

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIX. No. 27

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway between Houston and Bleecker streets. VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 11 P. M. Miss Lucille Western.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—SCOTTS OF THE SHERANS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Frank Payne.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 253 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

NIRLO'S GARDEN. Between Prince and Houston streets—QUIN IN A FOG, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Yokes Family.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street—OPERA—KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA—RIGOLETTO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Third street—SALAD GREEN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. NIMBLE JIM, at 11 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street—HUMPTY DUMPTY AIRS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Broadway—FOLLIE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harkins, Miss Ada Dyas.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street—L'IMPACVAGABUNDUS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 614 Broadway—BENT DAY AND VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Booth avenue and Twenty-third street—LA FEMME EN BLOUSE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. J. B. Booth.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirteenth street—MONEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallace, Miss Jeffrey Lewis.

TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 23 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

STRAIN HALL. Fourteenth street—L'IMPACVAGABUNDUS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

RAIN HALL. Great Jones street and La Fayette place—PILOGRIMS CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 9 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner Third street—CYCLOPAMA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. PARIS BY NIGHT, at 11 P. M.; closes at 12 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 27, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE'S GRAND LIFE WORK CLOSED IN DEATH; THE EMINENT AFRICAN EXPLORER DIES OF DYSENTERY ON THE WAY TO UYANYEMBE; SEVERE HARSHNESS PRIOR TO HIS DEMISE; SKETCH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE, HUMANITY AND CHRISTIANITY—THIRD PAGE.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE GLADSTONE COUP AND POLICY; THE GROUNDS ON WHICH HE ASKS A RE-ELECTION; THE EUROPEAN SITUATION; HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE AND THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS—SEVENTH PAGE.

THE CUBAN PATRIOT OPERATIONS IN THE TRINIDAD VALLEY; THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW STRATEGIC MOVES; DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE MAMBOIS—FOURTH PAGE.

FIGHTING AT MANZANILLO, CUBA, WITH UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS FOR THE SPANIARDS; ESPONDA REINFORCED AND AT HIGUINI; ARREST OF THE HAVANA LUTHERY DIRECTOR; JOVELLAR STAMPING OUT THE PRESS—SEVENTH PAGE.

MURDEROUS WORK OF A PITTSBURGH QUACK; SEVERAL PEOPLE FATAALLY POISONED; ARSENIC OBTAINED IN AN ANALYSIS OF A VICTIM'S STOMACH; THE "DOCTOR" IN JAIL—SEVENTH PAGE.

LOUISIANA AND CONGRESS; PINCHBACK'S RIGHT TO A SEAT TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE SENATE BEFORE HE IS ADMITTED; RIGID ECONOMY TO ESTOP SLANDER; THE "INDIANA PLAN" OF FINANCIAL RELIEF—FIFTH PAGE.

IMPROVED HEALTH OF THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS; ELECTION EXCITEMENT—AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALASIA—SEVENTH PAGE.

MATTERS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY; THE NEW CITY PRISON BILL AND THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES CONSIDERED; THE OBSERVANCE OF BURNS' BIRTHDAY—TENTH PAGE.

THE LIGATURED SIAMESE; A DESCRIPTION OF THE TWINS AS THEY APPEARED HALF A CENTURY AGO; A BOSTON DOCTOR'S OPINION; LIFE INCIDENTS—FOURTH PAGE.

PHILADELPHIA INCEPTION OF THE CENTENNIAL JUBILEE; THE GRAND BALL OF THE FIRST WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY; A GORGEOUS ADMIXTURE OF LIGHT AND COLOR, DRESS AND DECORATIONS—THIRD PAGE.

DRAMATIC FEATURES OF LAST NIGHT—MEETING OF THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE—THIRD PAGE.

PLENTY OF MONEY IN WALL STREET; FANCY STOCKS TUMBLING; GOLD AND BONDS FIRM—EIGHTH PAGE.

THE GREAT FIRE IN JEDDO, JAPAN—STARTLING STATISTICS OF THE CRIME IN RUM—THE EX-COOK OF THE STINERS ARRESTED—AN ASSISTANT ALDERMANIC BOW—FOURTH PAGE.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—We publish to-day some further facts in regard to these once wonders of the scientific world. It will be some time before the interest of the public in the subject is exhausted, and the statement which we reproduce from a London paper printed in 1829 concerning the Twins is especially worthy of attention at this time.

Sad Tidings from Central Africa—The Death of Dr. Livingstone.

We have the sad tidings, in a brief despatch from London, of the death of the world-renowned explorer and Christian missionary in the wilds of savage Africa, Dr. David Livingstone. It thus appears that he died of dysentery, while travelling from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe; that his body has been embalmed and is on its way to England by way of Zanzibar. This report, brief as it is, appears too precise and positive to be questioned. We presume that it comes from an official source at Zanzibar, and that in truth, at last, the African researches and discoveries, the trials, privations and sufferings of the devoted Livingstone, as a pathfinder in the cause of science, civilization and Christianity, are ended. The intelligence of this melancholy event will carry with it a heartfelt sorrow into the remotest corners of the earth. And, like all those self-sacrificing adventurers who find fields and triumphs of civilization, and the interchanges of commerce, and the blessings of Christianity, "he builded better than he knew."

He began his labors as a Christian missionary in South Africa, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, in 1840. With his missionary work he began his geographical explorations, and in the two characters of Christian missionary and geographical explorer he ended in the great field of his fruitful researches his laborious and beneficent career. Once in Africa, he soon became famous for his geographical discoveries, and with the resulting honors showered upon him he naturally grew ambitious of still greater achievements in the gigantic task of completing the map of the Continent. Hence his tenacity in his great purpose, as the crowning labor of his life—the discovery of the utmost sources of the mighty Nile. But even the solution of the drainage of the Nile was undertaken by Livingstone more in view of the resulting benefits of Christianity to the savage tribes of Africa than for the applause and the gold medals of geographical societies. As a Christian missionary his heart was fixed in his later explorations upon the mitigation of the horrors of the Central and East African slave trade, and his appeals from Ujiji for the intervention of Christendom for the suppression of this horrible traffic were as the cry of one who despaired of success. And yet, when those earnest and eloquent petitions from Livingstone were brought home by Stanley, and thence sent abroad as upon the four winds of heaven, there was an answering cry from all the realms of Christendom which could not be disregarded by that Christian nation held as in duty bound to put forth its strong arm for the abolition of this East African slave traffic, fed from the Central slave traders. And the great market has been closed, and for 1873 there were, perhaps, less by one hundred thousand than the number of African slaves brought to the seaboard in 1871. Nor has the work been confined to the coast. While the prayers of Livingstone were being answered from England Baker Pacha, in the service of the enlightened ruler of Egypt, was by force of arms breaking up and dispersing the camps of the slave dealers on the Upper Nile. These are the beginnings of the redemption of Africa, to which Livingstone devoted his life, but which he had little ground to hope would be witnessed for a generation yet to come.

Elsewhere in these columns the biographical sketch which we give of the great explorer and faithful Christian missionary embraces the record of his African researches and discoveries. That they will prove of incalculable value to mankind in the ultimate development of vast centres of valuable trade in Africa in the exchanges of northern nations for sugar, coffee, cotton, rice and other tropical products, no intelligent reader can doubt. It has been known to Europe from the days of the old Romans that a great portion of Africa is an irremediable and almost impassable desert; but it is only from the explorations of Livingstone, Baker, Speke and Grant, Burton and other courageous travellers, that we have learned that a very great portion of Africa is composed of the richest and most fruitful lands on the globe, capable of sustaining millions of people where only hundreds or thousands of idle and warlike savages, now half starved, lead a miserable existence in the midst of abundance. There are many individuals now living in this community, we doubt not, who will be numbered among our merchant princes from their profitable ventures in the trade with Equatorial or South Africa, and there are some—as returning travellers from the lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza and from Ujiji, and from Livingstone's great chain of lakes over the mountains west of the Tanganyika—who to delighted audiences will tell the story of the prosperous settlements of civilized people in those beautiful lands where Livingstone wandered among savages till he became "a mere ruckle of bones," and, exhausted from famine and exposure, was dying upon his feet when rescued by a deliverer from a land beyond the Western Sea.

Such, with the abolition of the slave trade, are the prospective fruits from Livingstone's thirty years of Christian labor and geographical researches in the wilds of South and Central Africa. From the obscurities in which he has so long been hidden from civilization he is reclaimed by his death to be advanced on the roll of

That were not born to die. What he has been doing or what he had accomplished down to his death, in his explorations since his separation from Mr. Stanley we have yet to learn. Our despatch says that he died of dysentery while travelling from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe. From this it would appear that he had been far south of Lake Tanganyika, when it was supposed outside that he was a thousand miles to the northward, following the river from that interior chain of lakes which he believed tributary to the Nile. Did he solve the mystery of that great interior river? Did he then move southward to solve the mystery of the outlet of Lake Tanganyika? Did he find that the waters from that lake are drained into the Zambesi or the Nile? These are among the questions which we hope will be settled with the return of his remains to England. "His body has been embalmed." From this fact

it would appear that before or immediately after his death he had been overtaken by an exploring party—perhaps that of Captain Cameron from Zanzibar—and that this party was well provided with supplies, including drugs and medicines. From these facts we conclude that the papers of the great explorer have been carefully preserved and that with their arrival in England the world will be fully enlightened as to the field and the results of his explorations to the last two years. Nor are we without the hope that they will solve the mystery of that great interior system of lakes and their drainage, and the mysteries of the outlet of Tanganyika and the sources of the Nile.

The Louisiana Case in Congress.

The Louisiana case was the feature in the proceedings of the United States Senate yesterday. As soon as the subject came up for debate Senator Morton moved for an investigation into the title of Pinchback to the seat he claims, announcing that he had changed his opinion as to the right of the claimant in consequence of information of which he had become possessed, but at the same time defending the course pursued by the administration during the Louisiana troubles. Senator McCreey then made his anticipated characterizing them as the "darkest and fondest business ever transacted in the history of this country," and charging that by republican admissions the fraudulent voting in the State averaged six thousand in every parish. In the course pursued by Mr. Morton, as well as in the fierce attacks made upon Judge Durell by Mr. McCreey, the policy of the Senatorial majority in this troublesome case is supposed to be foreshadowed. This is announced to be the impeachment of Durell, whose conviction, looked upon as certain, will destroy the legality of the present Kellogg Legislature, and render it necessary to order a new election, in which Pinchback will be at liberty to try his chances if he should think proper to do so. The President's Message on the case will be sent to the Senate to-day.

It is pointless now to inquire what share of blame attaches to the administration in this Louisiana scandal. It may be that if this President had failed to sustain Kellogg and his party there might have been a conflict in the State—possibly even a civil war—to be ended only by the federal power. Nevertheless, the interference of the general government in a State quarrel, and especially the support of a gross usurpation of State authority by federal bayonets, was full of danger, and could not fail to have an unfortunate ending. It is evident that the President now sees the blunder into which he was led by the bad advice of his political friends, and especially of the Attorney General. The Louisiana "monstrosity" is one of those burdens of which he is the most anxious to "unload." If Judge Durell is to be made the scapegoat nobody will feel any sympathy for him. He may have done only what he believed to be the work demanded of him by party fidelity, but he has shown himself a disgrace to the Bench, and there will be retributive justice in his punishment. The sooner the country is rid of Durell, Kellogg, Pinchback and the whole tribe of political knaves of a similar character the better. Let justice be done to Louisiana, however tardy it may be, and the "new departure" of the President, as manifested in the Texas affair, will assure us against similar scandals in the future.

The Profits of Rapid Transit.

According to the official returns of the city railroads on hundred and thirty-five million passengers were carried on the horse cars last year. Of these nearly one hundred millions travelled by the direct uptown lines and the balance by the cross-town lines. The uptown travel would be more than doubled if we had steam railroads through the city instead of horse cars, for the reasons (1) that thousands of people now living so far down town that they do not ride at all would live up town if they could go from the Battery to Harlem River in half an hour; (2) that thousands who now live across the rivers would, under such circumstances, live in New York and Westchester county, and (3) that thousands who now make but one trip a day would make two or three trips if they could pass between their homes and their places of business in from ten to twenty minutes. We leave out of consideration the fact that the reported travel is based on the actual cash receipts of the companies, while, in fact, it is probably one-third larger, as fully that proportion of the receipts is supposed to be appropriated, or, in horse car language, "knocked down," by the employes. It is not by any means an extravagant calculation, on the basis of the actual travel over the horse car lines, to say that steam cars would carry two hundred million passengers in the year. At six cents fare this would realize twelve million dollars in gross. Allowing fifty per cent of the gross receipts for running expenses, there would be a net profit of six million dollars a year remaining, or six per cent interest on a capital of one hundred million dollars.

These rough figures will serve to show the profits that are to be made out of rapid transit, provided it is such as can accommodate the full demand for city travel. Let two roads be honestly constructed by the city—one on the line of each river to the Westchester border—and the receipts would be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost and to redeem the construction bonds without the imposition of a dollar taxation.

THE WAR SITUATION IN CUBA remains exceedingly lively, particularly for the Spaniards, according to telegraph reports from Havana, which we publish in the HERALD to-day. Captain General Jovellar is engaged in the preparation of some important orders. In the meantime the insurgents continue to deal fierce blows against his power. Manzanillo needs reinforcements sadly. Guanamao is threatened by the insurgents, and a Spanish war steamer has been ordered to Gibara to the insurgent government performs its functions and changes and nominates Ministers regularly.

THE LICENSE LAW AND SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.—There appears to be a desire on the part of the police and the Commissioners of Excise to shirk the responsibility for the enforcement of the law against liquor selling and musical entertainments at liquor saloons on Sunday. The police report violations of

the Sunday law to the Excise Commissioners, and the latter do not seem anxious to prosecute the offenders with severity. The temporary excitement raised by the pious reformers of other people's morals will probably die out in a few weeks, and leave our German fellow citizens and hard-worked laboring population to enjoy their beer, pipes and music on Sunday evenings as usual. After all, this trifling indulgence is not much of a public nuisance, and probably will not be recorded in the Great Book of Judgment as a more heinous offence than perjury and frauds upon the revenue.

Disraeli's Address—The Conservative Policy.

Mr. Disraeli's address to his constituents opens the canvass in England and may be accepted as presenting in somewhat hasty array the principal points upon which the conservatives make their appeal to the country. Apparently the most important of these points is the accomplished 'Squire of Hughenden himself, for his return is assumed, not merely as indispensable, but as having an importance that it is impossible to exaggerate. Civil and religious liberty in Europe, it appears from the address, "mainly depends upon the strength and stability of England," and therefore the leader of the opposition especially wishes to be in Parliament "to resist the impairment of England's strength and to support her imperial sway." So the fate of Europe rests with England, and the fate of England rests with the author of "Lothar," and it is gratifying to know that that gentleman does not propose to keep in the background, but is ready, and even eager, to prevent the tremendous calamity of the ruin in Europe of civil and religious liberty.

Aside even from this somewhat extravagant statement of Mr. Disraeli's relations to civilization generally, his address seems to us wanting in his usual felicity of thought, as well as in his usual good humor. Its tone is peevish; its argument, where it deigns to argue, is disingenuous and unfair; but its worst feature is that it argues very little, and while it lays down no distinct line of policy against the government policy, it refers to this latter only in terms that are discourteous, if not opprobrious. Evidently the Premier's strong case and his good political tactics irritate the opposition, and they enter the contest, not with confidence and high courage, but in the spirit of men already contriving excuses for the defeat they have good reason to anticipate. They cannot forgive Gladstone for the painful position in which they found themselves when, upon the defeat and retirement of the Ministry last year, they were unable to assume the power that the liberals virtually dared them to take. The fact that the government, with several adverse votes against it, and one of these a vote upon which it deemed it proper to resign, was yet so completely master of the situation that the conservative party dared not undertake to govern in its presence, is too much for the tory equanimity, because the fact was a humiliation to that party by its exposure that alone the tories were not able to cope even with their crippled enemy; that their historic splendor was gone; that even the barren victory scored in their name was not really gained by their adherents, but was due to assistance received from votes upon which they could not count for further service.

It is laid down in the address—and this is doubtless a primary point of the conservative policy—that it would be better for the country "if the foreign policy of the government were more energetic and its domestic policy less energetic." The point in the domestic policy to which objection is especially made is the "incessant, harassing legislation." By this is meant the Ballot bill, the Education bill, the Irish University bill, the bills for the extension of the suffrage—in short, all those great constitutional measures which are the realization of the liberal revolution, and the agitation of which has fairly broken up the crust of that old-fashioned, tory England that was so prominently "a pleasant place for gentlemen," but also a land of slavery for the laboring population. Naturally the tories dislike laws of that sort, and as laws of that sort are the kind for which parliaments nowadays have a predilection they quite as naturally extend their antipathy to the fate of legislation, and would like to stop it altogether. For this reconstruction of the domestic institutions of England they would substitute "an energetic foreign policy." That is to say, they would prefer that the energies of England should be employed in mending the institutions of her neighbors in order that her own might be left alone. They mean that they would rather have fought the United States on the Alabama case than have paid fifteen millions of dollars to settle it, and that there should not be a battle field on the Continent on which the "thin red line" of British troops did not figure. This criticism of the course of the liberals and this proposition for a substitute indicate at a glance the change that has taken place in the history of England since the days when the resources of the country were squandered in the wars against Napoleon, and when the staggering burden of the national debt was laid on the shoulders of the British people only to keep down the French people. In our time a British Premier deems that the more legitimate sphere of his duties is the government of England and the amelioration, so far as laws will accomplish it, of the political and social condition of her people; and this modern notion of government, rather than a recurrence to the former notion, will, we believe, be supported at the polls.

We see in Mr. Disraeli's address nothing likely to affect the political opinions of England in a sense favorable to his party—nothing but worn-out and futile figments of the fancy, utterly inadequate to arrest the tide of liberal opinion that, despite some apparent eddies and counter-currents on the surface, is sweeping over the country.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The news from New Zealand and the other islands of the Pacific, which we print this morning, shows marked material progress in those distant lands. Auckland has a new railroad, and there has been an important increase in steam facilities for the coasting and interisland trade. What shows the condition of the settlements in the most satisfactory light, especially at a time when the workmen in other parts of the world are complaining, is the fact that there is an increased demand for labor in Victoria and some of the other English colonies.

The Currency and Banking Questions Before Congress.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency was hard at work yesterday, and after discussing various propositions of a financial character instructed Mr. Maynard, by a vote of six to five, to prepare a bill authorizing free banking, the banks to keep on deposit at the Treasury legal tenders to the amount of five per cent of their circulation, which is to be used to redeem their own notes when presented. The banks are to have the privilege of making daily exchanges of their notes for legal tenders if they desire to do so. If the legislative dispatch be rightly worded this proposition to require the banks to keep only five per cent of their circulation in legal tenders on deposit is an extraordinary one, unless, indeed, we are to understand that bonds are to be deposited to secure the rest. Not having the proposed bill in detail we must wait before making further comment.

Mr. Maynard was also authorized by the committee to report a bill allowing gold banks ninety per cent circulation on bonds deposited, instead of eighty per cent as under the present law. This may be well enough for banks paying gold, as these institutions must keep a sufficient amount of specie to represent the balance of their circulation not secured by bonds on deposit with the Treasury. Still it would tend to weaken the hold of the government upon the banks. Another bill was authorized, prohibiting national banks from paying interest on deposits of other national banks, and requiring national banks with small capital to keep their deposits in their own vaults, and not to send them to large cities to be loaned out. To this there ought to be no objection, for much of the financial difficulties in the country towns during the late panic arose from the country banks having loaned their deposits on interest to the New York banks, the latter making a profit by lending to the brokers and stock operators at a higher rate of interest.

The postal savings bank scheme of Postmaster General Creswell was at first voted down remorselessly by the committee, though, by way of easing off the blow and out of courtesy to Mr. Creswell, the vote was reconsidered and a bill authorized to be prepared for discussion in Committee of the Whole House.

Members of both houses are girding up their loins for a grand struggle on the questions of currency and banking. To-day Mr. Sherman is to bring up his resolution in the Senate against inflation and in favor of resuming specie payments. We shall have, doubtless, some remarkable developments and crudities in the course of the debates in both the Senate and House. The vote of the Senate on Mr. Sherman's resolution, however, will indicate how that body stands with regard to currency expansion.

River Improvements—A New Danger.

While most of the newspapers at the West are bitterly sarcastic upon harbor improvements in the East, they nearly all advocate river improvements for their own section. The improvement of the national channels is demanded, we are assured by the St. Louis Republican, by all the river towns from St. Paul to the Gulf. Of course the villages on the streams emptying into the Mississippi will all ask for equally delicate attentions. We must take issue with the Republican in regard to any such grand scheme of public improvements. The improvement of the national channels is a very imposing phrase, but it is not more captivating than was the poetry we heard ten years ago in regard to that grand national highway, the Pacific Railroad. It was the comprehensive enterprise of the West that forced that work upon the nation years before it was absolutely required. The same logic that applied to this national highway applies with equal force to such national channels as the Mississippi River. Indeed, it may be said that the argument in behalf of Mississippi River improvement is stronger than that so effectively used in favor of the Pacific Railroad, for the river, like the Harbor of New York, is a constant commercial necessity; but the waste, extravagance and corruption in the one case would equally disgrace the other if Congress should seriously undertake any plan of river improvements. Already, we are assured by another St. Louis authority—the Globe—the lake ports of Michigan cost the government more money than it receives as revenue from the whole State. River improvements would soon cost more money than the revenues of the entire Northwest, and propositions of this kind must be battled against with the vigor necessary to destroy a new and extremely plausible method of depleting the national Treasury.

THE POLICE JUSTICE CONTROVERSY.—The question as to the constitutionality of the law under which Mayor Havemeyer has appointed the Police Justices now performing the duties of the office at the various Courts is to be settled by the decision of the Court of Appeals on a test case agreed upon by the old Police Justices and the incumbents. The formal evidence in the case was taken in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and the appeal will be made immediately the decision of that Court is rendered. The question is one of serious moment to the city, and should be settled as speedily as possible.

DRUNKARDS.—It is proposed by one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to abandon as ineffectual, expensive and mischievous the system of committing for ten days persons arrested for drunkenness. It is argued that where the person arrested has been guilty of only a chance indulgence detention till sober is a sufficient punishment, but that habitual drunkards should be committed to the Workhouse for terms long enough to make possible some reform in their habits; which sounds sensible.

GREAT FIRES.—An account given elsewhere of the great conflagration that recently destroyed the better commercial districts of the city of Jeddah, in Japan, will recall the fact that extensive fires, like the one that destroyed Chicago, are not a product of civilization, but are among the relics of an almost barbarous condition, against which civilization has not yet provided altogether adequate remedies.

DEATHS WHILE TRAVELLING.

OMAHA, Jan. 26, 1874. A young man named Perrine, of New York, on his way home, died of consumption on the Union Pacific train which arrived here on Saturday.

MR. P. DAVENPORT, a native of Massachusetts, a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Claflin, died of the same disease on the train which arrived here yesterday.

The two were intimate friends, and had been travelling in California for their health.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Tom Bennett, of Idaho, is on a visit to Richmond, Ind. Congressman E. O. Stanard, of Missouri, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Commander Farquhar, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. There is a sixteen year old boy at Central Falls, R. I., who weighs 300 pounds. Ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, is staying at the New York Hotel.

General James A. Cunningham, of Boston, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. Rev. Fanny Roberts, of Kittery, Me., recently performed the marriage ceremony for her son. Judge A. M. Osborne, of Catskill, N. Y., is among the recent arrivals at the Windsor Hotel. Captain J. Whiting, United States Army, from Fort Griffin, Texas, was in St. Louis on Friday last. Judge T. M. Bowen and State Treasurer Henry Page, of Arkansas, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

U. S. Grant and Horace Greeley died last week of infantile complaints in the Children's Home of Montgomery county, Ohio. George W. Miller, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department, arrived from Albany yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick.

Charles Mars, of Jordan, Marsh & Co.; Oliver Ames and Edmund Quincy are among the Bostonians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Herr Von Rehnke, German Minister to China, is to leave his post, and, probably, the diplomatic service also, on account of illness.

The Minnesota Washburn (W. D.), the defeated candidate for Governor of that State, is building the largest floating mill in the West. The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is the oldest judge in England, being aged seventy-eight.

The oldest member of Queen Victoria's Privy Council, Lord St. Leonards, is ninety-three years of age; the youngest, Prince Arthur, is twenty-four. General Rufus Ingalls and Colonel W. W. Cooke, United States Army, who arrived from Europe yesterday, are quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Yale University crew this year will be Cook, Fowler, Kennedy, Brownell, Wood and Nixon. The three first named pulled in the race at Springfield, Mass., last July. Captain E. A. Chapel, lately living in retirement at Hudson, N. Y., after a long term of service at sea, has tired of land life and accepted the captaincy of a large clipper ship, bound for Australia, New Zealand and China.

The Earl of Dunraven, Viscount Parker and Dr. Kinsley, of England, who have been hunting on the Western Plains for several months past, arrived in the city yesterday, and occupy apartments at the Brevoort House.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, who was chased out of the Adirondack Mountains last summer by game laws of the State of New York, drives one of the fastest trotters in the vicinity of Boston.

J. C. Orem, a prize fighter of considerable celebrity in the mountain regions of Utah and Montana and winner of several bloody combats, has arrived in San Francisco in search of some buffer with sufficient temerity to "knock a chip off of his shoulder."

The Hon. Captain A. W. Charteris, of the British Army, who was recently killed by the Ashantes, was one of the best looking and most popular men of London society. He was an ardent soldier and a volunteer for the African service. He was so good a professional that his papers, presented at a regimental examination, were read as models to the class succeeding his.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26, 1874. Private advices state that ex-senator Pomeroxy will be here to-day, when he will complete his bond and arrange matters for his trial, which has been postponed to the July term of the Court.

THE HERALD IN TEXAS.

[From the Jefferson (Texas) Mail, January 17.] Yesterday morning we counted nineteen newspaper mail bags on board the Marshall train going West, "chuck full" of NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALDS, and all for Texas subscribers. Allowing 1,500 copies in each bag—a low estimate—the WEEKLY HERALD has a circulation in Texas of 28,000. This gives the HERALD in our State a larger circulation than any ten of the most influential papers published in Texas, excepting, of course, the Mail. We are not surprised at the popularity of the HERALD with the people of this country, for it is the only newspaper we have. Its telegraphic despatches and its correspondence from all parts of the globe are equalled by no other journal in the world for truth and reliability.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States sloop-of-war Junata was to have sailed yesterday to convoy the monitor Dictator to Key West. It was found, however, that the steering apparatus of the latter vessel was out of order, and it is thought that she will have to go into dock at the Navy Yard for repairs. The Junata is all ready for sea.

Orders and Furloughs.

Lieutenant Commander William S. Dana is ordered to the Oostpee as executive. Lieutenant M. B. Bulard will be detached from the Congress on completion of the naval manœuvres now in progress at Key West and ordered home. Lieutenant C. B. Meeker is detached from the Ironclad and ordered to await further instructions at Boston. Lieutenant Edward Strong is detached from the Navy Yard at Boston and ordered to the Sassaquoi. Surgeon Woolverton is detached from the Shenandoah and granted sick leave.

Arrival of the Lancaster at Key West.

Key West, Jan. 25, 1874. The Lancaster, Captain Caldwell, has arrived here. She is fifty-four days from Rio Janeiro. Eleven frigates and corvettes, three monitors and five despatch boats are now here. The fibuster General Sherman is coaling preparatory to starting for New Orleans, where the Court in her case will be convened.

AN EARTHQUAKE BROOK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

LOWELL, Jan. 26, 1874. The citizens of Chelmsford report a perceptible shock of earthquake at that place yesterday noon, which shook buildings and caused considerable alarm.

FIRES.

A Kerosene Lamp Accident. NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 26, 1874. A double dwelling house, owned by Dr. L. F. Locke and occupied by J. E. Hunt, was burned last night. The cause of the fire was the accidental breaking of a kerosene lamp. The loss is \$2,000; insured.

Horses Burned to Death.

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 25, 1874. The stable of Patrick Crowley, in South Everett, was burned on Saturday, with a dwelling house and two sheds. The family barely escaped with their lives. Two horses were burned to death. The loss is \$3,000; partially covered by insurance.

A Dwelling Burned.

BOSTON, Jan. 26, 1874. The dwelling of Charles Greene, in Beacon street, Alston, was burned this morning and is a total loss. The building and furniture were insured for \$13,000 in the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford.

Fire in Helena, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1874. A special despatch from Helena, Ark., says:—On Sunday morning, at one o'clock, fire was discovered in the southwest corner of the immense frame building known as Miles' block, belonging to John A. Boppe, of Newark, N. J. In a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze, and, despite the efforts of the citizens, the fire spread to a two story frame house, belonging to J. B. Miles, which, with the three story brick dwelling of Miss Augustus Wood, were consumed. On the south, two frame stores, occupied by G. H. Dalley and Ross & Elder, and owned by J. B. Miles, of Helena, and L. A. Armstrong, of Newark, were destroyed. The brick building occupied by King & Clifton here checked the fire. Their loss by water and fire is about \$3,000, not insured. West of Miles' block two frame houses were destroyed. The Miles block cost \$40,000,