

INDIA.

Three Millions of Famine-Stricken People on the Relief Lists.

The Prospect Still Gloomy and the Cost Enormous.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 6, 1874.

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, telegraphs to the Indian Office that it is expected the government will be obliged to maintain 3,000,000 persons for three months.

COST OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM. The expenditures on account of the famine to the end of February last are estimated at \$7,500,000.

Severe Pressure of the Distress in Tirhoot. CALCUTTA, March 6, 1874.

Accounts from Tirhoot show that the distress from the famine is increasing. In Rangpore, where there has been no actual suffering as yet, the stores of the poorer people are becoming exhausted, and starvation is imminent.

The relief organization here is working excellently, but it can hardly meet the immense demands which will be made upon the government.

Lord Northbrook's Appeal to the Rich and Benevolent. The Governor General of India has issued a minute, or resolution, of government on the subject of the means which are to be taken by the officials for the transportation and distribution of food in the famine-stricken districts.

The government will assist in the formation of relief committees and in the organization of a system of relief for those who, despite all the operations of trade, are threatened with death or disease from want of food.

The Governor General is confident also that many laborers, recognizing the duty to relieve their tenants, their dependants and their destitute neighbors, which is morally imposed upon them by the possession of property, will, of their own accord, do all in their power to relieve the suffering.

ASHANTEE. The War Office has received no official advice of the capture of the King of the Ashantees.

A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley of a date prior to the taking of Coomassie declares that the overtures for peace on the part of the Ashantees were "treacherous, and part of a plot to lure the army to destruction."

LIVINGSTONE. The remains of Dr. Livingstone will be transported from Africa to England at the public expense.

THE AZORES. Curious Rumor of the Condition of Public Feeling—Portuguese, American and Prussian Interests.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LISBON, March 6, 1874.

It is rumored here that certain inhabitants of Fayal have addressed a petition to President Grant praying for the establishment of a protectorate by the United States over the Azores, and that the President replied that the era of popular will has replaced the era of conquest.

There is also circulating in Lisbon a rumor to the effect that Prince Bismarck is intriguing in Portugal and the Portuguese territory, and hopes to place Dona Antonia on the throne of that country in the place of her brother, King Luis.

The Infanta Dona Antonia is married to Leopold Charles Antoine, hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. It would not be the first time that a member of the House of Braganza has usurped the throne of a near relative.

There is still in Portugal a strong Migueleste party, so called from Don Miguel, the father of the wife of Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos.—Ed. HERALD.]

SHIPWRECK. Loss of a Steamship—Thirty Persons Drowned.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 6, 1874.

The steamship Sedra, from Newcastle for Port Said, encountered a severe storm and was lost. Thirty of the people on board were drowned.

Gales and Disaster on the Atlantic. Reports continue to come to hand of wrecks, accompanied with loss of life and disasters to vessels, caused by the heavy gales which lately swept over the Atlantic.

An Australian Emigrant Ship Forced to Put Back. The steamship Atrato, which cleared at London on February 6 for Otago, New Zealand, with 600 passengers, passed here to-day returning.

She had nearly reached the Cape of Good Hope before she put back.

TICHBORNE. Charge of Perjury Against a Sea Captain. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 6, 1874.

Captain Brown, one of the Tichborne claimants' witnesses, has been remanded for examination on the charge of perjury.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke of Edinburgh and His Bride—English Preparation for a Joyous National Reception.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 6, 1874.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to reach England to-morrow. Extensive preparations have been made for their reception.

The day will be observed as a holiday. Statesmen Invited to a State Dinner—The Public Entry into the Metropolis. LONDON, March 6, 1874.

The members of the present and late governments have received the royal commands to attend a State dinner on Monday next at Windsor Castle, where they will meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The 12th inst., which is appointed for the public entry of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride into London, will probably be observed as a complete holiday.

Court Ceremonial of Presentation—Principal Congratulation at the Birthplace of the Bridegroom. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, the Grand Duchess Marie, will proceed direct from the port of disembarkation to Windsor Castle, in order that the Duke may present his bride to Queen Victoria before receiving any public congratulations.

Great preparations have been made at Windsor Castle for the reception of the Duke and the Grand Duchess. The suit of apartments set aside for the exclusive use of their Royal Highnesses while on a visit to Her Majesty are situated in the Lancaster Tower, adjoining the Queen's private apartments, and overlooking the grand entrance to the Castle.

The borough of Windsor is the birthplace of His Royal Highness. The Mayor and corporation of the town will officially present congratulatory addresses to the Queen and to the royal couple on their arrival.

FRANCE. The Shadow of the Orleans Royalism to Be Displaced—Press Law Troubles of the Cabinet—Conservatism and Repentance. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 6, 1874.

An order has been issued by the Minister of the Interior prohibiting the sale of photographs of the Count de Chambord.

GOVERNMENTAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE EXECUTION OF THE PRESS LAW. In the Assembly to-day M. Christophe, a radical, asked why the government tolerated the *Figaro* (newspaper), which advised MacMahon to execute a coup d'etat, and treated with so much rigor *Le Neveu de Saint-Pierre* for its remarks in regard to the President of the Assembly.

The Duke de Broglie replied that the *Figaro* supported the conservative policy, and had promptly disavowed the objectionable article.

In the vote which followed the Assembly supported the government by 383 yeas to 311 nays.

ENGLAND. Parliamentary Organization—A Borough Election—The Premier at Brighton. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 6, 1874.

Parliament met to-day at two P. M. and proceeded with the formalities of organization. The oath was administered to the members of the House of Commons in groups of forty.

Mr. Fawcett has reappeared as a candidate for Parliament in Hackney.

THE PREMIER AT BRIGHTON. Mr. Disraeli has gone to Brighton.

WEATHER REPORT. The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

WEATHER REPORT. The storm centre in the upper lake region will move northeast into Canada.

For Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, falling temperature, clear and clearing weather and north to west winds, diminishing in force, which conditions will extend over the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee during the day and over the upper lake regions during the day and evening.

For the Gulf States west to north winds, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather, with probably a "norther" in Texas.

For the South Atlantic States fresh and brisk south to west winds, generally cloudy weather and light rain, with clearing weather during Saturday night.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES, FRESH TO BRISK EASTERLY WINDS, VEERING TO SOUTHERLY, CLOUDY AND RAINY WEATHER, EXCEPT PARTLY AS YET IN NEW YORK, FOLLOWED BY CLEARING WEATHER DURING THE EVENING OVER THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PORTION.

For the lower lake region brisk and probably high southeast winds, veering to southwest, with rain or snow, clearing away during the afternoon or evening over Lake Erie and at night over Lake Ontario.

For New England northeast to southeast winds, rain and snow rising temperature, the former increasing to fresh and brisk.

The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will rise quite rapidly. The Mississippi will continue rising.

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 Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1873. 1874. 3 A. M. 14 32 3 P. M. 35 33 6 A. M. 14 30 6 P. M. 39 29 9 A. M. 15 29 9 P. M. 29 29 12 M. 25 34 12 P. M. 25 27 Average temperature yesterday 30% A year's temperature for corresponding date last year 23%.

A FRIGHTFUL SNOW STORM. SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1874.

The snow storm in the Sierra Nevada Mountains continues, and railroad trains are delayed by the snowdrifts. Snow ploughs are constantly employed in breaking through the drifts. This is the severest snow storm ever known in that part of the country.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS. The sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives were yesterday again in session examining into the affairs of the late Ocean Bank. The session was strictly private. It is alleged that the evidence already given shows that the closing of the bank was the result of a conspiracy in which certain Wall street speculators were concerned. However, this is still hearsay.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Remarkably Quiet Campaign in the Granite State.

POSTSMOOTH, March 6, 1874.

The New Hampshire campaign this year is not accompanied with its usual enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the disturbing political elements outside, the canvass here is notable only for its quietness. There have been few public rallies by both parties, and these were slowly attended and without the slightest national political significance.

Even the Butter-Sumner event, the neighboring State of Massachusetts has failed to produce a ripple upon the calm and serene surface of the political sea in the Granite State. The republican and democratic factions, always so evenly balanced, will neither nays nor gain much by such outside factions as anti and prohibitory rum parties; and so far as the hayseed or grainger show is concerned, it will amount, in all probability, to little more than a cipher when the returns come in next Tuesday night.

The struggle will be between the dominant republican party and the ambitious and aspiring democratic and, in the absence of a vigorous campaign, it is impossible to anticipate the result of the election. Both parties claim the State, but neither is active to assert the claim. McCutcheon, as a farmer, a prohibitionist and a republican, will be voted for simply because he is a republican, and Weston, as a liberal, rum and railroad man and a democrat, will be voted for because of the reasons mentioned above.

Here in Portsmouth everything is loyal to the administration on account of the fact that the business of the city is largely in the hands of Postmaster Pierce. In other parts of the State, however, the election will be an individual one; every one will be free to act for himself, without being influenced by the party affiliations of his neighbors on either side. The anti-rum element amounts to nothing; the free whiskey party are thought nothing of; both factions are in favor of a prohibitory law, but opposed to its execution, and the law will probably be repealed in the event of the success of either party. The election will be a quiet one, and the result will be unimportant. The republicans are likely to be perpetuated in power.

THE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL. A select audience witnessed last night the annual commencement and reception of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue.

The corner stone of the new hospital building was laid by Mr. Peter Cooper on the 5th of October, 1871, four years after the organization of the faculty. Mrs. Emma A. Keep, now one of the trustees, had endowed the hospital with a magnificent gift of \$100,000. The deaf and blind were not long in finding out its great advantages, and many had availed themselves gratuitously of the hospital's excellent treatment. During the past year additional wards had been built for the accommodation of such patients as could afford to pay for their treatment, and in the last six years the number of patients who have been treated has been reduced fifty per cent of what it had been six years ago. Large sums of money had been contributed by the various benevolent societies, libraries and other facilities, footing up altogether to at least \$150,000.

The names of the graduates are as follows:—H. B. Cushing, M. D., of the University of California; Miss Clara C. Plimpton, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Roush, N. Y.; Louis P. Couch, Mass. A well merited reward and applause was bestowed upon Miss Plimpton, the lady graduate of the college, when she was in the act of receiving her diploma.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION. Contradicting False Statements—The Trouble About Eight Hours' Work on the New Post Office. The Workingmen's Union, Thomas Sutcliffe presiding, held a meeting at Pythagoras Hall last evening, when resolutions were adopted declaring that the bill now pending before the Legislature, known as "Daly's bill," providing that the Common Council should have "the naming of the departments for the prosecution of the public works," was appointed to appear before the Congressional committee now in session at the Superintendent's office at the new Post Office investigating the charges against Mr. Mullett for violation of the Eight Hour law. The committee was composed of Messrs. E. H. Groome, D. S. Griffin and D. Burns.

A resolution was also adopted directing the Secretary of the Union, W. S. Adams, the Inspector of Public Buildings, that at present differences are existing between the workingmen and the employers on account of the Eight Hour law; that the question of the Eight Hour law is not agitated at the present time, and that consequently there need be no fears of a strike during the coming year.

Mr. Adams, in the course of the debate that followed, stated that he had made representations to the effect that considerable agitation is progressing among the workingmen, tending towards a resumption of the struggle for the eight hour system, which it was asserted were entirely without foundation. It was stated that the eight hour system is not followed by the building trades—viz., the bricklayers, the plasterers, the stone-masons, the stair builders, the painters, the carpenters and painters—and that no attempts on the part of the employers are contemplated to increase the working hours of labor. It was stated that Adams to the contrary notwithstanding. This action in reference to the reports of the Superintendent of Public Buildings was taken in view of the fact that his statement, in regard to the building trade by creating fears of prospective strikes by the workingmen.

EXPLOSION IN HOOSAC TUNNEL. Two Hundred Pounds of Giant Blasting Powder Exploded—One Man Killed. NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 6, 1874.

A terrible explosion of giant powder No. 1 occurred at the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel at about eleven o'clock this morning. The force of the concussion was heard and perceptibly felt throughout this village and for some distance in the adjacent country.

James Mulaney, a workman, in attempting to warn his companions of the danger, was almost instantly killed.

Patrick Donnelly, while endeavoring to prevent the catastrophe, received fearful and probably fatal wounds, and the explosion of the earth beneath was torn in an awful manner.

A number of men were thrown down and buried in the debris.

Considerable damage was done to the adjacent buildings.

The cause of the accident was the spontaneous combustion of the patent dynamite which communicated to the giant powder No. 1, that Donnelly was making for blasting charges. About 200 pounds of the powder were thus exploded, making two distinct explosions, the first of which was standing near the building with a can of about sixty pounds of nitro-glycerine in his hand, and being struck by the fire, he with great coolness carried it to a place of safety.

BOWDY LEGISLATION. The Disgraceful Closing Scenes in the Louisiana Legislature. NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1874.

The Times has the following regarding the last hours of the Legislature:—"The closing scenes of the session were marked by tumultuous excitement, which, opening vigorously early in the evening, grew in force as the hour of adjournment approached, and culminated in a bewildering finale of uproar and confusion."

In the House, from the hour of opening the evening session at seven o'clock, work was lively. Never by any chance were there less than twenty members speaking at once, and by the same rule not more than one in twenty permitted to remain in his seat. They roamed through the hall, their shouts gaining the attention of the Speaker; at others rising to a point of order or to make a motion.

The Evening Plaindealer says it is the concurrent declaration of the leading and most honest members of the Legislature which terminated his career as a legislator. He was the author of a bill, under which all disbursements of the State must be made, was never passed, was never submitted by the Speaker, and was never reported by the press officers of the House. In fact, every trustworthy witness bears the same testimony. When it was repeatedly suggested that the bill should be reported, the Speaker's members were shouted, "Oh, it don't make any difference. We will have it entered in the journal. That will do as well as any other bills in the same predicament, which were never even submitted to the House, but which it is proposed to have entered in the journal and proclaimed as laws."

THE EDGAR STUART. The steamer Edgar Stuart went on her second trip to-day to the bay to-day, accompanied by the revenue cutter Quaker, returning about three o'clock. The revenue cutter Quaker was on board the steamer.

The Spanish authorities are daily advised of her movements.

THE BAN OF TERROR REMOVED.

Systematic Blackmailing by Spies and Informers.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

In addition to the gentleman heretofore mentioned as before the Committee on Ways and Means asking modifications of the customs laws in relation to duties, &c., there were present to-day representatives of the Baltimore Board of Trade, namely—Andrew Reid, Decatur H. Miller, Hamilton Easter and Samuel P. Thompson.

Mr. Hyde, representing the Boston Board of Trade, resumed his remarks this morning. He had previously spoken against the moiety system, and now he argued in favor—first, of requiring action to recover penalties of forfeiture to be brought within two years, not five, as under the present law; second, to limit forfeitures to the articles on which the fraud is committed instead of on the entire invoice; and, third, making payment of duties in the absence of fraud conclusive.

THE SYSTEM OF MOIETIES INFAMOUS. Mr. A. H. RICE next addressed the committee as a member of the Boston Board of Trade. The statements already made were, in his opinion, sufficient to convince this committee of the onerous, he might say infamous, operation of the present system of moiety in connection with the seizure of books and papers. The law seized not only the guilty victim, but the innocent merchant, and subjected the latter to the same penalties. It first struck him down before permitting his guilt. He referred to the recent case of Boston, where an importing house received the first information of a charge of fraud to the extent of \$1,500,000 through a newspaper publication. There was no parallel to this system to be found anywhere in the civilized world. Nothing was so flagrant, unjust and absolutely oppressive upon any class as this is upon merchants. This effect was certainly not designed by Congress, but such had been the result under the present administration of law. Why had this system been introduced? The answer is, that it was comparatively small in number, and because it is not willing to come forward and face the responsibility. The business of the country is prostrated because the mercantile community are deterred from such practices as these to which reference had been made. They asked Congress to deliver them from this system, and Congress refused to do so. They asked Congress to give protection to the innocent while punishing the guilty, and Congress refused to do so.

OPPRESSION OF THE INNOCENT. JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of Boston, said the business of the country is prostrated by the system of States which bear so heavily on them. They are unjust and infamous. They are not only unworthy of a free country, but unworthy of any country. They are a disgrace to the country. They are a disgrace to the country. They are a disgrace to the country.

THE ONLY WAY TO GET REVENUE. It was to encourage trade. There is lost in forgetting that the system of moiety is a system of robbery. Mr. Campbell said he had no doubt if the system of moiety should be continued the tendency will be to decrease importations by American merchants, and to increase the number of hands of foreigners, who keep their books on the other side and transact business here. The system of informers in the Internal Revenue Department was a step in the right direction and has had a good effect, and a like beneficial result will be obtained if the same system is introduced into the customs. He did not think the suspected merchant has as good a chance for justice before the Treasury agent as he has before the collector. The merchant not only suffers loss of property, but suffers in reputation, which, in some cases, results in ruin, especially when he is advertised by the collector to inform on the part of the collector, and in advance of investigation of the allegation.

N. B. SPAULDING, of Boston, briefly addressed the committee, asking them to so modify the law that honest merchants should be protected, and made other suggestions for their protection.

EVENING SESSION. M. D. SPAULDING, of Boston, addressed the committee this evening, briefly alluding to the present state of the law, and the system of informers, and the reputation made for the purpose of procuring information against merchants, glittering fortunes being held out to clerks who shall act as spies and informers. He and those with whom he acted asked for good laws and good men to execute them, and that the present be severe, but in proportion to the offense.

ANDREW REID, of the Baltimore Board of Trade, was heard. He mentioned several cases of oppression on the part of the Treasury agent, and that city, engaged in the sugar business, had much cause to complain. Judge Giles on one occasion sent for these merchants, who repaired to his residence, and informed them that the revenue laws were such that they had committed great frauds. The Judge, said he, did not believe they were prepared to see their property seized, and he gave them an opportunity to set themselves right.

They said their books were open to examination. The detectives examined the books and then asked to see the books of the other party, and everything else bearing on the subject. The detectives stated that as far as they had seen everything was right and in order.

"You have made grave charges against us," said the merchants, "and we want you to acquit us of them."

The detectives said they would not do that, and after making a further examination reported to Judge Giles, who informed the merchants they were not to be troubled with the revenue laws, but they did not know that they had any remedy.

Mr. Reid also mentioned several cases of flagrant wrong committed against his house, connected with the matter of paying duties on rice and pimento.

The counsel of the committee on the seizure of books and papers. He knew of a merchant in New York who had been seized by the Treasury agent, and he was asked to give advice to the Custom House subordinates without authority of law. No warrant was shown. They occupied the store and the goods, and forbade him selling goods. The merchant, after giving advice, demanded his warrant, or he would have a force to turn them out, when the subordinates left the store, and he was asked to give advice to the Custom House subordinates without authority of law. In another case a merchant, whose books had been seized, was summoned to the Custom House to give advice to the Treasury agent, and he then proceeded to argue the

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW. The principle announced in the constitution of the United States, that no man shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, was taken from the Constitution of England after being fought and argued throughout a century. The English maxim was, "No man shall be deprived of his property without a warrant, or he would have a force to turn them out, when the subordinates left the store, and he was asked to give advice to the Custom House subordinates without authority of law. In another case a merchant, whose books had been seized, was summoned to the Custom House to give advice to the Treasury agent, and he then proceeded to argue the

THE SANBORN CASE. Additional Papers Sent to the House of Representatives—Tardiness of the Secretary of the Treasury in Furnishing Evidence to United States District Attorney Tenney—A Deal of Correspondence and Bills of Red Tape. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

Additional papers in the Sanborn case were laid before the House of Representatives to-day, including the following letter of the Secretary of the Treasury:—

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S APOLOGY. Sir—My attention having been called to certain papers relating to the case of John H. Sanborn, I have inadvertently omitted from the papers transmitted to the House of Representatives with my letter of the 17th inst., a number of papers which I have respectfully to enclose them. No one can be pardoned if, in a reasonable excuse, I call attention of the House of Representatives to the diversity of the papers which have been transmitted to me in the original schedules of names submitted to the department were prepared, the fact that some of the papers were not in the possession of the Treasury, and were copied in as many offices as there were names on the list. I have, in view of the importance of the original papers, and the fact that the original papers with the original papers it is found that the omission of the enclosed twenty-five names from the list of names transmitted to me on the 17th inst., is a serious error, and that the reverse side of one of the sheets and an extract on the sheet being turned over by the copyist without the original papers, and the fact that some of the papers were not in the possession of the Treasury, and were copied in as many offices as there were names on the list. 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