

AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from London.

Sir Bartle Frere's Visit to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

American and British Naval Officers Accompany the Mission.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT COURT.

Queen Victoria's Letter Handed to His Highness.

Slave-Trading Vessels Captured.

NEWS FROM LIVINGSTONE.

The Explorer Improved in Health and Relieved by the American Supplies.

SIR BARTLE FRERE TO VISIT THE MAINLAND

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1873. Special advice addressed to the Herald from Zanzibar supply the following interesting and important report:—Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Zanzibar on the 12th inst., in the prosecution of his mission for the suppression of the slave trade on the Coast of Africa.

Sir Bartle, with the chief members of his party, visited His Highness Bourghesch-Ben-Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, on the 16th inst.

A number of American naval officers accompanied him, as did also the officers of the English fleet employed on the same station.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTER PRESENTED. The party enjoyed a grand reception at the Court of the Zanzibar potentate.

Sir Bartle Frere, immediately after the conclusion of the first ceremonies and congratulations, delivered into the hands of His Highness the letter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the subject of the African slave trade, and the measures which had been taken for its suppression.

NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST SLAVES. The British flagship Glasgow, with the corvettes Briton and Daphne, are here, at Zanzibar. Three slave dhows, with fifty slaves, were captured during the past week by the boats of the Glasgow.

LIVINGSTONE'S HEALTH AND RETURN TO THE INTERIOR. The last news to hand from Doctor Livingstone is dated on the 28th of September, 1872.

The aged traveller had received the Herald supply of goods, forwarded by Mr. Stanley for his use. He had, subsequently, set out on a journey of final exploration towards the sources of the Nile.

Livingstone's health was improved.

WAR. War prevailed in the Ururri country.

SIR BARTLE FRERE TO JOURNEY IN THE DARK LAND.

Sir Bartle Frere will go to the coast of Africa, from Zanzibar, on the 24th of January, and will, after landing there, penetrate some distance into the interior.

STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

The Britannia, from Glasgow, Ashore and the Oceanic Disabled at Sea—Hope of Saving the Britannia—Return of the Oceanic to Port.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GLASGOW, Jan. 29, 1873. The steamship Britannia, of the Anchor Line, is ashore on the island of Arran, Frith of Clyde, and will probably become a total wreck.

The Oceanic Disabled at Sea. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29, 1873. The steamship Oceanic, which sailed from this port on Friday last for New York, has returned with her machinery damaged.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Prince Lunaillo's Election Not Yet Ratified by the Legislative Assembly.

Advices from Honolulu received here state that the legitimacy of Prince Lunaillo's election by popular vote rests finally on the official election by the Legislative Assembly, which was to have taken place January 8, and on his taking the prescribed oath of office there is no doubt the Assembly will accede to the popular decision.

The American shipmasters, at a meeting, accepted the result of the election, and afterwards visited Prince Lunaillo in a body, when an exchange of congratulations followed.

PRINCE LUNAILLO'S PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

THE "STUNTS" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

THE "STUNTS" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

THE "STUNTS" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

THE "STUNTS" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

THE "STUNTS" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

THE "STUNTS" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Anglo-Russian Diplomacy Said to Be Unsatisfactory—Khiva's Case Still a Cause of Difficulty—England's Position and Her Prospect of Active Alliances.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 29, 1873. It is rumored this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question, instead of being in a fair way for a mutually satisfactory adjustment, are increasing and that the governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden have determined to support the British government in the position it has assumed.

Active Operations by the Russians. English reports from Afghanistan of a very recent date state as follows:— Information has reached Cabool that the Russians have seized two towns belonging to the Ataligh Ghazi, the great Khosand adventurer, who has founded a vast Mohammedan empire in Eastern Turkistan.

Russian Agencies for Agitation in India. The London Saturday Review, in its canvass of this very serious aspect of the Anglo-Russian difficulty, says:— There is reason to expect that the Russians may, before the limit of their Asiatic conquests is reached, be exposed to a formidable collision with Mohammedan fanaticism. It would be wrong to cultivate a wish that Mohammedanism should prevail over any form of application of Christianity; but perhaps it may be permissible to anticipate a tolerant spirit the probable slowness of the process of conversion in Central Asia.

British Opinion of Count Schouvaloff's Mission. The London Times, speaking editorially of the recent Russian special mission, by the hands of Count Schouvaloff, to Queen Victoria, and its results, says:—

The mission of Count Schouvaloff may be assumed to indicate two things. First, that Russia is impressed with a conviction of England's earnestness on the Central Asian question; next, that she is desirous of conciliatory measures. Under these circumstances, our government is naturally inclined to express its policy in distinct language and adhere to it firmly, and Russia will probably, in the end, not dissent from the conclusion. Indeed, the intentions of England, as already communicated to the government of the Emperor, leave no room for immediate objections, though they may have prompted the suggestion of a preferable alternative.

ENGLAND.

Tichborne's Trial Tribulations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 29, 1873. The Tichborne claimant has entered into recognition in the sum of \$2,000 to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench and answer a charge of contempt for certain utterances in a recent speech at Brighton.

FRANCE.

The Treaty of Commerce with England Formally Concluded—Internationalist Arrangements—President Thiers and the Vienna Exhibition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Jan. 29, 1873. The final protocol of the Treaty of Commerce between France and Great Britain was signed this afternoon by M. de Reumont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador.

ARREST OF INTERNATIONALIST SUPPORTERS. A large force of Paris city police last night proceeded in detachments to the Montmartre, and quickly surrounded certain suspected quarters, search was then actively made, and resulted in the arrest of forty-two persons, alleged to be members of the International Society.

THE PRESIDENT NOT GOING TO VIENNA. The report of Le Soir (newspaper) that President Thiers intended to visit the Vienna Exhibition is contradicted on authority.

SPAIN.

The Porto Rico Slavery Abolition Bill—Presentation of the Cortes Committee Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Jan. 29, 1873. The report of the committee on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was presented to the Lower House of the Cortes yesterday.

POPULAR SUPPORT OF THE PLAN OF FREEDOM. Petitions to the Congress for the abolition of slavery continue to come in from all parts of the kingdom.

ROME.

Pope Pius the Ninth in Defence of the Religious Corporations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Jan. 29, 1873. A special telegram from Rome to the Liberte (newspaper) says the Pope told M. Corcelles, the present representative of France at the Vatican, that he will leave Rome if the establishments of the heads of religious orders are suppressed by the Italian government.

AUSTRIA.

Alarm at the Residence of the American Minister.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Jan. 29, 1873. The residence of the Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, took fire yesterday. The flames were confined to the roof, which was destroyed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Confederate Quarantine Against Trade from Rio Janeiro.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LISBON, Jan. 29, 1873.

Brazilian papers state that all vessels from Rio Janeiro entering ports of the Argentine Republic are subjected to a rigorous quarantine, as yellow fever prevails to a sad extent in Rio.

The "Stuntings" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

The "Stuntings" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

The "Stuntings" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

The "Stuntings" performance at the Academy of Music last evening was a pleasant entertainment, and, being well attended, a nice sum was netted for the aid of the Home for Hebrew Children, the performance having been given with that object.

THE MODOC BATTLE.

Details of the First Attack on Captain Jack's Camp.

A GREAT BLUNDER.

The United States Forces Compelled to Engage the Indians Without Seeing Them.

General Wheaton's Plan of Attack Utterly Foiled.

THE INDIANS VICTORIOUS.

The Troops Retreat with About Forty Killed and Wounded.

We have received the following special despatch from the San Francisco Chronicle, giving the details of the battles with the Modocs on the 16th and 17th instants:—

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT THE SEAT OF WAR. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1873.

The lava bed where the battle was fought is situated on the border of Tule Lake, near the boundary lines of California and Oregon. The troops operating against the Modocs were gathered into two camps, one about six miles from Captain Jack's camp, the other about fifteen miles distant on the other side of the lake. The troops in the first camp were under the command of Captain Bernard and were intended to co-operate with General Wheaton, commander of the forces.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK. General Wheaton having completed all the arrangements for an attack, fixed on Thursday, the 16th inst., as the time to begin. The plan of attack embraced a movement of Bernard's from the east simultaneously with a march of the troops from Van Bremen's headquarters from the west. On the 13th General Wheeler sent orders to Bernard to break up camp on Thursday and move towards Captain Jack's camp, and to take up a position as near as possible, to hold the same during the night and then to attack on Friday morning. It was expected that the Modocs, being thus attacked simultaneously on both sides, would be entirely demoralized.

THE INDIANS ADVANCE AND FIRE. According to orders he moved from his camp on Thursday, but had not proceeded far before the Indians began to dispute his advance, and all day Thursday he had close and hard hand fighting. He, however, succeeded in taking and holding a position near the Indian camp.

THE FORCE AT CAMP VAN BREMEN. The troops at Camp Van Bremen consisted of one company of cavalry under Colonel Perry, two companies of infantry under Major Mason, two companies of Oregon volunteers under Captains Kelly and Applegate, and one company of volunteers under John A. Fairchild—the whole under General Wheaton.

THE MARCH. From Camp Van Bremen commenced at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, the troops moving direct across the mountains toward Captain Jack's camp. Supplies, blankets, haversacks, &c., were placed in wagons, which had to make a detour to the northward, and could get no nearer than the lowest slope of the mountain where the Indians were encamped. The troops arrived at this point at one o'clock, where they waited for the wagons, which did not arrive till after dark. The troops then encamped on the slope, remaining there all Thursday night.

GENERAL WHEATON RAILED BY THE FOG. General Wheaton now saw his error in issuing his order for this movement, for on reaching the summit of the mountain nothing was visible but a deep, impenetrable fog, so dense as to render almost impossible any chance of a successful hunt after the Indians; but it was then too late to draw back, as Bernard had obeyed orders and was already hotly engaged.

AWAY TO BERNARD'S ASSISTANCE. He could not be left to maintain the struggle alone, nor could word reach him to discontinue the fight. There was no time for delay. The troops under Colonel Green were ordered to advance; Captain Fairchild's company was assigned to a position on the left, the infantry under Mason with the Oregon volunteers, and Colonel Perry's company of cavalry dismounted. The line thus formed advanced over the rocks and through the chasms of the lava bed.

A BATTLE IN THE LAVA BED. They reached within a mile of the Indians without resting; then the Indians commenced firing on them from behind rocks, iron out of the dense fog. The soldiers could only fire at random or at the places from whence came the fire of their foes. The line was reformed while the battle was in progress, Perry being ordered to double back and take a position next to Fairchild to effect a junction with Bernard's men. To do this they had to pass round a bluff, and were exposed to a terrible fire from the Indians. Fairchild's company took the lead.

TWO MEN WOUNDED—A POSITION GAINED. At a certain point two men fell wounded. Fairchild at length gained a point where the men were in comparative safety, and were also enabled to force the Indians to keep within shelter of the rocks. Thus Mason and Perry's commands were enabled to form a junction with Bernard in comparative safety. Colonel Perry was wounded in the passage.

THE REDSKINS FIGHTING FIERCELY. Bernard now attempted to force the Indians back to enable Fairchild also to join him. In this he was unsuccessful, as Fairchild's men were obliged to lie down flat on their faces to keep out of the range of Indian bullets, and were obliged to keep in that position until they were joined by Bernard's command, taking their wounded. The howitzers were not used until the battle had been some time in progress, when they were found almost useless, owing to the density of the fog and the ignorance of the whereabouts of the Indians, and also for fear of injuring Bernard's men.

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS AGAIN BEATEN BACK.

The line continued to advance, suffering considerably till the chasm was reached, in which Captain Jack has his stronghold. This chasm

extends through the entire lava bed and has never been thoroughly explored. In some places it is but a few feet across, in others over fifty and very deep. Colonel Green's troops, on reaching the brink of the chasm, attempted to charge it, but were met with such a storm of bullets that the troops faltered in dismay.

THE ATTEMPT WAS THEN ABANDONED, and orders were issued to concentrate their forces on the shores of the lake, with a view of forcing a passage through to Bernard's command. By this time it was too late in the afternoon. The two portions of the force fighting the Indians had been engaged for several hours within a mile of each other without being able to communicate, neither knowing the other's situation, nor what advantages had been gained. Arrangements had been made to communicate by signals, but the fog put an effectual stop to all intercourse by these means. For this reason Fairchild's forces were sent forward together with Mason's and Perry's. Fairchild had four wounded in the passage.

THE SIGNAL CORPS AT WORK—THE TROOPS RETIRE. Shortly before sundown the fog lifted sufficiently to give a chance to the Signal corps to work. General Wheaton was thus enabled to communicate with Captain Bernard, to whom he sent orders to withdraw his men and take a position for the night and return to camp the next day. Wheaton himself fell back to his camp of the previous evening. Thus ended the Battle of the Lava Bed.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The casualties reported so far received give the number of killed and wounded as follows:—

KILLED.—Regulars, 8; Oregon volunteers, 2. Total, 10.

WOUNDED.—Regulars, 25; volunteers, 4. Total, 29.

The wounded were taken to Fort Klamath, where they received every attention necessary. The number of the Indians under Captain Jack cannot be conjectured, but are estimated at about two hundred.

THE WEATHER.

The Bitter Weather Yesterday—Three Degrees Above Zero.

January, 1873, will probably live long in the minds of New Yorkers as having been a month of incessant severe weather. Snowfall has succeeded snowfall until a few yards of clear sidewalk has become a novelty to the eye, and pedestrians who never learned to skate in their youth have come to regret that that branch of their education was neglected. Happy the individual who can boast that he has not slipped up on the sidewalk this winter, though he would be no more believed than Baron Munchausen. On Tuesday it seemed probable that the weather was going to be milder, but shortly before midnight the wind came sweeping in fitful gusts up the avenues and streets, freezing with its very breath everything that it touched. From six o'clock to nine yesterday morning the thermometer registered only three degrees above zero, and every body bound for business suffered severely in consequence.

THE FOLLOWING RECORD WILL SHOW THE CHANGES IN the temperature for the past forty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Table with 2 columns: Date and Temperature. Rows for 3 A.M., 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., Average temperature yesterday, and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

Railroads Blocked by Snow in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 29, 1873. The Union Pacific Railroad trains were blocked by the snow drift one day between Green River and Bevar. All of them arrived this morning. The snow has been very heavy, but by the latest report the tracks are all clear.

The Cold Snap in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 29, 1873. The severe cold continues. The Arkansas River was partially frozen over this morning, but the ice has now broken and is floating down.

One Degree Below Zero in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Jan. 29, 1873. The first snow of the season fell on Sunday night and is now about four inches deep on the ground. The thermometer was one degree below zero yesterday, and this morning was two degrees below zero.

Nearly Down to Zero in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29, 1873. Last night was one of the coldest of the season. The mercury was 4 degrees above and this morning 3 degrees above zero. At noon the ice in the river was heavier than at any time this season.

Forty Degrees Below Zero in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29, 1873. The weather this morning here and west is extremely cold. The thermometer here this morning was twelve degrees below zero; at St. Paul fourteen degrees below; at Fort Garry, Brainer and other points west of St. Paul, about twenty-five degrees below; at Sparta, the coldest place in Wisconsin, forty degrees below. The weather is now (eleven A. M.) moderating all over the Northwest.

Twenty-eight Degrees Below in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1873. The thermometer at Fort Porter, the coldest point in the State, registered twenty-two degrees below zero. To-day is clear and still cold at our degrees below zero.

Snow Storm, with Lightning, in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Jan. 29, 1873. A severe gale and snow storm, with lightning, commenced here last night and continued until ten o'clock A. M. to-day. The trains east and west were blocked.

GOVERNMENTAL WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT: OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours. Falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to brisk and high southeasterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather are prevailing from Kansas, Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the Upper Lakes, with cloudy weather and snow over Minnesota. Southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain continue over the South Atlantic States. Otherwise clear and continued cold weather.

Probabilities.

From Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee to the Upper Lakes and Lake Erie rapidly falling barometers, decided rise of temperature, fresh to brisk southerly to southeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with probably snow from Iowa and Minnesota to Michigan, and possibly high winds; for the Gulf States generally clear weather and light to fresh winds, shifting mostly to southerly; for the South Atlantic States continued cloudy weather and light rain; for the Middle States northwesterly to southerly winds and clear and very cold weather, but rising temperature, with cloudy weather and possibly light snow over the southern portion and the Lower Lake region; for New England clear and continued cold weather.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrectionist War—Sharp Encounters in the Field.

Forty-Seven Men Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

The Questions of Colonial Finance and Slavery.

Slaveowners Disposed to Relax Their Hold.

PROJECT OF A NEW BANK.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 29, 1873. Official Spanish telegrams have been received which state that the Spanish guerrillas have had two encounters with Ignacio Agramonte.

The Spanish loss was two officers and eight men killed and thirty-seven wounded.

The Cuban loss was thirty-seven killed, but the number of wounded is unknown.

Jose Moreira, Agramonte's chief of cavalry was killed.

The Great Questions of Finance and Slavery.

HAVANA, Jan. 26, 1873. A document, signed by a number of prominent dry goods houses, was very extensively circulated on the 25th inst. asking the people to give one-tenth of their property to redeem the bills issued by the Spanish Bank for government account, and to accept bonds for the moneys so advanced. The proposition is considered impracticable, and meets with little favor.

PLAN OF A PEOPLE'S BANK.

A committee from the dry goods houses has been appointed to prepare a basis for the establishment of a new bank, to be conducted for the interest of the people in general and not merely for the advantage of a few stockholders. The financial question is the absorbing topic of discussion at present, and there is much adverse criticism of the Spanish Bank because it declared a semi-annual dividend of seventeen per cent while it was allowing its notes to depreciate daily in value. Its notes now are twenty-three per cent discount. More concern is manifested at the danger attending this financial question, and it is more dreaded than either the abolition of slavery or the insurrection.

SLAVE-OWNERS DEBATING THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

A numerously attended meeting of slave-owners and others was held in the Spanish Casino this evening. Several speeches were made, in which very different views of the slavery question were taken, and propositions in favor of its abolition were advocated. The general idea, however, was to give the slaves their liberty, provided they will make contracts for a term of years ranging from eight to twelve at from one to five dollars a month, with conditions similar to those the Chinese assent to.

The meeting was adjourned without any definite action being taken. One speaker advocated the making of the contract before a British, American or German Consul; others, and they were planters, demanded an indemnity of \$500 for each slave liberated, the sum to be made payable out of the treasury of the island, while others again fixed the indemnity at \$1,000 for each slave.

Another speaker objected to indemnity altogether, because he considered it unjust to tax the poorer classes to indemnify the wealthy slave-owners. Several planters, hitherto considered uncompromising pro-slavery men, gave expression to very liberal views, to the great astonishment of the audience.

EXECUTIVE CAUTION.

Captain General Ceballos is in favor of the policy which may be considered most beneficial to the country. He is acting in an impartial manner, waiting for the slave-owners to take the initiative. His course is warmly applauded by the people. The slavery and financial questions are now prominently before the public, and their solution at an early day is inevitable.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

The United States steamer Nipic arrived here to-day.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Peru Sending an Embassy to China and Japan—A Deep Diplomatic Movement—Chinese and Japanese Emigrants to Be Directed to Peruvian Soil.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1873. The steamship Montana, due here to-morrow, will bring an embassy from Peru, en route to China and Japan. The embassy is sent out to conclude treaties of amity, commerce and navigation with those Powers; having special reference to the matter of regulating the emigration of Asiatics to Peru. The Legation will aim at facilitating the introduction of Chinese, over thirteen thousand of whom emigrated to Peru last year.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, Don Aurelio Garcia y Garcia, one of the most distinguished officers of the Peruvian navy. He is a brother of the former Peruvian Minister to Washington. The embassy will leave here for their destination on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

OBITUARY.

John W. Brodie.

John W. Brodie, a gentleman who has been engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits, both in London and New York, died in this city yesterday. He was born in Edinburgh in the year 1835, and educated in the High School of the Scottish metropolis. From Scotland he went to London, and from England came to the United States. He landed here in 1869, and employed himself as a diligent reporter and contributor to the American metropolitan press.

James Ord.

James Ord, father of General E. O. C. Ord, of the United States Army, the present commander of the Department of the Platte, has just died in Omaha City, at the residence of General Ord. Mr. Ord was born in London in 1796, but was educated in Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and graduated in 1816. He entered the navy, where he served as midshipman till 1814, when he was transferred to the army and served as a lieutenant until 1814. Mr. Ord, after retiring from the navy, resided on the Pacific coast and until he went to Omaha in May, 1872. He leaves a numerous family of adult sons and one daughter.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

Officer Gaffney, of the Twenty-second precinct, was attacked by a gang of roughs last night in Ninth avenue, near Fifty-first street. Philip Heitz, one of the gang, was shot in the hand by the officer and slightly injured. He was attended by Dr. Waterman and locked up.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Pomeroy Accused by Senator York of Bribing Him with \$7,000.

He is Arrested and Bailed in \$5,000—John J. Ingalls Elected United States Senator—Pomeroy Preparing to Whitewash Himself.

TOPICA, Jan. 29, 1873.

The Legislature met in joint session at noon to vote for a United States Senator. Long before the hour of assembling the galleries and stairways of the hall were densely packed with people, and neither seats nor standing room could be obtained within hearing, or even sight of the proceedings inside the hall.

Mr. John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, was nominated, as agreed upon, by a caucus of sixty members, as the fittest man to oppose Mr. Pomeroy.

Senator York then proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Mr. Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Mr. Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night last, when several persons were present and during which the matter of the Ross letter was discussed. The second one was private, at the solicitation of Mr. Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Mr. Pomeroy offered him (Mr. York) \$5,000 for his vote, \$2,000 in cash, \$5,000 on Treasury notes, and the remainder on Thursday. Mr. York accepted the offer and took \$2,000. On Tuesday afternoon he met Mr. Pomeroy again, by agreement, and received from him the \$5,000 promised. He then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket and said:—“Here is the \$7,000 paid to me by Mr. Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands of the President of the joint convention.”

At the conclusion of Mr. York's speech a motion was made for a recess until five P. M. to give Mr. Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amid great excitement.

Before the calling of the roll was finished it was clearly evident that Mr.