SPAIN.

DON CARLOS AT VARIANCE WITH HIS PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 31, 1875.

Spanish advices state that notwithstanding denials of the truth of reports of dissensions among the Carlists, it is known beyond question that there are serious differences between Don Carlos and the Carlist Council of the province of Navarre.

CARLIST SOLDIERS FRATERNIZING WITH THE ALFONSIST TROOPS—CABRERA'S REPLY TO DON CARLOS.

MADRID, March 31, 1875.

The Carlists have hoisted flags of truce at Renteria and Oyarzun, and are fraternizing with the government troops.

CABRERA'S REPLY TO DON CARLOS.

General Cabrera has written to Don Carlos declaring that the decree issued by the latter depriving him of his honors would be the best justification of his course he could have if he needed any.

CARLISTS CAPTURED.

One hundred Carlists have been captured at Mansesa.

ENGLAND.

THE TREASURY BUDGET EXHIBIT—DECREASE OF REVENUE.

LONDON, March 31, 1875.

It is reported the forthcoming budget will show a total revenue for the financial year ending March 31 of £74,922,000. This falls £2,414,000 below the revenue of the previous year, but exceeds the estimates by £497,000.

LIBERAL GAIN AT AN ELECTION.

Mr. Raili, a liberal, has been returned to Parliament from Bridport.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

FAILURE OF AN ENGLISH CONTRACTOR—VERY HEAVY LIABILITIES.

LONDON, March 31, 1875.

William Thomas Henley, telegraph engineer and contractor, has failed.

His liabilities are $2,500,000.

DOM PEDRO OF BRAZIL.

HIS MAJESTY SAID TO BE ABOUT TO ABDICATE—THE EX-MONARCH TO RESIDE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, March 31, 1875.

The *Bien Public* publishes the following:—

"The Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his eldest daughter, the Countess D'Eu. The Emperor, upon his abdication, will make a tour of Europe, after which he will proceed to the United States, where he will make his home."

SKETCH OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, who, according to a French report, is about to abdicate his throne and to take up his residence among the people of the United States, is in the fiftieth year of his age. He was born on the 2d of December in the year 1825. He is the son of Dom Pedro I., and commenced to rule, under a regency, on the 7th of April, 1831, and to govern personally on the 23d of July in the year 1840. He was crowned on the 18th of July, 1841, and married 4th of September, 1843, to Princess Therese Cristine, daughter of Francis I., King of Sicily. The Emperor's daughter, Countess d'Eu, in whose favor it is said he will abdicate, was married on the 15th of October, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe Maree Ferdinand Gaston, grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, of France. The Emperor of Brazil has been, it is alleged, vastly disquieted in mind of late years, by reason of the conflict which has arisen in his dominion between State authorities, a party in Parliament, and hierarchy and clergy of the Catholic Church. His Majesty believes, it is said, that the parties who assail the Church so violently do not represent the national will of the Brazilian people, but are moved and supported through the agency of secret societies from abroad.

CARDINAL MANNING.

HIS EMINENCE SOLEMNLY ADMITTED A MEMBER OF THE SACRED COLLEGE.

ROME, March 31, 1875.

The ceremony of conferring the title of Cardinal on Archbishop Manning took place to-day at the Church of St. Gregory.

The services were most imposing and were witnessed by a large congregation, including 1,000 English and American Catholics.

THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

PRESENT TERMINATION OF THE TRIAL OF THE EX-POTENTATE—THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONERS FAIL TO AGREE.

CALCUTTA, March 31, 1875.

The trial of the Guicowar of Baroda, on the charge of attempting to bribe the servants of the Residency to poison Colonel Phayre, the Resident, has resulted in the disagreement of the Commissioners before which the case was on trial.

CONCHA AND JOVELLAR.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT DEEPLY TROUBLED BY THE QUARRELS OF THE OFFICIALS FROM CUBA.

LONDON, March 31, 1875.

The charges made by the Marquis de la Concha against General Jovellar, Minister of War, in regard to the administration of affairs in Cuba cause great embarrassment to the Spanish government, and will probably lead to Jovellar's retirement from the Ministry.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

THE RACE FOR THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES—PEEPING TOM THE WINNER.

LONDON, March 31, 1875.

The Northampton and Pytchley Hunt meeting began yesterday and was concluded to-day.

The most important race of the meeting—the Northamptonshire Stakes—was run to-day and was won by Peeping Tom. Black Watch, who was the favorite, came in second and Shannon third. Out of thirty-six acceptances there were fifteen starters. The betting on the three placed horses being 5 to 1 against Peeping Tom, 2 to 1 against Black Watch and 8 to 1 against Shannon. The following is a

SUMMARY OF THE RACE.

THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 300 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 15 forfeit; the winner of 100 sovs. after the declaration of the weights (February 4), 5 lbs. twice, or once of 200 sovs., 10 lbs. extra; entrance 3 sovs., the only liability if forfeit was declared by noon, February 9; closed with 55 subscribers, of whom 19 declared forfeit; about two miles.

Lord Falmouth's b. c. Peeping Tom, 4 years, by King Tom, dam Lady Coventry, 101 lbs..... 1
Mr. C. Samuda's blk. c. Black Watch, 3 years, by Sundeelah, dam Zenobia, 85 lbs..... 2
Mr. W. R. Marshall's b. m. Shannon, aged, by Lambton, dam the Mersey, by Newminster, 109 lbs..... 3

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

THE DIRECT CABLE FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA.

LONDON, April 1—5 A. M.

The cable steamer Faraday has refitted and is now coaling at Gravesend. She will sail on Sunday at the latest, to complete the work of laying the direct Atlantic cable.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

LONDON, March 31, 1875.

A number of the nobility occupied seats on the platform at Moody and Sankey's meeting last night.

WILLIAM J. SHARKEY.

THE AMERICAN MURDERER AT HAVANA, READY FOR DEPORTATION.

HAVANA, March 31, 1875.

William J. Sharkey, the escaped American murderer, has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba.

He is now in charge of the police. It has not been decided whether he will be sent to New York to-morrow or Saturday.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1875.

A REHEARING OF DECISION REGARDING THE TOBACCO TAX TO BE HAD BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day decided to receive written arguments in favor of a rehearing of the decision of Commissioner Douglass in regard to the collection of the increased tax on tobacco. Ex-Congressman Smith, of Richmond, represents the Virginia manufacturers, and it is claimed that the decision of the Commissioner will be overruled. This is the first case for years that the Secretary has heard upon an appeal.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1875.

EXPERIMENTS IN IRON AND STEEL—THE APPOINTED COMMISSION AND ITS PROSPECTIVE LABORS.

A general order just issued from the War Department announces the names of the members of the Board to conduct the experiments in testing iron and steel, under section 4 of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1875. It is directed by the President that the Board will convene at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of determining by actual tests the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel and other metals which may be submitted to them, or by them procured, and to prepare tables which will exhibit the strength and value of said materials for constructive and mechanical purposes, and to provide for the building of a suitable machine for establishing such tests, the machine to be set up and maintained at the Watertown Arsenal. The funds appropriated for the purpose of these tests will be disbursed under the Ordnance Department of the Army, and the Board will receive instructions from and make its report to the Chief of Ordnance. Mr. R. H. Thurston is designated as Secretary of the Board, at an annual compensation of $1,200. Actual travelling expenses as provided by law will be allowed the members of the Board. The Board to conduct the experiments consists of Lieutenant Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, United States army, President; Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States navy; Lieutenant Colonel Q. A. Gillmore, Engineer Department, United States army; David Smith, Chief Engineer, United States navy; W. Sooy Smith, Civil Engineer; A. Sholly, Civil Engineer, and R. H. Thurston, Civil Engineer.

WAR ON THE BORDER.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS INVOKES FEDERAL AID TO RESIST THE MEXICAN INVADERS—TROOPS ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1875.

The following telegram was received here to-day from the Governor of Texas:—

THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 30, 1875.

His Excellency U. S. GRANT, President of the United States:—

SIR—The depredations of organized bands of robbers from the Republic of Mexico have of late increased in frequency and atrocity to an extent which threatens the depopulation of the lower Rio Grande country. The alarm in the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande consequent upon these raids, in which our people are ruthlessly murdered and their property forcibly taken by these foreign desperadoes, is widespread, and unless relieved by some assurances of protection must result in a general break up of the settlements. On the 26th of this month a large party of these robbers penetrated the interior as far as within eighteen miles of Corpus Christi, robbing stores and ranches and murdering and capturing citizens and destroying the United States mails.

I appeal to Your Excellency for protection for the people of that country against these invasions of outlaws from Mexico, since they have been of almost weekly occurrence for several months past and are increasing in force and boldness. The citizens of that country have been compelled for the most part to move to the towns for protection, and no security exists outside of these corporations for life or property, and the people in the towns even hold themselves in constant readiness for defence.

I trust Your Excellency will deem it proper to give security to the people on the Rio Grande border in view of the assurance I now give you that an extreme necessity exists for it. Very respectfully,

RICHARD COKE,
Governor of Texas.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The Secretary of War sent the following reply:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1875.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS:—

The President being absent your telegram has been sent to me. Orders will be given to the military authorities to take immediate steps toward the protection of the people of Texas, on the Mexican frontier.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas to use every effort to prevent the Mexican raids across the Rio Grande. The Fourth, Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry, and Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry are stationed in Texas, and such portions of these regiments as can be distributed along the Rio Grande will be ordered to that locality for the purpose of suppressing the raids.

DEAD BODIES OF AMERICANS FOUND BY THE ROADSIDE—RUMORS OF ANOTHER RAID—THE CITIZENS APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR PROTECTION.

GALVESTON, March 31, 1875.

A special despatch from Corpus Christi says an American woman with her husband, in company with a teamster from Laredo, arrived there to-day, and gives a sworn statement that she saw at the San Fernando Creek, on last Friday, about thirty-five miles from here, two Americans dead. They were stabbed in several places. Their horses and arms were still near them, and apparently they had been dead about a day. One was a very stout man, with heavy black hair and beard. The other was a light haired man. Both were about twenty-five years of age. They were not known. The teamsters buried them in their saddle blankets and hastened on. She says, at a place called Chocolate, about twenty miles from this place, two Mexicans were hanging upon a tree. This is evidently the work of raiders.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Rumors from reliable sources report other similar cases, and also that a large body of Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico, making these their objective points. There is great anxiety felt for the safety of our citizens. Business is almost entirely suspended, and no persons are leaving the town or coming in. The merchants say they will order no more goods until these outrages are checked and they are afforded some protection. Our citizens and their arms are inadequate to resist the threatened attack. The citizens and merchants held a meeting to-day and requested the government to furnish immediate relief.

RAIDS BY APACHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1875.

Advices from Sonora report numerous raids by Apaches supposed to be from Arizona. A fight occurred between the marauders and a body of the National Guard. One of the latter was killed. The Indian loss is unknown.

The residence of Mr. Sedgway, near Genoa, Nevada, was burned last night, and the owner's body found in the ruins this morning. An inquiry showed that the man had probably been murdered by Indians and the house afterward burned to cover the crime.

THE KU KLUX.

LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1875.

The trial of the Todd county Ku Klux was pressed forward to-day without interruption or trouble. Everything is quiet. The company of State militia from this city has been recalled, the citizens of Todd county having formed a company of militia, under command of County Attorney Bristow, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 31, 1875.

The whole of the business portion of the village of Ticonderoga, N. Y., was destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

THE VERNAL FLOODS.

Breaking of Several Ice-Barriers in the Susquehanna.

THE WATERS RUSHING DOWN.

Railroad Tracks Overflowed in the Valleys.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES AGAIN IN DANGER

The Gorges of the Delaware Still Strong and Threatening a Deluge.

PITTSTON, Pa., March 31, 1875.

About four o'clock this afternoon word was sent from Ransom that the ice in that vicinity was being greatly disturbed by the agitation of the rising waters. This report was subsequently supplemented by a despatch stating that the gorge was in motion. The alarm was immediately sounded here and in a very short time the streets were thronged with men, women and children, all hastening toward the banks of the river. At five o'clock the ice was just observed from the span of the new bridge, which the flood of two weeks ago left standing. It was coming very slowly around the bend in the river opposite Coxton, about a mile above this point. The several small boats which have been doing ferry service on the river since the destruction of the bridges were now in great demand by those residing on the west side. They made all sorts of extravagant bids for places in the boats which were likely to get safely over, and the little crafts were often loaded with burdens dangerously heavy.

ARRIVAL OF THE ICE.

In the meantime the river began to rise at a very rapid rate, not affecting the current, however, which was very quiet. At thirty minutes past five o'clock the lower end of the floating mass was abreast of the dismantled piers of the new bridge, and the current was increasing rapidly. On the west side the banks of the Susquehanna were lined with hundreds of anxious spectators, and great activity among the residents near the river was manifested. The crowds on the east side kept augmenting until the span of the new bridge was black with people. They were subsequently required to vacate the bridge by order of the Burgess, who deemed it prudent, in the face of the rising waters, to take every precaution against accidents, which might follow in the overcrowding of the span.

RAILROAD TRAINS IMPEDED.

The New York and Philadelphia train on the Lehigh Valley road, due at forty-five minutes past four in the afternoon, did not arrive until nearly six o'clock, having been detained at Plainsville, two miles below this place, by running on a cake of ice, which the rising waters had thrown upon the track. The train managed to get clear, but was forced to leave the baggage car standing on the rails. The engine barely escaped having her fires put out, the water coming up to within two inches of the fire-pan when the train moved on. Shortly after the arrival of this train, three trains from the north, following in quick succession, passed this place.

THE FLOOD RISING.

At this hour, seven o'clock, the whole town is out and the water has not stopped rising. Everybody now is watching what effect the movements of the upper ice will have upon the ice dam between here and Wilkesbarre. The night is cloudy and is very dark.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.—In two hours the water has risen four feet, with a very slow current, caused by the gorged ice below. When the first alarm was given that the ice was in motion the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company moved all their trains lying at the Coxton forwarding station to the Pleasant Valley track, which is located on high ground and at the base of a mountain. Information has been received that no trains will pass here on the Valley road to-night.

THE RANSOM GORGE LODGED.

At eight o'clock the Ransom gorge passed this point, but it is all lodged against the ice dam below here. The water in front was running quite clear and great bonfires were kindled on both sides of the river. The river has sought a channel below and is reported to be flowing over the Kingston Flats.

THE WATER DAMMED BACK.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—There has been no perceptible change in the river at this point for the past two hours. The illumination of its surface shows that large quantities of ice are constantly passing down the stream. A despatch from Wilkesbarre, a few moments ago, said that the ice dam was still firm, while the waters were fast submerging the Kingston flats. A report is also abroad that the water at Plainsville is four feet higher to-night than it was two weeks ago, when the houses were almost submerged. There are large quantities of ice to come down from points far above this place, but they cannot reach here until morning. The river is at a standstill, with the water nearly twenty-four feet above low water mark. It is impossible to conjecture what the issue may be within the next twenty-four hours.

THE GREAT POINT OF RESISTANCE AT WILKESBARRE—DAMMING BACK OF THE WATER—THE KINGSTON FLATS, WEST PITTSTON, PARTLY INUNDATED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 31, 1875.

The foot of the Ransom gorge has lodged against the foot of the gorge here without starting it. The water has risen a foot and a half here in a little over an hour and is now twenty-one feet above low water mark, but the gorge shows no signs of giving way, and may hold out through the night. The water is backing up at West Pittston and is just beginning to flood that place. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is flooded between here and Pittston. All trains have been abandoned between the two places and there are no mails from the North. The last train down reached here at seven o'clock this evening, two hours behind time.

ADVENTURES ON THE CARS.

A Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train was just ahead of it and both were filled with passengers. The track was covered with water for a distance of a mile and a half, and in some places it was so deep as to cover the second step of the cars, and came within two or three inches of running into the fire box of the engine. The current across the track was rapid, and carried with it great cakes of ice, railroad sills, fences and logs. The trains moved slowly and had to stop every few feet to remove obstructions. Train No. 4, north, was met on the inundated track with its baggage car off the rails, the hind truck having been caught by an ice boulder. The baggage was removed, the car cut loose and left in the flood. Men rode on the front of the engines on the down trains, and the steps of the cars were occupied by conductors, brakemen and passengers, who were all kept busy in pushing and kicking away logs and ice boulders from the track.

A DANGER EVADED.

At the swinging bridge there was a great mass of floating ice and driftwood on the track, and while a passage was being opened through it, about an acre of ice, which had been lodged on the right of the track, began to move, and headed across the track in front of the train. It looked dangerous, and the men became frightened and the ladies began to cry. Some trees and bushes, however, arrested its progress, and the trains made their way through before it started again. The steps of the cars caught against large cakes of ice several times and they were somewhat damaged, but the trains were not otherwise injured.

THE RIVER RAPIDLY RISING.

The river continues to rise more rapidly than it has before to-day. It is a mile wide here, and a great volume of water is flowing across the Kingston Flats, but is not yet floating away any of the scattered ice boulders.

At Port Blanchard it has overflowed the banks of the canal again, and it is now nearly full where it passes through Wilkesbarre. A little further rise will flood Canal street. The foot of the gorge shows no signs of giving way.

THE WATER FINDS A VENT.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

The river has fallen five inches since nine o'clock, the water having found additional outlets across the Kingston Flats, through which it is rushing with great force and noise. The Wilkesbarre gorge is yet apparently immovable, and it will likely remain so until the water is raised several feet higher by a storm or by its stoppage on the flats. The river is also falling at Pittston, and that place has escaped a second inundation.

LATER.

The river is stationary. The gorge will not move to-night. Nothing can be heard from Kingston, and it is feared that it may be flooded by the volume of water washing across the flats.

A MILE OF ICE SAFELY GOTTEN RID OF.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 31, 1875.

One mile of the ice on the dam at this place moved off at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. The remaining ice, five or six miles in length, will, in all probability, go off to-night, or to-morrow at the furthest. The Glen Union gorge is sticking on the piers of the Farrandsville Bridge, five miles above Lock Haven. No danger is apprehended.

TWO GORGES BREAK UP.

LEWISBURG, Pa., March 31, 1875.

The old gorge above Milton broke to-day, moved down and stopped one mile above here at one o'clock P. M. It started again at half-past five P. M., and moved about thirty minutes. It then stopped between here and Northumberland, the water backing up at the rate of five feet per hour. The people are moving out of their houses. No damage has been done as yet. At eight o'clock the gorge gave way and the waters began to recede.

THE SUSQUEHANNA CLEAR AT PORT DEPOSIT.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 31, 1875.

The ice gorge here has passed away and the river is clear of ice. The river is rising slowly, but no alarm is felt, as a water freshet can do no harm.

RISING OF THE DELAWARE—THE WATER PILED UP AGAINST THE ICE GORGES.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., March 31, 1875.

The river here is continually rising and has now reached a stage that may bring the ice down at any time. Reports from above say that the ice gorge is now in motion, or rather that portions of it are being shoved from place to place by the action of the water. The gorge holds the water back like a huge dam. It must certainly reach such a height that its power will be greater than the ice can resist, and then the latter will be carried down with great force. There is a strong probability that this will be accomplished to-day or to-morrow, particularly as the sky is overcast and threatens rain. Railroad officials are constantly travelling back and forth, and the utmost anxiety is felt.

THE ICE IN THE LACKAWAXEN AND NEVERSINK RIVERS MOVED—PORTENTS OF DANGER ON THE DELAWARE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 31, 1875.

The mild weather is beginning to affect the smaller rivers in this section. The ice in the Lackawaxen has started and several gorges have formed, one of which, at the mouth of the river, has dammed back the water, for three-quarters of a mile, from ten to twenty feet high, and fears are entertained for the safety of the wire suspension aqueduct of the Delaware and Hudson canal. The ice is within a few feet of it. Another gorge has formed below Rowland's, a short distance up the river, and it is thought the wagon bridge at that place will be carried away, and other damage may be looked for. The ice in the Neversink went out this afternoon. An immense dam had formed at its mouth during the recent flood, and it was apprehended Carpenter's Point would be flooded, but the ice passed out without doing harm. The Delaware is still rising. Indications of a heavy storm prevail, and the great gorge that commences at Dingman's, sixteen miles below here, must soon move.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

HUSTED'S BILL FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD PASSED—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—THE REPORT OF THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, March 31, 1875.

The Assembly was almost exclusively occupied to-day in the third reading of bills, and several were passed. Among them was Mr. Husted's bill in relation to the organization and maintenance of the State National Guard. One of its provisions defines the method and routine for building and leasing armories in the city of New York. It will be recollected that a bill was recently introduced by Mr. T. C. Campbell asking for an appropriation from the State for building a Seventh regiment armory.

ACTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This bill was killed as a special measure. It is understood from a speech to-day, made by Mr. Waebner in debating a proposed amendment to Mr. Husted's bill, that the action of the Seventh regiment is not all that could be desired in this armory business. It appears that a law was passed two years ago giving the Common Council of New York city the power, if they deemed fit, to lease some very valuable property on Lexington avenue at a nominal figure to the Seventh regiment, upon which to erect an armory. After the passage of this law the Common Council refused to hand over the property, and then an enactment was passed making the duty mandatory upon that body. Thus the Seventh regiment are said to have come into their present lease. Mr. Waebner made an able speech to-day in offering an amendment to the general militia law under debate, by which "the Seventh" should be placed upon a par with other regiments of the State in this matter of granting a valuable lease without adequate consideration. The amendment was lost.

ARMORIES AND DRILLROOMS OF THE FUTURE.

Considerable fraud has been practised for years in providing proper accommodations for the use of our National Guard in New York city. Mr. Husted's bill, which passed the Assembly to-day, will tend to throw proper safeguards around this system. The section of the bill alluding to this particular subject reads as follows:—

In the city and county of New York, on the proper demands, countersigns and certificates, the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, by a resolution duly passed by a majority of all the members elected to said Board, and approved by the Mayor, may authorize the leasing and erection of buildings for armories and drill-rooms for the use and occupation for military purposes of the National Guard in the city and county of New York, in the manner hereinafter provided. All leases so authorized must be approved as to their form, terms and manner of execution, by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Comptroller of the city of New York, or a majority of them, and the sums of money reserved for rent therein shall be inserted in the annual tax levy and raised by taxation.

THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate committee who had in charge the investigation as to whether or not Senator Wood caused to be inserted in the Supply bill of 18.4 without authority an item of $10,000 for salary of superintendent of the new Capitol has concluded its labors, and will probably report within a few days. The committee of the House, of which Mr. Waebner is chairman, has not finished the examination. This is a peculiar case, and strange contradictions have appeared on both sides, General Batcheller swearing directly in opposition to the story of Senator Wood.

THE CONTESTED SEAT OF SENATOR THOMPSON.

We have had two reports upon the Thompson-Youmans controversy, the majority, two republicans, giving the seat to the former, and the minority, one democrat, giving it to the latter. The subject is made a special order for to-morrow morning after the reading of the journal.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Mr. T. J. Campbell has been making strenuous efforts to secure the insertion of a $50,000 item in the Supply bill for the use of the Catholic Protectory. When the bill comes up again he will offer a resolution to have it sent back to the Committee on Ways and Means for the purpose of adding this appropriation.

THE DISTRICT JUDGES.

On motion of Senator Gross the bill to provide for the election of Judges of the District Courts in the city of New York was this evening taken from the Committee on Cities and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 31, 1875.

The trial of George Reynolds, for polygamy, is in progress before Judge Emerson, in the Third District Court. This is the first indictment and trial under the law of 1862, and will probably be made a test case.

The Utah Northern Railroad is to be extended twenty-five miles northward from Franklin at once.

THE ABANDONED SHIP.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31, 1875.

The vessel abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, which the rescued fishermen, who arrived here on Sunday last in the steamship Nurnberg, went out on the ice to assist, was the ship Violetta, from France for St. Pierre. A despatch from St. Johns, N. F., January 4, announced the abandonment of the vessel and the rescue of her crew, and stated that people from the shore went to save the ship, but a northeast gale scattered the ice and twenty men were lost and twenty-two others were missing.

MALCONTENT MINERS.

Prompt Action of the Sheriff at Hazleton.

Governor Hartranft Sends Troops to Quell Riots.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 31, 1875.

The feeling of discontent among the miners, which has broken out in turbulence, riot and bloodshed in the Lehigh region, has extended to this city, and it is feared that similar scenes will be enacted here, perhaps with more virulence. On Monday an attempt was made to put the Diamond Mines, in this vicinity, owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in operation, and a number of miners went to work. This action caused considerable excitement among a large portion of the men in this district, and led to a few personal encounters and caused several arrests, which were disposed of in the Mayor's Court. Subsequently the demonstrations became so marked that the miners became frightened and left the works, which now seem to be closed indefinitely. There was no outbreak leading to this result, but a silent influence, not comprehended by the public, but fully understood by the miners among themselves. The condition of things among the men is becoming critical. Their *morale* has been weakened by three months of idleness, all have become straitened in means, many are in great destitution, and not a few are ready for almost any desperate venture by way of retaliation for what they consider the oppression of the operators. The excitement is intensified by the understanding that a prominent operator, who has heretofore been considered a good friend of the miners, has openly declared that the combined companies have determined to force their employés into submission and will consider no terms of compromise. This announcement has created an intense exasperation, which promises to break out in turmoil of no insignificant proportions.

The men are moody, gloomy and doggedly determined not to yield except in the last ditch. Business throughout Wyoming Valley is prostrated to an extent never known before, and the merchants are quite, if not more, despondent than the miners. A perfect coal famine is local here, notwithstanding the fact that the Plymouth mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Wilkesbarre Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are shipping a considerable quantity of coal to tidewater to accommodate home consumers. Blackman's mine, near this city, will be put in operation on Monday, as the miners are to receive the wages of 1874.

No trouble is anticipated from the commencement of work at that place this evening. There has been considerable excitement among the miners by the arrival of four prisoners from Upper Lehigh, brought here under arrest by the Sheriff for complicity in the outrages perpetrated there to-day. The feeling among the miners promises to afford more real excitement here.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT AND THE TROUBLES.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31, 1875.

The General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Mr. Wootten, called on Governor Hartranft to-night and requested him to send troops to the turbulent districts in the anthracite mining regions to suppress the rioters. During the day the General Superintendent received a number of despatches from the Gordon Schuylkill Company stating that the railroad company's men had been driven from work; that engines had been thrown from the track between Alaska and Locust Gap; that railroad employés had been fired into by ruffians; that large crowds were parading between Excelsior and Gordon, and that other demonstrations were in progress. Colonel T. B. Gowen, President of the railroad, who had been informed of these telegrams, instructed Mr. Wootten to apply at once to the Governor for protection. The Governor has resolved not to proceed hastily in the matter, preferring to wait before sending troops to the scene of disturbance, until the Sheriffs of the counties affected shall have exhausted their powers.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE SHERIFF AT HAZLETON—THE MINERS ARMED WITH PISTOLS, GUNS AND "BILLIES"—PARADE OF THE MINERS AT POTTSVILLE—RIOTS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 31, 1875.

Deputy Sheriff Rhodes, with his posse, has just arrived with four prisoners captured at Ebervale. The mob was discovered near Drifton on their return from Upper Lehigh, and the Sheriff advised them to throw away their arms, after which he and his posse proceeded on to Ebervale and awaited the arrival of the rioters. Wishing to avoid unnecessary trouble the Sheriff sent out a courier to warn them a second time, threatening to arrest every man found with arms on his person. The miners were soon seen approaching, but without their guns, having previously secreted them in the woods. Every man was searched as he came in, the result being the arrest of the four men mentioned above, who had pistols and billies on their persons.

It is reported that an effort was made to throw one of the passenger trains off the track to-day, between Jeddo and Ebervale. There is also a rumor that a crowd of miners are coming to-night from Schuylkill county to make a raid on Audenried, Yorktown and Jeanesville.

RIOTS IN A MINING DISTRICT.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 31, 1875.

A grand parade of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Ashland, and the Mechanics and Laborer's Benevolent Associations of Gordon and Heckscherville came off here this afternoon. About five hundred men were in line, who expressed themselves as determined to stand out to the last. At seven P. M. rioting began in the streets opposite the Reppler House. Chief Burgess Gensell called out the police force to quell the disturbance. Roughs from Centralia and Patches turned on the Chief and fired several shots at him without effect. No arrests were made, the police fearing it would cause a greater riot. Great excitement prevails. The citizens fear there will be trouble to-night. A report is current to the effect that the "blacklegs," as they are termed, at the Mansion House employed by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad companies, will be attacked. To-day, between Locust Gap and Alaska Colliery, the train hands were stoned, fired upon and driven from their train. Superintendent Olhousen went to the spot and brought the train through safely.

While the societies were on their way from Heckscherville to Ashland, and firing a salute to Gordon, one of the men had an arm shot off and another was badly wounded internally by the premature discharge of a cannon.

The following despatch was received here to-day from Shamokin:—

The men at Buckridge Colliery, worked by May, Audenried & Co., intend striking to-morrow for 74 basis. Every one suspended to-day at Henry Clay Colliery, worked by J. Langdon & Co.

THE COAL MINERS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 31, 1875.

Several prominent coal operators called on Governor Allen to-day and informed him that they had good reason to believe serious trouble might be expected at Nelsonville before long, caused by mischief-making coal miners, who are seeking to drive all the colored miners from Hocking Valley. They called to obtain his opinion as to what they had better do under the circumstances. The Governor informed them that he had issued a proclamation to the local officials to use their full authority to prevent bloodshed or destruction of property, and that, with the law, was amply sufficient to meet all cases. The Governor declined to give any advice as to what steps the coal operators should take to protect their property, saying the citizens must construe the laws for themselves; that it was his business to act when the laws were violated, rather than to anticipate their violation.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A HERALD special letter from Montevideo, South America, under date of February 3, reports as follows:—Captain Kirkland, United States Navy, has arrived out, and taken command of the gunboat Wasp, which, with the flagship Lancaster, yet remains at this station.

THE WORCESTER AT HAVANA, WITH ADMIRAL MULLANEY.

HAVANA, March 31, 1875.

The United States steamer Worcester, with Admiral Mullaney on board, arrived here yesterday. The Worcester and the flagship Colorado will sail for Key West to-day. All well.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1875.

Captain George M. Ransom, commanding the United States steamer Colorado, telegraphs to the Navy Department from Havana, under date of March 30, that the yellow fever is reported epidemic there. The Colorado was afloat off Havana and Captain Ransom announces that he would sail for an anchorage off Key West this evening. An officer of the navy who arrived here from Key West yesterday states it was reported there were one or two cases of fever at that place when he left, though it is not epidemic there.

Surgeon Fred E. Potter, of the navy, has resigned, to take effect April 1. Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow will be promoted to fill the vacancy.

THE SPELLING MOVEMENT.

GRAND ORTHOGRAPHICAL TOURNAMENT IN WASHINGTON—A GRAMMAR SCHOOL MISS DEFEATS AN ARRAY OF REPORTERS AND PROOF-READERS.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1875.

A spelling match took place at Lincoln Hall in this city to-night under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Secretary Delano presided. Senator Windom and A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, were the referees, and Mr. E. B. French, Second Auditor, acted as pedagogue. There were two contests, the first being among amateurs for a Webster's unabridged dictionary, which was won by Professor H. L. Thomas, a translator in the State Department. The second contest was between professionals, consisting of reporters, proof readers and printers, against a class of boys and girls selected from the grammar schools for a gold medal awarded by the *National Republican*. The prize was won by Miss Minnie Rierton, a pupil of the Third District Grammar School. W. F. Randolph, an apprentice in the government printing office, was the last opponent to succumb. He failed on the word "meretricious," after having spelled down five pupils of the grammar school.

THE MITCHEL FUNERAL PROCESSION.

MEETING OF IRISH SOCIETIES LAST NIGHT IN DEMILT HALL.

A meeting of Irish nationalists was held last night in Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, for the purpose of taking action as to the best means of making a public demonstration in honor of the late John Mitchel's memory. Mr. John O'Connor was elected chairman and Mr. James Fitzgerald secretary. The roll of societies was called, when the following organizations were represented by delegation:—The Fenian Brotherhood, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, Brooklyn; Clan-Na-Gael, Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Societies, Nos. 2, 4 and 5; Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Benevolent Society of East Broadway, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, Irish Volunteers, Irish Legion, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Benevolent Association of Kings county, St. Peter's Young Men's Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, St. James' Young Men's Association.

Messrs. Meany, John O'Mahony and others addressed the meeting upon the propriety of sending a delegate from each society present to cooperate with the convention of Irish organizations called for Sunday next. After considerable discussion it was resolved that immediate action be taken and a programme adopted.

A resolution was then passed that the intended procession take place on next Sunday week. A motion was unanimously carried whereby Thomas Clark Luby was chosen as the orator of the day. Mr. Luby returned thanks briefly for the compliment tendered him.

On motion a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to carry out the details of the procession. It was also agreed that further efforts should be made to obtain from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners leave to parade in New York. J. O'Donovan Rossa was unanimously chosen Grand Marshal.

It is understood that if the societies are not allowed to parade in New York or Brooklyn they will carry out their plan in Jersey City.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT A. FLIESS.

Mr. Robert A. Fliess, of the firm of William M. Fliess & Co., died last night at the Hotel Royal, in his thirty-sixth year. Although a young man, Mr. Fliess was well and favorably known to the commercial men of New York, and his honest and straightforward dealings had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Deceased leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. The remains will be taken from Dr. Chapin's church to Woodlawn Cemetery on Friday next, the services to be conducted under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Fliess was a prominent member.

HON. HENRY R. MYGATT, LL.D.

Hon. Henry R. Mygatt, LL.D., died at Oxford, N. Y., at six o'clock yesterday morning, to the great regret of a very extensive circle of friends, literary and political. The funeral will take place on Monday, the 5th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the therm