

SPAIN.

Battle Between the Carlists and Republicans in Biscay—Fierce Attack on a Royalist Position—Naval Co-Operation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Feb. 22, 1874. Severe fighting has been going on in Biscay for several days. General Dorezan, with 25,000 insurgents, holds the heights above Somorrostro. The republicans have taken the first height. Their losses are heavy. The wounded are coming into Santander. NAVAL MOVEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION. The fleet left the port of Santander to attack Portugalete, which was to have been simultaneously assaulted by land; but the latest despatches state that the war vessels entered the river on Friday, and found that Portugalete had been abandoned by the Carlists.

Carlist Success in Valencia. BAYONNE, Feb. 22, 1874. The Carlists have taken the town of Vinaroz, in Valencia.

Republican Troops Captured by the Carlists. BAYONNE, Feb. 22, 1874. The garrison of Vinaroz, numbering 200, have been taken prisoners by the Carlists.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Position as a Political Seeder. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 22, 1874. It is represented that Mr. Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings. There is much speculation as to who will succeed him as the head of the opposition. The Observer hopes Mr. Gladstone's determination is not final.

Minister Schenk Embarked for New York. LONDON, Feb. 22, 1874. Minister Schenk sailed for New York on Saturday in the steamer Abyssinia.

GERMANY.

French Secession from the Prussian Parliament. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Feb. 22, 1874. The Alsatian Deputies have withdrawn from the Reichstag and returned to Strasbourg.

ROME.

Vatican Plan of a Pontifical Valedictory. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, Feb. 22, 1874. The Popolo Romano says Cardinal Antonelli has sent a circular letter to all the bishops of the Church, asking them to come to Rome as the Pope wishes to see them before he dies.

RUSSIA.

The Austrian Kaiser En Route for Moscow. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22, 1874. The Emperor of Austria left the city to-night for Moscow.

CUBA.

The Chinese Commission—How Labor Contracts May Be Disturbed by the Asiatics. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1874. The Fox opposes the coming of the Chinese Commission because Americans belong to it. The Fox believed at first it would not come, but finds itself mistaken and calls on Jewell to take precautionary measures. It thinks the laborers are connected with the affair. The commissioners might produce disturbance among the Chinese. The Fox only is fearful. The majority of the people are disposed to welcome the commission, because it will certainly cause an improvement in the condition of the laborers and may produce a change in the present laws.

The Operatic Artists' Troubles Partially Settled—Poverty and Fresh Litigation. HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1874. Mme. Lucca, Mlle. di Murska and Signor Vizzani sailed for New York yesterday, after depositing in the Court the amount demanded by the chorus and orchestra of the opera company. The latter, meantime, are compelled to remain on the island until legal proceedings are terminated. They are in want, and several are ill. Mr. Jarrett has been sued by the principals of the company, who demand a rendering of accounts.

OBITUARY.

Count de Seisel, Minister of Portugal at Paris, died at Lisbon on the 8th of February. Mr. Dykes, an English turf celebrity, has died suddenly at Mounmouth through excitement attending the election.

Captain M. Tweedie, R. A. The death is announced from London of another of the few remaining Peninsular officers of England, Captain Michael Tweedie, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and Justice of the Peace for Kent. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1809, and served in the campaign of 1814 in the South of France, including the battle of Toulouse. Captain Tweedie was in his eighty-third year.

Rubini's Widow. The widow of Rubini died at Milan on the 7th of February, in her eightieth year. She was a French woman, named Adelaide Chamael, and leaves a large fortune.

Sir Edwin F. S. Stanhope, Bart. Sir Edwin Francis Scudamore Stanhope, of Holme Lacy, in Herefordshire, England, died on Sunday, February 8, as was briefly announced by cable. Sir Edwin, who was in his eighty-first year, having been born on the 7th of December, 1793—had been for the last three months in very feeble health; but his friends had not anticipated any immediate danger, and his end, when it came, was as sudden and unexpected as the removal of any one who had long passed the ordinary limit of human life could be. Sir Edwin was the eldest son of Sir Henry Stanhope, the first baronet, and was, like his father, a distinguished naval officer. He served a midshipman on the surveillance, on the coast of France, in 1810, and as lieutenant of the cutter, on the coast of Cadiz, in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1851 was made a captain on the retired list. Since that time he lived the life of a country gentleman at his beautiful seat of Holme Lacy, in Herefordshire, of which county he was a Deputy Lieutenant. Sir Edwin was a Tory of the old school of Roden and Eldon. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Scudamore Stanhope, whose liberal politics and intelligent and zealous services to the liberal party are well known. His second son was Captain (Charles) Stanhope, of the Royal Navy, who was killed at the battle of Trafalgar. Sir Edwin's death was a great loss to the family, and his premature death in 1871 terminated a career of the highest professional promise. The Stanhopes of Holme Lacy are a branch of the family of the Chestertields, being descended from Dr. Michael Stanhope, grandson of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, of which peerage the present baronet is the presumptive.

Two Men Shot Each Other Simultaneously and Both Expire—Cause of the Tragedy. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1874. A terrible tragedy occurred last night at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, resulting in the instant death of M. J. Geiky and Dr. C. E. Cleveland. There had been an old feud between the men, and last night Dr. Cleveland started out at Geiky, brick bat in hand, and the other, a man named Devoe tried to make him desist, but to no avail. The men met, drew pistols, approached to within two feet of each other, and fired simultaneously. Dr. Cleveland fired twice and fell dead on his face; Geiky retreated a few steps, leaped against a tree, and then fell dead to the ground. Both men had been drinking hard during the day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. The Worcester at St. Thomas. ST. THOMAS, Feb. 14, 1874. The United States steamer Worcester, with Admiral Scott on board, arrived on the 10th inst., and will leave for Barbados about the 16th inst. The Brazilian man-of-war Vidal de Oliveira is also in port. Salutes were exchanged between the men-of-war also with the fort. To-day the officers of the Worcester entertain the Consul and friends on board.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. PORT JARVIS, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1874. At two P. M. to-day an engine ran off the track at Uniondale, on the Jefferson branch, between Susquehanna and Carbonade. It fell down an embankment of seventy-five feet, instantly killing conductor John R. Harding, engineer George Cramer, and fireman Daniel Wagner and brakeman Thomas Rafter.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS OF NEXT AUTUMN. The late Philadelphia election has had a remarkable effect here in reviving the confidence of the republicans in the "solidarity" of the republican party. Fears were entertained that under the new Pennsylvania constitution the coalition of democrats, liberal republicans and all the odds and ends of the anti-administration elements, upon McClure for Mayor, there might be a defeat inflicted upon the republicans of a serious character. The loss of Philadelphia in the spring would signify the loss of Pennsylvania in the fall, and meantime it might result in the loss of New Hampshire and Connecticut. Now, with a handsome victory in Philadelphia, the republicans here are confident of New Hampshire and Connecticut, and of maintaining their lines unbroken through all the elections of next autumn. The New Hampshire republicans here had a meeting on Thursday night, at which these opinions were expressed, and active measures agreed upon to secure success in the impending election in the old Granite State. More than this, the republicans in congress, inspired by their party triumph in Philadelphia, begin to see their way more clearly before them than it appeared to them even two weeks ago. In a conversation with some of them this morning they gave as their opinions that a large majority of the people in a large majority of the States are still with us, and will remain with us in the elections of next fall for the Forty-fourth Congress if we only keep near shore with our legislative measures this session. The repeal, the absolute repeal, as far as possible, of the increased salary and back pay bill was a political necessity. We had to do it to spite our enemy's gun, which was effecting considerable mischief. Now, as we shall have to stand upon the record of this session before the people in the fall, and as they have become watchful over our expenditures, we must cut them down to the lowest practical figure. We must avoid inflation, and we must avoid contraction in order to avoid any financial disturbance in the country. We shall, moreover, have to cut down our regular and incidental appropriations as far as we can, in order to avoid increased taxation; and all great jobs in the way of internal improvements, steamship and telegraph subsidies, will have to be put off to a more convenient season. And yet on tea, coffee, tobacco and whiskey we may have to put on some small taxes that will give us fifty millions additional revenue. We may have to do something for the Western grangers, in the way of cheapening their transportation to the East, but a committee of inquiry on the subject, as the last resort, will serve for present purposes. The Louisiana trouble is a dead weight, but with a new election we can manage it. The main thing is to satisfy and keep with the bondholders, banks, financial and general business interests of the country, and this we intend, keeping head to the windward while hugging the shore. We shall do something to bring the Mormons and Mormon polygamy under subjection to the laws; but we shall not attempt any dangerous sensations in anything. Cuba can wait a little longer, Mexico is all right; but we may have to look into that sea-skin monopoly of Alaska. With the programme suggested, these republicans say, we can go before the people, and fight a square battle along the whole line, and carry the next Congress in the fall. This Philadelphia election, they say, finally breaks up the old coalition of the democrats and liberal republicans. The democrats will adhere to their old party organization; the liberals, as guerrillas, will not be able to do much mischief. The grangers are mostly good republicans and we can manage to keep them in the ranks. But how about the Presidential succession? There will be time enough to attend to that a year hence. At present, whether General Grant is or is not a candidate for another term, and whether the party is or is not inclined to take up a new man, it is sufficient that the party and the administration are one—that they are working together, and that General Grant does not desire the ascendancy of a new party in the next Congress. It would give him too much trouble, and he likes to get on quietly and without any fuss or commorment. Such—from the views expressed here among the republicans—are believed to be the prevailing opinions among them as to the party programme in Congress and their calculations touching the next fall elections. They say in this crisis it is well to "let well enough alone," and that hence they, "with other things, will not tamper with the tariff to any extent calculated to disturb the integrity of the party in the old Keystone State.

Railways and Railway Schemes in the District of Columbia—The Railway Kings Taking Possession of the National Capital. It has, through almost every newspaper in the land, been proclaimed that Governor Shepherd and his Board of Public Works have taken absolute possession and control of the city of Washington. This is a mistake, however, and the honors must be divided between the Governor and his "king" on the one hand, and "Tom Scott" and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the other, with some prospect that before the close of this session of congress the aspiring and powerful railway kings will be placed in possession and control of the inlets and outlets, by land and water, of our national metropolis. Already, in coming here from Baltimore, the passenger train is brought by the locomotive close to the sidewalk of the Capitol grounds on the west front, thence down one of the broad avenues which radiate from the Capitol, thence by a sharp turn down the street which is the eastern border of the pretty grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, to the depot on the public grounds, within 100 yards or so of Pennsylvania avenue, in the very heart of the city. Again, the broad avenue (Maryland avenue), which is its whole length a mile or more to the Long Bridge over the Potomac, is occupied by the tracks, including switches and side tracks, and by the idle trains of cars of the several companies concerned. The avenue, in short, is used as a sort of way station for this purpose, and, as a thoroughfare, has become useless, except to the railroad companies holding it. In wet weather through its whole length it is a frightful mud hole, literally knee deep in mud, and with its railway obstructions, dangers and eyesores, it may be pronounced a nuisance to the city, though a public convenience as the connecting railway link through Washington between the North and the South. Without enlarging upon other city roads or schemes, the project introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday for a steam road along the southern side of the city, from one end to the other, challenges some special attention. The House, after discussing this project several hours, yesterday and for several hours to-day, referred it back to the Committee of the Whole, which, we hope, signifies the stranding of the monster. It is a bill authorizing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company (that is, the Baltimore and Ohio Company) to extend a railroad into and within the District of Columbia. They are to have the right to cross the Eastern Branch of the

Washington's Birthday. Celebrations at Cooper Institute. Washington's birthday was celebrated yesterday at Cooper Institute by the Order of United American Mechanics with very impressive and appropriate services. The large hall was completely filled with patriotic citizens at the commencement of the services, Mr. Arthur Bassett, of American Lodge, No. 13, presiding. The platform, upon which a committee of the Order had seats, was draped with the national colors and adorned with a fine picture of George Washington. The President, Mr. Bassett, made a few introductory remarks, which were followed by singing by the choir and prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Sweetser, appropriate to the occasion. Rev. T. T. Kendrick then delivered the oration, in which he did not imagine that he could do justice to the subject, which was "George Washington from Birth to Grave." Washington, the speaker said, was remarkable in youth by being brought up in his remarks. It manifested the patriot of patriots, a pious man, who prayed the conscientious Christian's prayer, and who won the admiration of every man, woman and child in the world. His sincerity, magnanimity and wisdom were proverbial. Though self-instructed, he was a great scholar and statesman. He learned a world of practical philosophy in every thought, and saw a manuscript of maxims in the actions of every man. His patriotism was warmly accepted by every American, and indeed by every noble man in the world. There is not a man in our history whose character gives us higher ideas of the dignity of man's nature than Washington. His greatness is not in great and few particular things, but it was great in everything. One of the causes of his success was that great industry which performs even the smallest duties. But for that superlative virtue, the world would be the property of this great country? (Applause.) His death was the setting of the sun to the world.

Washington's Birthday in Brooklyn. This being the day on which Washington's birth is commemorated it will be generally observed in Brooklyn. The courts, with the exception of the Police and Civil Justice courts, will remain closed. All the public offices, city and county, will observe the holiday. The Common Council will refrain from holding the customary session. Flags will be displayed by Keeper Torney in grateful recognition from the City Hall, and the County Court House will also be decorated. The Aldermen met this morning for the purpose of giving a national salute to the birthday of the nation. The public schools will give a parade. In the evening several balls will be held. The Park, Brooklyn and Olympic Theatres and the Fourth Street Relief Association will issue cards of soup, bread and meat as usual to all who may require them.

Observances Yesterday in Providence—Ceremonies To-day. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22, 1874. Washington's Birthday was observed to-day by the First Light Infantry regiment, which attended special service at the First Universalist church. A sermon suited to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Capen. To-morrow the Rhode Island Guards regiment will parade in honor of the day.

Philadelphia's Gamblers Pardoned and Released—Retrospect Righteously. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1874. Matthias Kaas, sentenced February 17, 1874, to imprisonment for two years and six months in the Penitentiary and \$500 fine for keeping a gambling house, was pardoned and released from prison to-day. Kaas was arrested at the same time as was William Siner, then a member of the City Council, in a raid made by Mayor Stokely's police on a gambling establishment at 10th and Market streets, and the jury remained out eleven days before convicting. Siner was pardoned several months ago.

Annual Session at Washington—Exercises and Banquet. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1874. The annual meeting and social reunion of the Alumni Association of Princeton, for the District of Columbia and the Southern States, was held, by invitation, at the residence of Dr. Harvey Lindsay on Saturday night. The President of the Association, Secretary Becknap, declined a renomination, and the meeting elected officers for the coming year as follows:—President, Dr. Harvey Lindsay; Vice Presidents, Senator Kelly, Heister Clymer, Stephen Archer and Charles Albert; Secretary, Charles F. Stansbury; Treasurer, H. B. Munn; Executive Committee, William L. Dunlop, Alexander Porter Moore and H. M. Smith. Letters of regret were read from Senator Hager, of California; President McCook, Professor Atwater, Schenk and Cameron, and many others. A report was submitted and letters read by Mr. Morse, as to the condition of the Scientific School and the new library. After the business was dismissed, the officers and guests were exchanged, all of which was succeeded by a banquet.

Raid on Policy Players. Before Justice Otterbourg. At nine o'clock on Saturday night Roundsmen Folk, of the Tenth precinct, accompanied by several other officers, made a descent on the premises No. 230 Chrystie street, supposed to be occupied by Gustave Laube. The officers found ten persons assembled there, as if they had been just engaged in some gambling game. They arrested the whole party, and also found a lot of lottery blanks and policy tickets. The prisoners were all arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, and the case was set for court yesterday, and gave their names as Frank Reinhardt, George Whitehouse, George Williams, William T. Clark, Philip H. Smith, Charles H. Lange, Joseph Brinell, Ferdinand Miller and John Reinhardt. On searching Whitehouse Roundsmen Folk found a fifteen-cent ticket, and the other tickets and blanks. The officers think that the property must have been stolen, and will pay the pawnbrokers a visit to-day. Whitehouse was fined \$100, and the others were put under \$300 bail each.

Still Another Raid. George Fitzner and Charles Hughes were committed for examination on a charge of running a policy shop at 122 1/2 11th street. They were arrested Saturday night by Officer Ross, of the Eleventh precinct.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

The Political Prospect for the Fall of '74.

Programme of the Republican Party.

Economic Changes in the Postal Department.

THE INDIAN CONTRACTS

Work of the Present Session of Congress.

Important Economic Changes in the Post Office Administration Proposed—Bulky Matter to be Excluded from the Mails.

Removal of the Duties on Spanish Exports.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY.

Barbers' Best Shaving Soap, Four Bars for 1¢.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is by Far the Best in the World.

Dr. Fittler's Rheumatic Remedy Will Positively Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases.

Havana Bankers—J. B. Martins & Co., 10 Wall Street, New York, will pay the rates on Spanish Doubloons and Havana Bank Bills, &c.

Time Proves All Things—Guanoase Umbrellas, after many years' trial, are now acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful, durable and the cheapest umbrellas made.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HAD BREATH" CASE AND CURE IN "N.Y. MEDICAL JOURNAL" AND "PHYSIOLOGICAL MONTHLY." Sent free post paid by W. W. WELLS, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

\$10 TO \$100 IN WALL STREET OPEN LEADS TO A FORTUNE. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. W. W. WELLS, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH FOR MARCH CONTAINS: The Mother's Nursing; Popular Physiology; Remedies for Rheumatism; Dietetic Alcohol and Hygienic Food; What Are We Made Of; Angles and Planes; How to Get Well and Keep Well. Sent free post paid, or \$3 a year, by W. W. WELLS, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

THE STAMEN TWINS. The detailed Official Report of the Anatomy of the Stamen Twins, illustrated, will be found in the Philadelphia Medical Journal for February 21st, now ready. Price 10 cents.

Is it to fill a valuable and interesting information. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., publishers, Philadelphia. For sale by New York, 25 Broadway, and WILLIAM WOOD & Co., 27 Great Jones street.

VALENTINE'S MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION CITY OF NEW YORK, 1869 to 1874, 17 volumes; also New York City Directory, 1874, 1 volume. 15 volumes for sale at JOHN TUCKER'S, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

WILL BE READY ON TUESDAY. THE STANDARD LIFE OF DICKENS. The third volume of

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. BY JOHN FORSTER. Author of "Life of Landor," "Life of Goldsmith," &c. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers. 75 and 77 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Potomac between the United States Arsenal and the Navy Yard, thus cutting off the Navy Yard (except by a drawbridge) from its communication with the main river. Entering the city the road is to skirt along the south side of it to the public grounds below the President's house, and thence by or through those public grounds to the bank of the Potomac, and thence close by the National Observatory, Great Outrage, following the river shore to Georgetown, and thence across that city into Maryland. We understand that the company design, if they secure this charter, to establish a depot in the President's grounds; to build a causeway across the Eastern Branch, which in the course of a few years will compel the government to abandon the Navy Yard in consequence of the filling up of the stream with the washing from the hills, the causeway acting as a dam, and that from the frequent interruptions by the locomotive the government will also have to remove the Naval Observatory or abolish it to accommodate this railroad. Worst of all, give us this steam railroad through the city, with the others now in operation, and there will be no safety in anything but those railway trains in getting out of or into the city again. The locomotive will menace the private carriage on every side in passing out of or coming into the city. The right is reserved to Congress to repeal or modify this charter at any time, and there is something for the protection of the interests of the city in this provision; but experience teaches us that where a powerful corporation once gets a foothold it cannot be displaced except by an earthquake. And here the inquiry is suggested, Can anything be expected from Congress on the general regulation of the railroads of the country, when in this District, over which the two houses have "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever," two or three railroad companies have gained such a foothold that they aim now at nothing less than the absolute control of the highways of Washington and of the public grounds, so far as they may be needed for side tracks, rolling stock, workshops and depots?

Work of the Present Session of Congress. There have been passed during the present session of Congress, in the House of Representatives, 115 bills, of which about thirty have become laws. Over 150 House resolutions have been referred to or were directed to the various committees, and over fifty House resolutions have been sent to the several departments, asking for information of various kinds. The above does not include Saturday's proceedings, when several bills of a private character were passed. The business of the Senate in the way of passing bills has been small, compared to that of the House of Representatives.

Important Economic Changes in the Post Office Administration Proposed—Bulky Matter to be Excluded from the Mails. The Senate Committee on Appropriations will propose several important changes in the Post Office administration. These were intimated in part by Senator Morrill, of Maine, in the debate which took place on the 23d of January, pending the consideration of the Post Office route bill. In that debate Mr. Morrill alluded to the fact that the Postmaster General estimates that the earnings of the department will be some \$20,000,000, and that there will be a deficiency of \$7,000,000 and odd, making over \$26,000,000. Not a dollar of this amount goes through the Treasury of the United States or is subject to its audit or control. This department therefore was independent of the Treasury. If the department is to be kept within its reasonable bounds, so that it will not break it, some of this legislation must be arrested. The committee will propose an amendment to the laws so as to provide that, after the 30th of June, 1874, conveyance in the mails of samples of merchandise, packages of clothing, shoes, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, samples of metals, ores and mineralogical specimens and bound books shall cease, and all laws authorizing such conveyance shall be repealed. The reason for proposing such repeal is that the mails are lumbered with them, fed with honey and sheltered by glass, boots and shoes, groceries and other incongruous articles, which are sent through the mails under the provision that everything, except some dangerous liquids, can be sent through the mails if not too heavy. These articles, bulky and heavy, fill up the postal mail cars, and are carried by our present system like the letters, which move so rapidly as possible upon the trains to seek their immediate distribution; and the effect is that all the accommodations which the Postmaster General can get upon the postal car system are not sufficient for the adequate and rapid and satisfactory distribution of the matter which ought to pass through the mails alone. The railroad companies are now paid by weight for the exact amount they carry, and it is, therefore, contended that if the mails shall be relieved from the carrying of merchandise there will be a considerable saving to the government. The effort of the Appropriation Committee will be to make the Post Office Department a medium of simply transmitting intelligence. In this connection, if not a majority of the committee are in favor of abolishing the postal car system and of repealing the clause providing for the free delivery of letters, the latter on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of the residents in a few cities, while the people at large are taxed to pay for it. It is estimated that such changes would well high cover the amount specified as deficiencies.

Contracts and Expenditures of the Indian Service—Conflict Between the Executive Committee and the Interior Department—Opposition to the Appointment of a Territorial Governor Over the Indians. A recent message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, enclosing a report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the extent and nature of the contracts and expenditures of the Indian service made since July 1, 1873. It appears from the document that the Interior Department and the Executive Committee often come in conflict about allowance for surplus. A careful examination of the reasons assigned by the committee for the disallowance of claims shows them to be for the most part technical, or based upon information in possession of the committee and not known to the Indian Office. In all cases it has been the rule of the Department to refer all accounts, which have been disallowed by the Executive Committee, to the Indian office with the reason of the committee, if any were reported, for withholding its approval, and to request the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to report thereon. On the receipt of such report from the Commissioners the claims and papers have been referred to the Assistant Attorney General, assigned to duty in the Interior Department, for his opinion as to the validity of the claims and as to the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, which opinion has governed the Secretary's action in the final disposition of the claims. The committee is sometimes approached by outside parties and thus placed in possession of statements in relation to the character of the vouchers, of which the Indian Office and the Department of the Interior have no knowledge when called upon to act. The aggregate of expenditures for the period named is \$4,633,802. The department, in accordance with the rules above stated, paid the following amounts, which were disapproved by the Board of Indian Commissioners:— A. E. Wilder (contract made with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs), 864 cows and 223 yoke of oxen, at the rate of \$40 per head for cows and \$150 per yoke for oxen, \$68,320; D. G. McCann (contract made with Commissioner of Indian Affairs) for transporting Indian goods and supplies, an estimate to the amount of \$100,000, at the rate of \$1.25 mated estimate of 212 miles, at amount paid per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at \$100,000; G. M. Dodge, beef cattle, \$17,005.45; H. Wilder, beef cattle, \$23,999.45; the remainder of \$90,658.56 to be paid at a future time; L. Q. Shirley, ten horses for the Red Cloud Agency, \$700; A. H. Wilder, beef cattle, \$66,800; J. E. Booge, pork, \$23,548.15; P. H. Kelly, corn, \$30,737.53; G. M. Dodge, corn, \$7,551; D. J. McCann, transporting Indian supplies, \$7,472; A. H. Wilder, oxen, 9000, bulls, 1000, 4007

and oxides, \$77,910; D. J. McCann, transporting Indian supplies, \$7,472.57; G. M. Dodge, pork, \$23,548.15; D. J. McCann, transportation of beef cattle, \$6,306; G. M. Dodge, transporting Indian goods, \$4,400; G. M. Dodge, beef, \$10,208. goods, \$4,287.50 of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Chickasaw nations of Indians, in note, Chocaway, now here, have addressed a letter to the President, 1868, and fully understood the nature of the treaties. They say the authority of the President is not sufficient to authorize the establishment of a general commission by Congress to do so without the formal consent of the Territorial Governor of the District. On the contrary, Indians of the Indian Territory, by sending to the agreement on our part in 1868, had no redress for establishment of said council was effected. The very purpose of obviating the alleged necessity of such a Territorial government. They are of the strongly protest against the perversion of the treaties.

Wiping Out the Curses of the Kew-Forest—Proposed Repeal of All Provisions of the Acts of Congress. The House Committee on the Judiciary have made a report, in which they say that, as all other property and rights of property of persons engaged in the late rebellion have been generally exempted from confiscation, there can be no reason for now retaining on the statute book such acts and parts of acts as were very properly enacted to prevent aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States during the war, which, by their impediments to the creditors of the United States in receiving their just dues, amount to the confiscation thereof; and also such acts to the same effect which were passed to hinder and prevent distoyal persons, whose disabilities had not then been removed because of their participation in the rebellion, from making any claim against the government for debts due and claims arising out of the rebellion prior thereto, should also be repealed. The committee therefore report a bill repealing the joint resolution of March 2, 1867, prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States before the war unless lawfully proved, and repealing the oath at present required of applicants for pensions.

Remarkable Increase in the Business of the Patent Office. The business of the Patent Office is now larger in amount than at any previous period of its history. During the past two weeks the unprecedented number of 1,234 applications for patents have been received, showing an especially remarkable increase in the work of the office, as compared with the temporary decrease caused by the late financial panic. It is believed to be indicative of a corresponding revival of general business throughout the country.

Apprehensions of a Poor Fruit Crop. Great fears are entertained that the fruit crop in this latitude will be a failure, the remarkable warmth at this season of the year having advanced vegetation to an extent that indicates a premature spring.

An Irrepressible Conflict of Races Threatened in South Carolina—The Colored and White Candidates for Governor. The memorial of the taxpayers of South Carolina will be presented to Congress and the President this week. The colored people of the State have combined to make Congressman Elliott their candidate for Governor. The white citizens, without regard to party, ask Senator Robertson, to secure the support of the administration, to accept the nomination. It is said that Congressman Elliott boasts that if he can get control of the State he will "turn the cradle of the slaveholders' rebellion into the asylum of the slaves," thereby making the State uninhabitable for whites and the eyalium of the negro. The contest promises to be exceedingly bitter, and some are predicting another irrepressible conflict—this time of races.

The Temperance Terror Threatening the Nation's Legislators. The temperance crusaders propose beginning operations in this city on Saturday next, and it is stated that they will endeavor to make their first prayerful effort on the restaurants near the Capitol.

Schedule of Mail Steamers. The Post Office Department has prepared a schedule of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to foreign countries during the month of March.

Removal of the Duties on Spanish Exports. The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed through the Secretary of State that Spain has removed the duties on exports.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY. A meeting in the interest of the Palestine Exploration Society was addressed this evening by Lieutenant E. L. Steever, of the United States Army; the Rev. Rowell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of New York; the Rev. Dr. Woolley and President Porter, who delivered addresses on the importance of the formation of a permanent committee to act in the Society's interest, and the subscription list was handsomely opened.

All That Have Used It Acknowledge. That PORTER'S DOUGH BALLS AMOUNT TO THE BEST OF ANY DOUGH BALLS. It is emollient, warming and effective. 25c and 50c.

A—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 3 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Sunday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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"A Lost Art Restored."—Angel's Remedy. No. 41 Lexington avenue. Separate department for ladies. Retail restaurants, excellent hotel accommodations.

Barbers' Best Shaving Soap, Four Bars for 1¢. 107 N. 7th Street, S. B. SACKETT'S Barbers' Supply Room, 122 Liberty street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid. Never fails. Established 35 years. Sold and properly applied at BATHURST'S Wig factory, 15 Bond St., N. Y.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is by Far the Best in the World. It is a perfect hair restorer, and is sold at all druggists.

Dr. Fittler's Rheumatic Remedy Will Positively Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases. Sent for circular. 21 John street. Sold by druggists.

Havana Bankers—J. B. Martins & Co., 10 Wall Street, New York, will pay the rates on Spanish Doubloons and Havana Bank Bills, &c.

Time Proves All Things—Guanoase Umbrellas, after many years' trial, are now acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful, durable and the cheapest umbrellas made. Beware of counterfeits. See trade mark inside.

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THE STAMEN TWINS. The detailed Official Report of the Anatomy of the Stamen Twins, illustrated, will be found in the Philadelphia Medical Journal for February 21st, now ready. Price 10 cents.

Is it to fill a valuable and interesting information. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., publishers, Philadelphia. For sale by New York, 25 Broadway, and WILLIAM WOOD & Co., 27 Great Jones street.

VALENTINE'S MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION CITY OF NEW YORK, 1869 to 1874, 17 volumes; also New York City Directory, 1874, 1 volume. 15 volumes for sale at JOHN TUCKER'S, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

WILL BE READY ON TUESDAY. THE STANDARD LIFE OF DICKENS. The third volume of

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. BY JOHN FORSTER. Author of "Life of Landor," "Life of Goldsmith," &c. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers. 75 and 77 Market Street, Philadelphia.