## THE YACHT MARIA.

**Her Reported Arrival Off the Isle of Wight.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1874.

The yacht Maria arrived off the Isle of Wight yesterday, as hailing from New York.

[The yacht Maria has had an eventful history. She was stolen four years ago somewhere in Southern waters, and until recently no one knew what had become of her. At the time of her disappearance she was engaged in the Virginia oyster trade, being owned by three Hoboken gentlemen. In the early part of September last she found her way into the port of Marseilles. A gentleman went from America to Marseilles to claim her, but he found on his arrival that she had cleared from that port. She was subsequently captured at Mogadore, on the coast of Morocco, by the French gunboat Forfait. She was then taken to Algiers and sent to Marseilles in ballast, and is now off the Isle of Wight.—ED. HERALD.]

## COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

**The Prussian Prosecutor Anxious to Exclude the Public from the Trial—A German Editor Examined in Court.**

BERLIN, Nov. 27, 1874.

The Public Prosecutor has decided to ask the Court before which the Count Von Arnim is to be tried to exclude the public during the trial, as it will be necessary to read official documents, publicity of which would be prejudical to the State.

A GERMAN JOURNALIST UNDER EXAMINATION.

Herr Zenliches, one of the editors of the *Spener Gazette*, was brought before a judge to-day and examined on oath with reference to his statement concerning Count Von Arnim's negotiations with that journal.

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1874.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

## ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

**The Commander of the British Expedition to the North Pole Commissioned.**

LONDON, Nov. 28—5:30 A M.

It has been finally decided that Commander Alfred Markham, Royal Navy, shall have chief command of the government expedition which is to start next May for the Arctic regions on a voyage of discovery.

## THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

**Government Troops Defeated by the Insurgents—The State of Siege Prolonged.**

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 26, 1874.

The report that the Argentine insurgent chief Arredondo had defeated the government General Rocca is confirmed by advices received to-day, which state that Arredondo captured Rocca's artillery and took many of his men prisoners.

It is stated that the insurgent leader Tabuado, with 5,000 men, has entered the province of Cordoba.

THE STATE OF SIEGE.

The Argentine government has issued a proclamation prolonging the state of siege for ninety days.

## HAWAII.

**The King of the Sandwich Islands on His Way to America.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1874.

The steamship Macgregor, from Australia and Honolulu, arrived last night. The King of Hawaii is on his way here in the United States steamer Benicia.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

Before his departure from the Sandwich Islands, the King reconstructed his Cabinet as follows:—William L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs; William L. Mochonua, Minister of the Interior; John S. Walker, Minister of Finance, and R. H. Stanley, Attorney General.

A REGENT APPOINTED.

King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, appointed Prince Delewhowka as Regent during his absence in the United States. The Prince has also been proclaimed as successor to the throne.

WHALEMEN DROWNED

John Norton, chief mate of the whaler James Allen, with Alexander Collins, Thomas Barker, John Seypan, Charles Ambler and Charles Beyer, seamen, went in a boat from the vessel and struck a whale. The line got foul and they were drawn down and all perished.

## AUSTRALASIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1874.

The steamship Magregor, at this port from Australasia, reports that there are still reports of serious revolts in the Fiji Islands; but they are not credited by the Australian papers, though it is conceded that there is cause for apprehending very grave difficulties. Many of the native chiefs are dissatisfied with the plan of annexation to any foreign country.

SAILORS MURDERED BY SAVAGES.

The steamer brings Australian dates to October 24. The cutter Lapwing, with a crew of four white men and several native sailors, while on the passage from New Caledonia, stopped at the Island of Santa Cruz for provisions. The savages massacred her captain, officers and all the crew but one native sailor.

No names are given.

### SUITS AGAINST A RAILROAD.

**Damages Sought for Injuries and Death from an Accident on the Stonington and Providence Railroad.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 27, 1874.

The following suits have been brought and are in court against the Stonington and Providence Railroad Company for damages and death which occurred at Richmond Switch, R. I., on April 19, 1873, the horrible details of which catastrophe will be recalled by the reader of the HERALD:—John L. Favor, Beverly, Mass., Benjamin F. Butler attorney, trial in the United States Court in Boston; J. F. Olmstead, Mrs. Albert J. Allen and P. Brennan, of Providence, R. I.; Benjamin R. Knapp, Jr., and Mrs. William J. McPherson, of New York. The latter will be represented by Algernon S. Sullivan, of New York. The heirs of W. J. Mourn, of England, will be represented by Henry J. Cullen, Jr., public administrator of Kings county, New York.

The Providence cases will be tried in the December term of the Court, and are looked upon as the test cases. The corporation, we learn, have compromised a number of cases without recourse to the law.

### THE FREEMANSBURG CHILD CASE.

**The Little One Thrown Into the River by the Mother—Confession of the Woman.**

FREEMANSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27, 1874.

Since early yesterday morning there has been great excitement over the reported stealing of an infant child of Adam Goss from its cradle during the night. Unremitting search by the citizens and authorities resulted in the finding of the body of a child in the Lehigh River, which was recognized as the missing baby. The evidence indicated that the mother threw the child into the river, and, upon being arrested, she confessed this was the case. She was immediately taken to the Northampton county prison, at Easton. There is much feeling against the woman.

### THE CENTENNIAL.

**Canada to Take Part in the Exhibition.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27, 1874.

The Centennial Commission has received a communication from the Secretary of State of the New Dominion government, announcing that Canada desires to take part in the International Exhibition, and asking what space could be allowed her. An answer has been returned stating that such space as may be required will be furnished.

## LOUISIANA.

**Intrigues of the Various Factions for the Control of the State—Bickerings and Jealousies of the Carpet-Baggers—A Chaos of Assertion and Denial—Warmoth on the Conservative Programme.**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1874.

The strange story in last Sunday's HERALD has been the exciting topic in this city for four days. It indicated some combinations which are impossible with a due regard to the constitution of the State. There was enough in it, however, to "set the leaders of both parties by the ears," and ever since its reproduction here nothing but the "administration programme," as issued from Washington, is discussed. The democratic leaders are astonished, and are asking "who is the Judas that betrays us?" The Kellogg clan declare that Senator West is fixing up a slate at Washington in his own interest.

Some days ago I was assured that a combination was made between the friends of Kellogg on one side and Penn, Lieutenant Governor on the McEnery ticket, on the other, to drop McEnery, by counting the votes of 1872, declaring Kellogg and Penn elected, inducing the former to resign, electing him to the United States Senate, so making Penn Governor. This programme, given me by the man who claimed to be authorized to act in the Penn interest, I gave to McEnery, who declared that he did not believe it, and if such a thing was contemplated it was without authority from Lieutenant Governor Penn, with whom he was working harmoniously and whose every action on September 14 he had approved, as it has been approved by all anti-administration persons in the State. To-day a republican, who for many years has been the cherished counsellor of Kellogg and the federal government, discloses the fact that he has left both parties and hereafter is with the people against all combinations; that the election just held was manipulated with a view of electing Marshal Packard to the United States Senate and that Kellogg was a party to it. I have just been in private consultation, for the first time since I have been in the State, with a man who represents the opinion behind the Washington throne. The interview was of his own seeking. He admitted that

KELLOGG'S DAYS ARE NUMBERED,

and the end is near; that in the late election the main effort was directed toward electing Packard to the Senate, and that it having failed by the State going democratic, the Governor was endeavoring to compromise with the whites. I called upon Kellogg later and he denies, upon his honor, that he had any desire to go to the Senate, declared that he is still Governor of the State, and striking the table fiercely, he stated in substance as follows:—

As I have often said to you, I intend that the opposition shall have justice done them. There was talk of sending Packard to the Senate, but there has been no combination between Penn's party and mine. I have done all in my power to satisfy the white element of the State by giving them clerks, &c., of election.

The Governor then spoke of the manner in which he had been treated by the HERALD and its representatives in Washington, New Orleans and elsewhere, and concluded by denying the existence of any combinations to which he was a party. Becoming excited he exclaimed:—

Whether I go out or remain I defy a man to say I have stolen a cent. They all know that I have not, and you, the correspondent of the HERALD, who come in contact with all parties, know that no man can give you proof of any such charge.

EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH

has been in the State for many weeks, and, in administration circles, was believed to be in the interest of the Penn-Kellogg policy. On a hint from the representative of the Grant interests, I to-day called upon him, and, at his dictation, put the following in writing:—

In answer to the query whether there exists any inharmonious element among the supporters of McEnery and Penn, Mr. Warmoth declares that the friends of these gentlemen are in entire accord and, in response to the further question whether there is any intention of compromising with Kellogg by sending him to the United States Senate, he declares there is no such purpose nor will it be approved by any of Penn's friends. That immediately on the assembling of the Legislature on the first Monday in January, McEnery will be recognized as Governor by both branches; he will be asked for his message and he will doubtless comply with the request for it.

"If there be an effort by the other party to prevent such action," said Warmoth, "I am in favor of seating him anyhow."

Collector Casey, Kellogg and Field are under orders to go to Washington. Field left last evening. Casey claims he is going on official and private business. Pinchback to-day expressed his regrets to your correspondent that he did not seat McEnery instead of Kellogg.

MORE TROOPS ASKED FOR.

A private despatch from Washington announces that Major Merrill has asked Emory for more troops for the Shreveport district, and that Emory has referred the request to Washington.

There are rumors in army circles that Lieutenant Hodgson will be brought before a court martial. Judge Trimble, who punished Selye's Deputy Marshal for contempt of court, has arrived here, and although one of Kellogg's supporters, is receiving great attention from the whites. He declares there was no occasion for the use of federal troops in his district.

**Action of the Returning Board—Arrests for Violation of the Enforcement Act.**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1874.

The Returning Board to-day resolved to promulgate the returns of all the Senatorial districts canvassed. Nineteen citizens of Lafourche parish have been arrested on warrants issued by the United States Commissioner, charging them with violation of the Enforcement act. They will be brought here for preliminary examination.

## ARKANSAS.

**Garland Concentrating Militia and Preparing for Emergencies—Feeling of Smith's Supporters on the Question of Federal Interference—Action of the Legislature on the School Bonds.**

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 27, 1874.

The gubernatorial contest still remains in *statu quo*, both parties being confident of ultimate triumph. Governor Garland has been quietly concentrating militia at this point and has several companies at different points along the railroad, holding themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Democrats, believing in the principle of States rights, deny the power of Congress or the President to interfere in the matter. A member of the Garland government said to-day, that, owing to the result of the late elections, Congress dare not interfere in the contest, and if it did Garland would not surrender but meet force with force and trust to the people to sustain him in the contest with the United States authorities.

THE LEGISLATURE

to-day passed a bill making valid the sales of school lands made during the rebellion and paid for in Confederate currency. The constitution of 1868 repudiated these sales. Governor Smith's supporters are in receipt of private advices from Washington, asserting that the President will recommend, in his Message, that Congress take action in the Arkansas case, and claim that, should he do this, favorable action is sure to follow. Governor Smith, in an interview with a reporter, said that if he had resorted to force and brought about an actual conflict, such as would have forced national interference, he would have been recognized at once, but the question being one of constitutional law, he preferred to have it settled by legal tribunals. His friends seem very jubilant to-day in view of Congressional action.

### THE WELLSBORO BANK ROBBERY.

**Examination of Parties Arrested for Complicity.**

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1874.

Michael Welsh, arrested recently in Waverley as being connected with the Wellsboro Bank robbery and who was having his examination in this city, was removed yesterday to Wellsboro on a requisition. During the examination the testimony was very strong against Welsh, as well as Cosgrove and Cook, who were arrested some time since and are now in the Wellsboro Jail, and showed clearly their complicity in the affair.

### HANGED FOR OUTRAGE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27, 1874.

George Simms, colored, was hanged to-day at Covington, Ga., for committing an outrage on a white woman in November, 1873. He confessed his guilt yesterday.

# THE CURRENCY.

## Report of Comptroller Knox on the Financial Management.

## RESULTS OF THE NEW LAW.

## Amount of Paper Money in Circulation.

## GREENBACKS RETIRED AND REISSUED.

## Specie Resumption Far, Far Away.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1874.

The Comptroller of the Currency has completed his report. Twenty-two hundred national banks have been organized since the establishment of the system. Thirty-five of these banks have failed and 137 have gone into voluntary liquidation by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders, leaving 2,028 banks in existence on the 1st of November, 1874. Tables are given exhibiting

THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

at corresponding periods for the last five years. A table is also given exhibiting similar data on the 2d of October, the date of the last report. Returns from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the redemption cities and the remaining banks, are arranged separately. Two bills passed the last Congress relative to the national banking system. The first bill, which provided for an increase of both the national bank circulation and of the legal tender notes to $400,000,000, failed to receive the signature of the President and did not become a law. The principal points of the second act are given, which act went into operation June 20, 1874.

THE AMOUNT OF CURRENCY DISTRIBUTED

under the operation of this act and the effect of the act upon the reserves of the national banks are briefly discussed by the Comptroller. The subject of redemption is discussed at greater length, and the hope is expressed that the present system of exchanging mutilated notes for new paper issues will not long hence be superseded by a true system of redemption—namely, a payment on demand of national bank notes in coin or in its representative payable in coin. During the year ending November 1, 1874, national banks have been organized with an authorized capital of $6,745,500.

CIRCULATION

has been issued amounting to $5,817,316, and during the same year there has been withdrawn and destroyed $2,241,019, showing an actual increase of national bank circulation during the year of $3,576,297. The total circulation outstanding at that time was $351,927,246, leaving $2,072,754 yet to be issued of the whole amount authorized.

Since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, forty-six national banks have been organized, with a capital of $4,019,000, to which circulation has been issued amounting to $1,842,650, and the total amount issued to all national banks since June 20, 1874, is $3,330,180. The amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized is $3,707,000 and the amount authorized to be issued to proposed organizations is $4,509,900, making a total of $11,546,150. Since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, $7,714,550 of circulation has been finally surrendered by the deposit of legal tender notes with the Treasurer. The amount of

NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING

of insolvent banks and of banks in voluntary liquidation which are now redeemable at the Treasury is $6,492,285. The amount of circulation, therefore, at the disposal of the Comptroller, or hereafter to be placed at his disposal for distribution from these different sources is as follows:—The portion of the $350,000,000, authorized remaining unissued, $2,072,754; notes of banks which have deposited lawful money for the withdrawal out of circulation, $7,714,515; notes in circulation of banks in liquidation, $6,492,285, amounting to $16,279,389; and the Comptroller expresses the opinion that a sufficient amount of this circulation will be redeemed to supply all applications that may be received for some months to come. When

THE AMOUNTS WITHDRAWN AND DESTROYED

from these sources shall have been reissued, it will be the duty of the Comptroller to make requisition upon banks located in States having more than their proportion. This circulation will be withdrawn chiefly from the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the aggregate amount of circulation hereafter to be placed at the disposal of the Comptroller, from all sources, is $47,350,743.

The whole amount of legal tender money required to be held in the vaults of the banks under the National Bank act would have been on October 2, $124,878,751, and the amount required to be kept on hand and in the Treasury under the law now in force is $104,528,000. The amount of legal tender notes, therefore, released from the reserves of the banks under the operation of the new act at that date was $20,350,000.

THE AMOUNT OF CASH RESERVE

held in the vaults of the banks at the date of their last report, October 2, was $55,000,000, and the total reserve $94,700,000, in excess of the requirements of the present act. If the amount and the distribution of the reserves held by the national banks had been in precise accordance with law, the amount of cash released from the vaults of the banks by the act of June 20 would have been $34,868,000. A table is given, showing the kinds and amounts of reserve held by the banks in New York city, in the other redemption cities and in the remaining banks on October 2, and the amount which these banks would have been required to hold if the reserve laws had remained unchanged. The amount of taxes paid into the Treasury of the United States by the national banks during the year ending July 1, 1874, was $7,083,398, of which $3,404,000 was derived from circulation.

THE RATIO OF TAXATION

under State laws during the last year was, in New York city, 2 80-100 per cent; in Boston, 2 34-100 per cent; in Chicago, 2 34-100 per cent; in Cincinnati, 2 57-100 per cent; in St. Louis, 2 44-100 per cent; in Charleston, 3 50-100 per cent. The average rate of taxation assessed upon the capital of the national banks is estimated at from 3 to 3½ per cent. Real estate and personal property generally are not assessed at more than one-third of their actual value, but bank shares are usually assessed at their full value, and there is no doubt that the ratio of taxation of national banks is greater than that of any other species of property. The amount of

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX

derived from the sale of the two-cent stamps affixed to sight drafts and checks for the year ending July 1, 1874, was $1,502,549.

The Comptroller recommends the repeal of the two-cent stamp tax, and, if not repealed, that the act shall be so amended and such penalty provided as shall tend to prevent evasions of the present law. A table is given exhibiting the aggregate capital and surplus, total dividends and total earnings of the national banks, with the ratio of dividends to capital, dividends to capital and surplus, and earnings to capital and surplus for each half year commencing March 1, 1869, and ending September 1, 1874. From this table it appears that the

AVERAGE DIVIDENDS UPON CAPITAL

during the past year have been at the rate of 9 90-100 per cent. The dividends upon capital and surplus, 7 87-100 per cent, and the earnings to capital and surplus, 9 68-100 per cent.

The amount of taxes collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from savings banks, State banks and private banks and bankers, during the last year, was $3,387,000, $7,300 of which was derived from the ten per cent tax upon unauthorized circulation. The Comptroller gives statistics of the resources and liabilities of State banks and savings banks during the past year; but ten of the States have laws requiring regular reports to be made to State authorities, and a still less number of States compile such reports when received. The returns given are chiefly from the banks in New England and the Middle States, and the Comptroller has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the States, suggesting that recommendations be made to the different State Legislatures urging the passage of acts which will secure information in reference to the money institutions of the different States, and asks the attention of members of Congress to the subject and the exercise of their influence for the same purpose.

PAPER MONEY OUTSTANDING.

The report also contains a table showing the amount of national bank notes of each denomination outstanding, from which it appears that the amount of notes less than the denomination of $5 now outstanding is $8,972,841, and the amount of national bank notes less than the denomination of $10, $139,980,496; the amount of legal tender notes outstanding less than the denomination of $5 is $56,223,525 and the amount of legal tender notes less than the denomination of $10, $107,403,965. If the whole issue of legal tender notes and national bank notes under the denomination of $5 should be withdrawn it would require $65,196,000 of specie to take its place; and if all the paper money, including fractional currency, under the denomination of $10 should be withdrawn it would require $295,535,000 of specie to take its place.

BONDS HELD AS SECURITY.

The Treasurer of the United States holds $385,400,000 of United States bonds as security for circulating notes. These bonds consist of $145,981,000 of six per cent bonds and $239,440,000 of five per cent bonds; and there has been an increase of five per cent bonds during the last four years of $143,497,000, and a decrease of six per cent bonds of $100,909,000.

THE BANK NOTE PRODUCTION.

The Comptroller repeats his statement of last year that there is no present necessity for the engraving of new designs for the national bank notes. The average number of impressions printed upon the present plates does not exceed 4,000, while the plates are capable of printing an average of 30,000 impressions. The large amount of engravers' work upon the faces and backs of the national bank notes, and the similitude of the designs of each denomination have tended to prevent the issue of counterfeits, not more than forty-six of the whole 6,000 plates which have been engraved for the national banks having been successfully counterfeited, while under the old State system the counterfeits were numbered by thousands. The Comptroller recommends an appropriation of $5,000 for the redemption of unsigned notes of national banks which were purloined from the Treasury in 1867.

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

A number of amendments are recommended to previous acts, but the act of June 20, 1874, has so recently gone into operation that the Comptroller recommends that it be thoroughly tested before any changes be made.

TABULAR INFORMATION.

The report is accompanied by forty carefully prepared tables, giving statistical information in the most convenient form upon almost every subject connected with the national banking system, and as to the distribution of circulation among the different States, the amount issued to each State and the amount surrendered by each State since the passage of the new act, the *per capita* of circulation in 1862, previous to the organization of the national bank system, and at the present time, the amount of taxes paid to the United States semi-annually, the ratio of dividends to capital and earnings to capital and surplus for the last ten years, the dividends of the Bank of England and of the principal joint stock banks, tables showing the strength of the banks as to reserves, giving the amount of lawful money and other kinds of reserve held at different times, the amount of specie, United States gold notes and checks payable in coin for a series of years and the different denominations of national bank notes and legal tender notes issued and retired each year and abstracts showing the aggregate resources and liabilities of all the banks for twelve years, and of the banks of each State five times during the present year. A report of each national bank showing its condition on October 2, 1874, is also given.

### THE TRADE OF CINCINNATI.

**Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the Past Commercial Year.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1874.

The report of Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the trade and commerce of this city for the past commercial year will be made public tomorrow. The report states that the aggregate value of the imports of the city for the year foot up $331,777,455, a gain over the preceding year of $5,754,001. The aggregate value of exports is $221,536,852; a gain of $8,216,084.

The business in cotton shows a decided increase. The chewing and smoking tobacco manufactured for the year in Cincinnati and the cities immediately opposite on the Ohio aggregates 5,461,825 pounds, an increase of 794,065 pounds. The cigars manufactured are 92,000,000 in number, an increase of 2,000,000. The tax paid the government for chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars for the year was $1,553,000.

In grain the aggregate receipts, not including wagon receipts, have been 7,521,000 bushels, an increase of 489,000 bushels. The exports were 1,867,000 bushels, an increase of 60 per cent. The receipts of corn were the largest in our history. In wheat the increase in quantity was 42 per cent in imports and 89 per cent in exports.

Iron has fallen off 32,980 tons and $3,227,000 in value. In the production of distilled spirits there has been an increase of 60,310 gallons. Flour receipts have been 774,916 barrels.

The aggregate of the hog product received here, not embracing the hogs cut here, was 55,000,000 pounds. The receipts of coal have been 35,234,000 bushels, a decline of 2,000,000 bushels. The exports were 5,930,000 bushels, a gain of 1,460,000 bushels. The aggregate production and sale of leather is placed at $5,570,000.

The production of beer amounts to 14,000,442 gallons, of which over 9,000,000 are estimated for local consumption.

The report says that in view of all the circumstances a careful review of the past year in a commercial sense is favorable and encouraging to the city.

### A BANK PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

**Five Years in the Albany Penitentiary for Embezzlement.**

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27, 1874.

T. T. Broocks, convicted last week in the United States Circuit Court of embezzlement and making false entries while president of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. Broocks' counsel leave for Washington to-night to make application for Executive clemency.

### UNCONSTITUTIONAL DIVORCE LAW.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27, 1874.

The Supreme Court of this State declares the divorce law of 1874 unconstitutional. The Court says:—

"Chapter 397 of the statute of 1874, declaring that such divorces *nisi* heretofore decreed, shall, without further judicial process, hearing or decree, be decreed and take and have the force and effect of absolute divorces from the bonds of matrimony, exceeds the authority conferred upon the Legislature by the constitution and is without legal effect."

### WASHED OVERBOARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 27, 1874.

The schooner George B. Loring, now at Gloucester, reports that Captain McKenzie was washed overboard and drowned at the Grand Banks on the 8th inst.

### HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

At half-past nine o'clock last night Luigi Montabieu, of Tenth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, entered the apartments of Eva Reed, at No. 65 West Houston street, at her solicitation. After he had entered the room, he turned the key, which was on the inside of the door. He then seized Eva, who is a handsome young woman of about eighteen years of age, and threw her upon the floor and began hacking away at her throat with a large currier's knife, inflicting several severe wounds. Her cries were heard by Officer Larkin, of the Eighth precinct, who happened to be standing a short distance from the house, and he rushed into the house. Upon reaching the door of the room from which the sound came he found it barred, so that all attempts at ingress were in vain. He then hastened to the sidewalk and rapped for assistance to force the door open. On the arrival of help the door was broken open by the united efforts of several policemen. On entering the room Larkin seized the would-be murderer, and at the same time his companions carried the young woman to the station house, where medical aid was summoned. The surgeon pronounced her wounds to be not of a fatal character, and after dressing them ordered her to be sent home. Montabieu, on being questioned as to his object in thus injuring the young woman, refused to say anything. He will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. Montabieu is thirty-five years of age and a native of France.

### FIRE IN BARCLAY STREET.

At thirty minutes past eleven last night fire was discovered in the basement of No. 35 Barclay street, occupied by S. R. Van Duzer, druggist. It was extinguished after a damage of $5,974. The cause of the fire is at present unknown, and Fire Marshal Sheldon has ordered an investigation.

### THE END OF A "TRAMP."

**Run Over and Mangled by a Locomotive.**

[From the Rochester Express, Nov. 24.]

At half-past nine o'clock last evening a shocking casualty occurred just north of the Central Railroad depot. Locomotive No. 327, engineer Glenn, after drawing the special Chicago express into the depot, was detached from the train, ran up to the switch and commenced backing down toward the round house. Just before the ponderous machine reached the Mill street crossing, the flagman, Michael McNierney, saw a man stagger around the corner of the depot and upon the track, in front of the approaching engine. The flagman shouted at the top of his voice, swung his lamp and the engineer rung his bell; but all to no purpose. The unfortunate inebriate paid not the least attention to the warnings. The flagman ran and attempted to push the man from the track, but before he could do so the locomotive struck the man, knocked him down and the wheels passed over his body, crushing it in a horrible manner. Of course, death was instantaneous. The body presented a sickening spectacle. The arms and legs were broken and the trunk and head crushed almost beyond recognition. The face was bruised, but not badly disfigured. Two baggagemen took up the lifeless form and conveyed it into the baggage room, and Coroner Harder was summoned. That officer searched the pockets of the deceased, but nothing was found upon his person by which he could be identified. A small amount of money, less than $1, was found in his pockets; also two pairs of gloves, a razor, pipe, other articles, and a broken bottle which had contained whiskey. The remains were taken to Jeffrey's undertaking rooms, where they will remain until to-morrow for identification. Coroner Harder summoned a jury and held an inquest this morning. The testimony of the flagman and engineer was taken, after which a verdict was rendered by the jury in accordance with the above facts. It is thought the deceased was a "tramp."

### A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Edward M. Spencer, a young married lady, shot herself in the stomach with a pistol at No. 264 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving evening. Dr. Hutchison, of Clinton avenue, was summoned, and extracted the ball. The lady, who is the wife of a prominent broker, has been jealous of her husband for some time past and employed a private detective to watch him and report any suspicious circumstances connected with his movements. On the other hand he has been jealous of his wife, and the couple frequently quarrelled. On several occasions she has threatened to take her life during the criminations and recriminations which passed between them. Yesterday Mrs. Spencer was in a very critical condition, and serious doubts as to her recovery were entertained by the attending physician.

### THE POTTERY DISPUTE.

The difficulties about wages between pottery manufacturers and operatives at Trenton, N. J., were settled by the former withdrawing from the fight and conceding the demands of the latter—that no reduction be made. The manufacturers have resolved to go on with the business until a falling off in demand or in prices of ware compel them to stop. There was no conference, as intended, the operatives' committee being informed the bosses had no communication to make. This settles all the difficulties for the forthcoming winter. The operatives have formed a union, which will be perfected at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening.

### THE SIGNAL SERVICE WIRES.

The United States Signal Service wire, running from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Bay, has just been connected with the government cables and is now working through to Cape May. By the aid of a repeater at Long Branch, this wire is connected with the Chief Signal Office at Washington.

### THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, 218 Broadway:—

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 37 | 33 | 3 P. M. | 37 | 49 |
| 6 A. M. | 37 | 33 | 6 P. M. | 37 | 45 |
| 9 A. M. | 34 | 35 | 9 P. M. | 34 | 42 |
| 12 M. | 37 | 44 | 12 P. M. | 34 | 40 |

Average temperature yesterday ..... 40½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 33½

**Silenced in a Few Hours—A Distressing cough,** by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

**An Offer Will be Received for Two** TEN CYLINDER HOE ROTARY PRESSES; WILL BE SOLD LOW. ADDRESS THE NEW YORK HERALD.

**A.—For a First Class Dress or Business** HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

**A Marvellous Cure.—W. H. Donaldson,** 420 Broad street, Newark, N. J., cured by Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, 13 Bond street and druggists.

**Alarming Millions.—Catarrh Universal.** WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR the remedy; pints $1; PAIN PAINT, the greatest agent over pain.

**A Cheap Luxury.—Torrey's Patent** WEATHER STRIPS; cold draughts avoided; fuel saved. E. S. & J. TORREY, 166 Fulton street.

**A Pure and Delicious Smoking To-**BACCO, is SURBRUG'S GOLDEN SCEPTRE. Try it. Depot 157 Fulton street.

**A.—The Revolution in Treating Rup-**ture, caused by the comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, has greatly restricted the sale of metal trusses, and almost entirely annihilated those wretched instruments of torture.

**Al.—Furniture Auction Sale Tuesday** and Wednesday, December 1 and 2. See KELTY & CO.'S advertisement.

**A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat Requires** immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will almost invariably give relief.

**Christmas is Coming.—If You Wish** Boots, Shoes, gentlemen's toilet Slippers patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

**Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broad-**way.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Engraving and Printing, every description.

**Mothers Protect Your Children from** croup; 10,000 children can be saved this winter by wearing GRADUATED CHEST PROTECTORS; sold everywhere. ISAAC A. SINGER, Manufacturer, 604 Broadway.

**Ladies and Gentlemen Desirous of Pro-**curing elegant SEAL CAPS and GLOVES should make their purchases at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel Store. His stock of fancy FURS is of matchless excellence, embracing all varieties.

**Perfection.—Boker's Bitters. Beware of** counterfeits.

**Startling.—The Great Fire Test Me-**dium, Mrs. SUYDAM, of Chicago, will handle fire with impunity under spirit control at 1,195 Broadway Sunday evening, November 29. Admission 50 cents.

**The Most Secure and Pleasant Remedy** for the cure of Coughs, &c., is PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM.

**You Can Cure That Cough or Cold by** using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

FROM MY YOUTH UP.—A delightful story by Marion Harland. One of the most fascinating she has ever written. Price $1 50. The other works by this popular author are—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alone. | True as Steel. |
| Hidden Path. | Husbands and Homes. |
| Moss Side. | Phemie's Temptation. |
| Nemesis. | Ruby's Husband. |
| Miriam. | The Empty Heart. |
| Helen Gardner. | Sunnybank. |
| At Last. | Jessamine. |

PROGRESSIVE PETTICOATS—Or, Dressed to Death. An Autobiography of a Married Man. By Robert B. Roosevelt. A brilliant and cutting satire upon modern frivolities. *** Price $1 50.

BIRTH AND TRIUMPH OF LOVE.—An exquisite little Holiday Gift Book, with 24 beautiful antique tinted illustrations, printed in color, after the steel engraving gems of the famous Florentine artist, Bartolozzi. *** Price $2.

WEST LAWN.—Mary J. Holmes' charming new novel, which is having such a tremendous run. *** Price $1 50.

A TERRIBLE SECRET.—An intense novel, by May Agnes Fleming, author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," &c. *** Price $1 75.

TEN OLD MAIDS.—"Five of Them Wise and Five of Them Foolish." Julie P. Smith's new novel. *** Price $1 75.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.—"Carleton's New Edition. Complete in 20 vols.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

1875.—Postage prepaid.

Now is the time to subscribe for APPLETON'S JOURNAL. Published weekly. $4 per annum; 10 cents per number.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. $5 per annum; 50 cents per number.

The New York MEDICAL JOURNAL. $4 per annum. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

ARCADIAN OF THIS WEEK CONTAINS "Life of Lester Wallack," with portrait.

"Female Bohemians."

"Victor Hugo."

"Kate Field's Debut," with portrait.

"Sunday Amusements."

"The Theatres."

The brightest and most entertaining journal of the day, enlarged to 16 pages and illustrated. Price 10c. To be had at the bookstalls or at 83 Nassau street, New York.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BEST THOUGHTS OF Charles Dickens, compiled by F. G. De Fontaine; one of the most valuable books of the year; indispensable to every lover of the great author; 585 pages; 18 volumes in one; price, $5. E. J. HALE & SON, 17 Murray street, New York.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF English and Foreign Books. Examinations invited. APPLETON'S Antiquarium, 19 Third st., near Bowery.

A.—OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN. By Dr. Spreng, late member of the New York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, 201 West Twenty-second street. "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."—Medical Review.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, CALCULI, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections (curable by general practitioners). A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New York.

1875.—MARION HARLAND'S NEW STORY IS PUBlished this week. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

MANHOOD—200TH EDITION. A TREATISE ON the Laws Governing Life. Explanatory of the Causes and Symptoms, with instructions for the successful Treatment of Weakness, Low Spirits, Despondency, Nervous Exhaustion, Muscular Debility and Premature Decline in Manhood. PRICE 50 CENTS. Address the author, Dr. E. DE F. CURTIS, No. 23 East Sixteenth street, New York.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK, Publish this day:—

I.

WOLF'S WILD ANIMALS.

THE LIFE AND HABITS OF WILD ANIMALS. ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY JOSEPH WOLF, ENGRAVED BY J. W. AND EDWARD WHYMPER, WITH DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS BY DANIEL GIRAUD ELLIOT, F. L. S., F. Z. S. 4TO, CLOTH, GILT EDGES, $4.

The atmosphere which pervades every picture, the delicacy which distinguishes every feather without hardness, the absolute fidelity of the drawing and the life like expression and motion of every animal in a crowded scene, place the twenty plates this volume contains high up in the scale of zoological illustrations. The fur, feathers and leaves are sometimes not unworthy of the marvellous works of the greatest of English xylographers. Mr. Wolf leaves an enduring monument behind him.—Guardian, London.

We hope that, so long as there are found such artists as Mr. Wolf and Messrs. Whymper to bring out such books as the one before us, so long will there be found a public with taste enough to reward them liberally for their efforts.—Saturday Review, London.

Never did we see a volume of wood engravings that was more entirely worthy to be heartily praised.—Standard, London.

II.

AILEEN FERRERS.

AILEEN FERRERS. A novel. By Susan Morley. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

Shows refinement, delicacy of taste and nice discernment.—Westminster Review.

Miss Morley has given us a novel exceedingly good in