

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street—EINE VORNEHME KUNST, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 114 Broadway—LADY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street—ELENE, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth street—LADY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets—VALDIVILLA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—DAVID GARRICK and JUNDREARY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11:45 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street, Brooklyn—LADY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BOVARY THEATRE. Bowery—THE SHAMROCK—FASHION, Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 585 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING; THE WRONG MAN IN A BARROOM, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Thirtieth street—PUSS IN BOOTS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-third street—FOLLIE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

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

COLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner Thirty-fifth street—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. No. 128 West Fourth street—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND ANTIQUITIES. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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BUSINESS SERIOUSLY IMPEDDED BY THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO FURNISH FINANCIAL RELIEF! YESTERDAY'S TRANSACTIONS IN WALL STREET—NINTH PAGE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The importance of creating increased facilities of communication with the West was strongly urged at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The danger to the prosperity of our city from the diversion of trade to Montreal was clearly pointed out. While Canada is working hard to widen the Welland Canal, so that ships will be able to load in Chicago and discharge in Liverpool, our legislators are too busy squabbling about lobby projects to have any time to devote to caring for the interests of New York. Yet our carrying trade is in danger of being diverted to foreign cities, and no effort is made to cheapen transportation or to increase the shipping facilities of our port.

The Army and Navy—Fifteen Proposals for Economy.

In the Congressional debate on the Army Appropriation bill many pretty speeches were made about economy, for economy, like "good name in man or woman, dear my lord," is just now the immediate jewel of our souls; but we trust the endeavor to secure it will not deprive any considerable portion of the people of their reason. Its effect in some quarters has a threatening aspect. Extravagance in every conceivable way brought financial ruin upon us; but the worst points in the extravagance were the reckless appropriations of public money by Congress, the corrupt and abusive expenditures in railway, salary and similar jobs; and when all these, with the bad administration of the national finances and the bad state of our currency, brought on a collapse that suspended industry and commerce and suddenly cut short the government revenue, we were compelled to contemplate the unsatisfactory possibility of a deficit and either increased taxation or new additions to the debt. People quite easily saw at such a moment that economy was the proper thing to care for, and they called for it clamorously, and the consequence of all the noise is that Congress proposes to cut down the army and the navy. It proposes to reduce the army, particularly, by five thousand men, and to retract, if necessary, the limits of civilization. In a final analysis it is on civilization that we must economize. Our too free indulgence in civilization is not exactly the source of our disasters, but a reduced consumption of that article is what must save us in the future. Our frontier has been too extensive, and to maintain it is too costly. We must withdraw the forces by which the settlers in the far West have been protected and the Indians kept in restraint, and suffer the barbaric wave of Indian savages to sweep once more over a district in which the landscape has already begun to be beautiful with the curling smoke of the settler's chimney. All the homes that have been made there must be given to the flames, and the settlers must come in or remain at their peril, for economy requires that we should cut down the army, and we shall not have troops to defend what we hold. Such is the shape that economy has assumed in the Congressional mind. People call for a prevention of the frightful waste and squandering of the public money, and Congress answers by a proposition to discontinue an outlay that is the only really profitable use this nation makes of a dollar of its money.

Upon the proposition to save at the expense of the "limits of civilization" enough money to reimburse our losses by the Credit Mobilier and Northern Pacific villainies, the army and its proportions and its cost have come in for free and, sometimes, admirable and judicious discussion and observation in the House. Comparison has been made between the cost of the American and the English soldier, and it is found that while each soldier of the British army costs England about five hundred dollars a year, each soldier in the United States army costs us for the same period at least a thousand dollars, which will probably surprise nobody outside of Congress. Apparently it seems to have been supposed that soldiers ought not to cost us any more than they cost England; and this supposition seems to have been based upon the notion that there was some similarity in the condition of the two countries and in their military circumstances, while in truth there is none. Not only are soldiers fed and clothed more cheaply in England than here, but there is at least an equal difference in the expenditures of the whole people in the two countries. In England labor is redundant and swarms of staid young fellows find employment with difficulty, and so drift into the army on very small pay. Here labor is always in demand and it requires at least a tempting pay to get men into the service. British money is on a gold basis also, and at least half the difference in the army expenditures is due to the enormous inflation of prices made by the fact that our money is on no basis whatever. Another part of the difference is due to the fact that the British War Department is managed differently from our War Department in all that important part of the military expenditure that is done by contract. It is worthy of note also that the declaration that each soldier costs us a thousand dollars is a deceptive way of stating the problem altogether. Our expenditure, with an army of thirty thousand soldiers, is thirty million dollars, and that is of course, a thousand dollars a man; but equally, of course, a very small proportion of this is spent on the men. Out of that expenditure we keep up the whole military machinery of forts and military posts and arsenals and armories; but if we doubled or tripled the number of men in our army we should not increase our expenditure on these important points. Nay, if we doubled our army we should not increase the number of our officers, and our officers cost at present just the sum that the men cost. If we increased our army, therefore, we should only increase our expenditure by the moderate sum due in the calculation to the pay and support of the men we should add to it, and thus for every thousand men added to our army the ratio per man would be less for calculation in the budget; and if we should ascend from our little army of thirty thousand men to an army like England's, of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, we should find that the discrepancy in cost would be no greater than might be rationally due to difference in prices in the two countries.

And the point touched upon here is to be taken into consideration practically with regard to the economy actually proposed in Congress. Mr. Wheeler argues that the discontinuance of recruiting will during the year reduce the army by five thousand men, because as terms of enlistment expire and as men desert, if no recruits are accepted, the rolls will be lessened to that extent; and he argues that this reduction of five thousand men will reduce the expenditure five millions of dollars. Here he falls into the error of assuming as a fact a statement of the military expenditure that is not true. Soldiers do not cost a thousand dollars a man. Of our thirty million dollars at least fifteen millions are expended on things other than the personnel of the army; and of the fifteen millions actually expended on the personnel seven millions and a half are expended on three thousand officers and the other seven millions and a half on the thirty thousand troops. By reducing the number of troops as indicated we shall, therefore, save much nearer a million and a quarter than five millions. Do the American people desire this paltry economy at the expense of an abandonment of the Western country, that will depopulate some of the Territories, and even parts of some of the new States, if not a part of Texas? Shall we stay the tide of Western progress, check the advance of the hardy pioneer, which is constantly opening sources of almost illimitable wealth to our people, for a pitiful saving, not to be named in comparison with the enormous robberies of public money made by every Congress? No. Economy must take some other shape than this. East and West may fight one another in sectional spleen for fair proportions of the public money, and the Western men, with less interest than the East in the figure we cut on the ocean, will urge retrenchment in the navy; while the East, supposing it has less interest than the West in the only important service our troops are called upon to perform, will urge that it is upon army expenditures our great saving must be made; but when the two come to contemplate the subject more at large they must see that all sections are equally concerned in keeping up to at least their present proportions both these branches of the national service, and will favor the application of retrenchment to other points of public expenditure.

The Grand Naval Review.

Elsewhere we publish an outline of the preparations for the naval drill off the Tortugas, together with a description of a squadron boat exercise, which took place on January 30, under the command of Commodore Parker. The evolutions were conducted with fine professional skill by the officers and men; and among the former we recognize some of the best talent and culture of the service. We cannot, however, but regret that many of the ablest authorities in the several branches of the profession are not on duty in this squadron—the largest, and the poorest in point of vessels, that this country has seen for many a year. But Commodore Parker does not overstep the bounds of modesty when he says:—"The whole drill reflects great credit on the Naval Academy for the admirable manner in which the men were drilled in so short a time." If Congressmen could be induced to consider the question of the navy from an intelligent standpoint, and understand the capacities and qualities of our officers, they might provide a permanent means for educating seamen and building iron-clads.

THE CASE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PUSAN.

A cable despatch, special to the HERALD, informs us that Archbishop Ledochowski, who was arrested on Monday last and looked up in the prison of Ostrowo, is to be brought to trial on the 11th of the present month of February—that is, on Wednesday next. The Archbishop's offence is that he refuses to obey the laws passed by the Prussian Legislature in May of last year. He has openly and undesignatedly declared that he owes allegiance in matters ecclesiastical to the Pope, not to Emperor William. In disobedience of the new laws the Archbishop has gone on, as of old, appointing priests and threatening priests with the major excommunication and otherwise exercising the rights which are supposed to belong to his position, as if no change had been made in Prussian law. The Archbishop has been repeatedly fined, but he has steadily refused to pay. Because of this refusal he has been imprisoned. Now he is to be tried. The trial will be deeply interesting. It will not, we think, redound much to the advantage of Bismarck or of Bismarck's policy. The result will be all the more anxiously awaited that Emperor William, although sorely pressed, has refused to interfere.

ELECTION RIOTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Our peaceful and orderly cousins across the Atlantic seem to have worked themselves into a pugacious tury over the election of the new Parliament. Disgraceful rioting has occurred all over the country, and in many cases the military have been called in to quell the popular tumults. In most cases the rioters appear to be recruited from the disfranchised, who wish, no doubt, some means of expressing their political sentiments. The ballot deprives this class of their old political influence, and hence their demonstrations of hostility to the new system. In Limerick the ill feeling between the clericals and the nationalists culminated in a fatal conflict at Askeaton. Firearms were used by the opposing factions and three men shot dead. So far as reported, have been peaceable.

DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna seems to be in no better position than ourselves, so far as the employment of labor is concerned. Thirty thousand workmen have addressed a petition to the government asking for relief. The distress seems to have been caused, as in our own case, by the reaction from over-speculation. It is to be regretted that these temporary disarrangements of the framework of society cannot be avoided; but the workmen could do much to save themselves from suffering in hard times by the practice of a wise economy in prosperous days. This, more than the action of governments, must be the best safeguard of the workmen.

Delay is Dangerous—The Duty of the Hour.

When Congress assembled the Secretary of the Treasury had already drawn upon what he calls his "reserve," and on his own responsibility made an issue of legal tenders which Congress knows to be illegal. If it were not so that body would not be to-day discussing the propriety of giving it the sanction of law. Mr. Richardson has continued this policy until there are now in circulation twenty-six million dollars of notes that are being used as money without a legal status. Yet Congress still neglects either to define the character of the issue or to provide means whereby the department may meet its payments. Clearly, therefore, the first and most important duty of the national legislature is to determine these points. If the issue be illegal, as it unquestionably is, viewed from the constitutional point of view—from the interpretation of the constitution by Daniel Webster and other great lawyers, and from the decisions of the Supreme Court—let it be promptly demonetized, either by a loan at rates that will insure the conversion of these legal tenders to an amount equal to the overissue; or let us adopt some other plan—for instance, the one proposed by Mr. S. S. Cox—that will effect the same result. With the manner of doing this we shall not quarrel if it be done quickly. The country is in haste, and every legitimate commercial interest demands a settlement of the question now, before further harm occurs. The present moment is a favorable one.

THE CARLISTS GOING UP.

One of our news despatches of this morning informs us that the Spanish Minister of War has received intelligence of a desperate engagement near Lerida between the republicans and Carlists. The latter were badly defeated, and sustained heavy losses both in killed and wounded. Lerida is the capital of a province of the same name in Catalonia. It has long been regarded as the key of Aragon and Catalonia in a military point of view. The failure of the Carlists there means that their cause is dying, and dying rapidly. In a few days more we expect to learn that the Carlists have been completely broken up, and that Spain, in consequence, has been restored to herself. What will follow?

ASHANTE—THE CAPITULATION OF KING KOFFEE.

The Ashantee expedition has resulted in a great success, within a shorter period than the most sanguine believers in British pluck and endurance could have anticipated, and with a comparatively trifling loss of life. The enterprise has proved a holiday excursion compared with the long marches, the perilous mountains and defiles and the many dangers which had to be met and overcome by Napier's Abyssinian expedition. But the results from the subjugation of King Koffee will be infinitely more valuable to England than the compensations for the suppression of King Theodore. It means substantially the annexation of an immense territory in Equatorial Africa, exceedingly rich in all the products of the tropics, and capable of development into a great market for English manufactures. Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, is reported to be a wealthy city in the rude manufactures of the natives in cottons and ornaments of gold, and rich, too, as a depot of palm oil, gold dust, ivory and all the exchanges from the surrounding tribes. As Sir Garnet Wolseley, within thirty miles of this famous but unknown African capital, has halted only for a few days, we infer that after this halt he will resume his march to the city and occupy it. We shall then probably learn that the reports heretofore spread abroad of its barbaric riches were fabulous inventions; but, nevertheless, the occupation of Coomassie by the British army will be another entering wedge for civilization into the heart of Equatorial Africa.

THE CITY WORK AND THE LABORERS.

The city departments are squabbling among themselves as to who is to blame for the non-prosecution of the work on the streets which ought to be done, and which, if done, would give employment to a large number of idle and suffering laborers. So far as the contract work is concerned, the matter is clear enough. The Common Council, in accordance with its power under the law, has ordered the contracts to be given out. The head of the Department of Public Works has carried out the ordinances, as he was bound to do, unless he wished to render himself subject to removal. The contracts have been duly awarded and await the formality of the acceptance of the sureties by the Comptroller, without which they cannot be completed and the work cannot be commenced. The Comptroller, after throwing every other obstacle in the way of the letting of the work, holds possession of the contracts and neglects to accept the sureties. He thus defeats the ordinances of the Common Council and prevents the prosecution of work legally ordered, desired by the property owners and necessary for the public interests.

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.—The resolution from the House, ordering an investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia by a joint committee of the two houses, having passed the Senate yesterday, the investigation will be the next thing in order. If one-tenth part of what has been alleged of fraudulent jobs and extravagant expenditures on the part of the Territorial government of the District shall prove to be true there will be ground sufficient for a comprehensive work of reconstruction, and for something, too, in the way of civil and criminal prosecutions against the guilty officials. On the other hand, if Govern-

THE BARRON ELECTIONS.—The London Times in its issue of yesterday takes the ground which the Herald took at the commencement of the present electioneering contest.

The London Times, in its issue of yesterday, takes the ground which the Herald took at the commencement of the present electioneering contest. The Times anticipates a liberal triumph, but the members are to come from Scotland and Ireland, not from England. The English constituencies, according to the Times, will return a majority of conservatives; but the Scotch and Irish votes will turn the scale in favor of the liberals. This view of the case is confirmed by our latest news. As the returns come in from Scotland and Ireland the conservative majority is gradually diminishing. The conservative gains hitherto have been in the smaller boroughs. Scarcely a town or city of first class importance has deserted the liberal cause. Birmingham has stood true; so has Glasgow and Edinburgh. We have yet to hear from Liverpool and London; but that the result will be in favor of the liberals can hardly be doubted. The news from Ashantee will exercise a very healthful influence on the contest, and Mr. Gladstone is no doubt grateful to Sir Garnet Wolseley. Sir Garnet, if spared to come home, will have his reward as Lord Wolseley of Coomassie, for instance.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Let There Be Light.

The grave charges made against the Police Commissioners, or some of them, by Sachems Kelly, Chanler and others, should be thoroughly investigated; and it is to be hoped that Judge Barrett, who has granted an order for Commissioner Charlick to appear on Wednesday next to show cause why he should not be examined in accordance with the provisions of the charter, will afford the complainants every opportunity to press the case. There should be no covering up of any portion of the evidence; for while cheating by Tammany may have been natural enough in old times, cheating by a Police Board whose duty it is to enforce the laws would be a monstrous offence at any time. The matter is probably nothing but a political fight; but as it has been made public it must now be fully worked out, and the guilt or innocence of the police authorities must be satisfactorily established. The main point of soreness with Tammany Hall appears to be the election of Genet, a bolting democrat, over the regular Tammany candidate in the Twenty-first Assembly district; but as Mr. Sullivan, another bolter, has since been successful over the Tammany nominee, it seems that the defeat of the regulars was really due to the voters themselves.

THE CHARITY BALL.—Seldom has the Academy of Music witnessed so brilliant a concert as met there last night in the cause of charity.

Seldom has the Academy of Music witnessed so brilliant a concert as met there last night in the cause of charity. There were everywhere indications that the charity ball is yearly growing in favor with the people. Its noble object recommends it to a public ever ready to extend generous support to institutions that aim at alleviating human suffering. It is pleasing to reflect that the well dressed crowds that circled to the airy measures of the dance music were mindful in their gayest hours of the misery and destitution that weigh upon the poor and helpless.

OPENING OF THE REICHS-TAG.—The German Parliament has been opened with a speech from the throne.

The German Parliament has been opened with a speech from the throne. The speech was read, as Emperor William was not able to attend. The programme of the pious monarch seems unchanged; the army and navy are to be fostered and prisons built. The usual professions of peace and good will to all men are put forth, but they only mean that for the moment Germany is at peace with the world.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE held a meeting last night, and having no serious political business to interest it, resolved itself into an assemblage of jokers.

The Liberal Republican Committee held a meeting last night, and having no serious political business to interest it, resolved itself into an assemblage of jokers. It was not much more successful in wit than in politics—both were a little cloudy. If the Liberal Republican Committee is a serious political body such comic proceedings as are reported in another column ought to be avoided. Politics, to be respectable, should be removed out of the domain of low comedy.

CHEAP FARE.—The inhabitants of the newly annexed districts of Westchester are about to petition the Legislature to compel the Harlem Railroad to adopt cheap transport rates.

The inhabitants of the newly annexed districts of Westchester are about to petition the Legislature to compel the Harlem Railroad to adopt cheap transport rates. As they are very much interested in the question we may hope to see it pushed vigorously. Public opinion has long demanded the proposed reform, but the lobbyists have hitherto been stronger than the people.

THE PADDOCK ELMS.—Next to the Common Boston prizes the old elms in Tremont street.

Next to the Common Boston prizes the old elms in Tremont street. But now a sacrilegious newspaper would have these venerable trees removed because they are rubbish, unsightly monuments and unduly cherished monsters, a menace to every person who passes near them. All this may be true; but we must protest against the further declaration that they are the butt of ridicule for strangers, for nothing that is truly Bostonian can be successfully ridiculed.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS OF THE 24th ultimo publish long accounts of the Duke of Edinburgh's wedding, but none of them exceed in interest and accuracy the long cable despatch from St. Petersburg printed in the Herald the same morning.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Governor Brass, of the Chicago Tribune, is in Binghamton, N. Y. General J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, has arrived at the Gilsey House. Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ben Butler will soon appear in Portland, Me., as counsel in an important divorce suit. Major James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, is registered at the Hoffman House. Count Georges and Count Stei, of the French Legation, have apartments at the Albemarle Hotel. The new United States Senator from Texas, S. B. Moxey, was a rebel brigadier general during the war. A cousin of President James Madison, eighty-four years old, is now in the Nashville (Tenn.) Poorhouse. The ministers of St. Joseph, Mo., propose to send a committee to the different newspapers to pray for the editors. A. E. Irving, counsel of the Great Western Railway company, of Canada, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. Battazzi Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Washington, is residing temporarily at the Albemarle Hotel. Annetta Grant (no relation of Ulysses), of Chicago, wants G. Leonard Huick to pay her \$20,000 for breach of promise. Samuel S. Foner, formerly United States Commissioner of Patents, is among the recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. It is said that the daughter of ex-United States Senator Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas, is one of the rising politicians of that State.