SPAIN AND FRANCE.

The Fighting Cure of Santa Cruz Arrested by French Officers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, March 22, 1874.

The French officers have arrested the Curé of Santa Cruz on the frontier and brought him to this city.

Sketch of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz, the Curé of Santa Cruz, is a man of about thirty-eight years of age, short in stature, pale, thin, nervous, and with a singularly energetic countenance. His beard is thick, his hair cut close, and there are two bald patches near his temples. Two small eyes like those of an owl shine out from under an arched brow. His lips are thin and his nose bent. On the whole, his appearance is repulsive, especially to those who have heard of his cruelties. He has a frightened look, which has become habitual to him since a price was set on his head. His speech is brief and dry, and he answers by monosyllables. His change of opinion against Carlism or his contempt for the royalists was easily understood. For months he maintained an active, harassing and successful warfare against the republican troops in Navarre and Guipuzcoa. In all that time he has never received a musket or a real from Don Carlos or his financial Ministers. But yielding to a vulgar public sentiment, which charged General Santa Cruz with almost impossible cruelties, the military counsel of Don Carlos passed a decree of death against him and summoned him to come in to be shot. Naturally he declined the honor, and after several attempts at a proper understanding he announced that he would battle hereafter for a Catholic Republic, with Cabrera as President, and unless that principle was recognized he—like Harry of the Wynd—would fight for "his own hand." HERALD special correspondence, dated at Constrasta, Navarre, supplied interesting particulars concerning the fighting Curé—his fanatical adhesion to what he regarded as the cause of the Church, although he has dropped the priest's garb completely, and his narrow escape from conviction by a court martial, on charges of having ordered his followers to shoot a woman without cause; of disobeying certain Carlist specific orders, and of having used language disrespectful to his superiors. He defended himself in plain terms, acknowledging that he ordered the execution of the woman as a spy, and asserting that he had never in any way dishonored the cause of Don Carlos, although he had seceded from it and was fighting as a "free lance." His address created a profound impression. The Court, which was composed of Dorregaray, Lissaraga, Marquis de Valdespina and other officers of high rank, were at first disposed to doubt the truth of his assertions; but when witness after witness corroborated his words in every particular he was at once liberated, Lissaraga being the first to congratulate him.

SPAIN.

A National Bank To Be Established—What the Institution is to Do for the Government.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 22, 1874.

A decree has been promulgated establishing a national bank, granting it a monopoly of the issue of bank notes and compulsorily incorporating with it all other banks in the country.

In return the new bank agrees to advance to the government the sum of 125,000,000 pesetas or about $25,000,000.

Domestic Joy for Don Carlos.

BAYONNE, March 22, 1874.

The wife of Don Carlos has been delivered of a daughter.

[Don Carlos has now four children, viz:—Princess Dona Blanca, born in the month of October, 1868; Don Jaime, Prince of the Asturias, June, 1870; Princess Dona Elvira, November, 1872; the infant, March, 1874.—ED. HERALD.]

Bilbao Still in Danger.

LONDON, March 23—5 A. M.

A special telegram to the *Standard*, dated Santander, Sunday, says:—The first movement of the government troops for the relief of Bilbao, by way of the Bilbao River, was a failure. It was found impossible to effect a landing and the expedition returned to Santona.

Fatal Accident in Serrano's Camp.

LONDON, March 23—6 A. M.

A despatch from Spain to the London *Hour* reports that an ammunition wagon lately exploded in Marshal Serrano's camp, and fifty men were killed and wounded.

GERMANY.

The Emperor's Birthday—Congratulations from the Army—The Military Force To Be Maintained.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 22, 1874.

The generals of the army at present in this city waited in a body on the Emperor William to-day, and congratulated him on reaching his seventy-seventh birthday.

The Emperor, in the course of his reply, referred to the crisis which was hanging over the army, and declared that he was "determined to maintain its strength and thereby insure the peace of Europe."

AUSTRIA.

Baron Schwartz-Senborn Appointed Minister at Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, March 22, 1874.

The appointment of Baron Schwartz-Senborn to be Austrian Minister at Washington is gazetted.

Sketch of the New Austrian Minister.

The Baron of Schwartz-Senborn, Dr. William, late presiding director of the international exposition at Vienna, who has been gazetted Austrian Minister at Washington, was born in Vienna, in the year 1816, and, after concluding his course of study, was appointed Secretary of the Society of Industry. In this office he remained until 1848. From that time he has taken prominent parts in the organization and directing of industrial fairs and exhibitions, among others the great one held in Paris when Napoleon III. was at the zenith of his power, and that which has been closed, just lately, in the Austrian capital. His intelligence and zeal in such enterprises have won general admiration, and to him is attributed the success which the Austrian contributions to the World's Fair at London obtained. In 1862 he was knighted by the Emperor of Austria, and at the close of the London Exhibition several titles of distinction were conferred upon him. At the time when the project of the Vienna Exposition was suggested Baron Schwartz-Senborn was sojourning in Paris; but as soon as the scheme became a certainty he was summoned home and offered the general supervision of the work incident to the construction of the exhibition building and the general arrangements. He willingly accepted the task, and immediately laid his plans for the great work which was intrusted to him and which he accomplished so successfully. He is a man of quick impressions, clear and emphatic in opinion and utterance, but at the same time delicate and refined in manner.

IRELAND.

Home Rule Victory at an Election.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, March 22, 1874.

Mr. O'Donnell, the home rule candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Galway.

MISSISSIPPI'S FUNDING BILL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 22, 1874.

A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., says the Funding bill has been passed. It provides that when warrants for $50 or a multiple thereof are presented the Treasurer shall take up and cancel the same and issue therefor a bond or bonds bearing the date of the January or July preceding the issuance and bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually in currency. Six series of bonds, of $250,000 each, are to be issued and a special tax of one mill on a dollar will be levied each year till and including 1881, and an additional tax of two mills on a dollar is to be levied in 1876 and subsequent years, up to and including 1881, or until the interest and principal are paid.

ASHANTEE.

Great Praise, Rank and a Pension.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 23, 1874.

The *Morning Post* says it is probable that General Sir Garnet Wolseley will be rewarded with the rank of Major General, and a pension of $7,500 per annum for two lives.

MEXICO.

A Protestant Church Assailed by a Mob—The Pastor Stoned—Provincial Revolution, Indian Outrages and Battle with the Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Via HAVANA, March 15, 1874.

A Catholic mob on the night of March 7 attacked the Protestant chapel in Puebla, smashed the windows and furniture, destroyed the Bibles and stoned the pastor, Rev. Antonio Corral.

REVOLUTION.

The State of Yucatan is utterly disorganized by the revolution.

INDIAN DARING.

The Tepic Indians continue their depredations.

They have lately become more daring, having defeated the government troops sent against them. Reinforcements have been despatched.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY REWARDED.

The crop of sugar raised by the colony from the United States at Tuxpan is represented to be superior in quality and quantity to that grown in any other district of the same size in the country.

HAYTI.

Political Caucus—Trade Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 22, 1874.

Advices from Hayti to the 12th inst. represent that disturbances were feared on the occasion of the Presidential election in April.

Coffee was quoted at $16.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Sir Hugh Allan arrived at the Brevoort House from Montreal yesterday.

General Thomas S. Rosser, of Minnesota, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Alexander H. Stephens, when a young man, studied for the Presbyterian ministry.

Assemblyman James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Frederick Van Vliet, United States Army, is quartered at the Sturtevant House.

Mrs. O. E. Freeman, of Lancaster, N. H., has made the ascent of Mount Washington on foot.

A California paper says of Governor Safford, of Arizona, that "he can go it as long without a plug hat and a biled shirt as any man who ever looked Cochise 'square' in the face."

Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, member of Congress from the Columbus (Ohio) district, is about to resign his seat in order to give his time to railroad interests which demand his attention.

Matt Lynch a veteran California editor, having gone to his rest, Mrs. Lynch announces herself as responsible for all editorials, savage and otherwise, that appear in the paper hereafter.

Herr Paul Lindau, editor of the literary periodical, *Die Gegenwart*, of Berlin, was recently sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment for blasphemy, the charge being justified by an article contributed to his journal.

The Emperor of Morocco is to visit England next summer. He has become infected with the spirit of progress and wants to see the marvels of European civilization. A firm of London engineers are now negotiating with the Emperor in reference to the introduction of railways into Morocco.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 23—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues to rise rapidly over all the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Southwesterly winds, falling temperature and generally clear weather prevail from the Northwest and upper lakes to the Missouri and the Ohio valleys. Variable northeasterly and southwesterly winds, falling temperature and cloudy weather in the Southern States, and rain in the Western Gulf. Northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, falling temperature and occasional snow on the lower lakes. Northwesterly and southwesterly winds, falling temperature and increasing cloudiness in the Middle and Eastern States, and snow in the St. Lawrence Valley. The rivers have risen at Omaha, Nashville, Cincinnati and Louisville, and have fallen at Pittsburg and Memphis.

Probabilities.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES, RISING BAROMETER, INCREASING CLOUDINESS, NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, TEMPERATURE FALLING BELOW FREEZING, WITH OCCASIONAL SNOW AND RAIN IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN PORTION.

For New England, westerly winds, freezing temperature, cloudy weather and snow.

For the Northwest and the lake region and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valley, northwesterly winds, generally freezing temperature, and, excepting snow on Lake Ontario, clear and clearing weather.

For the Southern States, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and rain in the Gulf States.

The rivers will probably rise at Nashville, Cincinnati and Louisville, and the Ohio fall at Pittsburg.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

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.	32	41	3:30 P. M.	40	49
6 A. M.	32	41	6 P. M.	36	48
9 A. M.	37	45	9 P. M.	34	43
12 M.	41	45	12 P. M.	34	43

Average temperature yesterday 44⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35¾

HEAVY RAINS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, March 22, 1874.

Unprecedented rains have fallen in the past few days, and high water prevails.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22, 1874.

George Miler Alfred, colored, convicted of the murder of Dr. Granville Alfred, in Washington county, Kentucky, has been sentenced to be hanged May 1.

ROBBERY IN PATERSON.

Some time during Saturday night the residence of Mrs. Philip Rafferty, in Broadway, Paterson, was entered by burglars, who succeded in making their escape without detection with quite a large amount of valuable articles. They gained entrance through a back door, which a servant had accidentally left unfastened. Three carriage robes (one worth $130) were stolen, together with a quantity of valuable damask table cloths, some small articles of silverware, &c. With great precision and skill the burglars discriminated between the solid silver and the plated ware, leaving the latter behind. The value of all the articles stolen was about $500. No trace of the thieves has been discovered, but it is thought the robbers must have been pretty well acquainted with the premises. Mrs. Rafferty was alone in the house, with the exception of the maid servants; but they heard nothing of the robbers, and did not discover the visit until yesterday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thomas' Symphony Concert—"Eine Faust Symphony," by Liszt.

A most remarkable musical work was presented for the consideration of a very numerous audience on Saturday evening at Steinway Hall. One of the grandest of all the works of German literature is the "Faust" of Goethe, and it is suggestive of sublime ideas to any composer. Liszt has made it the medium of introducing to the world a symphony in three character pictures (*characterbildern*), divided as follows:—"Faust," *allegro*; "Gretchen," *andante*; "Mephistopheles," *scherzo* and *finale*, for grand orchestra, tenor solo (Mr. J. Graf), and male chorus (Turner Liedertafel). Mr. Thomas has nobly fulfilled the purpose to which years ago he devoted himself, organizing an orchestra capable of producing any work and giving to the public from an exhaustless *répertoire* everything that can be found in the realms of classical music. Through him the American public have learned to know and revere the glorious names that adorn the pages of musical history. In the production of a work like the "Faust Symphony" of Liszt Mr. Thomas does good service to music. He strips off the disguises which the disciples of the "music of the future" throw around it by learned disquisitions and elaborate theories, and exposes it in all its grotesqueness and deformity. Such a work as the one under consideration may be taken as a fair specimen of the extravagances to which this school will drive composers. A wilder, more incoherent and more thoroughly audacious composition has never been submitted to any audience. It seems more like the phantasmagoria of a disordered mind than anything else. Yet there are some interesting features in it, the principal one being the wonderful instrumental effects to be found in every number. There is one little theme particularly that runs through the work and is presented at the most unexpected places, always in a different form. But the general tenor of the music is unhealthy. Strange effects, fragmentary phrases and chaotic thoughts do not constitute music. The performance was absolutely perfect, and, considering the enormous technical difficulties of the composition, no higher compliment could be paid to this orcuestra. Still it seemed akin to desecration of the talents of the noble band to give them a work which is fitter for Charenton than Steinway Hall. The glorious fifth symphony in C minor of Beethoven was like "the balm of Gilead" after Liszt, as was also the ever fresh overture, "Euryanthe," that preceded "Eine Faust Symphony." Both works were played to a charm. Mr. Thomas was called out repeatedly by the unanimous voice of the audience, and bowed his acknowledgments amid the wildest enthusiasm. The sixth symphony concert takes place on April 25, with the following programme:—Symphony, E flat (Kochel 543), Mozart; Variations, on a theme by Haydn, for full orchestra, Brahms, new; Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg," Wagner; Symphony No. 7, in A, op. 92, Beethoven.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Fox's Theatre opens April 6.

The Olympic boasts of "new stars."

"The Pet Elephant" can be seen at Bryant's.

"Davy Crockett" has pitched his tent at Niblo's for the summer.

Lotta appears to-night as Little Nell at the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Fechter will open the Park Theatre, Twenty-second street, on the 6th of April.

"The Winning Hand" is held by the Metropolitan Theatre. It must be a pleasant sensation.

"Fazio; or, the Italian Wife," will be produced at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre to-night.

"La Vie Parisienne" will be brought out to-night at the Lyceum for the first time in many years.

"Rum," a moral drama of the temperance crusade, will be produced to-night at Wood's Museum.

The Swedish National Glee Singers have a concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

Miss Rokohl and Wieniawski appear this evening at Gilmore's concert at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

"Central Park" will be squeezed into Wallack's to-night—the greatest achievement of this age—with Lester Wallack in it.

"Orolo; or, the Dead Shot of the Nevadas," will be the attraction at the Theatre Comique to-night. This sensation is no laughing matter.

"Doesn't he play the Irishman well?" was the unsophisticated criticism we heard from a young lady at Booth's. She evidently did not know that it came natural to Boucicault.

"Revenge" has proved a great success at the Bowery. It enters on its second week. An immense run for the Bowery. The boys like change but like a good thing when they get it.

Mme. Pauline Lucca sings in "Faust" this evening at the Stadt Theatre. Her engagement with Mr. Strakosch, which begins next week, is at the high figure of $1,000 for each performance.

"Lohengrin" will be presented for the first time in Italian at the Academy of Music this evening, with Nilsson, Cary, Campanini, Del Puente, Nannetti and Biume in the principal *rôles*. It commences at half-past seven P. M.

"Charity" still grows in favor. The piece has improved in effectiveness since its first production, some of the more telling points have been emphasized and the whole piece runs more smoothly. The story is very touching, and sensitive people shed tears.

"The Colleen Bawn" has been so favorably received by the public that the management at Booth's have resolved to retain it on the bill during Mr. Boucicault's engagement. The cave scene is admirably arranged and thrills the audience with all its old sensational power.

Coccia's "Stabat Mater," a rather monotonous work, with but few bright features, was given last evening at St. Ann's church by M. Louis Dachauer's excellent choir. Besides Mlle. Corradi, Mlle. Gomien and Messrs. Pflueger and Fritsch there was a much needed feature in the bass department in the fine voice and good school of Mr. H. Trost. The performance was very creditable, but nothing would be sufficient to relieve the heaviness of the composition. Mme. Grand Val's "Stabat Mater," the best of the series, will be sung on Palm Sunday night.

OBITUARY.

Judge Lewis Dent, President Grant's Brother-in-Law.

Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law of President Grant, died at his home, in Washington, at six o'clock yesterday morning. The cause of his death was a tumor in his stomach, which had kept him ill for several months. Many members of his family, among them the President and Mrs. Grant, and Marshal Sharpe and wife, were about the Judge's bedside at the moment of his decease.

Judge Dent, probably the most capable member of his immediate family, was born in Maryland. Early in the California gold fever time he went to California and was quite successful there. He went to Washington during Mr. Lincoln's administration and was employed by the government in several well paid but obscure posts. Previous to 1869 he became a resident of Mississippi, and in September of that year he was nominated by the conservatives for Governor of the State. The radicals nominated Senator Alcorn in opposition to Judge Dent, and elected that gentleman. Judge Dent's opposition to the radical republican party was distasteful to President Grant, and whatever influence the Executive had in the election was thrown in favor of the successful Alcorn. After this defeat Judge Dent returned to Washington. Several months ago he became a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church and was attended at his death by the Rev. Dr. White, of St. Matthew's church, to whose congregation he belonged. Judge Dent's funeral will take place on Wednesday.

Countess Danner.

The Countess Danner, whose decease at Genoa has been telegraphed just recently by cable, was the morganatic widow of the late King of Denmark, Frederick VII., and the daughter of poor parents. Her name was Louise Christine Rasmussen. She was born at Copenhagen on the 21st of April, 1814. She was well educated, and became the principal of a school in Norway, where she remained for a time, but afterwards went to Paris, where she obtained an engagement at a theatre, which she held for two years. Returning, after this engagement had terminated, to Copenhagen, she became an assistant to a milliner, and while there attracted the attention of Frederick, then Crown Prince of Denmark, who became sincerely attached to her. Notwithstanding that their intercourse was from time to time broken by long absences, their mutual affection endured, and on the Prince becoming King of Denmark, in 1847, Mlle. Rasmussen became known as the royal favorite, held what might be styled a small court in the palace of her own, and was created a baroness. This title was ere long exchanged for that of Countess Danner, and on the 7th of August, 1850, the King publicly celebrated his morganatic marriage with the Countess in the church of Fredericksborg. In 1852 and 1854 the Countess accompanied the King in his public progresses, and received her share of the public ovations accorded to royalty. She was esteemed as a lady of generous sentiments, firm and high-souled in character, and filled the station to which she had been raised as one who had been "to the manner born."

THE DEMORALIZED POLICE.

The Eighth Ward Shame.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There has much been said in regard to the action of the police of the Eighth ward about the abatement of the nuisances "houses of ill fame" and their occupants; a great parade about closing so many of those places of evil resort, in Greene street particularly. Some houses were closed up; but for how long? Several houses whose numbers were given remained for a short time closed, but any one who has the courage or is compelled to pass that locality cannot fail to see that the most of those dens are open and carrying on their trade as vigorously and unblushingly as though there was not such a thing as a policeman in the city or any sentiment of public feeling against them. A spasmodic effort was made, probably more for effect than with any real intention of abating the evil. The result was that a few of the houses occupied by parties who were too poor to make any great display, or perhaps to see the guardians of the peace, were closed; but other places, where brilliant lights shone over the entrances and in the halls; where sounds of the piano and strains of vocal music were nightly heard, attracting the attention of all passers by; places where the inmates and the patrons were supposed to be better endowed with the goods of this world; places where hush money was more plenty—these were undisturbed, their doors were open wide and no attempt at concealment made, while those whose pretensions to elegance and luxuriousness were not so great were closed, as though sin when gilded was not sin.

But even the slight attempt, or excuse for an attempt, at reformation expired. Many of those places which were so publicly announced as having been closed are now open, and any one who knows anything of the section of the city contained between South Fifth avenue, Broadway, Amity and Prince streets, can testify that there are more frail women to be met with in that locality than there was one month ago. It is not for me to say that the police can be or are responsible for this evil, but one thing can be said with truth, that all their fine words about remedying the evil have been proved false. The average policeman is an average man, with the average amount of man's weakness and frailty; but when men are paid to be good, sober, faithful servants of the people it is naturally expected they should not be the intimate friends, hail fellow met with the keeper of every corner groggery, every courtezan on the street; that they should not steal in by the side door or through the cellar to get a glass of whiskey while there is no roundsman near to see them. Every saloon keeper, or most every one, in this section "greases" the policemen their beat, furnish them on the sly all the liquor they want, free of charge. What wonder, then, that once in a while some one of these men, whose heads are not proof against the effects of alcohol, get a drop too much, and, under "the influence," commit extravagances. HUGH.

Captain Williams' Nice Presents.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It should not be wondered at that Captain Williams should refuse to give the required information concerning the houses of ill fame in the Eighth ward, if, as is alleged, he receives presents, &c., from a number of them. Let him, by all means, be removed from this precinct. Such a man is a disgrace to the position of Captain.

AN OLD RESIDENT OF THE EIGHTH WARD.

How Captains of Police are Paid.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I read with pleasure your article on the conduct of the police captains in regard to the houses of ill fame. But why not in your paper state the real reason. The police captains are directly interested in the houses of ill fame; every such house pays a specified sum to the captain of the precinct, so the captains are directly interested in having as many as possible. Something should be done. We have more disreputable houses than any two of the largest capitals of Europe. A CITIZEN.

The Corrupt Police Captains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A few weeks ago the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions found an indictment against a large number of houses of ill fame, situated in West Fourth street, south side, between Greene street and South Fifth avenue. Also in Greene and Mercer and Wooster streets. These indictments were found on the complaints of people living near these houses and parties owning real estate near them. West Fourth street is in the Fifteenth police precinct, and Greene and Wooster streets are in the Eighth precinct. Captain Byrnes is of the Fifteenth and Captain Williams is of the Eighth. All of these houses are again in full blast I believe, and hundreds of ladies and men are daily outraged and insulted by the half naked wretched women and girls who lean out of the windows as the horse cars pass their doors. If our police system was not rotten to the core these two corrupt captains would not remain in office twenty-four hours. This Byrnes is an intimate friend of Mike Murray, the keeper of the Eighth street gambling den. If these two men cannot be got out of the department, would not the Commissioners put them on the Five Points precinct? It is gravely alleged that both of these captains receive large amounts of "hush money" from the keepers of the dens. Why has not the District Attorney moved these indictments to trial? T.

Encouragement to Faithful Officers.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

While you are stirring up police matters will you be kind enough to say that not long ago police affairs got a little mixed in the Thirty-second precinct, Carmansville, and it was found necessary to send Captain Speight up there to straighten them out, and he cleared out some of the most worthless men who ever wore a uniform. One officer was found to have spent his nights home in bed without ever going to his beat, and was detected as he was coming out of his house in the morning after a good night's rest. Was he dismissed at once, as he should have been? Why, no; he was fined five days' pay and transferred to Captain Pettys' precinct. Another officer could not be found on his beat all night, and he was fined the same, and went with his companion to the same precinct.

What an encouragement for a captain to detect such shirks when our Police Commissioners fine them five days and turn them over to another precinct to impose upon a long suffering people.

LAWSON N. FULLER,
155th street, Washington Heights.

Insolent Williams.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would beg to ask through your valuable paper a question and hope for a reply. As to the insolence of Captain Williams before the Board of Education I was not at all astonished. I have resided in the Eighth ward for the past thirteen years. Some few nights ago I stood on my door step listening to some angry words that passed between two men, when some officer, called Donohue, stepped up and ordered me in. I told him I was a respectable woman, paid my rent, and would go in when I got ready. Whereupon he arrested me and took me before Captain Williams, who, without giving me time to explain, ordered me to be locked up. My husband being out of the city, I was compelled to stay there all night. What I want to know is, whether he is justified in doing anything of the kind without cause. I agree with "J. B. L." in the propriety of sending him to boarding school, for it is well known he is unfit for the position he holds at present.

By inserting this you will very much oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

THE BORDER SAVAGES.

The Indian Temper Growing More Hostile and Impudent—Cheating the Whites in Supplies—Objection of the Tribes to Being Numbered.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 22, 1874.

A special despatch to the Cheyenne *Leader*, from its correspondent at the Red Cloud Agency, says the situation is unchanged. Five companies of troops are stationed there and five at the Spotted Tail Agency. The Peace Commissioners have had a talk with the Indians, but nothing was accomplished. The issue of beef ordered has been suspended until the Indians come in and are mustered. It is thought that the number of lodges for which beef has been issued heretofore is about 2,000 in excess of the true number. There is much opposition on the part of the Indians to being counted. Red Dog and family are now the only Indians registered. Sitting Bull harangues his people, urging them not to register, but get their guns in readiness, as they may soon require them.

No demand has been made for Indians who have committed murders, and it does not seem probable any will be made. The Minneconjous, who are still in the vicinity of the Spotted Tail Agency, have burned a ranch owned by Frank Yates and some hay belonging to the government. Lone Horn and Roman Nose, with their bands, say they will leave the agency as soon as they get some beef. The troops at the Spotted Tail Agency expect trouble, and are fortifying themselves in a position which commands the agency.

The Peace Commissioners say the Indians are as good as the soldiers, and nothing ought to be done toward punishing them without first consulting the agent and having the matter referred to Washington. The temper of the Indians at the agencies is anything but friendly. Their bearing toward the troops grows much worse, under the idea that the Commissioners and agents are also opposed to military interference.

So far nothing has been accomplished. The more hostile Indians have not been seen, and the question is as unsettled a condition as it was a month ago.

THE SUCCESSOR OF SUMNER.

A Muddle of the Political and Personal Factions in the Massachusetts Legislature—Butler's Rumored Coalition with the Democrats—Chances of the Candidates.

BOSTON, March 22, 1874.

Everybody is at sea concerning the probable result of the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Sumner. The election is to take place on Tuesday afternoon, and at this late moment, almost the very eve of the struggle, the members of the Legislature as well as the interested public are floundering about in the turbulent waters of uncertainty.

In the nomination of Judge B. R. Curtis the democrats have formally expressed their preferences; but the republicans are so divided in their opinions as to the most deserving and fit man that the canvass is as confused as it is interesting. They have done nothing towards forming a combination upon any single candidate, and all efforts for a preliminary caucus have thus far been signal failures.

THE REPUBLICAN ASPIRANTS

most talked of are Judge Hoar and Mr. Dawes, and the industrious and energetic friends of each are alternately confident and discouraged as the hour of the contest draws near. A union upon Charles Francis Adams is among the most certain of improbabilities. While all admit his rare abilities, there are many who doubt the soundness of his republicanism, and besides there is a coldness in his nature which fails to attract that admiration and enthusiasm necessary for a successful aspirant for political honors. The names of ex-Governor Bullock and General Banks, conspicuously mentioned early in the campaign, are rarely heard now, although it is not impossible that some unforeseen and singular circumstance may yet strengthen the chances of either one of these gentlemen. The fact that Mr. Dawes is supported by what is known as

THE BUTLER ELEMENT

of Massachusetts republicans has alienated from him the support of not a few of his old friends, whose enmity towards the Essex statesman overcomes their admiration for the Berkshire Congressman. The Custom House and internal revenue cliques are all for Dawes, and on account of his reticence there are many who believe that he has been won over in the Butler or administration interest, and that the Senatorship is to be his reward. The fact, too, that Mr. Dawes kept out of the Simmons Collectorship contest tells against him among the anti-Butlerites, who in years past have been his warmest supporters and admirers. Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, a political prophet on State politics of more than usual accuracy, intimates that Butler, in his support of Dawes, is simply preparing the way for his certain defeat.

BUTLER SUSPECTED OF COLLUSION WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

He insinuates that it is not certain but Butler has captured the ninety democrats, and at a late moment will have his republican friends drop Dawes and come around in one solid phalanx and elect Mr. Curtis, the democratic candidate. Although the latter has been a lifelong ornament of the democracy he is, nevertheless, a warm personal friend of Butler's, and the General declares that he can control between forty and fifty republican votes. By this *coup d'état*, with fifty votes at Butler's command, and a coalition with the ninety democrats, there is one solid body of 140, which is exactly one-half of the composition of the two branches of the Legislature, when every man is in his seat, forming a union which almost positively assures success; for the other 140 votes, it must be remembered, will be concentrated upon Hoar, Dewes and other candidates.

LOBBYING ON THE SABBATH.

But it is idle to conjecture the consequences of the contest at this time. It is barely possible that by Monday evening the disarranged republican force may form a combination and unite upon a man now least suspected. The struggle is the only event talked of in public circles, and even the sacredness of the Sabbath has not been fatal to industrious lobbying on the part of the friends of the rival candidates.

THE ERIE LABORERS' STRIKE.

Anticipations of a Riot—Preparations of the Authorities to Resist Rioters.

The attitude of the striking Erie Railway laborers in Jersey City has excited the solicitude and anxiety of the officials both of the State and city. Yesterday afternoon the strikers were in continual conclave, an exciting topic of their discussion being the intention of the Erie Company to put five hundred new men at work in their places this morning. Their actions were so alarming that the city authorities procured a visit of Governor Parker from Trenton, for the purpose of consultation and of taking precautions against threatened riot. Governor Parker, accompanied by State Adjutant General Stryker, arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. Last evening he issued orders for the First battalion of State infantry, commanded by Major Hart, to assemble at its armory in Hoboken and keep in readiness to start for Jersey City. It is said that he has also called upon the Fourth regiment of that city. The Sheriff and police authorities have also taken measures for the suppression of a riot by the appointment of special deputies and policemen. These actions of the authorities are certainly commendable. The strikers are evidently incensed at the intention of the Erie Company to substitute new men for themselves, and it may not require a much greater motive to urge them to attack the imported laborers when they arrive at the Erie ferry this morning. As they are expected to arrive at half-past nine o'clock, the military have been ordered to assemble an hour earlier.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 22, 1874.

As the through eastern bound night express on the Erie Railroad, due here at eleven P. M., was within two miles of this city it ran upon a pile of ties, placed on the track for the purpose of throwing it off the track. The train ran about 100 yards after striking them, pushing the ties in front of it. Fortunately, the train kept on the track. One tie had to be cut from the wheels, which were embedded in it. Several passengers left the train here, afraid to go on.

OLD LOOKOUT QUAKING.

The Athens (Tenn.) *Post* of the 20th says:—

A heavy stock of earthquake occurred at Chattanooga between one and two o'clock Wednesday morning. The disturbance was sufficient to shake the walls of the taller buildings and startle people from their slumbers. The commotion along Lookout is said to have been fearful. We shall await the next report from Bald Mountain with no little interest.

IMPERIAL GIFT TO A WESTERN COLLEGE.

[From the Marietta (Ohio) Register.]

When the Grand Duke Alexis was travelling in the United States, the Delta Upsilon Society of Marietta elected him a member. Time passed by, and it was supposed he had ignored the whole matter; but last week the chapter received a box expressed, prepaid from St. Petersburg, containing sixteen volumes, six of them in the Russian tongue and the remainder translations into English. The package was sealed with four seals, bearing the impress of the Russian imperial coat of arms, and to the oilcloth covering was stitched a placard bearing the directions and this:—"From the comptoir of the august children of their imperial Majesties," the four corners of the placard being sealed, as we have described above. A letter was received by the chapter about the same time from the Russian Consul at New York, enclosing a letter from a high official at St. Petersburg and a list of the contents of the package.

COST OF RUNNING NEWARK'S MUNICIPAL MACHINE.

The Common Council of Newark have, by ordinance, provided that the amount of money required to run the governmental departments of the city during 1874 is nearly one million dollars—$973,000—$75,000 more than was raised last year. The total valuation of property in the city is put down at $97,000,000. The principal appropriations are:—For lighting streets, $90,000; support of poor and of Alms House, $50,000; streets and highways, $50,000; scavenger contract, $25,000; current expenses of public schools, $50,000; interest and sinking fund of public school bonds, $50,000; Police Department, $181,000; Fire Department, $88,000; interest upon city debt and temporary loans, $21,000; interest upon street improvement and sewer bonds, 70,000; construction of sewers, $60,000; contingent expenses, $80,000; uncollected personal taxes of 1872 and taxes remitted same year, $43,000.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22, 1874.

Joseph Booth fell under the cars at Virginia City, Nev., to-day, and both his legs were cut off. A young man who witnessed the accident fainted, and his hair, which was jet black, turned instantly gray. It is probable that neither can survive.

DIED SUDDENLY.

George Callan, a single man, twenty-five years of age and born in Ireland, by trade a tailor, who has been in poor health for a long time past, died suddenly on Saturday night at his residence, No. 9 Third avenue. An inquest will be held by Coroner Eckhoff.

FIRE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Large Number of Buildings Burned—The Loss About $400,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22, 1874.

The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this city broke out at about seven o'clock to-night in the new four story block known as Mercantile Row, on Pennsylvania street, between Market and Ohio streets. The building consisted of six stores, nearly completed, and was entirely destroyed.

The fire extended across the street to the Sheets Block, corner of Ohio and Pennsylvania streets, which was destroyed. This was also a new block, of ten large stores and a hotel above, almost ready for occupation.

The next building in the course of the fire was the Martindale Block, corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, containing stores and offices. This also was entirely destroyed.

The fire spread to Chaffee's livery stable, on Wabash street, and several small buildings in rear of the Martindale Block. All were destroyed.

At half-past eight P. M. the fire is apparently under control, and will probably not extend further. The exact amount of the loss cannot be ascertained at present, but it is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000.

The following is a partial list of estimated losses:—

J. H. Vanjen, on building, $60,000; no insurance. John C. Wright, on building, $15,000; insurance, $5,000. William Mensur, on buildings, $15,000; insured for $5,000. W. H. Sheets, on building, $75,000. E. B. Martindale, on building, $10,000; fully insured. McCune & Son, goods mostly saved; loss fully covered by insurance. A. A. Scott, loss $1,000; fully insured.

The following are also among the losers, but the amounts of loss and insurance cannot be ascertained to-night:—Charles Dennis, druggist; Smith's chemical and dye works, C. F. Mayer, oil paintings; W. R. Kiod, boots and shoes; office of Home Insurance Company of New York, Dr. O. E. Purcell, dentist; Dr. S. E. Good, dentist; Clark, merchant tailor; Frontman's Game depot, McKellop's mercantile agency, B. Martindale, book publisher.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22, 1874.

The loss by the burning of the plough works of Hopgood & Co. last night amounts to $45,000; insurance, $19,500, as follows:—Franklin, North British and Home, of New York, $3,100 each; Orient, $1,650; Germania, $6,150, and North American, $2,450.

The insurance on the machine shops of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which were burned on Friday night, was $100,000 in the Commercial Union Company, of London, England, and by them reinsured in other companies.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

The Walls of the Charlestown Prison Pulled Down—The Losses.

BOSTON, March 22, 1874.

The walls of the buildings in the State Prison have been pulled down, being dangerous. Temporary buildings are to be constructed for use until the proposed new prison is erected. Until these temporary buildings are ready the State loses $300 per day formerly gained from the labor of convicts. In the meanwhile the latter will have some prescribed hours daily for physical exercise.

The Tucker Manufacturing