MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Mexico City.

Congressional Encouragement to Public Enterprise and Industry.

Peace Prevalent All Over the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Mexican capital:—

MEXICO CITY, Jan, 16, 1874.

The grant to the Mexican Railroad Company has been approved by Congress,

Congress has made a contract with Mr. Hoffman, of Havana, for the establishment of a Spanish line of steamers to run between Vera Cruz, Progreso and Havana.

The grant to the Tehuantepec Company has been suspended for a year.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

The climate of the watering place Maruiata, a Newport on the Pacific, has been pronounced unhealthy.

EARTHQUAKE.

A strong shock of earthquake was experienced in Chalchihuito yesterday.

INTERNAL QUIET.

Peace prevails all over the Mexican territory.

ENGLAND.

Bullion to the Bank on Balance—Ministerial Difficulties.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1874.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

The Premier and Chancellor at Variance.

GLASGOW, Jan. 19, 1874.

A special despatch from London to the *Globe*, of this city, says the dismissal by the Home Secretary of Dr. Henry Bell, Sheriff of Lancaster, has caused a serious difference of opinion between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, which will probably result in the retirement of the latter from the government.

Death of a Member of Parliament—Mr. Gladstone Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 A. M.

Sir Montague Cholmeley, Member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire, is dead.

Mr. Gladstone is confined to his residence by indisposition.

FRANCE.

Free Travel to Italy—A High Church Journal Suspended.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1874.

Persons passing between France and Italy are no longer required to be provided with passports.

A HIGH CHURCH PRESS SUSPENDED.

The ultramontane journal *L'Univers* has suspended publication.

SPAIN.

Manifesto to the Foreign Powers—A Communist Colonel Captured—Order in the Capital.

TELEGRAMS TO TH NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 19, 1874.

Señor Sagasta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a note to be sent to the different Powers.

CAPTURE OF A COMMUNIST COLONEL.

A man named Cambatz, who served as a colonel under the Paris Commune, was captured at Cartagena by the Spanish troops.

CIVIL CONTROL IN THE CAPITAL.

General Turon has been appointed Commander of the Civil Guard.

English Report of the Captured Communist's Antecedents.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 A. M.

A *Times* special despatch reports that Cambatz, the Communist, who was captured at Cartagena, was a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD.

CUBA.

General Burriel in Havana—Press Suspension.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 19, 1874.

General Burriel has arrived in Havana.

PRESS SUSPENSION.

The *Gorro Frigio* (newspaper) has suspended publication.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For New England cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with lower temperature, rising barometer and northerly winds.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND THE LOWER LAKE REGION PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER AND LOWER TEMPERATURE, WITH NORTHWESTERLY TO NORTHEASTERLY WINDS AND AREAS OF RAIN OR SNOW IN NEW YORK AND THENCE WESTWARD TO LAKE ERIE.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest less cloudiness and rising temperature, with winds veering to southerly, and falling barometer.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to Tennessee, northerly to easterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly light rain, followed by clearing weather and rising temperature.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States light, variable winds and generally fair weather, except possibly light rain in the lower Mississippi Valley and on the Gulf coast.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	16	32	3:30 P. M.	35	40
6 A. M.	16	33	6 P. M.	32	40
9 A. M.	22	37	9 P. M.	33	37
12 M.	33	39	12 P. M.	32	36

Average temperature yesterday 36¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 27⅛

HEAVY RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19, 1874.

There has been a severe storm of rain throughout the interior of the State. The prospect for the crops is excellent.

RHODE ISLAND.

Meeting of the State Legislature.

NEWPORT, Jan. 19, 1874.

The State Legislature convenes to-morrow at eleven o'clock at Providence.

JAPAN.

Cabinet and Foreign Diplomatic Complications Concerning the New Treaties—The Indemnity Payment Question—Policy of the Monarchies and the United States—Will the Country Be Opened to Outside Trade and Ex-Territorial Jurisdiction?—Royal Tour—Fire in Jeddo.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1874.

The steamboat Colorado arrived this afternoon, bringing Yokohama dates to December 23.

The diplomatic disagreement between the government of Japan and certain ministerial representives remains unsettled, and has indeed been complicated to some extent by events not yet made public. It is still urged that the whole country should be thrown open to foreigners at an early period; a proposition which the Japanese steadily refuse to entertain, except on the condition that ex-territorial jurisdiction be abandoned.

The Ministers of three nations concerned in the Simonoseki indemnity, of which $2,000,000 remain unpaid, will press their claims if their desires are not acceded to. These are the envoys of Holland, France and England.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY ON THE GENERAL QUESTION.

The United States Minister, Mr. Bingham, holds aloof from the conferences, and has even informally notified the Japanese government that he desires no part of the amount due to be offered to him. His action is understood to imply that, while the United States will not accept its share of the indemnity, the American government is not disposed to appear as offering rebuke to the movements of the other parties concerned. Mr. Bingham simply wishes to take no part in the proceedings and to have none forced on him.

WHAT THE JAPANESE SAY TO THE OUTSIDE MONARCHIES.

The other representatives are met in their demands—first, by the statement that the surrender of the $2,000,000 of the indemnity would be no fair equivalent for the opening of the country, if, indeed, such a privilege could be purchased by money at all; and, second, that the representatives of three Powers alone have not the right to negotiate for the opening of the Empire to all; or, in other words, that a money compensation offered by France, Holland, England and the United States, even if it would entitle them to admission, could not affect Germany, Italy, Russia and the numerous other nations with which Japan has treaties at the same time.

The government of Japan thus urges the impossibility of making any discrimination in the matter, and, therefore, express themselves ready to pay the demand. It is semi-officially announced that the British minister has no wish to receive the money, but is using his claim as an instrument towards effecting his design.

The Dutch and French representatives, on the other hand, desire the payment of the money.

POSITIVISM.

Meanwhile, the amount being ready for delivery, the Japanese have taken occasion to express their opinion on the whole question of ex-territorial right in a manner unusually forcible for them, and they have issued a circular despatch to the Ministers rehearsing all their own objections to the system, with illustrations of its dangers, and showing that European governments have declared against it in strong terms in the cases of other Asiatic nations. The document is the most energetic yet issued, and though not declaring in positive terms that the ex-territorial rights, as they now exist, shall not be applied to the country generally, it is understood to express the final decision of the Japanese government to that effect.

The result of its reception by the foreign Ministers had not yet transpired, but there is little doubt that it will arouse the formidable opposition of the whole body.

A petition is in circulation for signatures by Americans asking of the United States government that the surplus of the Simonosaki indemnity fund be returned to Japan upon condition that it shall be devoted to educational purposes.

PRESS OPINION—MINISTERIAL COMMISSIONS.

The native newspapers published in Yeddo and vicinity contain numerous articles intended to throw discredit on foreign association, and especially with respect to the revision of treaties and questions arising therefrom.

Mori, formerly Japanese Minister to Washington, now holds the position of Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Jeddo. Suquirakozo, for several years a resident of America and Europe, and formerly a student of New Brunswick, N. J., has been appointed Chief Director of the College at Jeddo.

ROYAL TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Mikado and the Empress continue their visits of inspection to the public institutions. On the 17th of December they sailed in state to the dock yard and arsenal of Yokosuka, south of Yokohama, and, after examining the works by day and night, returned the next day to the capital.

FIRE IN JEDDO AND SERIOUS CITY LOSSES.

On the night of the 9th of December a fire occurred in Jeddo, sweeping away the wooden buildings from almost as large an area as that devastated by the fire of April, 1872, and undoubtedly destroying a larger amount of property, as the ground burned over was occupied by shops and residences of wealthy merchants.

The exact amount of the loss has not been ascertained, but it is estimated at $200,000.

A much greater amount of property was saved, comparatively, than at the previous conflagration, owing to the multiplicity of fire proof storehouses for the deposit of valuables. Most of these, with their valuables, remained unharmed.

It is rumored that many lives were lost, but of this there is no confirmation. The usual energy has been shown by the citizens in repairing the ravages of the fire, and several streets have already been nearly rebuilt.

Order for the Guidance of Japanese Emigrants in the Celestial Empire.

The *Japan Herald* publishes the following:—

The government has published the following rules to be observed by Japanese residing in China:—

First—No persons except military and naval officers to carry offensive weapons of arms.

Second—Must not cause any obstruction or annoyance by fast and furious riding or driving.

Third—Must not cause any obstruction through intoxication.

Fourth—Must not break or destroy any flowers, shrubs or trees in any garden or street.

Fifth—Must not throw any earth, dirt, stones or rubbish into any river, ditch, path or road.

Sixth—Must not commit a nuisance on a public road.

Seventh—Must not appear indecently exposed in the streets.

Eighth—Must not tattoo the body.

Ninth—No exhibitions of wrestling between men and women or serpent charming will be permitted.

Tenth—No women to cut their hair short.

Eleventh—No person to appear in the streets without a hat or cap.

Twelfth—Men or women to put on clean clothes when they go out, and not to cover the head or face with a handkerchief, &c.

Thirteenth—No woman may prostitute herself.

CHINA AND CUBA.

The Celestial's Coolie Investigation Mission Not Embarked—Spanish Demands on the Empire.

The China *Mail* of November 27, and London *China Telegraph* of January 5, publish the following:—

The departure of the mission selected to inquire into the coolie trade, regarding which we gave some particulars a few weeks ago, has, according to a North China contemporary, been retarded by a singular—not to say wholly untenable—demand on the part of the Spanish Chargé d'Affairs at Pekin. The point raised is that some compensation shall be given to Spain if the results of the inquiry about to be instituted should lead to the suppression of the coolie traffic with Havana. If such a demand has been made—which, for the honor of Spain, we hope is not the case—we can only characterize it as one of the least justifiable ever presented to an Asiatic Power. The question to be settled is whether the coolie trade, as at present conducted, is so unjust and inhuman to the coolie that its suppression is a matter of necessity; and, should that question be answered in the affirmative, Spain demands compensation for discontinuing it.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

THE MOON.

Lecture at Association Hall by Richard A. Proctor.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor delivered the fourth of his series of lectures on astronomy at Association Hall last night. The subject treated was the Moon. Before beginning the regular lecture of the evening Mr. Proctor treated briefly the interesting question of the approaching transit of Venus. He remarked that it was an event of the deepest interest to the astronomer, because it was by these observations we are enabled to estimate the sun's distance—a fundamental question, upon which all other problems depend. Some people cannot well understand what connection exists between the transit of Venus and the distance of the sun, but the solution is very simple, as Venus passing between it and the earth gives us an opportunity to make most important and accurate observations. By means of diagrams the lecturer pointed out the method of observation and the basis of calculation, the advantages offered by Halley's method, which will be adopted in taking the observations in 1874.

Coming to the subject of the evening the lecturer reminded the audience that, as at one time there were men who had worshipped the sun, so also the moon had had her votaries. The moon's motion through the starry space suggested ideas of power, and induced men to worship her as a goddess. This point was not much insisted, on and the lecturer came to the statement of facts such as science had placed within his grasp. The distance of the moon from the earth was set down at 238,828 miles, a slight correction on the rough-and-ready estimate of 240,000 generally accepted. What further is specifically known of the moon may be stated briefly. Owing to the greater density of the composing matter her mass is only one-eightieth that of the earth. The surface of the moon is covered with ranges of mountains of circular formation, which "resemble the eyes in a peacock's tail," and no seas have been discovered, nor is there any sensible evidence of the existence of atmosphere. There has always been a tendency to believe the moon inhabited, and Mr. Proctor amused his audience by relating the story of the moon hoax, perpetrated by an American at the expense of Herschel and Brewster, in which a very minute description was given of the buildings, and the bat men who were supposed to inhabit the moon. Mr. Proctor indulged in a sly hit at his audience by relating that one religious person was so completely sold that he wrote to Brewster, expressing a hope that steps would be immediately taken to secure for the inhabitants of the moon the benefit of religious instruction.

Returning to the serious aspect of the inhabitability of the moon, the lecturer pointed out that all experiment and observation pointed to the absence of atmosphere, and consequent existence of extreme heat and cold, which are incompatible with the organized life of our planet. Every examination pointed to the existence of physical irregularities. In demonstration of the non-existence of atmosphere he adduced the fact that the shadows, which are supposed to be valleys not exposed to the sun's direct light, are all black. While on earth, owing to the refraction of light, the valleys are not plunged in absolute darkness at sunrise, while on the moon, even under the noonday sun, the points which do not receive directly the sunlight are plunged in total darkness. Another proof of the absence of atmosphere at the moon's surface was found in the instant obliteration of stars, which, once they pass behind her disk, are no longer visible until they appear on the opposite edge. This well observed fact would be sufficient to settle the question of the existence of an atmosphere similar to ours. When the sun appears to sink suddenly below our horizon he has sunk some time, but owing to the refraction of light by the atmosphere he is visible long after he has sunk below the true horizon. Not alone is the moon without air, but so far there are no indications of water existing or having existed. The diagram of a supposititious lunar landscape was produced in order to show what the effects that glacial action or water might produce, if such things existed on the moon; but as they did not the audience was warned against putting faith in those imaginary pictures of moonland, in which inventive people seek to give the characteristics of our own earth to the pale satellite that follows our wanderings through space. If there are inhabitants on the moon they would see our earth under very different conditions to those under which we examine the moon. In passing through the heavens our planet would not blot out the stars, but they would appear as a ring of light on the outer edge of the disc. In the lunar eclipses the moon is not black, but ruddy with sunlight bent by the action of our atmosphere.

Introducing photographs of the moon, the lecturer paid a deserved compliment to the labors of two Americans—Drs. Draper and Rutherford—to perfect the process of moon photography. The diagrams gave an excellent idea of the state of the moon's surface, which no mere word description could convey. A good deal of attention was given to the crater known as Pluto, and the trouble it gives to observers to decide whether certain changes which appear to take place do not upset the theory of the absence of vegetation from the moon's surface. Mr. Proctor was inclined to believe that these changes were only apparent.

The question of the craters was pretty fully discussed, and though Mr. Proctor was willing to admit that many changes may have been effected by time yet it could never have been covered with the multitudinous craters. Rejecting the idea of volcanic action the lecturer put forward a theory that at some time the surface of the moon may have bubbled over, and fancifully described the formation of the crater-like mountains to the bursting of the bubble. In order to point out what aid might be derived from the use of photography in discovering the features of the moon, a splendid picture of Copernicus was exhibited, showing the radiations of the chain. The hope which some men held of combining photography and the microscope in the examination of the physical features of the moon was, however, pronounced as altogether illusory; also the idea that by placing a telescope on a high peak of the Rocky Mountains, where the air is clear, that by the use of a huge telescope the moon might be brought within eighty miles. The physical difficulties of constructing such a large and powerful telescope as would be necessary to achieve this result was pointed out and the project pronounced impracticable. To accomplish this it would be necessary to construct telescopes capable of magnifying 80,000 times, and the largest existing that of Lord Ross only magnified 6,000 times. Pointing out some of the difficulties that lie in the way of the astronomer and the danger of generalizing on facts not well established, Mr. Proctor gave the history of the crater which had suddenly disappeared, thereby apparently proving that some activity prevailed; but after some time the crater reappeared, the change in the appearance of the crater being due to "libration," or change of position with regard to the Earth.

There are no changes of seasons, the extreme difference not being greater than we feel between November and October, while the days are fifteen days long and the night fourteen days. But during the long day the surface of the moon exposed to the direct exposure of the sun rises above the heat of boiling water, while during the night the cold is greater than in an American winter. In such conditions no inhabitants at all similar to those of our earth could exist.

Perhaps the most interesting problem was involved in the history of the planets and how they had reached their present state. What were the causes to which was due the existence of the craters? What end did they serve in the economy of the moon? Were they the outlets for the escape up the lunar gases, or had they been produced by the bubbling of the surface at a time when the moon was in a semi-fluid state? If they had been produced by water, what had become of it and the gaseous results? A theory had been advanced by Wiston that a comet had whisked away ocean and atmosphere, but too much is now known about the constitution of comets to allow us to accept this information. Another theory had been put forward to account for the absence of atmosphere and water on the moon's surface with which the lecturer had been identified. It was the frozen theory; but it, too, had been exploded, and the ideas upon which it was based, that the moon was white, as proved. The moon in reality was black, but looked white on the intense black of the interstellar space. The theory that the centre of gravity was at the hemisphere turned from us also was disproved by the atmospheric theory, for were there water on the opposite side of the moon the evidence of atmospheric would be visible on the earth. The best explanation of the crater formation is, in Mr. Proctor's opinion, that they are due to a downfall of meteors at a time when the moon's surface was plastic. This is startling, but best in accordance with appearances. The moon at one time was wrapped in the nebulous surface and partook of the earth's motion, and has been compelled by force of attraction to keep the same position and turn the same side to the Earth.

The condition of planets like Jupiter, the cooling of the earth making it fit to be an abode of life, and the cold, decrepit moon, show something of chronological order and point to a beginning of the world and to an end.

HOSPITAL VENTILATION.

The Rebuilding of Bellevue Hospital and How It Should Be Ventilated.

A paper was read last evening by Dr. Alpheus Crosby, at the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association, East Twentieth street, on the subject of ventilation, with reference to the rebuilding of Bellevue Hospital. The attendance included many ladies. Dr. Crosby stated that three essential things necessary in a hospital were, pure air, absolute cleanliness and well prepared food. These things being given, it was more than probable that the majority of hospital patients would recover without the aid of physicians. Dr. Crosby entered at considerable length into the subject of ventilation generally, illustrating it by several diagrams and showing the result of several experiments in regard to the diffusion of air. He gave a very lucid explanation of the causes which contribute to bad ventilation and demonstrated what facilities could be used for the expulsion of impure air. He pointed out the defects arising from ceiling ventilation, advocating base ventilation instead. In a climate like this, he said, heat and ventilation must be associated, and he thought the best method of heating was by steam pipes, although he favored the idea of having grate fireplaces at either end of the hospital wards, which would act not only as base ventilators but would aid in the longitudinal current. He also advocated the use of fans, and cited several instances where they acted beneficially. The paper was listened to with interest. Dr. Endemann also advocated base ventilators in hospital wards, and several other gentlemen present having expressed their views upon the subject, the association adjourned.

"NOW AND THEN."

J. B. Gough's Lecture Before the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The lecture course of the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association closed last night. The subject selected for the closing of the season was "Now and Then," J. B. Gough being the lecturer. The lecture is constructed on the same plan as "The Lost Arts" of Wendell Phillips, and the treatment of the two lectures is very similar. The lecturer compared the tinder box and parlor match; the stage coach and the locomotive; the canal boat and the steamboat; the old mail system and the magnetic telegraph. He interpolated the lecture with many interesting incidents and anecdotes, which his auditors were not slow to appreciate and applaud. The inclemency of the weather had no effect on the attendance, for the large hall of the East Side Association was filled to repletion with a fashionable audience.

TEXAS.

Governor Coke in Possession of His Office—The Dispute Peacefully Settled.

HOUSTON, Jan. 19, 1874.

A special despatch to the *Mercury*, from Austin, says Davis turned over the office of Governor this evening sullenly and under protest. Governor Coke now has the office and State archives. The other State officers are willing and preparing to vacate.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have set January 27 for the election of a United States Senator. Ex-Governor Throckmorton will probably be chosen.

The House will consider the question of the Constitutional Convention on Thursday. Everybody is rejoicing at the peaceful termination of the threatening struggle.

GALVESTON, Jan 19, 1874.

An Austin special to the *News* says:—"Matters here are very quiet. The offices of the Governor and Secretary of State are virtually turned over to the new officers.

"It is probable that Governor Coke will send to the Senate to-day the name of the new Attorney General for ratification. When this is done the proper officers—viz., the Governor, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State—will proceed to count the votes for other State officers and the constitutional amendment, which will be completed on Wednesday. Immediately thereafter the Comptroller, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Land Office will be installed.

"The present incumbents signified their willingness to retire when their successors are qualified."

The State Offices Surrendered.

AUSTIN, Jan. 19, 1874.

To-day Sergeant-at-Arms Shropshire of the Senate, accompanied by several deputies, proceeded to the different government offices of the State and took possession. When he demanded the keys from Newcomb he refused them. It became necessary to arrest him, but after surrendering the keys and other property of his late department he was released. Governor Davis had previously left the Executive office, leaving only a clerk therein. The clerk after the arrest surrendered the keys.

In the Adjutant General's Department Britton made no objection, but said, "You may be acting rather fast."

Newcomb exhibited considerable excitement. His fireplace was full of papers burning.

Governor Coke was frequently congratulated.

There seems to be a general feeling of thankfulness that the people of Texas, at least, have possession of their own.

The Public Instruction Department was released because the votes for Superintendent for that department have not yet been counted, though Sergeant Shropshire had previously taken possession, taking the keys from Dregress. There was evidently a final determination among the late officers to ignore even the opinion of Attorney General Williams, they only giving up the keys after being arrested, and then under verbal protests.

General Steele now has the Adjutant General's Department, Captain George Clark that of Secretary of State, and Governor Coke the Executive offices.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

A Lady Uses Her Husband's Revolver with Good Effect.

OWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1874.

A burglar attempted to enter the residence of Mrs. Eliza Forsyth, on Erie street, this place, about three o'clock Saturday morning. Mrs. Camp, an inmate of the house, heard him trying the windows. She arose and looked out just as he came to a door on the east side of the house. Mrs. Camp saw the burglar insert something in the keyhole, and the key dropped on the floor inside. She then seized her husband's revolver, which lay in the stand near her bed, and raising the window, fired just as the burglar was pushing the door open. He uttered a cry and ran away, crossing the railroad track and entering Main street.

When it came daylight he was tracked by large drops of blood in the snow, which showed he had been badly wounded. The bloody trail led some distance, but was then lost. In his flight he dropped a cartridge, a bunch of keys to which was attached a fine steel saw, a jimmy and a small chisel.

No clew has yet been found as to the whereabouts of the wounded burglar. He was doubtless a member of the gang which has been operating at Elmira and other places in this vicinity for some weeks past.

A WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19, 1874.

A terrible tragedy occurred at a house in Commercial street, this afternoon. A man named Randolph Mitchell entered a hotel and murdered Annie Mitchell, his wife, with a razor, after a desperate struggle, and then killed himself with the same weapon.

Annie had run away from her husband in Wisconsin recently, and came here. He followed, and, when she refused to live with him again, killed her and himself, as above stated.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN MISSOURI

Disastrous Consequences of a Broken Axle.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 1874.

The accident on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, at Dardenne Creek, on Saturday night, was caused by the breaking of an axle of the tender, 300 yards from the bridge. Three cars jumped the track, and, running against the end of the bridge, knocked one truss completely off the abutment. The cars fell to the bed of the creek, about twenty feet below.

Isaac Cates, of Boston, President of the Iowa Central Railroad, was badly bruised about the abdomen and suffered internal injuries. D. H. Pickering, general superintendent of the same road, was slightly hurt. J. H. Rollins, of Missouri, was considerably injured.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19, 1874.

Lawrence Schilp, a German, about fifty-five years of age, committed suicide on Saturday evening in this city. He placed the muzzle of a heavily loaded musket in his mouth and operated the trigger with a lath. Nearly the whole of his head was blown off. That the deceased was to have been tried at the next Court for theft is the supposed cause for the act.

BRADY, THE MASKED BURGLAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1874.

The examination of Brady, the masked burglar, took place in Catskill Jail to-day. The authorities declined to conduct him through the streets to the Justice's office, fearing a rescue.

Edwin Peet's testimony bore hard against him, and, after hearing other evidence, Justice Russell fully committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in February.

Hobbs, who is also one of the gang, and who is confined in Catskill Jail, asserts his ability to prove an alibi.

THE BALTIMORE NEGRO MURDERER.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19, 1874.

The negro Jones, who murdered the negro Berry last evening over a game of cards at a low groggery in this city, was surrendered to the police authorities this afternoon and committed.

THE NAVAL DRILL.

The Waters Selected for the Evolutions.

The Vessels Composing the Squadron.

The Officers Assigned to Duty—The Fleet to Rendezvous at Dry Tortugas—New System of Naval Tactics—The Position and Duty of the Admiral Thereunder—The Secretary of the Navy Not To Be Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1874.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued all the orders necessary to the commencement of the naval drill at Key West. The instructions are naturally of a general character. The waters selected for the drill constitute that portion of the Gulf of Mexico lying north of the Dry Tortugas. The object in this choice is to avoid the Gulf Stream, that portion of the Gulf being less adapted to manœuvres of an experimental character. The following despatch of the Secretary of the Navy

DESIGNATES THE VESSELS

which will participate in the drill:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1874.

Rear Admiral CASE, Key West, Fla.:—

Squadron will be Colorado, Wabash, Franklin, Lancaster, Brooklyn, Congress, Worcester, Alaska, Ticonderoga, Canandaigua, Shenandoah, Juniata, Ossipee, Wachusett, Wyoming, Kansas, Saugus, Mahopac, Manhattan, Ajax, Cononicus, Wyandotte, Dictator, besides Despatch, three tugs, Shawmut when ready and Powhatan if you want her.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The iron-clad Ajax, two guns, now at Philadelphia, is ready to join the fleet. The officers assigned are:—Commander J. N. Miller, commanding; Lieutenant Commander W. C. Wise, Executive Officer; Lieutenant W. T. Moore, Masters C. T. Norton and W. A. Hadden. The iron-clad Dictator, two guns, is at New York ready for sea, and will be towed to Key West by the Powhatan. The officers assigned are Captain W. F. Spicer, commanding; Lieutenant Commander H. B. Robeson; Executive Officer, B. P. Lamberton; Lieutenants R. B. Berry, U. Zeprez, F. P. Gilmore, J. G. Eaton and Master Monahan. The Shawmut, three guns, steam sloop, now at the Washington Navy Yard, will be ready to sail in a few days. She will be commanded by Commander H. L. Howison. The rest of the officers will be assigned at once. The Ossipee is at Norfolk and will sail immediately. The officers of the vessels composing the fleet as constituted several weeks since were given in these despatches. The drill will not commence till after the arrival of Commodore Foxhall Parker, temporarily assigned

CHIEF OF STAFF,

and as soon as the entire fleet is concentrated and other necessary preparations completed the drill will contiue, at intervals till spring it being the purpose of the Secretary of the Navy to give the officers the full benefit of such a rare opportunity for practice in fleet tactics, a chance which may not occur again during the present generation. There is a large stock of coals and stores of all kinds at Key West, which will be drawn upon. The vessels will take in a full supply of coal, so that they can remain out for at least fifteen days. If it should then be the wish of the commanding officers they will put into port for any needed repairs, and after a brief respite resume their tactical cruise.

The first orders will be the rendezvous of the entire fleet at the Dry Tortugas, as already stated. Rear Admiral Case will command the general movements of the fleet, and Commodore Parker the tactical operations and manœuvres. The naval warfare of Sir Howard Douglas, *Tactique Navale* of the French, and the *Nouvelles Bases de Tactique Navale* by Rear Admiral Boutakov, of the Russian Navy, are the best authorities now in use in the navies of Europe, and apply to the old naval *régime*. The system of Commodore Parker, now about to be tested, is extremely simple, embodying principally

AN ADAPTATION OF MILITARY TO NAVAL TACTICS,

as far as possible. The entire drill was practically tried, in a small way, by the Commodore during the two years that he commanded the Potomac flotilla. The system is entirely new as applied to fleet tactics, but would be recognized by any military officer familiar with the evolutions of regiments and divisions. The basis of organization for fleet manœuvres is the assembling of twelve or more vessels, which takes the name of fleet, and is separated into three divisions of one, two or three squadrons, each squadron comprising not less than four vessels. The present fleet will be manœuvred on the basis of twenty-four vessels.

Speaking on the subject of his tactics, Commodore Parker says in the days when ships were at the mercy of the winds an admiral could not do better than lead his fleet into close action; but now that, through the agency of steam, war has become not less a science at sea than on land, when the ocean is a great chess board upon which the skilful looker-on sees many a move not apparent to the contestants, whose brains have become heated with the strife.

THE ROLE OF THE ADMIRAL

approximates to that of the General, and he should, like the latter, take post, whence, without being an active participant in it, he may overlook the whole sea and battle and signal to the fleet such formations as he shall find necessary. He should, in other words, be the mind of the fleet and his officers and men should feel that he is watching over them, ever ready to take advantage of a false move on the part of the enemy.

The Secretary of the Navy does not expect to be able to witness any part of the drill, in consequence of the necessity of his presence in the department to attend to any business which may devolve upon him through resolutions of Congress. Commodore Rodgers will visit Key West and make an inspection of that station.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Ossipee at Portsmouth—The Tour of Naval Inspection—The Sloops-of-War Now Building.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Jan. 19, 1874.

The United States steamer Ossipee, Commander John Watters commanding, arrived at the yard this forenoon from Washington, having reached the naval anchorage yesterday. She was placed in the dry dock immediately for repairs to her bottom and stern, which injuries were sustained in towing the Monitor Mahopac to Key West and the filibuster Virginius from Tortugas till she sank off Cape Fear. The commandant hopes to have the repairs completed by Thursday, when she will receive coal and proceed to Key West.

Orders have been received to-day detaching Commander John Watters from the Ossipee and ordering Captain George B. Ransom to his relief.

Naval Constructor John Easby left to-night, via Baltimore and Washington, on a tour of inspection of the various vessels and iron-clads at Key West, Pensacola and New Orleans. He will be absent about five weeks, and Assistant Naval Constructor George R. Boush will have charge of the department during the interim. It is the popular hope that Naval Constructor Easby will be allowed to complete the two vessels that he has commenced.

Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks, in charge of the Department of Steam Engineering, received orders to-day to proceed to the Philadelphia and the Brooklyn navy yards to procure such information as may be necessary in planning and building the compound engines for the new sloop-of-war Galena, now being built at this yard.

A SAFE ROBBED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1874.

The office of the Green Street and Fairmount Railway Company, near Fairmount, was entered by three men early this morning and the watchman was bound and gagged, a safe blown open and about $700 stolen. The thieves failed in forcing the other safes.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19, 1874.

A heavy southeast snow storm has prevailed along the Hudson to-day, and the Catskill ferryboat has resumed her trips. All the other ferry routes north of Tivoli are still closed.

A YOUNG THIEF.

BOSTON, Jan. 19, 1874.

Frank Crebly, sixteen years of age, an employé of Adams Express Company in Boston, is under arrest, charged with stealing a package containing jewelry valued at $1,400 from one of the company's express wagons. The property has been recovered.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at five o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past four o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

LOPER.—Entered into rest, JULIA GARDINER, wife of Charles S. Loper, on Monday, January 19, after a lingering illness.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 137 East Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Robert J. Clyde and Thomas S. Marlor, are respectfully invited to attend the services without further notice. The remains will be taken to Shelter Island on Thursday morning for interment.

Greenport and Sag Harbor papers please copy.

TENNEY.—Suddenly, on Monday, January 19, HOWARD HUNT, youngest son of Dudley and Gertrude Tenney.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[*For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.*]

A Sworn Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in Back, Lungs, Heart, Head, Kidneys, Nervous Diseases. Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY; no cure, no charge; $50 for incurable case. 21 John st.

A "Graduated Chest Guard" is an Absolute necessity; warmth, comfort, security against colds on the lungs; patented 1874; sold everywhere. Mailed free on receipt of price, $1 50, by UNION ADAMS & CO., 637 Broadway. Trade supplied.

A.—Hernia.—No Person Who Has Seen the ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, will buy wretched metal springs, "finger pads," bogus bands or worthless belts sold by the numerous impostors infesting the city.

A.—Chocolat Menier.—Menier's Essence OF COCOA OR FAMILY CHOCOLATE defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. Depot, 42 Beaver street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye Is Splendid.—Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

Dr. Newton's Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 34 Bond street.—Special attention given to Chronic Diseases; consultation free.

Dr. R. Fredericks, 25 West Twenty-second street.—"Positive evidences of spirit presence." Special and infallible treatment of cancer.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery Cures a cough in half the time required by any other medicine.

Established 40 Years.—Dr. Lewis' Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 7 Beach street. Special attention given to NERVOUS DISEASES.

Giles & Co.'s Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cures Paralysis, Chilblains and Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, &c. Best combination ever discovered. Price 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Depot 451 Sixth avenue.

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, Superior to all others for family use; sold by druggists. GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 56 Reade street.

Havana Bankers.—J. B. Martinez & Co., 10 Wall street, New York, will pay the highest rates for Spanish Doubloons and Havana Bank Bills, &c.

Mrs. Shaw's Moth and Freckle Lotion.—Warranted. All druggists; $1. Depot, GILES & CO., 451 Sixth avenue, New York.

Public Speakers and Singers Will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For coughs and colds the troches are effectual.

The "Elastic Truss," Sold at Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, New York, for $3, is warranted the best made.

Wigs, Toupees, &c.—G. Rauchfuss, practical Wig and Toupee Maker, No. 44 East Twelfth street, near Broadway, New York.

We Have Frequently Heard Mothers say they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HOME WEEKLY FOR WINTER NIGHTS AND SUMMER DAYS. THE NEW PAPER FOR OLD AND YOUNG, GRAVE AND GAY. PURE! VIVACIOUS! VARIED! WIT, WISDOM, ENTERTAINMENT, INFORMATION! (Same size and price as Harpers' Weekly.) NO. 1 NOW READY. Contains three Serials, viz.:—THE ROTHCOURT HEIR, OR BETROTHED AT THE CRADLE; ALIDA BARRETT, OR THE DOOR IN THE HEART, and THE BELLE OF THE SCHOOL; together