AMERICA AND CUBA.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CIRCULAR ASKING EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC INTERVENTION IN THE ANTILLES—THE HERALD'S SPECIAL NEWS CONFIRMED.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1876.

Le Nord reprints, from a German paper, an abstract of the American circular asking European diplomatic aid to stay the war in Cuba.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL NEWS CONFIRMED.

The publication confirms the HERALD's original Vienna statement, and refutes the pretended authorized contradiction orignating with the Spanish embassy.

SPAIN.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN—THE ELECTION CANVASS—CARLIST WAR EFFORTS.

MADRID, Jan. 14, 1876.

The Vatican has approved the appointment of Cardenas as ambassador to that court.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTION CANVASS.

Señor Sagasta's committee have issued a protest against the pressure brought to bear by the provincial authorities upon elections.

CARLIST WAR EFFORTS.

The Carlist committees are endeavoring to induce their partisans to renew the campaign in Catalonia, but their efforts meet with small success.

WATCHING FOR CONTRABANDS.

The *Diario* says the government has received information that a vessel is preparing at Bordeaux to bring a cargo of contraband of war to Motrico for the Carlists.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF THE ALLIED REFORM DIPLOMACY AT THE COURT OF THE SULTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14, 1876.

It is semi-officially stated that the Porte has now ceased its endeavors to avoid receiving representations from the European Powers respecting the introduction of reforms in Turkey.

The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople have assumed a decided tone on this subject, thus demonstrating the complete harmony of the two Powers in their attitude toward the Porte.

ENGLAND'S POLICY TOWARD THE ANDRASSY CIRCULAR PROPOSITIONS—LORD DERBY FRIENDLY BUT SLIGHTLY OFFENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1876.

A special despatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says the Austrian Foreign Office is confident that England will assent to Count Andrassy's note.

The *Wiener Presse* reports that Lord Derby recently expressed dissatisfaction to Count von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, because England had not been asked to assist in drawing up the proposals for reforms in Turkey instead of being merely requested to indorse them.

THE MONTENEGRINS STILL ARMING.

The same despatch reports that the Montenegrin government has bought fifty cannon and 10,000 muskets in Vienna.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES CLAIMED FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1876.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Cairo (Egypt) special says there have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia.

The capture of General Kirkham, an Englishman in the Abyssinian service, and two other English officers, has been reported here recently, but the news is not authentic.

FRANCE.

MACMAHON'S PROCLAMATION ACCEPTABLE TO M. GAMBETTA—RADICAL NOMINATIONS FOR THE SENATE—GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WARNED AGAINST POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1876.

The *République Française* (the organ of M. Gambetta) regards the proclamation of President MacMahon yesterday as a confirmation of republican institutions.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS OF RADICALS.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine have nominated for the Senate Messrs. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Floquet, Freycinet and Tolain.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE ELECTIONS.

M. Leon Say has instructed his subordinate officials in the Finance Ministry not to connect themselves with the electoral agitation—to vote according to their convictions, but not to participate in any manifestations either before or after the elections.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

THE GREAT CONTENDING POWERS MAY ARRANGE A TRUCE—A VATICAN HINT TO GERMAN PRELATES.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1876.

The *Morning Standard's* Berlin special says it would seem that an armistice has certainly been agreed upon between the Church and State.

The Roman correspondent of the *Germania* (ultramontane organ) states that undoubtedly Prince Bismarck is seeking a *modus vivendi* with the Vatican.

PAPAL ORDERS TO GERMAN PRELATES.

The *Italia*, a semi-official Roman newspaper, says that the Vatican has charged certain German prelates to report the conditions under which the Prussian bishops shall be allowed to submit to the Falk laws.

SHIPWRECK.

THE LOSS OF THE BARK ISLAND BELLE—STRANGE AND SAD FACTS DEVELOPED BY THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1876.

The *Evening Echo* states that some strange disclosures were made at the Board of Trade inqury at Biddeford to-day concerning the loss of the British bark Island Belle, which occurred at Bude, in the Bristol Channel, on the 21st of December last.

SAILING OUT OF PORT—THE COMMANDER AND CREW.

The Island Belle sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on the 19th of November for Bristol, manned by seven hands, including the Captain, Francis Hewett, who acted also as supercargo.

Only one of the seamen could steer the vessel, and he was put in irons during half the voyage for threatening the officers.

DEAD CONSIGNED TO THE DEEP.

The second mate, a man named Lewis, was ill on the 19th of December, but was compelled to work until he fell exhausted. Then the Captain kicked him violently. He died in a few hours, having received no medicine.

He was buried at sea on the next day.

GOING ON SHORE.

At eight o'clock the same evening the vessel was running direct for the shore, and no efficient measures were taken to keep her off.

Captain Hewett denied having kicked Lewis, but the Captain's counsel were compelled to abandon a portion of the evidence as untrue.

The case is not yet concluded.

THE BARK PRINDS OSCAR.

THE CASE OF HER COMMANDER HEARD IN IRELAND—HE HAD BEEN ALREADY ACQUITTED.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1875.

Captain Ambrose Aarisen, of the Norwegian bark Prinds Oscar, was recently examined at Newry, Ireland, for shooting and killing one of his crew, named Robert Fisher, while on a voyage from Baltimore, Md., to Newry.

THE RESULT

of the examination was that Aarisen was handed over to the Norwegian authorities for trial. A Norwegian ship captain, who arrived at Newry to-day, says that Aarisen has had his trial in Norway, and been acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

L'AMERIQUE.

THE CASE OF THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP LIKELY TO CAUSE MANY LAWSUITS.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1876.

The recent accident to the French steamship L'Amérique in breaking her shaft is likely to lead to lawsuits, under the Admiralty laws, the company claiming heavy damages for general average against the cargo.

A test case will be made of this matter, which will soon be brought before the French tribunals.

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ONLY UNMARRIED DAUGHTER ABOUT TO BE MATED.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1876.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria's coming visit to Coburg has reference to the approaching betrothment of her daughter, Princess Beatrice, with a German prince.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

PARIS, Jan. 14, 1876.

Sir John H. Glover, the newly appointed Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived here for the purpose of settling the differences between England and France in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is believed that he is authorized to purchase the relinquishment by France of her privileges for a considerable sum of money.

CUBA AND HAYTI.

A SPANISH PRESENT TO PRESIDENT DOMINGUE—A FIRST EFFECT—THE EXPEDITION OF A CUBAN AGENT.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1876.

A letter from Port au Prince, dated January 1, says:—The Spanish war steamer Churruca has arrived here with the horses and decorations sent to President Domingue by the Captain General of Cuba.

A FIRST CONSEQUENCE OF THE GIFT PLEDGE.

On the day after her arrival the tribunal before which the case had been brought sentenced Manuel Fernandez, a Cuban agent, to three years' imprisonment and confiscation of his property for participation in the Laura Pride affair.

FERNANDEZ

resides in Puerto Plata. It is reported that the Spanish Consul, at the instigation of Hayti, will demand his extradition of the government of St. Domingo under the provisions of the recent treaty.

THE GUILTY DISTILLERS.

THIRTEEN OF THE INDICTED WHISKEY MEN PLEAD GUILTY—CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—OTHER INDICTMENTS EXPECTED FROM THE GRAND JURY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1876.

The first legal victory of the government in the Chicago whiskey war may be chronicled to-day, when thirteen out of the sixteen indicted distillers pleaded guilty. The proceedings occupied only half an hour. Messrs. Boutell & Ayer represented the government, and Leonard Swett, Sidney Smith, Charles Hitchcock and Edmund Jussen the distillers. Joseph Roelle and Anton Junker first stepped up to plead guilty, and then followed George Miller and H. C. Fredericks, of the Lake Shore Distillery; G. G. Russell, John P. Furlong, Parker R. Mason, W. S. Golsen, B. M. Ford and Colonel Eastman.

PLEADING GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

This made thirteen in all who had pleaded guilty to one count in the indictment against them. The count to which these pleas were entered was in each case a count for conspiracy with other parties to defraud the government, which offence is legally defined as a misdemeanor. Mr. Boutell announced in each case that the other indictments against the same defendants would be passed. It is probable that these thirteen will be witnesses for the prosecution in the coming trials. They all looked perfectly cool and self-possessed, with the exception of Eastman, who was greatly embarrassed. David Cochrane, who pleaded guilty, is the brother of Andrew Cochrane, who was the principal culprit in the firm, and who has escaped.

This clears off the old batch of indictments entirely, with the exception of those against Messereau, Leach and Dickinson, and it is possible that they may plead guilty, too. Messereau is backed especially by Farwell. Most of the gaugers and storekeepers previously indicted will plead guilty on Monday.

EXPLANATIONS FROM BOYD & CO.

Colonel Hill, a member of the firm of Boyd & Co., arrived this morning from New York to assist the legal representative of the firm (Mr. Stickney) in preventing their indictment. The latter requested your correspondent to say that the letter "C," which, he admitted, was stencilled on the barrels shipped to Boyd & Co., had an entirely legitimate meaning, which he did not care to explain just now; that every barrel received by the firm was properly stamped and entered upon their books, and that Boyd & Co. never kept a double set of books or concealed their spirits. He also requested in the presence of Colonel Hill that the correspondent should not telegraph in the future any statements of Supervisor Matthews, Supervisor Tutton or any of the authorities, but only his (Stickney's), and take his word for it that there was nothing whatever against the firm excepting some clerical errors. Stickney swore considerably, and waxed very wroth when this reasonable request was politely negatived. Stickney had assured me that Supervisor Matthews would admit that now all suspicion against the firm was cleared up, but Colonel Matthews this evening reaffirmed his conviction that Boyd & Co., as he expressed it, "were in it." "The only thing they have shown," he said, "is that the 350 barrels do appear on their government books, and that does not amount to any more than a spoonful of water would in the Gulf of Mexico. After all I have heard from Stickney, it's still my judgment that they should be and will be indicted for conspiracy."

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury was in session all day, and it is expected to present some indictments to-morrow. Parker R. Mason was the only witness before them. Daniel Munn, ex-Supervisor of this district, who has already been indicted at St. Louis, was again indicted yesterday at Milwaukee. His indictment was kept a profound secret, and when Detective Buckley, who was sent here to arrest him, served his warrant, Munn was taken completely by surprise. He left with his bondsmen for Milwaukee this evening, and on his return he will probably be indicted here. The indictment in Milwaukee is based principally on the bribes paid to him by Milwaukee distillers. The last Chicago Grand Jury refused to indict him. Munn's arrest is a secret even to the revenue officials of Chicago.

MORE INDICTMENTS IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14, 1876.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has returned six additional indictments against parties accused of defrauding the revenue. Leopold Werth, a distiller, is charged with bribing officers and ex-Supervisor Munn, ex-Special Agent Conkling, ex-Deputy Collector W. Eisseri and ex-Gaugers Reddington and Tenney are charged with receiving bribes.

EVENING WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—7:30 P. M.

Probabilities.

For New England and the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and a light rise in temperature, with southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and, possibly, light snow from New York northeastward to Maine.

For the lake region, Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature, with winds mostly from southeast to southwest, slowly falling barometer during Saturday and light snow, followed by partly cloudy weather in the lake region.

For the South Atlantic States, rising temperature and clear or fair weather, with light, variable winds, rising barometer during the night, followed by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and easterly to southerly winds during Saturday, with slowly falling barometer and areas of rain in the Southwest.

The Mississippi River will continue to fall slowly at station above Vicksburg.

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 thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	30	12	3:30 P. M.	30	29
6 A. M.	31	15	6 P. M.	27	29
9 A. M.	29	18	9 P. M.	24	29
12 M.	29	26	12 P. M.	21	28

Average temperature yesterday 23
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 27½

WASHINGTON.

General Henderson and His Connection with the Whiskey Trials.

THE GREAT DISMISSED IN EXPLANATION.

No Intention to Reflect on the Integrity of the President.

A FRIENDLY FEELING FOR BABCOCK

Death of the Amnesty Bill at the Hands of Ex-Speaker Blaine.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1876.

DEATH OF THE AMNESTY BILL—BRILLIANT TACTICS OF MR. BLAINE IN BRINGING ABOUT THE DEMISE.

The amnesty question in the House ended in a complete surprise to both sides. After what may be called a running fight, in which Mr. Blaine managed to say a good deal, the Amnesty bill, with Mr. Banks' amendment requiring an oath, but including Jeff Davis, was brought to a vote by the operation of the previous question and was again beaten. Mr. Blaine again moved the reconsideration, and then flung everybody into blank amazement by withdrawing his motion to reconsider the bill. This, of course, threw it out and killed it. If it appears again it must be as a new bill. If the democrats want to they can introduce the measure afresh on Monday. Mr. Blaine insisted on being allowed to get a vote on the exclusion or inclusion of Jeff Davis, being desirous, he said, to put the House on the record on this question, and he had contrived to get the measure into such a position that he was able to fling it out at his pleasure. The dispute begins to be tiresome, for it has no practical aim. It is held to be quite certain that the Senate will not pass the bill with Jeff Davis included, as it requires a two-thirds vote there as well as in the House, and the vote in the House to-day shows that the republicans there hold together firmly. They had several votes to spare to-day. The colored members are very desirous to go on the record as having voted for amnesty, and one or two of them were to-day inclined to include Davis, but in the final vote all but one adhered to their party. Haralson, of Alabama, voted aye, and got applause from the democratic side. Judge Kelley also voted with the democrats, as did Professor Seelye of Massachusetts and Mr. Mackey of South Carolina, both the latter being independent republicans. When Mr. Blaine withdrew his motion to reconsider utter dismay was painted on the faces of the democrats, who, having voted on the losing side, could not move a reconsideration. Had they allowed Mr. Blaine to proceed the effect would have been to bring the House to a vote on striking out the name of Jeff Davis. A majority vote would have been sufficient to do this, which was all the republicans wanted.

With the democratic majority onte upon the record name by name as granting amnesty to Jeff Davis they would have accepted the bill as amended by the democrats and passed it in substantially the shape it was when reported this morning from the Judiciary Committee. As a piece of tactics Mr. Blaine's withdrawal of the motion to reconsider was as brilliant as was his motion the other day to reconsider.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONCLUSIONS IN REGARD TO CUBA READY.

It is reported that the President has said to several Congressmen that he is prepared to submit to Congress his conclusions in regard to Cuba. It is probable that the House will very soon give him the occasion to report by asking him for the papers relating to the Spanish and Cuban negotiations. So far as can be ascertained he has not yet begun the preparation of a special message.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The Judiciary Committee reconsidered its action of yesterday, and by a change in the opinions of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, who went over to the minority, decided to report a bill leaving the Presidential term at four years, but making the incumbent ineligible for re-election.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

It transpired to-day that the work of democratic investigation will include the War Department as well as the Navy, and that as vigorous an inquiry will be made into one as into the other.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BORDER RAIDS.

The House Committee on the Mexican Border Troubles have determined that it is not necessary to make a personal investigation on the spot, but that they can get all the facts of the situation from the reports of army officers lodged in the War Department. This will save a great deal of expense.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1876.

GENERAL HENDERSON AND HIS BILL FOR SERVICES IN THE WHISKEY TRIALS.

It is denied that General Henderson has made a demand for $30,000 for his services. His interviews with the Attorney General on the subject of settling his accounts were perfectly satisfactory. He named no sum for his individual services. The amount to be paid him will be settled in the usual way on a certificate from the Judge of the Circuit Court and the United States District Attorney. The story was started to create further prejudice against Henderson.

THE RECENT ACTION OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE AND WHAT IT INDICATES—THE SELECTION OF CINCINNATI A TRIUMPH FOR MORTON—THE COMING DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The action of the National Republican Committee in selecting Cincinnati for the session of the National Convention is still the theme of discussion in political circles here and is regarded as a success for Senator Morton over both ex-Speaker Blaine and Secretary Bristow in the preliminary wirepulling for the Presidential nomination. The friends of Secretary Bristow are not so disconcerted by Morton's *coup d'état* as might be supposed, for they think that the Senator from Indiana has played his cards too soon and too eagerly, and that, in locating the Convention at Cincinnati, he unwittingly played into the hands of Secretary Bristow, who is far more popular in the Southwest than Senator Morton. But the friends of Senator Morton claim that he is now advanced in years, and that if he is ever to be remunerated for his gigantic services to the republican party during the war he should receive his reward now. Should the chances of Messrs. Morton and Bristow be as evenly divided as they are represented to be Mr. Blaine would be a compromise candidate. In any event he can command the second place on the ticket if he wishes it, and it is quite likely that now, if not always, the policy of the republican party will be to put a man up for Vice President not inferior in ability to their candidate for President, so that they may not only have the advantage of this fact in the campaign and before the public, but more remotely in such a contingency as inducted Andrew Johnson into the White House. Of course those who speculate in this way know that Mr. Blaine would not accept the second place on the ticket.

Some of the members of the National Democratic Committee have been in town recently, and during an informal exchange of opinion upon the matter it was thought the committee ought to meet on or not later than the 22d of February, to fix the place and time for the Democratic Presidential Convention, but this expression of opinion was indulged in with all due deference to whatever Mr. Augustus Schell and the Executive Committee may think and do about the call.

A MALICIOUS STORY SET AT REST.

J. Russell Jones is authority for the statement that the diamonds given to a member of General Babcock's family and reported as presented by Joyce and others in the Whiskey Ring were, in fact, presented by Mr. Jones himself on his return from Europe.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A REDUCTION OF SALARIES PROPOSED IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES—THE MASQUERADE BILL IN THE SENATE—RESIGNATION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1876.

Mr. Andrew Jackson Campbell called up his resolution, offered yesterday, calling upon Comptroller Green to report to the Legislature the number of officials and employés of the New York city and county governments, with their salaries, and to suggest what reduction of salaries and of the number of those employed under the two governments can be made without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Sloan moved a verbal amendment, which Mr. Campbell accepted, and the resolution was passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Graff, declaring that the arrest of citizens on petty charges after court hours, and keeping them in station houses over night, is an evil that ought to be abolished, and calling for a special committee, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Assembly will go into general orders on Monday night, to which time it adjourned.

The Senate proceedings were brief to-day. The bill passed by the Assembly amending the law of 1845 in regard to masquerades, and permitting such societies as the Liederkranz to hold their entertainments without fear of molestation, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Senator Selkreg the committee was ordered to report progress and give time for the bill to be printed and placed on members' files. It will pass and become law in time for the Liederkranz.

Mr. Orland W. Chapman, State Superintendent of Insurance, sent in his resignation to-day to Governor Tilden. The Governor being absent, it was received by his secretary, Colonel Stebbins.

Mr. Chapman, who is a republican, was nominated for the office by Governor Hoffman and confirmed by a republican Senate. His term of three years expired last November. There was a strong desire on the part of many republicans to allow Mr. Chapman to have his name urged upon Governor Tilden for reappointment, but he invariably declined. His resignation has no political significance whatever. It is purely voluntary, and the motive for it is a desire to return to the practice of his profession (the law) in Binghamton, where he belongs. The successor of Mr. Chapman will probably be a republican, in view of the fact that the name now before the Senate for Canal Auditor is a democrat.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

STATE CHARITIES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD—RESULTS OF THE VISITATIONS—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING TRAMPS.

ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1876.

The annual report of the State Board of Charities, which was presented to the Senate to-day, sums up the results of the visitations by the Board to the various poorhouses, asylums, hospitals, &c., subject to their inspection during the past nine years.

The following subjects are considered in the report:—The record of the inmates of poorhouses and almshouses; the support and care of State paupers; the act of 1875 relating to pauper children; provision for the chronic insane, and as regarding tramps. It contains also a large amount of important statistical information relating to the various charities of the State, and several papers upon subjects connected with the work of the Board by its members and committee. Upon the subject of tramps the Board estimate that over 200,000 acts of relief are extended to this class annually in the State, at a cost of at least $200,000. This aid is granted without any equivalent therefor, and in most cases to persons who are able by their labor to provide for themselves.

THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY AT ST. AUGUSTINE—WAR MUNITIONS.

SAVANNAH, Jan 14, 1876.

Much anxiety is felt as to the naval and military preparations along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. It is understood that these preparations have been under way for a longer time than has been imagined. Some weeks since

IMPORTANT CHANGES

were made in the location of the artillery forces. St. Augustine, on the Florida Atlantic coast, has been strengthened. Two companies of artillery with full batteries are there under the command of General Frederick Dent, the brother-in-law of the President. General Dent's rank would indicate Barrancas as his command, but he arrived at St. Augustine with special orders.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF MILITARY STORES

and war munitions are at St. Augustine, and it is given out that the great value of property requires this guard. A United States coast survey vessel is also at St. Augustine exploring the harbors. She is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Kennet, of the navy, and arrived on Wednesday. The fort at Barrancas, on the Gulf, has been strengthened by the addition of

NEW BATTERIES AND FRESH TROOPS.

The naval vessels continue to concentrate at Port Royal, but nothing is known of their destination. They are in an advanced state of equipment and ready for sea. An arrival this evening from Pensacola reports much activity there. People here have no theory about these movements except that the President means to address Spain with his military and naval forces in complete readiness.

A GRAND NAVAL DRILL.

The general rendezvous of all the available men-of-war of the navy at Port Royal, S. C., is to be taken advantage of by the department to institute a series of naval drills and evolutions of every description, whether a war occurs or not. Commodore Foxhall Parker, the acknowledged expert in all affairs concerning squadron and fleet drill, has been detailed to specially act as chief of staff of the Rear Admiral commanding and to have immediate control of the movements of the squadron while at Port Royal. It is understood that all the tactical evolutions and movements of a squadron will be undertaken in the capacious bay of Port Royal. Besides these great and small gun exercises will be performed; boat service will be illustrated, and, in a word, all the details of active exercises on board of a man-of-war will be thoroughly exemplified. A large number of monitors will doubtless be present to exhibit that phase of naval warfare, and all the new torpedo operations will be practically displayed. The occasion promises to be one of particular interest, not only to the service itself but to the nation.

PORT ROYAL'S ADVANTAGES.

The squadron or fleet which will assemble in Port Royal will rival in strength and efficiency, if it does not exceed, the famous fleet that captured the place under the late Rear Admiral Dupont, or that greater one which demolished the defences of Wilmington under Admiral Porter.

The capacious harbor of Port Royal is particularly adapted to precisely such manœuvres. It is deep, wide and roomy, and has an abundance of water for the movements of the heaviest frigates. Landlocked, or at least well protected from almost every wind, no place could be selected which could better fill all the demands of the occasion. There is nothing ashore to attract Jack and divert him from the duties of his position. The once flourishing town of Port Royal is almost extinct, and a beggarly array of shanties now takes its place. So, for disciplinary as well as for other more moral objects, Port Royal is just the place for a general rendezvous, not to speak of its proximity to Cuba.

THE SIOUX WARLIKE.

NEARLY SIXTY OTOES SLAUGHTERED BY THEM IN KANSAS—THE SETTLERS ARMING.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 14, 1876.

A despatch from Kirwin, Kansas, via Solomon City, dated January 13, says that six Otoe Indians, of a band of sixty, who passed there during the week previous *en route* for their hunting ground, returned into Bloomington on the 11th, and stated that a band of wandering Sioux attacked them and massacred all of their companions on the night of the 10th. There is great excitement in the neighbourhood, and the settlers are preparing to repel an attack, as the Sioux are known to be warlike, and never fail to attack Pawnees or Otoes who invade their hunting ground.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S SECOND CHOICE.

MR. ALLAN CAMPBELL IN WASHINGTON—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT HIS NOMINATION FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1876.

Allan Campbell, Mayor Wickham's alternate nominee for the Commissionership of Public Works, arrived in Washington, from Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where he had been on business. He is *en route* for New York to-day, but is staying for a short time at the residence of Archibald Campbell, Commissioner of the United States for the Northern Boundary Surveying Expedition, which is engaged in mooring a line of iron posts along the northwestern frontier to indicate the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Campbell was greatly surprised at his selection for the office of Commissioner of Public Works, the news of which in detail reached him through the columns of to-day's New York papers. A relative had dropped him a line by telegraph informing him of what Mayor Wickham had done, but he was not aware of the extent of the fame he had so suddenly acquired until he saw the New York journals. While he felt the compliment paid him in his nomination, he was not at all certain that the Board of Aldermen would confirm him, and until he was actually in office he deemed it indelicate to give any expression of his views on the subjects which have been more or less prominent in the differences between Mayor Wickham and the Board of Aldermen.

THE VINELAND MURDER.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL OF LANDIS—MORE MEDICAL TESTIMONY—A WITNESS WITH A BULLET IN HIS HEAD TESTIFIES FOR THE DEFENCE.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 14, 1876.

The court room was crowded this morning and the greatest interest continues to be felt in the proceedings.

The first witness called after the opening of the Court was Dr. S. W. Gross, examined by Colonel Potter:—Am a physician and surgeon; have practised for nineteen years; am familiar with gunshot wounds; first saw Mr. Carruth on the morning of Saturday, March 19, about half-past ten; I found him on a settee in the composing room; examined his general appearance; found his pulse about sixty-six; he said to me, "I am doing well so far, am I not?" he was entirely conscious.

Attorney General Vanatta contended that the testimony was irrelevant; that original causes of death alone could be shown; that secondary causes or third causes were utterly irrelevant. He objected decidedly to the defence showing that subsequently wounds were made by probes or anything else at the hands of unskilful or inexperienced persons; that all such wounds to his brain after the shot was fired were the direct results of the shooting, and that the defendant was responsible for them, as well as the original wound. Who killed Carruth? Was it Landis or the surgeons? That is the question.

Mr. Benjamin H. Brewster replied that the defendant was entitled to the benefit of any testimony pertinent to the issue which would prove that the original wound was not mortal. He declared that if the door was shut upon the admission of testimony which would prove that the wound was not necessarily mortal it would be a scandal upon the law; that their right to show this was a fundamental right, and if it was denied they (the defence) had no rights in the matter at all.

Judge Reed admitted the testimony.

Witness proceeded and described his mode of treatment. He said:—I see no reason why Mr. Carruth should not have recovered; heard the testimony of Dr. Ingram yesterday; the symptoms Dr. Ingram discovered pointed, in my opinion, to compression; in my opinion, professionally, Carruth died from unopened abscesses in the brain; these abscesses should have been opened; they could have been opened and the abscesses evacuated very readily; nature wanted to get rid of the pus in them, and sought the nearest outlet, which was the mouth of the wound; the slightest puncture would have relieved them in forty-eight hours; in my opinion those abscesses were chronic and not acute; any probe pushed into the brain an inch forward and three-fourths of an inch toward the right eye would have touched the passage only at the point of entrance.

Cross-examined by Attorney General Vanatta:—I was paid for my services on all these occasions by Mr. Landis; I went to Vineland at the instance of Mr. Brewster; Drs. Wiley, Ingram, Bidwell, Tuller and Brown were present when I arrived; I understood that Drs. Tuller and Brown were in charge.

AFTER RECESS.

The cross-examination of Dr. Gross was continued. Serious injurious to the brain cause the victim to fall suddenly; the progress of encysting is a slow one; a ball in the muscle will become encysted if the muscle is not kept active; it is not impossible that the ball in Carruth's brain worked its way down upon the tentorium in abscesses; the pressure of pus causes the molecular death of the flesh or skin which stands between it and the surface or the point at which the pus seeks to escape; the abscesses in Carruth's brain were contiguous, but separated from each other by a thin membrane, but they were in contact with the dura mater.

Dr. Gross here made a diagram showing the wounds of the brain. Attempting to remove foreign matter is hazardous; if I am called to attend a patient whose case is a difficult one I have an associate to defend me in case of an action against me for malpractice at the time; I saw Carruth alive last; I considered him in a remarkably good condition.

Re-direct:—The least dangerous position of the ball was the one in which it was found; I did insert my probe two inches, and slide along the surface of the tentorium without injuring the brain substance; if there is no other opening, an abcess of the ventricles, as being a place where there is the least resistance; the brain about the cyst was in a state of healthy inflammation—a state of repair; I do not think that an abscess could have been formed by the agency of the ball.

Mr. William B. Robinson, sworn:—I live in Bridgeton; am thirty-four years old; was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run; was shot in the head; the bullet is still in my head; it went through my ear; my health is good; have put my finger in the wound one quarter of an inch; have been able to work since; after being shot I was led about a mile to the field hospital by two men; I walked; I went back to duty in about three months, and served until the war was closed; the doctors probed for the ball, but could not find it; the wound kept running about two months before it healed.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General:—I was on one knee when shot; I fell over, but rose in a second, and was led away.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE—"LE DEMI-MONDE."

The popular treasurer of this theatre, Mr. Fritz Hirschy, had a benefit last night, the large attendance being an incontestable guarantee of the popularity of the *bénéficiare*. The play, "Le Demi-monde," is one of the earliest and best of the younger Dumas' works, and, notwithstanding its name, is more free from objectionable features than the majority of French plays of the modern school. Juignet's company presented it in this city many years ago with M. Faye and M. and Mme. Larmet in the principal parts. It was enacted in the most admirable manner last night by the very excellent company at present engaged at the Lyceum Theatre. M. d'Albert as Olivier de Jalin, M. Veniat as De Nanjac, M. Gennetier as Hippolyte, Mme. Juliette Clarence as the Baroness, Mme. Renard as the Viscountess, and Mme. Gueymard as Valentine de Santis, left nothing to be desired in their artistic impersonations. The same comedy will be given this evening, and on Monday the charming play "Les Domestiques" will be represented for the last time. There is a Waflack-like finish and at-homeness about this company that renders every play intrusted to their interpretation a source of delight and pleasure.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. H. D. Palmer, manager, sails for Europe to-day per steamship Adriatic.

The New York Philharmonic Society had a public rehearsal at the Academy of Music yesterday, which was rather poorly attended.

The New York Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Mollenhauer, Schwarz, Matzka and Bergner give their third concert at Chickering Hall to-day.

The first and last of the immortal nine symphonies of Beethoven will be the features of the next symphony concert of Theodore Thomas at Steinway Hall.

Mr. J. H. Mapleson, manager of Her Majesty's Opera, London, arrived, per steamship Java, yesterday, with some of the members of the Titiens Italian Opera Company.

The last public rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place yesterday before a crowded house, the soloists being Miss Emma Thursby and Señor Josef White.

The alumni of the Senior Class of Yale College, 160 in number, will visit Booth's Theatre on Saturday, January 22. Many of the pupils of the Normal College were present last evening.

OAKEY HALL'S BENEFIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for that perfection of a letter written by Mr. Stephen Fiske and published in the columns of the HERALD a few days ago. It was a most just criticism by an enthusiastic lover of art and finished dramatic critic. I am sure all lovers of art will indorse his fine perception and delicate appreciation of the compliment paid to the dramatic profession by ex-Mayor Hall by even being the "guest of the profession for so brief a time." I had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hall in his play of "Crucible," because, like many others, I was thoroughly disgusted with the miserable management of the "Centennial manager," and I regret to say that I so far did injustice to Mr. Hall as to hold him in part responsible for the outrageous ticket trickery practised upon the public. I am sure there are hundreds in this city who held the same opinion, and who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity which Mr. Fiske suggests of witnessing or taking part in the complimentary benefit to Mr. Hall. As an evidence of the sentiment in which Mr. Fiske's suggestion is held by professionals in general I venture to repeat a remark which I heard uttered by Mr. John Matthews, an admirable actor and thorough gentleman and "good fellow." I asked him what he thought of Mr. Fiske's letter, the proposed benefit, &c., &c.

"Splendid, by gad! I would deem it an honor to have the opportunity to carry on a chair or a table or to pull up a carpet or put one down—anything, by gad! at such a testimonial."

Believing this to be a sample of the estimation in which Mr. Hall is held by the dramatic profession and the public in general, always excepting that mean sneak who hissed the closing performance, I have the honor to be, very sincerely, yours, E. E. M.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

OBITUARY.

WAREHAM GRISWOLD.

A telegram from Hartford, Conn., under date of the 14th inst., reports:—"Mr. Wareham Griswold, who died very suddenly of apoplexy early this morning, was of the firm of Griswold, Whitman & Welch, of this city, which has a branch house in New York city. He was also President of the Hartford Life and Annuity Company and one of our most wealthy and prominent citizens. He was sixty-eight years of age. Mr. Griswold went to New York on business yesterday and came home in the evening, apparently in good health."

THE BRICKLAYERS' COUNCIL.

The delegates to the National Union of Bricklayers met yesterday in the hall of the Democratic General Committee, Brooklyn, and concluded their labors. Ex-Treasurer Hall, of the union, was expelled from the society for alleged irregularities. A committee was appointed to endeavor to procure a charter from the federal government for the National Union. It was resolved that the union should meet again on the second Monday of January, 1877, in the city of Cincinnati.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Governor William Claflin, of Massachusetts, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is registered at the Westminster Hotel. Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel. General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is among the late arrivals at the Hotel Brunswick. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and Dr. John F. Bransford, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH AFFECTIONS OF THE throat and lungs. Take HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A VALUABLE UNDERGARMENT—GRADUATED LUNG PROTECTOR. Sold everywhere. Isaac A. Singer, manufacturer, 694 Broadway.

ANNUAL CHARITY BAL