

ing this statement before the Committee on Appropriations looks significant of more money being wanted. The Post Office establishment is now enormously expensive, and does not earn enough by millions to pay its way.

The Fifth of the Pulpit. Two, at least, of our city pastors gave attention in their discourses yesterday to the temperance question. Their views differ very widely, as may be perceived by the reading of so much of them as we publish this morning.

Mr. Frothingham is not quite so sanguine as his Methodist neighbor that this movement will succeed in Ohio or anywhere else. Intemperance is a vice, and as such it cannot be put down by violent means.

The poor and the fatherless were not wholly overlooked by the pulpit. Mr. Ferguson based an appeal for the Muhlenberg Orphanage at St. Johnsland upon the abundance of God's bounty to us here.

Other sermons published to-day are of the ordinary religious turn. The divinity of Christ, Mr. Newton thinks, is proved by His works and by His teachings.

Dr. Bottom, analyzing the elements governing the women of Ohio in their war on the rum-sellers, finds them just the elements needed in every successful religious revival.

Instead of being wearied with his last week's out-of-town labors Mr. Beecher seems to have had more than ordinary inspiration and vigor in his pulpit discourses yesterday.

Dr. McGlynn delivered an appropriate discourse on the season of Lent. Fasting, he maintained, has a peculiar power to discipline our hearts from earthly things.

The Rev. Dr. Clark, of Brooklyn, called upon his Presbyterian congregation to offer themselves upon God's altar, and to bind themselves even with the cords of duty to the horns of the altar.

The War on Whiskey-mongers and Indebtedness. In Ohio and Indiana the war on the sellers of spirituous and malt beverages continues to be most zealously waged by the plucky daughters of Eve.

For having struck his dog, a Captain Mackenzie, of the Ross-shire (Scotland) militia, recently punished a boy in an ingeniously cruel manner.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli's Cabinet—The Ministerial Slate as Drafted by the People.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The London Observer says the new Ministry will probably be composed as follows: Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury.

The Election Returns—The Commons Representation and New Members. A few elections in Ireland are still pending.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Visit to Queen Victoria.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Emperor of Russia will visit England next April.

SPAIN.

The Royalists Before Bilbao in Danger—Carlists Defeated and Tolosa Relieved.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Carlists will soon be obliged to raise the siege of Bilbao. General Moriones' army, is now within nine miles of Portugaitete.

Carlists before Tolosa and a city relieved. The national troops have defeated a band of 2,000 Carlists before Tolosa and recaptured the city.

CUBA.

Lay and Clerical Agitators Arrested at Havana—Names of the Prisoners—Peace and Penance.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The police have made several arrests of parties charged with taking a leading part in the demonstration of Thursday evening.

Among them are Señor Nicolet Sola, editor of the democratic newspaper, El Grito Progreso; Evaristo Gutierrez, a companion of Señor Martinez, whose arrest was reported on Friday; also a lawyer, named Chapie, and a coachman.

The arrest of the priest Castro on Friday was in no way connected with politics, although the prisoner is a well known republican.

There has been no attempt to renew the late disturbance. The Carnival is now in progress and is very animated.

A Wild Rumor at Key West.

It is reported by the steamer Margaret, which arrived here yesterday morning from Havana, that martial law has been declared in Havana, and that the volunteers, to the number of 7,000, have taken possession of the city of Havana, compelling the Captain General to take refuge on board the Spanish war ship Arapiles.

No person is allowed to leave the city.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General G. F. Shepherd, of Maine, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.

One of the crew of the Virginian is driving an ox team in Wallingford, Conn.

Ex-Governor J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. H. Rice, of Maine, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Sarah Wells, colored, celebrated her 100th birthday in Newark, N. J., on Monday last.

Lieutenant Commander George P. Ryan, United States Navy, is quartered at the Windsor Hotel.

Will S. Hays, the musical composer and editor, is now a journeyman job printer in Louisville, Ky.

Trout Gleson, who claims to have been the first white settler in Olmsted county, Minnesota, is still living.

Mr. Thomas McCarty, daughter of Hon. Francis Kernan, is dangerously ill at the family residence in Syracuse, N. Y.

Bismarck's eldest son, Lieutenant Herbert von Bismarck, has been appointed attaché of the Prussian legation in Dresden.

Sergeant-at-Arms N. G. Ordway, of the House of Representatives, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel.

J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, is among the recent arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.

Sam Foster, of Washington county, New York, threshed by hand ninety bushels of oats in thirteen hours. Sam should get out a patent for himself immediately.

Ex-United States Senator Revels, negro, aspired to be the State Printer of Mississippi, but the colored members of the Legislature, who are in the majority, defeated him.

OBITUARY.

William E. Duncomb.

William E. Duncomb, a well known citizen of New York, died at his residence in this city yesterday, 15th inst., at the age of eighty-five years.

The London Telegraph of February 2 publishes the following obituary notice:—"A deep feeling of regret will be extended through literary circles by the announcement of the death of Mr. John Douglas, who expired after a long illness on Saturday, Mr. John Douglas, who had been connected with the stage from a boy, was literally the architect of his own fortune, pursuing through his life a career of unflinching industry and practical energy.

Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart. The London journals of the 31st of January report the death of the above named gentleman, one of the best known sportsmen in England.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16-1874.

For Monday in New England falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

For the lower lake region winds veering to southwest and northwest, with partly cloudy and clearing weather and somewhat low temperature.

For the middle Atlantic coast, south-westerly winds and clearing or clear weather.

For the southern States, southeast and south-west winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and higher temperature.

For the Ohio Valley, northwest winds, rising barometer and generally clear weather.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, rising barometer, westerly winds, lower temperature and generally clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport. Reports from the Canadian Provinces are missing.

A BROKEN HEART.

The Circassian Beauty, Zelama Agra, Ruins by Disdain the Mind of an Admirer—Madness from Disappointed Love.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15, 1874. Mme. Zelama Agra, a lady of prepossessing appearance, commonly called the "Circassian Beauty," who was closely concerned in a New York sensation of last September, and was travelling with a menagerie and circus, has appeared lately at a museum in this city.

A GENTLEMAN NAMED BRUCE, who resides and owns considerable property in the Twenty-first ward. He was deeply smitten with the girl's appearance and cultivated manners, and his visits to the museum at once became so frequent as to attract not only the attention of the attached, but also of the patrons.

He was not long in falling in love with her, and he was not long in proposing marriage to her. She refused to give, stating as a reason that she was already betrothed to another man.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Indian Committee Proposing a Change of Policy.

THE "IRON-CLAD OATH."

Prospect of a Short Session, with Small Results.

LOUISIANA PROCRASTINATED.

Another Week in Congress of Wind and Smoke—Prospect of a Short Session and Small Results—Louisiana Indefinitely Postponed.

The labors of this week in Congress have yielded no apparent results upon the financial question, or on the question of a reduction or increase of the national taxes, or on the main question, as now considered in both houses, of a retrenchment of expenditures.

Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in a startling array of statistics has shown that the Treasury has so far been drawing upon its reserves that only a sweeping system of reductions in the expenditures of every department and every bureau, or increased taxation to the extent of \$100,000,000 will save the government from the alternative of borrowing or breaking.

Next week, from some more hopeful exhibitor of receipts and disbursements, resources and liabilities. But to-day the official report of the merciless Dawes is accepted as defining the situation of the Treasury.

It is short, and the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Appropriations, with all their prunings are still short—short of many millions; and so they are still engaged in cutting and cutting down appropriations which, in the end, will be mostly restored in the annual bill.

It is thought so by some of the shrewdest members of the House, who think that this present fit of retrenchment will soon pass away.

Beyond the discouraging figures of Dawes, and one of the periodical tilts of General Butler with the windmills, and a ventilation in the Senate of the horrors of the all-terrible despotism of martial law in South Carolina by Bayard de Toledano, and excepting the modified bankruptcy law agreed upon in the Senate, and the fighting of the battles of the Modoc war over again in the House, there is hardly anything in last week's proceedings of either chamber worth recalling.

Yes, there is the resolution of the House affirming, by a large majority, the power of Congress, in the regulation of commerce among the States, to regulate railway freights, fares and combinations, which may be pronounced the most significant vote of the House upon any subject since the decisive vote of that body upon the fifteenth amendment.

Nevertheless, upon all the leading questions before Congress we are as much in the fog to-day as we were a week ago. The opinion is strengthened that the session, as the long session, will be a short one, that it will be brought to a final adjournment early in June, and that, excepting a bill on banking and currency, calculated to meet immediate necessities, the results of the session will be limited to the annual appropriation and deficiency bills and other routine measures.

If there were any general intentions of a reconstruction of the tariff, of the internal revenue law, and of the national banking system, there would be no idea entertained of a final adjournment this side of August.

But the republican majority not knowing what it would do, or can do, or may safely undertake to do upon these subjects on a comprehensive scale, will content itself with such temporary tinkering of the currency as may serve to convey the party through the fall elections. The members, too, on their reduced salaries, are not disposed to prolong their stay needlessly in the costly hotels and boarding houses of Washington.

These poorly compensated lawmakers were paid by the day while in actual service in the Capitol, as in the old time, they might remain in session till September. As it is their prerogative from the lobby, since the Credit Mobilier exposures, being cut off, they lose by lengthening and save by shortening the session on their \$4,000 a year.

It is now understood that between the republican leaders in Congress and the President there is an agreement that "masterly inactivity" shall be the policy of Congress in the affairs of Louisiana. The opposition forces, too, are becoming indifferent upon this matter, inasmuch as they fear that if a new election were ordered it would be under such regulations and such election officers as would surely give the victory to the Kellogg party.

In reference to the troubles in Utah a bill, it is believed, will undoubtedly be passed this session defining the jurisdiction respectively of the United States courts and the Territorial courts, and, shortly too, as to clip the wings of the Mormons in bringing them and their saintly institution of polygamy completely under the laws and authorities of the United States.

The President, when approached on the subject, loses no opportunity for urging upon members of Congress the necessity of a reconstruction of the courts of Utah.

Beyond the answers required to calls for information from Congress and its Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, the administration has nothing to disturb the even tenor of its way. Mr. Cushing goes to Spain only to arrange the terms of a temporary armistice in our transactions with the island of Cuba.

No comprehensive treaty will be attempted with Madrid short of the establishment of a government in Spain. It is apprehended that the difficulties and wranglings among the Central American States may before long call for active diplomatic intervention on the part of our government, particularly in the event of the adoption of the Nicaragua route for an interoceanic ship canal.

That this route will finally be settled upon for the canal (after all that has been urged in favor of the Atrato route) is by no means improbable.

The Senate Indian Committee and the Unsatisfactory Administration of Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have under consideration a number of propositions on the subject of the future control and management of the Indians. The present policy, in its results, particularly as compared with its expense, is by no means satisfactory.

The "sham" of a territorial government for the Indian Territory is now being considered. Several Cherokee and other Indians in the city, in the interests of the people, have made statements before the committee. Senators Boggs, of Missouri, and Ingalls, of Kansas, are understood to be in favor of the Territorial form. The rest of the committee are undecided.

A proposition looking to a transfer of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department is now pending, with greater prospects than ever, in view of recent developments, of being carried out.

The Bill to Abolish the "Iron-Clad" Oath and Political Disabilities.

General Butler and Judge White, of Alabama, having been appointed a sub-committee on two bills, heretofore introduced in the House, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to abolish the test or "iron-clad" oath in all cases where it is now required by law, have prepared a long report upon the subject in favor of the abolition, which they will this week submit to the full committee. There seems to be no doubt that the majority of the House are in favor of the relief, as they are disposed to restore a better feeling, and remove as far as they can all traces of discontent growing out of the late war. Such a bill will enable the Postmaster General to select deputy postmasters competent to the performance of the duties required, whereas at present he is restricted in his selections to those who can take the test oath, not a few of the post offices yielding but a small sum in the way of com-

THE NEWARK RING IN AGONY.

Fervent Anxiety About the Action of the Grand Jury—Mayor Perry's New Move—How the Auditor Performed His Duties.

It is now about five weeks since the Grand Jury of Essex County, N. J., was sworn in and commenced its labors. The chief duty expected of it by the community of Newark, as clearly defined in Judge Depue's charge, was to make a thorough investigation of the alleged frauds and crimes of omission and commission perpetrated by the City Hall clique, which for many years past has had control of municipal matters.

The recent change in the rule of the House, requiring a majority to second the motion for a suspension of the rules on Monday, has deprived the democrats, who only number one-third of the House of all opportunity to put the members on record when any question of importance is presented by the minority, while the republicans have it in their power to put the democrats on record as often as they choose.

It has become notorious that only three days of each week can be devoted to business—viz., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Monday has thus far been wasted in unbecoming Friday private bill day, and Saturday is devoted to debate only. The democratic members, more zealous for retrenchment and reform, have agreed to put a stop to the Monday nonsense at least, and to-morrow will inaugurate the following program of which they have given due notice:—After the call of the States, if the House refuses to proceed to business a motion will be made to take a recess, to adjourn, and to a given day, on all of which the "yeas" and "nays" will be called, and every possible filibustering motion will be made to prevent the republican side from enjoying the benefit of the recent change in the rules.

These motions, with the roll call, will consume fully three hours, and will be renewed whenever an attempt is made to avoid business. Speaker Blaine has agreed to give the democrats all the assistance in his power. Valuation of Foreign Coin when Received at a Custom House for Duties on Merchandise.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of numerous protests and appeals from importers of foreign merchandise against the construction placed by that department on the first section of the act of March 3, 1873, fixing the value of foreign coins. The department holds that the provisions of that section apply to the Custom House valuation of foreign invoices for the assessment of duty, while the importers contend, under legal advice, that it is nothing more than a duty on the value of the specific valuations placed by a house series of acts of Congress upon foreign currencies, for Custom House purposes.

These protests are, of course, most numerously received from importers of French goods, on which the duties are chiefly ad valorem and at high rates. By the change in the valuation of the French franc, fixed by the law of 1841, from eighteen and six-tenths cents to nineteen and thirty-three hundredths cents, rates of duty on ad valorem goods are increased about four per cent. The Treasury Department having had the benefit of the ablest and strongest arguments that could be adduced against its construction of the law of 1873, and being fortified by an affirmative opinion from the Attorney General, is not in a mood to depart from its announced construction of the law, contending that in its most favorable aspect for the importers it is a doubtful question which, as they are dissatisfied with the solution as applied by the Treasury Department, can best be settled by an appeal to the courts or to Congress.

No definite action has yet been taken upon the appeals, but there is no doubt that the Treasury Department will adhere to its present action until it is reversed by the courts or by Congress.

Important Cases Before the Committee on Claims.

The Senate Committee on Claims, at their meeting yesterday, considered a number of applications of loyal citizens in the South for reimbursement for property destroyed, used or damaged by the army in the late war. The case of Cowan and Dickinson, for the destruction of cotton, was reported favorably to the committee. The London county cases, for losses sustained by Sheridan's raids, and the claims of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Catholic Church of Chattanooga were discussed, but not acted upon. There will be no reports in these cases until the committee is ready to lay down a principle to govern the adjustment and settlement of all of a similar nature.

The Observations To Be Made of Venus in Transit.

Despatches relative to the sessions of the Transit of Venus Commission are calculated to mislead the public both as to the persons of the commission and what is being done by them. The commission consists of Rear Admiral Sands, President, and Professors Henry, Peirce, Newcomb and Harkness. The points considered at the last meeting were some matters of detail respecting the photographic experiments, which are not yet perfected, what arrangements should be made in order to enable the observers to have the use of the ocean telegraph lines for determining longitudes, and finally the arrangement of the personnel of the different parties. The instruments to be used by the parties are all in a state of great forwardness, many of them completed and tested. Portable observatories have been designed and a number completed. The stations to be occupied are Vladivostok, in Russian Siberia; Pekin, Nagasaki, Crozet and Kerguelen Islands in the Antarctic region; New Zealand, Chatham Island, near New Zealand, and Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land. In each of these parties there will be five persons, two being astronomers and three photographers. The southern parties will probably be sent out in a naval vessel, Secretary Robeson having authority to do this by special act of Congress. The other parties will proceed by the ordinary mail routes. The Naval Observatory, Coast Survey, Engineer corps of the army, the line of the navy and some of the colleges of the country will furnish the persons composing the expedition, none of whom will leave before the end of May. Nearly all will serve without pay, being maintained only by the desire to advance science.

Migration of the Blacks from Alabama and Georgia.

Private and public letters received here state that the Gov. of Georgia and Alabama are being rapidly swarmed by the blacks, who are generally moving to the Mississippi Valley and to Texas. In some districts scarce a white man of African descent is left, and the whites are congratulating themselves upon the prospect of an inflowing of a sturdier, brighter and more intelligent population in their stead.

Removal of the Law Section of the National Library.

An application will be made at the present session of Congress praying that body to separate the law section of the National Library therefrom and placing it under the control of the Supreme Court of the United States, where it properly belongs.

A MINER MURDERED.

BRAYER MEADOWS, Pa., Feb. 15, 1874. Neil McBride, a miner, was murdered on Main street, in this place, last evening, opposite the public house of Peter Schwalb, which he had just left with the intention of going home.

It is supposed the murderer is an Irishman, about twenty years old, named Neil Paul, who has been identified by the coroner as the man who was ascertained at present, as an inquirer is now being held and the testimony of numerous witnesses being taken.

The murdered man leaves a wife and four young children.

HOMICIDE AT A CHRISTENING.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1874. A christening party was held on Saturday night, at the house of John Barry, in Highland District, at which Lawrence Norton, aged twenty-five, was the guest of honor, and was found dying in the street early on Sunday morning.

Five men, including Barry, and two women have been arrested on suspicion of connection with the homicide.

HOTEL BOBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1874. This morning two men hailing from New York engaged quarters at the Commercial Hotel, and shortly afterwards left, when it was discovered that four rooms had been entered by means of nippers and robbed of jewelry worth \$1,000 and also of cash, and that the thieves had been arrested on suspicion of committing the crime.

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