ENGLAND.

Herald Special Report from London.

Brilliant Rewards for Ministerial Services.

Disraeli Engaged in Constructing a Cabinet.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1874.

Two members of the late Ministry, the Right Honorables Edward Cardwell and Chichester S. P. Fortescue, will be elected to the peerage and called to the House of Lords, as will also the Right Honorables Sir Thomas Freemantle, Lord Enfield and Edward Hammond, late of the Foreign Office.

Gladstone Resigned—Disraeli Forming a Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Midnight.

Mr. Gladstone was received by the Queen at Windsor this afternoon, when he formally tendered to Her Majesty his resignation and that of his colleagues.

DISRAELI FORMING A CABINET.

Mr. Disraeli has been summoned and will go to Windsor Castle to-morrow. He conferred to-day with several of the members of the last conservative Ministry. The new government is already partially constructed and will probably be completed within a week.

The Irish Vote as a Parliamentary Balance.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Midnight.

All the members of Parliament for Ireland have been elected and are classified as follows:—Liberals, 15; conservatives, 30; home rulers (nearly all of whom may be considered liberals), 58.

An Archbishop Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1874.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

[Most Reverend Archibald Campbell Tait, D. C. L., D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, Metropolitan, and Dean of the Chapels Royal, was born on the 21st of December, 1811. He was consecrated Bishop of London in the year 1856 and translated to the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury in 1868.—ED. HERALD.]

GERMANY.

An American Divine on English Ultramontanism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, 1874.

At the request of the American residents of Berlin the Rev. J. P. Thompson is to deliver a lecture here descriptive of the late anti-ultramontane meeting at St. James' Hall, London.

He will also repeat his speech delivered on that occasion.

FRANCE.

M. Ledru Rollin Seeks a Seat in the Assembly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 17, 1874.

M. Ledru Rollin is a candidate for a vacant seat in the National Assembly from the Department of Vaucluse.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Wasp at Montevideo—The Soundings and Surveys.

The United States gunboat Wasp, Commander Mahan, was at Montevideo December 31, and would leave in the afternoon of the same day to continue the survey and soundings of the river between Flores Island and Punta Braro. The families of Lieutenant Commander O'Neil and Fleet Surgeon Hood had arrived from Rio Janeiro, but were still detained at the quarantine station on Flores Island. Mr. O'Neil has been ordered to the Wasp as Executive Officer. The family of Dr. Hood will return to the States immediately, owing to the unexpected departure of the flagship Lancaster for New York.

What Has Become of the Dictator?—No News of Her Yet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a telegram from Commander Braine, commanding the United States steamer Juniata, dated Savannah, saying that he parted company with the monitor Dictator, which the Juniata had in tow, on the night of the 14th inst., off Charleston, the weather being thick and the sea running heavy at the time, and that the Dictator had not arrived at Savannah on the night of the 15th. Commander Braine suggests that she may have gone on to Key West, but it is thought at the Navy Department that she has more likely been drifting off shore and is waiting better weather to put into port. The Dictator is known as a good sea boat, one of the best of her class in the service.

The United States Steamer Gettysburg in Voyage for Aspinwall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

The United States steamer Gettysburg sailed from the Washington Navy Yard yesterday for Pensacola, where she will take on board the Interoceanic Commissioners and proceed with them to Aspinwall.

The Tuscarora in the South Seas—Progress of the Soundings for the Chinese and Japanese Cables.

HONOLULU, Feb. 4, 1874.

The United States steamship Tuscarora was at Honolulu, but would proceed on the survey and immediately commence soundings on the proposed route for the China and Japan telegraph cables.

The Juniata Puts Into Tybee for Coal, Having Parted with the Dictator—Fears of Her Loss.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17, 1874.

The United States steamer Juniata put into Tybee for coal. She parted from her convoy, the monitor Dictator, on the night of the 13th in a gale off Charleston. The Juniata sent up rockets, but lost sight of her in a few minutes, and has been searching the coast ever since, but has seen nothing of her. Savannah was agreed upon as a rendezvous, and it is feared that the Dictator is lost.

Official Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

Captain Clark H. Wells has been detached from the command of the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Frank Courtes, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to Coast Survey steamer Hapless, relieving Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, who is ordered to return home and report his arrival; Lieutenant Allen G. Paul has been ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Master William H. Reade has been detached from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon P. M. Risley has been ordered to the Sabine; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Miller to the Sangus.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1874.

Exchange firm. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 74 a 75 premium; short sight, 77 a 78 premium; 60 days, gold, 93 a 94 premium; short sight, 97 a 98 premium. On London, 116 a 118 premium. On Paris, 93 a 95 premium.

CUBA.

Bloody Battle in the Central Department—Spanish Claim of an Important Victory—Heavy Losses and "War to the Knife"—Agrarian Incendiarism—Burriel Embarked for Madrid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1874.

A heavy engagement has taken place in the Central Department, of which Havana journals give the following account:—

General Bascones, with 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery, attacked the main force of the insurgents, near Maranjo.

The latter were 5,000 strong, under the Marquis of Santa Lucia, the Cuban Commander-in-Chief.

The battle lasted seven hours and resulted in a success for General Bascones.

The Spaniards lost fifty killed and 180 wounded.

The rebels took no prisoners.

Their loss is not given.

INSURRECTIONARY INCENDIARISM.

The insurgents in the Central Department are setting fire to the farmhouses in all directions.

GENERAL BURRIEL OFF FOR MADRID.

General Burriel has sailed for Spain.

THE WRONG MAN.

It was not Señor Sola, editor of the *Gorro Frijio*, who was arrested for taking part in the recently attempted riot, but another person of the same name.

SPAIN.

Press Opposition to the Project of a Plebiscite.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 17, 1874.

The *Imparcial* opposes the *plébiscite* contemplated by the government.

CHINA.

Press Censorship by an English Officer.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1874.

A despatch from Hong Kong says the Governor has prohibited the publication of the *Progress* (newspaper).

ARABIA.

Dr. Beke's Exploration in the Orient—Discovery of Mount Sinai.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1874.

Dr. Beke, the English traveller, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai.

It is situated a day's journey northeast of the village of Akaba, Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed.

The Doctor also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions, which he copied.

THE INDIAN WAR CLOUD.

Agent Saville's Clerk Killed by the Minneconjons—The Ogallalas Innocent and Loyal—Appeal for Arms to Employ Them in Defence of the Red Cloud Agency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

The following despatch has been received here:—

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Feb. 16, } via FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 16, 1874. }

Hon. E. P. SMITH, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:—

My clerk was assassinated by Minneconjon or Unopapa Indians, who called him out at two o'clock in the morning during my absence at the Whitestone Agency. The Ogallalas are not to blame for it. They are now guarding the agency. War parties of Minneconjons, Sansarses and Unopapas are all over the country. It is the opinion of the Ogallalas and also mine, that these tribes have determined on war. The Ogallalas are moving in about the agency for its defence. A general council was held to-day, and the Ogallalas determined to defend the agency and prevent war parties getting through their territory. I again urge the request that I be furnished with arms and ammunition to place in the hands of such as will remain and defend the agency. Let me settle those claims arising out of the removal of the agency, and give me a liberal supply of provisions and I will unite the Ogallalas against the northern tribes.

A note from agent Howard on the 11th inst., says:—

We have been housed since the 4th inst., and dare not go out after dark, though I do not anticipate any troubles, as our tribes are guarding us faithfully so far.

J. J. SAVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

Marauding Indians Summarily Dealt With in Texas—Stolen Horses Recovered and Ten of the Thieves Killed.

FORT GRIFFIN, Texas, Feb. 8, 1874.

For some time past rumors have repeatedly reached Fort Griffin that bands of marauding Indians, after depredating upon our citizens along this exposed frontier, made their way with their plunder, consisting generally of horses and mules, to the fastnesses of Double Mountain, where, from the rugged character of the country, they evidently considered themselves secure from pursuit.

The sequel shows how far they were justified in their supposition.

On the 27th of last month Lieutenant Colonel George P. Buel, post commander at Griffin, with a small force of cavalry and friendly Tonkaway Indians (enlisted in the service of the United States as scouts) and sufficient infantry to guard his supplies, started to test the truth of these rumors.

To-day we have received the satisfactory intelligence that the command encountered a party of Indians herding stolen horses twenty miles west from Double Mountain, engaged them, killed ten of their number and captured over sixty head of stock.

The casualties to the troops were one man wounded and one horse killed.

The officers comprising the command were Lieutenant Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh infantry; Captain P. L. Lee and Lieutenants S. R. Colliday and E. P. Turner, Tenth cavalry.

This, to us, is a very satisfactory mode of handling the Indian question.

Contradiction of the Report of the Burning of Red Willow—Quiet Near Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's Agencies—Recovery of Stolen Property from a Pillaging Band.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17, 1874.

The report telegraphed yesterday about the Indians having attacked settlers at Red Willow, Neb., proves to be untrue. General Ord received a telegram to-day from Fort McPherson, which says:—

"The mail carrier has just arrived from Red Willow. There is no alarm there, and no attack has been made. Before receiving this news a company of cavalry had been ordered out to scout in that direction. A courier was sent to-day to recall them."

HOSTILITIES NOT IMMINENT.

News from the vicinity of Fort Laramie is meagre, but indicates that hostilities in the vicinities of Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's agencies are not imminent. Mr. Connolly, in charge of this agency's supply train, was killed on the 13th inst. The train was saved. The attack was made near the Platte River. Frontiersmen continue to come in with their families, feeling unsafe.

NO ALARM AT RED WILLOW.

Arrivals from Red Willow up to yesterday forenoon say no Indians have been seen there and no alarm whatever exists.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED FROM INDIANS.

The week before last a band of Indians robbed a camp beyond the head of Frenchman's Creek. Hunters followed them up and recaptured some of the property.

A SON OF ROMAN NOSE KILLED.

A Cheyenne Indian, who came into Fort Fetterman to-day from the agency, reports the killing of a son of Roman Nose on South Platte, near the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek. This is supposed to be the Indian whom the trapper, King, shot.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1874.

The jury in the case of Michael McKeon, the wife murderer, after being out all night, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree this morning.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTIONS.

Republican Victory in the Mayoralty Contest.

Stokley Re-elected by a Large Majority.

EXCITEMENT IN THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

A brighter, lovelier election day never dawned upon the city than this. The cool, bracing atmosphere, the warm and genial sunshine, the streets cleared from mud and the sidewalks free from ice and dampness, encouraged an enormous representation at the polls, and seemed to bring from his home every voter, young and old, in the city. Your correspondent was out at an early hour, and scoured the city from one end to the other. The number of voters assembled at the polls was, considering the earliness of the morning, unusual and almost extraordinary. By the new constitution each ward is divided into districts or divisions, which comprehend but 250 voters each. This establishes a great number of ballot boxes, and renders it quite difficult in the absence of hourly returns to learn of the result until the election is over and the polls are closed. Pausing at each ballot box just long enough to catch a glimpse of the popular sentiment, your correspondent hurried on from post to post and recapitulates his impressions as follows:—In the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Tenth, Third and Ninth wards, despite the anticipation which every one entertained to the contrary, the election was exceedingly quiet, and, while the numbers about the ballot boxes were unusually great, there were no indications of tumult or riot. In the Nineteenth ward, however, there were several knock downs, and nothing but the presence of the police awed into submission the rampant inclination of those bent upon a row. The excitement in the drearier quarters of the city—namely, in the Seventh and Fifth wards—was very great, and the negroes down there had formed long lines, and, in a military manner, were going to the polls in a solid phalanx for Stokley. It is no exaggeration to state that some of these lines were fully a quarter of a mile in length. As to the Germans in the Twenty-ninth ward, where McClure's chances were considered as certain, I found almost all of them voting for Stokley for the Mayoralty, but repudiating the remaining names upon the republican ticket. Here at this point the issue of the struggle seemed to me to become inevitable, and that McClure did not stand even the shadow of a chance. This was at ten A. M., and, hurrying from the German quarter to the Mayor's office, I found the returns up to that hour. At one o'clock, according to the returns received at the Mayor's office, Stokley's majority was 5,654. Upon passing through the Fifth ward I learned that Stokley's majority there at four P. M. was fully 300.

AT THIS HOUR RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS

broke out here and there. In the Eighth ward a citizen shoots an officer and an officer shoots a citizen; both slightly wounded, neither seriously injured. Several other shooting affrays have occurred, but have been attended with no serious results. At five o'clock twelve wards of the twenty-nine in the city, according to returns, showed a majority of 6,024. The most sanguine republican did not expect any such majority. They had calculated upon no more than 5,000, and many were doubtful of even such a large number as this. The result of the remarkable campaign has made the republicans demonstrative beyond description, while the McClure men are proportionally disheartened. The large reform vote which McClure hoped to gain he lost utterly, and democrats almost innumerable were found this morning in the ranks of the republicans.

THE QUAKER CITY EXCITED.

It is universally admitted that neither of the Lincoln campaigns, nor the campaign preceding the last Presidential election, created such intense excitement as that which is raging through this city to-night. It is almost midnight and yet every political centre is crowded and jammed with vehement politicians, while on the leading thoroughfares travel of all kinds is virtually suspended. The factories and business houses open during the day are all at this hour dusky and silent, while all who filled them are assembled here upon the street in a wild, boiling, seething mass of human forms. In front of the office of Forney's *Press* the multitude is packed, sardine-like, from sidewalk to sidewalk, while from this point up to the Continental Hotel hundreds of the interested fill up almost every inch of space from curb to curb. In front of the Mayor's office words would fail to describe the scene.

But not only here at these two points is the excitement manifested, but on the grand avenue of Broad street, in front of the Union League, is a living sea. The returns which follow in the sequel are read here, and each report is greeted with wild and mingling yells. In front of the Reform Club the multitude is equally intense, while underneath the brilliant lights of the Mysterious Pilgrims, that strange coalition of republicans and democrats which is usually denominated as the "ring," the street is filled to repletion. Everywhere, about the theatres, around the hotels, and at every point where news can be obtained there are hundreds excitedly waiting to hear the political results.

Municipal Elections Elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., Feb. 17, 1874.

The Common Council will stand fourteen for each party. The Select Council stands—Republicans, five; democrats, four; giving the republicans one majority on joint ballot.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17, 1874.

Colonel T. H. Good, democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected by 131 majority. The democratic gain in this city over last year's election is 168.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Wednesday, in New England, northwest winds, veering to north, with rising temperature and generally clear weather.

FOR THE MIDDLE AND SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTS NORTHEAST WINDS, INCREASING TO BRISK AND BACKING TO NORTHWEST, WITH CLOUD AND RAIN.

For the Gulf States north and northwest winds, falling temperature, clear and clearing weather.

For the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, increasing northeastly winds, with falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and occasional snow or rain.

For the upper lakes and the Northwest rapidly falling barometer, fresh and brisk south and east winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly high winds and threatening weather in the northern portion of this region.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk and Cape Henry.

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 of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34	29	3:30 P. M.	44	31
6 A. M.	35	28	6 P. M.	40	29
9 A. M.	36	28	9 P. M.	36	22
12 M.	40	30	12 P. M.	34	20

Average temperature yesterday 27⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 37¾

THE GRAND NAVAL PARADE.

Evolutions of the Fleet at Florida Bay—A General Exercise of All the Vessels—Flank Movements and Mimic Broadsides.

FLORIDA BAY, via KEY WEST, Feb. 17, 1874.

The fleet performed the following evolutions yesterday:—First, the vessels formed in columns by divisions; second, in columns by twos, and, third, in line. They then formed by moving twice by the left flank, which brought the vessels into the bay, heading east.

FORMING IN DOUBLE ECHELON.

The next evolution was the formation in double echelon by division.

FLANK MOVEMENTS.

The First and Third divisions were then formed in echelon, on the flanks, with the Second division in the centre. This formation is considered the best for opening an engagement, the heavy rams being placed in advance and the torpedo boats in the rear.

RETURN TO THE ANCHORAGE.

The fleet then sailed to its anchorage, each division in separate column.

THE EXERCISES TO-DAY.

To-day the exercises comprised variations of the former evolutions.

THUNDERING BROADSIDES DISCHARGED.

The guns were manned and broadsides were fired by each vessel.

THE RUM MOVEMENT.

The Good Work Still Progressing Bravely.

A Stock Company to Promote Temperance.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17, 1874.

A Special from Springfield, Ohio, to-night, says:—"One week ago to-day the first advance was made here on the saloons, and, although none have closed as yet, the women think they see indications that a number will succumb before a like period elapses. The saloon men have met again and again resolved not to sell liquor by the drink after this, but only in quantities of one pint and upward. Although a strong effort was made to take legal action to force the women to cease their visits. It was not successful, and the committees will be respectfully treated, although locked out in most cases. One man called upon the Mayor to-day, to arrest the women, but, when asked to file an affidavit, refused. At London, Ohio, to-day, the ladies took possession of the Tabernacle on wheels and planted it in range of three or four saloons. The Stars and Stripes were raised over it. Three or four more tabernacles are almost ready, and will be set in front of other saloons in a few days. Another dealer quit selling to-day and gave up his licence. What beer he had on hand he emptied into the street.

Forty-eight ladies were out in the procession to-day at Cambridge City, Ind. There was a great temperance ovation at Washington Court House Ohio, this afternoon. Almost the entire population headed by a band, met Dr. Lewis at the depot at noon and escorted him to Music Hall, where a formal reception took place. Dr. Lewis and the converted Van Pelt made speeches. At four P. M. a temperance meeting of 400 children was held, and all signed the pledge. At Blanchester, Ohio, where all the saloons have been closed, a regular glorification is indulged in by the temperance people once a week.

Lebanon, Ohio, has succeeded better than any of her sister towns in closing up the saloons, and it has been done altogether by law. Two saloons have been permanently closed, and the remaining one restricted to sale in compliance with the State and corporation laws. Wood's was this morning arraigned in the Common Pleas Court and fined $50 and costs for keeping a house of general resort, he having plead guilty to the indictment to avoid litigation. Only one of the three drug stores has signed the pledge, the others declining.

The active band of ladies at Xenia numbers sixty-five, but they are not making much headway. They are also visiting the houses of ill-fame with bars attached.

At Oxford, Ohio, the women meet each morning in the First Presbyterian church, spend an hour in devotional exercises, and then form in procession and march to the different saloons and places where liquor is sold. Two thirds or more of the inhabitants have signed the total abstinence pledge, and all the druggists have pledged themselves to sell liquor only for medical or mechanical purposes.

Enthusiasm Growing in Ohio—Big Demonstration at Lancaster and Elsewhere.

LANCASTER, Feb. 17, 1874.

A grand temperance meeting was held in the Methodist church in this city to-night. Brilliant speeches were made by a number of our most prominent citizens, and there is every probability that the woman's crusade will begin here within a few days.

Logan has closed every saloon within her precincts, and at Athens the noble work goes bravely.

There was a grand temperance jollification at Washington Court House to-day over the complete victory accomplished there. Dr. Dio Lewis and other notables addressed the assemblage, and the event proved one that will be long remembered by the good citizens of Washington. Stirring news may be expected from Lancaster soon.

The Work Still Progressing in Southern Ohio—Pious Conversion of Saloon Keepers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1874.

The trial of the injunction against the praying women began at Hillsboro to-day. The day was occupied by the arguments of counsel for the women. No result was reached.

GOOD RESOLVES OF SALOON KEEPERS.

The temperance crusade is still extending in Ohio and Indiana. The saloon keepers in Springfield held a meeting and resolved to stop selling liquor to be drank on the premises, which is contrary to law. Dio Lewis visited Washington, which was the second place in which the system was tried, and where the ladies have secured a complete victory. The day was spent in rejoicing.

PUNISHMENT OF INSULT TO THE LADIES.

At Xenia Jacob Klein, a saloon keeper, was fined to the full extent of the law for using obscene language to some of the praying ladies.

A Stock Company To Be Formed in Indiana to Promote Temperance—$25,000 Capital.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 17, 1874

A grand and enthusiastic rally to sustain the women's temperance movement in this city was held at Mozart Hall this evening. The crowd was immense, and many were turned away for want of standing room. Mr. S. B. Diffendorfer, a prominent coal merchant, presided, and, with several ministers, including many prominent citizens, made short and effective speeches, giving the utmost encouragement to the movement.

The general sympathy outside of the saloon proprietors is in favor of a continued and vigorous prosecution of the work. It was resolved to organize a stock company with a capital of $25,000 to aid and prosecute the movement. The subscription was lively, and the full amount is likely soon to be raised. The manner in which the bummers undertook to suppress the movement has signally failed and has created renewed sympathy in favor of the movement, and the work goes on with indications of success.

A Flank Movement in Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 17, 1874.

The Ladies' Temperance Union made a flank movement on the non-union element this morning by quietly assembling at the Presbyterian church at twelve o'clock to the number of seventy, where all reporters and persons not members of the Union were excluded. After their secret preliminary arrangements were effected they moved to Johnson's saloon in the eastern part of the city, who met them kindly, but positively declined to sign the pledge. Several hymns were sung, and prayers were then offered up that bedimned many eyes. From this point they moved into Leonard Carl's saloon, in Chestnut street. Here the doors were closed and devotional exercises were held on the sidewalk and street. By this time the crowd had increased to several hundred. At this hour (two o'clock) services are being held in the street, in front of Casper Lausman's saloon, which is closed. The movements so far to-day are exceedingly quiet and orderly. The boisterous manner shown by the bummers yesterday seems to have subsided. As yet no effect has been produced upon any of the proprietors.

Ripley Still Fighting the Spirits.

RIPLEY, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1874.

The ladies have fleen out on the various pikes for a mile or two to-day. The saloons are too far away to be effectually operated upon under the present system, but some of them are asking for terms, and the ladies do not intend relaxing their efforts until all give up.

Columbus Fairly Invested.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1874.

About 300 persons, mostly ladies, met in the City Hall this morning to organize for a temperance war. Mrs. L. V. Dessellern was chosen President and Mrs. Tremaine Secretary. An executive committee, consisting of one lady from each church was chosen. A proposition to appoint on this committee representatives of temperance organizations was disagreed to, it being stated that Dr. Lewis opposed such a course, and that he was fully satisfied this was a work for the churches rather than for secret organizations. It was proposed to hold a prayer meeting each morning, but to make no active demonstrations until next Tuesday, when Lewis will return here, as he says, to take command of the forces and remain till the capital city is regenerated.

MORE ILLEGAL RAILROAD BONDS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1874.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided a case involving the validity of bonds issued to the Paris and Decatur Railroad by municipal corporations along the line. The Court decides the charter of the company confers no power on counties, towns or townships to issue bonds in aid of this railroad, that instrument containing only a vague provision authorizing persons or the agent of any corporate body to subscribe to the capital stock of the company. The amount of bonds issued by municipal corporations which are thus declared illegal is $363,000.

SING SING IN A BLAZE.

Great Conflagration and Loss of Property.

The Town Invaded by a Host of Rural Roughs.

LOSS ABOUT $150,000.

At fifteen minutes before five o'clock yesterday morning the village of Sing Sing, on the Hudson River, which has a population of about 8,000 souls, woke to the sudden clangor of the alarm bell, rung from a church tower, telling the sleeping village that the best business portion was in flames. Olive Hall, at the intersection of Main and Spring streets, was a three story brick building, valued at $30,000. The building was owned by George Hemingshaw, and the first floor, having a front of fifty feet, was occupied by Hamill & Brower as a hardware store, and adjoining was the liquor saloon of Henry Van Liew.

On the second floor of Olive Hall is a ballroom used for dancing, fairs, festivals and balls by the inhabitants of Sing Sing. This ballroom occupies the entire area, or did occupy the entire area of Olive Hall. At the time that the fire occurred Division No. 71 of the Hildise Bund, a German benefit organization well known all over the United States was just closing its fourth annual ball. This association has fifty members in the town of Sing Sing and about 250 persons, men, women and children were present at the time of the fire breaking forth. William F. Metzger, the President of the Sing Sing branch of the Hildise Bund, was floor manager, and he was assisted by a committee consisting of Richard Kromer, Charles Elkins, A. W. Jennings, Benjamin Flannigan and Jacob Weil. It was the zenith of the ball, and the music from the band was pouring forth the delicious strains of the twenty-third dance, a maddening German waltz, when suddenly and without warning a volume of smoke poured up the staircase leading from the street to the ballroom. In an instance that which had been a scene of joy, happiness and festivity was converted into a most bewildering scenery, terror and dismay. Men, women and children ran right and left, and no one could tell how to make an escape. Coats, hats, waterproofs, shawls and all outer garments were left behind in their receptacles in the cloak and hat rooms to be burned up. The smoke came thicker and thicker, the spiral wreaths gyrating and piercing the cavities of the ceiling and floor of the old building, and the shrieks of the women were really piteous to hear. A strong northwest wind was blowing from the icy surface of the Hudson River, and as the dancers poured through the narrow hallway and down the miserable staircase the flames shot forth with fiery tongues and lapped the old building. The ballgoers were only too glad to escape with their lives without hats, coats, shawls or waterproofs, and the majority of the women had to put their skirts over their heads to prevent suffocation, so dense was the smoke flooding the staircase. The morning was bitterly cold, and the dancers, having been deprived of their wraps, suffered intensely from the chill blasts which came from the river.

The chief part of the business of Sing Sing is done just at the place where the fire broke out. There are two engine companies at Sing Sing (Washington and Protection), two hose companies and a hook and ladder company, which rendered efficient service.

Mr. George Cartwright, President of the Board of Trustees of the village; Dr. Isaac G. Collins, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Sheldon, editors and proprietors of the weekly *Republican*; Caspar C. Childs, Jr., editor of the weekly *Register*; Thomas Leary, Mr. Gregory, General Lockwood and other prominent citizens were early at the scene of the fire and rendered assistance at the right moment. The Croton Aqueduct, which runs through the village, was tapped, and after twenty minutes the hose were adjusted, which furnished water for the hand engines. There were also two large tanks in the village, and these were also used immediately. Telegraph messages were sent to Yonkers and to Tarrytown and Peekskill for assistance, which was rendered very promptly. Yonkers sent two fire companies, Tarrytown two and Peekskill two companies. They were forwarded on the gravel cars, which were put into requisition. When they arrived at about nine o'clock they were received with a good deal of enthusiasm and fervor. By this time the fire had spread to a great extent, covering over two acres, bakers, butchers' shops, harness shops and groceries burning like tinder boxes. Chief of Police James Ryder, with his noble battalion of four men, the entire force of the village, was on hand and did good work. The Chief says that he heard the church bell ring its alarm, and he took occasion to remark that the man who rings the bell for a fire in Sing is thereby entitled to a fee of $2. The fire ran across Main street to Mrs. Lawrence's candy store and from thence to Mr. Buckhout's grocery, and in three-quarters of a circle there were five roads running together in the vicinity. The wind was very fierce, and the good people of Sing Sing began to believe that their beautiful town was about to evaporate into smoke, but the firemen worked very hard, and about midday the flames were got under way. Then, after hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of valuable property had been consumed, Sing Sing was declared to be safe. There remains but one thing more to be said, and that is tat Sing Sing was invaded by 300 or 400 loafers, thieves and blackguards from Yonkers, Tarrytown and Peekskill, who, being filled with bad whiskey, behaved like wild beasts and insulted everyone they came across. Daly's Hotel, near the depot, was broken into, the windows smashed, the stone upset, the counter and shelves swept of everything movable, and, but for the bravery of charming Miss Daly, Thomas Sandford, Daly's steward, and the presence of mind of an unknown Tarrytown policeman, Mr. Daly would possibly have lost his life such was the drunken fury of the *confrères* who made the occasion of this calamity a chance for riot and plunder.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances as far as ascertained:—

Olive Hall, totally destroyed. Loss, $20,000; insured for $12,000; companies not ascertained.

Henry Van Lien, liquor store. Loss on stock and fixtures, $6,000; insured for $1,500 in Oswego and Onandaga, Phœnix, N. Y.; National, Hartford, Conn.; North British, London.

Hamill & Brower, hardware. Loss on stock and fixtures, $15,000; insured for $13,000 in New York and Newark companies.

Sheldon & Curtis, *Republican* printing office. Loss on materials and stock, $4,000; insured for $2,000; companies not ascertained.

Monumental Dramatic Society. Loss on scenery and wardrobe $500; no insurance.

Ebenezer Fowler, carpenter shop; totally destroyed. Loss on building, stock and tools, $1,175; insured in Oswego and Onandaga, Phœnix, N. Y., and Westchester, New Rochelle.

Abram Van Wart, furniture. Loss on stock and tools, $500; insured for $250 in the Merchants', of Newark.

Mrs. Gugle, confectionery. Loss $200; no insurance.

Lander Peck, clothier, building totally destroyed. Loss on building and stock, $20,000; insurance on stock, $10,000; on building, $4,000. Companies—National, Hartford; German American, New York; Home, New York; Westchester, New Rochelle; Merchants', Newark; Merchants', Providence; Narragansett, Providence; Atlas, Hartford.

Elias Washburn & Co., druggists; building totally destroyed. Loss on building and stock $10,000. Insured for $3,000 in the St. Nicholas, New York; Westchester, New Rochelle; Merchants', Newark.

Griffin & Son, carpets; building destroyed. Insurance on building $600; on stock $500.

W. H. Walbey, grocer; building totally destroyed. Loss on building, unknown; on stock, $5,000. Insured for $2,500 in the Star, New York; American, Philadelphia.

Jacob Eimendorf, restaurant. Loss, $200. No insurance.

E. G. Robertson, confectionary; stock considerably damaged by water. Loss, $500. Insured, but companies not ascertained.

William Pattison, grocer; loss on stock, $500. No insurance.

George Hazzard, barber; loss, $100. Insured for $150.

George W. De Revere, segar store; building nearly destroyed. Insurance on building and stock, $500; companies not ascertained.

John Vance; buildings totally destroyed; loss $14,000; insured for $4,000 in the Home, New York; Westchester, New Rochelle; Hoffman, New York; Merchants', Newark; Merchants', Providence; Narragansett, Providence; National, Hartford; Atlas, Hartford; Hanover, New York; Mississippi Valley, Memphis.

W. H. Barlow, damage to buildings, $1,500; fully insured.

B. Forsbury, Sons & Nephews, damage to building, $500; insured.

Howland & Brandreth, insurance agents, loss on furniture, $200; insured.

Estate of Joah Carpenter. Loss on building $4,000; insured in New York companies.

W. H. Dean, butcher. Loss on building and stock, $9,000; insured for $3,000 in Westchester, New Rochelle; Atlas, Hartford; Narragansett, Providence.

James C. Mead, baker. Loss on building and stock $5,000; insured fully in the Ætna, of Hartford, and the Clay, of Kentucky.

A. Buckbout, grocer.—Loss on stock and fixtures, $2,500; insured for $1,500 in the German American, of New York.

George Ferguson, harness.—Loss on stock, $600; insured for $500 in the Merchants', of Newark, N. J.

Frank Mege, upholsterer and furniture store. Loss, $1,500; insured for $600 in the Hanover, of New York.

S. Platt Beatty, carpenter shop, totally destroyed. Loss on building, stock and tools, $2,500; insured for $400 in the Niagara, of New York, and Westchester, of New Rochelle.

Joseph Schellenberger, harness. Loss on stock and furniture about $100; no insurance.

G. Schneider, building. Loss unknown; insured for $2,500.

Besids these the numerous tenants above the stores burned lost much by water, the names and insurance of which could not be ascertained.

There was no commotion at the prison, the inmates not even knowing of the fire.

DEATH OF AN OLD SHIPMASTER.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 17, 1874.

Henry Gibbs, of this city, dropped dead in his cellar while chopping wood last night, from an affection of the heart. He was formerly a shipmaster. The intelligence of his death was carried to his wife, who was in attendance at a revival meeting of the Thames street Methodist Episcopal church.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

His Majesty Lunalilo, King of the Sandwich Islands.

The steamship Melbourne, which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu yesterday, 12th inst., brought news of the death of Lunalilo I., King of the Sandwich Islands, and the fact has been telegraphed to the HERALD.

King Lunalilo expired on the 3d inst. at his palace on the Island of Hawaii. His demise had been expected for several days. The members of the Cabinet were called together at once who ordered a meeting of the Legislative Assembly to be held on the 12th of February to consider the condition of the affairs of the government. At Kahoolawe, on the 4th inst., a mass meeting declared in favor of David Kalakua, the most powerful chief in the nation, as Lunalilo's successor. Queen Emma, the widow of Kamehameha, is also named for the succession, and there will probably be a severe contest in the Legislature over the question.

The King's Death Officially Announced to President Grant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

A telegram was received by the Secretary of State to-day from the United States Minister at Honolulu, announcing the death, on the 3d inst., of King Lunalilo. The Legislative Assembly were to meet on the 12th inst. to select a successor. Kalakana and Queen Emma are candidates for the succession. The United States vessels Tuscarora and Portsmouth were in the port. It will be remembered King Lunalilo was chosen by the Legislative Assembly as the people's candidate on January 8, 1873, and was inaugurated on the following day. He was the successor to King Kamehameha, and in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

Major William McFarland, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered, in addition to his present duties, to report to the President of the United States Isthmus Canal Commission for duty in connection with the examination of the proposed routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, and Captain William H. Heuz, of the Engineer Corps, will report to Major McFarland for the same purpose temporarily.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

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

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at one o'clock P. M.

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

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

KORTRIGHT.—At his residence, 79 Madison avenue, on Tuesday evening, February 17, NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR KORTRIGHT.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

A.—The Invaluable Invention of the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, which soon permanently cures rupture without the slightest suffering, has annihilated the horrible metal springs, fingerpads and iron hoop trusses.

A.—Artificial Teeth. Extraordinary improvement, entirely superseding rubber and its injurious effects. Diploma