them, as valuable to the farmer as a colony of toads in his garden; for if the whippoorwill appears to be attracted to the squatter's cabin after nightfall it is because the cabin's lights attract the nocturnal insects which attract the bird in search of his supper.

Lastly, as insect-devouring birds, in their speciality of worms and grasshoppers, the turkey, the chicken and the guinea-keet bear away the palm. The grouse family, including the prairie chicken, may be counted in this class of useful birds. The planters employ the turkey in Maryland in gleaning from their growing plants the horrid tobacco worm; and who has not witnessed the delight and excitement of the barnyard hen in the discovery and pursuit of a grasshopper? What a field, then, lies open to our poultry raisers in the vast, undeveloped, grasshopper-infested regions of the Great West! What a field for Thanksgiving supplies! In the first year after the settlement of the Mormons at Great Salt Lake their growing crops were threatened with destruction by myriads of monstrous bottle-nosed crickets, when, from the mountainous rocky islands of the lake, clouds of little gulls descended upon the crickets and maintained the battle for the saints, from day to day, till they gave the saints the victory. And the sea gull is not esteemed a useful bird. But the Mormons have learned the value of the hen and the turkey, and more-

over, in making glad the solitary place, and in making the desert to blossom like the rose, by their numerous shade trees and orchards they have made it musical with birds. We seem to see the motion of the Vienna Congress for the protection of useful birds.

The Proposed Patent Convention. The difficulty of obtaining protection for American inventions in many European States has long been a matter of serious complaint with our inventors. Efforts have been made time and again, in a straggling, desultory way, to secure the adoption of a well-considered international law by the European States in agreement with the United States. The closing of rival interests has so far prevented the adoption of any international arrangement. At Vienna, however, the proposition was well received by the interests affected, and a strong effort is about to be made in this country to have a broad and efficient plan of protection adopted by American inventors which could be submitted for universal acceptance. Our system of patent protection possesses many advantages over that of other countries, but, in common with them, has many defects. The healthy influence of just protection to inventors has borne excellent fruit in our own case. In no other country has the law so carefully guaranteed the rights of the inventor to whatever he could claim as originated by himself, and the result has been most satisfactory. Assured of reaping the reward of their labor American inventors have been able to work with a will and devote themselves with enthusiasm to the realization of their ideas. It is owing to this encouragement and fostering care that inventions among us have multiplied with such wonderful rapidity. It is now argued with much force that a general international arrangement would serve the interests of inventors in all countries, while the present system only serves to limit the usefulness and the profitableness of all classes of inventions. In this aspect the question presents features of interest to the public, who desire to avail themselves of the aid of all useful discoveries. We especially are affected, because whatever replaces manual labor has for us a special importance.

Rocky Mountain Meteorology.—An Important Problem To Be Solved. The Weather Bureau has recently occupied the lofty summit of Pike's Peak for its purposes of weather telegraphy. This eminence—fourteen thousand two hundred and sixteen feet above the ocean—is an admirable post for the meteorological sentries, as well by reason of its location as of its altitude. One of the most important problems of weather science now is to ascertain how far land masses projecting above sea level are concerned in generating the great storm centres. Mount Washington, looking out on the sea, might finely subserve the study of this interesting subject, but that any influence or agency it may exert in producing storms is hard to detect, since every storm near by quickly disappears to the eastward and is heard of only out on the Atlantic. But Pike's Peak, rising in the middle of the Continent and lying in the great belt of westerly winds, must, with a little observation, make its agency clearly felt and perceived by the observers of the Signal Service stationed upon it.

The specific problem to which we refer (viz., how far mountainous masses or peaks are to be considered as storm breeders) is exceedingly important to all the future settlers of the Rocky Mountain States and Territories. It is known to mariners rounding Cape Horn that the icy, projecting points of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, as they arrest the vapor-laden westerly winds, rapidly condense them, and thus originate the furious and continuous gales that rage off that promontory. True revolving gales are there formed and sweep with such enormous speed to the eastward that a clipper ship (the Sovereign of the Seas, in March, 1853) has been known to run upon one of them for 4,505 nautical miles in sixteen days, during the first twelve of which she averaged 311 miles a day, and on one day actually made 411 miles. Although it has been sometimes said "the storm is the child of the ocean," the real agent in originating these gales is undoubtedly the frigid land mass, which suddenly squeezes out of the atmosphere the drenching and torrential rains, and thus begets the low barometer. Over the entire latitude of California and Oregon similar wind phenomena prevail as in the Patagonian latitudes. Northwesterly and westerly winds, freighted and surcharged with vapor from the North Pacific, sift through the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and as they encounter the mighty ice-sheeted pyramids like Pike's Peak they are rapidly condensed, and thus the nuclei of storms and snow tempests are formed.

To clear up the philosophy of the Rocky Mountain storms has been the ambition of many eminent American and European scientific travellers. Undoubtedly it will be found that, among these lofty "pinnacles of cold sublimity," the storm king has his great laboratories, in which he manufactures the weather for the Mississippi Valley and the eastern side of our Continent. The Rocky Mountain country, while often rising so gradually that the traveller perceives his ascent only by the fall of the mercury in his thermometer, is lined by many rampart-like ridges, pursuing the direction north of west and south of east, and presenting their axial fronts to the prevailing vapor-bearing winds. It would seem very clear, therefore, that, by investigating the law of the Rocky Mountain storms, the information would guide the settler in the selection of the best watered lands and the localities best suited for mining, pasturage and tillage. As this subject lies at the bottom of our whole continental meteorology it ought to be fully investigated.

THE STATE OF MOROCCO.—The picture given in another column of the social and political life of the Moorish Empire cannot fail to interest our readers. Situated within sight of Europe, and inhabited by a race of men once foremost in the arts of civilized life, Morocco is, perhaps, less known to the outer world than the interior of barbarous Africa. The jealousy and fanaticism of the inhabitants have cut off their country from intercourse with Christendom, and little is known of their social habits or political organizations by the general public. Among a people so little disposed to admit foreigners into their confidence the scene and usefulness

of the press are necessarily limited; but the letter of our correspondent will place in strong relief the daily habits of the people and the fatal effects of their short-sighted exclusiveness on their political institutions.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT AND THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.—The Portuguese government, from some cause or other, seems to have grown unfriendly to England. For the best part of this century England has been the friend and protector of Portugal, and it is not too much to say that but for England Portugal long ago would have ceased to be a kingdom or an independent territory under any name. An order has been issued by the Portuguese government directing that all vessels arriving at Portuguese ports from the West Coast of Africa shall be placed in quarantine. The real object of this order is to close the ports of Madeira against the sick soldiers belonging to the Ashantee expedition. This is, rather an unkindly act. It is unkindly not only because England has done much for Portugal, but because Madeira is mainly supplied by English gold. With such opposition Lord Palmerston would have made short work of Mr. Gladstone, with all his excellent qualities, is not a Lord Palmerston. Neither is Mr. Disraeli. The grand old stock of British statesmen seems to have died out.

CELEBRATION OF NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Yesterday in this city was beautiful as to the weather and brilliant in its social aspects. The streets were in a comparatively good condition and the air was as mild almost as summer, and in these favorable conditions the people of large were clearly disposed to make the most of the occasion. Calls were made with characteristic energy, and the day was perhaps never more assiduously honored in this particular, and it is pleasant to know that a good custom does not lose ground with us as we grow older. Though the streets were thronged from an early hour there was no violation of public propriety and no drunkenness. In Washington the day was observed by the usual routine of formal visits to the President, and there also the weather was fine.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. John C. Breckinridge is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky. Ex-Governor O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor-elect Kemper, of Virginia, is about to wed a lady of Rappahannock.

Ex-Congressman James S. Pike, of Maine, has arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel. State Treasurer F. S. Cardozo, of South Carolina, yesterday arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel. A Mr. Saxbury has just died in Jefferson county, this State, after an intemperate career of 114 years. Captain W. L. Marshall, of the Engineer Corps, United States army, is quartered at the Hoffman House.

Ernest Charlton, of the Fifty-fifth regiment, British army, is among the recent arrivals at the Brevoort House. Mrs. William Stamps, sister of Jefferson Davis, died at Woodville, Miss., recently. Mr. Davis is now the only survivor of the family. Coffin has gone up seven cents a pound, on account, it is said, of the establishment of a total abstinence club on the Grand Boulevard.

Prince Constantin de Soutzo, who fled from Paris owing to the recent duel and the death of his adversary, has taken refuge at Luxembourg. Caleb Cushing, although citizen of Massachusetts, was appointed from Virginia, having a farm near Alexandria, where he has acquired a residence. The wedding of Captain Manningham Buller and Lady Anne Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, will take place at Holkham, Norfolk, early in January.

In case Samuel Hooper resigns his place as member of Congress from the Fourth Massachusetts district, it is reported Collector Russell will be elected to fill the vacancy. General Horatio Jenkins has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzling government funds in Florida, and to stand committed until the amount (\$20,500) is paid. "Charlie" Noble, one of the ablest practical railroad men in the country, and universally esteemed, died of a lingering illness at his residence, on Bergen Heights, last Saturday.

The Philadelphia Press pronounces the appointment of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain the very best that could possibly be made. Such is the reverberated sentiment all over the Union. Rumors have been in circulation since the arrival of the last mail from the gold coast in England that the relations between Sir Garnet Wolseley and Captain Glover are not satisfactory.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times reiterates the general sentiment when it says that "Commander Braine deserves the thanks of the nation for his timely interference in behalf of the Virginians captured."

A number of young ladies out West having determined not to marry a man who uses tobacco in any form, the young men of the place have come to a resolution not to marry any lady who uses cotton in any "form."

Isaac Farneman has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit for embezzling \$40,000 of the people's money while treasurer of Carroll county, Indiana. The real estate of the late Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has been sold at auction, Mrs. Pickens being the purchaser. The Edgewood or homestead tract, 3,000 acres, was bid off at \$5,000; the Grove tract, 1,300 acres, at \$3,000, and the Savannah River tract, 2,100 acres, at \$13,100.

At the last meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council it was resolved that on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh there will be a corporation banquet at noon and a public banquet at night. The Council chamber and Castle barracks on either side, and the managers of the public institutions and banks are to be requested to illuminate such buildings.

There has taken place in England a magnificent christening, at which the Queen and two royal princesses were present at the parents' house. A live deer, even the Dean of Windsor, held the baby and performed the ceremony. The interesting little lady—for it is a female—is named Victoria Brown, daughter of Mr. Archibald Brown, one of the servants of the late Prince Albert and brother to the very familiar friend of all newspaper correspondents—John Brown, "the faithful gull."

THE BROWNSVILLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT. List of the Killed and Injured. CINCINNATI, Jan. 1, 1874. The following are the names of the killed and injured at the accident near Brownsville, Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, which occurred last night:—John A. Line, of Connersville, Ind., killed. Charles Chester, of Lebanon, Ohio, probably fatally injured. A little child of Mr. Chester was killed and his wife and two other children were slightly injured. John W. Taylor, of Blooming Grove, Ind., seriously injured on head and breast. William Humphreys, of Fleming county, Ky., tongue and face cut and face badly bruised. Hannah E. Mattis, of Sandhill, Mo., slightly injured. Sarah Steel, of Clayton, Ill., slightly injured. The Rev. S. B. Falkenberg, of Indianapolis, slightly injured. The injured were removed to Connersville, where every attention is being shown them.