THERE ENGINE AND THURSDAY AND AND STREET THE THEFT WAS

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Fierce and Bloody Fighting Between the Republican and Bourbonist Armies.

The Battle of Puente de Eraul and Signal Rout of the Loyalists.

March Against Dorregary and the Insurgent Reply.

Cautious Advance and Feeling the Way by Skirmishers.

Choice of Position with the Artillery of the Democrats in Play.

Carlism Sustains a First Severe Shock.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

Magnificent Charge for the Crown and Church.

A Terrible Struggle and Complete Rout of the Government Army.

General Valdespina Wounded and a Number of Officers Killed.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

A Herald Special Correspondent Either Killed or Made Prisoner.

A Riderless Horse from

the Front.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HER-ALD has been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital: -

MADRID, May 14, 1873. The battle which was fought on the 5th of May, at Puente de Eraul, near Stella, in Navarre, by the Carlist forces and the troops of the Spanish Republic was the most important fight which has yet occurred between the contending parties, and resulted in a complete wictory for General Dorregary, Don Carlos'

A SUDDEN SURPRISE AND LOYALIST GAIN.

Four days previously the Carlist troops were surprised at Pena-Cerrada by a government army column, and retreated with the greatest precipitation toward the mountains. Reinforcing parties from government regiments. co-operating with the victors, joined in the pursuit of the Bourbonists. Thus five columns of republicans, encouraged by the Carlist flight, pursued the retreating party with such energy that General Dorregary, within a space of sixty hours, marched his men nearly four times the distance which would have been accomplished in that space of time under ordinary circumstances, and made one continuous march of forty hours' duration. On the fourth day the Carlist troops were completely broken down, but the government forces were, notwithstanding, distanced, with the exception of one column, under the command of Colonel Novarra, composed of soldiers of the line, supported by a battery of

BOURBONIST TACTICS AND A TELLING BLOW. General Dorregary contrived, by wheeling round or "facing about" suddenly, perhaps, to deliver a blow which crippled this force, and in consequence of his gain, and encouraged thereby, formed a line of battle at Puente de Eraul, on the range of a low hill which is partly covered by shrub-oak and chapparral. IN POSITION AND OPENING FIRE.

Here he placed about three thousand men in position.

The centre was commanded by Lizarraya, the left by Elio and on the right were the other Carlists under the personal control of Dorregary. The government troops, coming up soon afterwards, occupied higher ground, which gave their artillery command of the Carlist position and enabled their gunners to sweep the space lying between the opposing commands.

The Carlists had no artillery.

FEELING WITH SKIEMISHERS.

The Spanish skirmishers "felt" the Bourbonist lines cautiously during some hours. "ADVANCE AND ENGAGE IN ACTION."

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Spanish government troops advanced to action in handsome style, supported by the fire of their artillery. The work of the battery was not very destructive; but as the Carlist insurgents entertain an exaggerated respect for the power of cannon, the fire made their men uneasy; even while doing them little injury.

A PAINFUL FUSILADE.

Moving on in this fashion the Spanish army advance first came within range of the fire of Lizarraya's men, who opened on them from the chaparral bushes with an exceedingly balance to-day was £89,092

destructive fusilade. The first effect staggered the Spanish line and broke the force of its advance. It was soon after compelled to relinquish a portion of the ground which it had already gained, but the main body of the troops persevered onward in perfect order. and the skirmish line kept the fellows in the chapparal busy.

GENERAL OLLO MAKES A BAPID MOVEMENT FOR THE BOYALISTS.

When the battle was fully engaged at this point, and just subsequent to the skirmishing, General Ollo, one of Don Carlos' most distinguished officers, who overlapped the government troops on the right, made his way through the chaparral, thus getting well on the flank of the force.

In his front Lizarraya peppered away to some purpose, but keeping his men for the most part under cover.

A SEVERE AND BLOODY STRUGGLE.

The fight was continued on these terms, an exchange of musketry fire and the artillery play of the government battery, for nearly an hour, both sides losing men. Many soldiers, carrying dead and wounded comrades to the Carlist rear, passed me, and, as the Carlists shoot better than the government troops, I infer that the condition of affairs was worse on the other side.

GALLANT CHARGE FOR THE CROWN AND CHURCH. Meanwhile General Dorregary was preparing to deliver an effective stroke against the republicans, with his characteristic energy. He had at hand a body of cavalry, composed entirely of young gentlemen belonging to Catholic families of distinction, mostly cadets of the houses of the Basque nobility, commanded by Marquis Valdespina.

There was some trouble to get this force in position to charge the government battery. Finally, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, the Carlist cavalry was made ready. Colonel Rodas' battalion of infantry was also prepared to advance with the bayonet against the government left. This (Rodas') is the same battalion which charged so splendidly against the republican army in the recent battle near Vich.

The signal being given, there was a simultaneons advance and charge of the whole Carlist line. It was a most tremendous helter-skelter charge, the cavalry operating on most difficult

HAND TO HAND AND "WAR TO THE ENIFE." An obstinate hand-to-hand combat ensued between Rodas' men and the troops of the government line.

REPUBLICAN RETREAT.

The government troops broke and fled in complete rout in every direction-to the mountains and into the villages-in order to escape the pursuit of the cavalry.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. General Valdespina received a bayonet

thrust in his arm. A number of the cavalry were killed and

two captains wounded. The Carlist loss, in killed and wounded.

SPOTTS

The victors captured one cannon, its carriage and caissons. Two other guns were taken, but it was impossible to get them way through the mountain paths before night, when the Carlist force was compelled

There were captured also four chief officers of the republican army, with sixty-four subaltern officers and privates.

A HERALD SPECIAL EITHER KILLED OR A PRIS-ONER.

The other special correspondent of the HERALD who was engaged in reporting the battle with me was either killed or made prisoner. His horse came riderless into the

Government Reinforcements Specially Demanded in Navarre.

MADEID, May 14, 1873. General Nouvilas, Minister of War, who is now in Navarre, demands reinforcements for the troops in that province.

SPAIN.

National Result of the Elections-Federalist Republican Triumph with a Strong Opposition-An Anglo-French Radical Democratic Mission.

THISTARS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sunday last for Deputies to the Constituent Cortes resulted in the election of \$10 Ministerial federalsts, 50 extreme radicals, 8 Internationalists, 10 independent republicans and 30 monarchists,

Anglo-French Radical Propagandism. LONDON, May 14, 1873.

Mr. Bradinugh has arrived in Paris, en route for Madrid, with an address from the English republi cans to the Spaniards. He is to meet at the rail road station M. Gambetta, who is about to proceed to Limoges to make a speech, and the two repub-lican leaders will journey southward together.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 14, 1873. The ministers have agreed upon an electoral bill for the Island of Cuba to be submitted to the con-

It provides for the enfranchisement of merchants and artizans who pay taxes to the amount of seventy-five pesetas, persons who follow a learned profession, and officials. All voters must be twenty-five years of age.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 14, 1873. The amount of builton gone into the Bank of

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Report from the Seat of War Against the Khivese.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. PRTHESBURG, May 14, 1873. Despatches from Kasalinsk bring intelligence that detachments and reconnoitering parties from the Russian expeditionary columns report that the Khivese are throwing up entrenchments at Klytsh and Dan Kara.

They are also sending out a vanguard to meet the Russians at Min Bulak.

TURCOMANS TO THE PRONT There has been an engagement at Igda between the Russians and a force of Turcomans, in which the latter were defeated

Twenty-two of the Turcomans were killed, and 1,000 of their camels were captured by the Rus-

Angle-Indian Report of the Progress of the Campaign.

LONDON, May 14 1873 A special despatch to the London Times from Calcutta, under date of the 13th inst., says the Russian expeditionary force has occupied Oorghenj, a

The same despatch reports that Abdool-Rahman has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

FRANCE.

Personal Animosity Likely to Divide the Cabinet.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 14, 1873. it is reported that M. Goulard has informed M Thiers that he has resolved to resign the Ministry Public Instruction, retires.

PARIS, May 14, 1873. The Soir this afternoon says M. Goulard and M. M. Thiers, because it is incompatible with their views for them to serve in the same Cabinet.

CUBA.

General Ignacio Agramonte's Body Buried-Comments on His Death-The Fate of General Sanonili-The Dead in Battle-Quarantine Relief.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HATANA May 13, 1872. The body of General Iguacio Agramonte was uried to-day. A despatch from Puerto Principe states that the body was fully identified at that

WHAT IS SAID OF HIS MEMORY. The Spaniards and Cubans consider Agramonte's death a severe blow to the revolutionary cause The Diario considers Agramonte's death of immense importance to the Spanish cause.

THE LOSSES IN BATTLE. The engagement in which General Agramonte was killed occurred at Jimagayu. The insurgents numbered 800, and their losses, as reported by the Spaniards, was eighty killed.

SANGUILI'S PATS.
The report of the death of General Sanguili is pronounced untrue.

QUARANTINE RELIEF. The New Orleans steamers, which were detained at Quarantine, have been released and permitted

to come up to the city.

Sketch of Ignacio Argramonte. The subject of this sketch, Ignacio de Agramonte. the Bayard of the Cuban revolution, was born at Puerto Principe, in Cuba, of highly respectable and veil-to-do parents, in the year 1843. After passing through the curriculum of a liberal home education, he was sent, while comparatively young, to Havana, where he entered the University, and worked with all the concentrated energy of his realistic nature till he gained the reputation of being one of the most talented and promising men in the place. About this time he resolved to make law his profession, and with great case passed rigorous examination and was admitted to pracvored the young lawyer with practice and renown. He resolved to marry and did so. early part of 1868 the revolution which has since gained such immense proportions was in its inception, and it was not till the "Grito de Yara," in the latter part of the year, that young Agramonte fully realized the desperate hate which agramonte hay realized the desperace has a water which held their island by force. Agramonte's pen and law books were hastly discarded, and, with the warm impulses of his nature, he was one of the first to raise the lone star banner of "tree Cuba" the warm impulses of his nature, he was ene of the first to raise the lone star banner of "tree Cuba" and to commence carrying on a guerilla war. The Spanish forces were not then as hardly pushed as they are now, nor did the Cuban patriots hold sway on the same extent of territory they now do. Skirmishes were almost an everyday occurrence. Young Agramonte, with his chivairte nature, always insisted upon being in the front ranks, and the contempt he appeared to have for death was ofttimes commented upon by his comrades and the Spaniards, who believed that he held a charmed life. Such dashing bravery could not fail to be appreciated by his commanding officer, who happened to be General Quesada, and little wonder was it that the month of June, 1870, found the young lawyer enjoying the position of major general and also member of the Congress of the Republic of Cuba from the Central Department, and it is related that Agramonte, by his eloquence and logical powers, was absolutely able to sway the minds of many of the older Senators, who felt themselves entranced with the young patriet's deep reasoning and noble thoughts. In addition to serving under the command of General Quesada, he also fought with General Jordan, now of this city, and gained golden opinions on every side. Space will not allow of more than a passing mention of the contests in which he took part. Suffice it to say that he was at the canture of Las Tunas, the engagements Bonilla, Los Minas de Tana, El Cluseo and countless others. In company with the x-Marquess of Santa Lucia and Eduardo Agramonte, his cousin, he formed the committee of three appointed by the Cuban government to rule the Central Department.

While residing for some time in a mountain fastness his young and beautiful wise gave birth to a

three appointed by the Cuban government to rule the Central Department.

While residing for some time in a mountain fastness his young and beautiful wile gave birth to a boy. Later on she managed to escape from Cuba Libre at her husband's entreaties, who feared for her life, and came on here, where she gave birth to a second child. She is now living at the city of Merida, in Mexico.

Agramonte did great damage to the Spaniard by means of his cavalry corps, composed principally of furmers and crole negroes, who were well mounted and rode like centaurs. This cerps of dying artillery, under the command of Major General Agramonte, decimated, it is reported, nine detachments of Spanish cavalry numbering each force to seventy men. When General Quesada left Cuba Libre on a mission to the United States for President Cespedes, Agramonte was placed in supreme military command of the Central Department, and, since that time, he has remained down to the moment of his death fighting for iree Cuba and for the abolition of slavery. His name has been a tower of strength among the Cubans, and, instead of this sad event depressing their energy for carrying on the strile to the bitter end, it will be in all probability but another incentive to them to be iree men or die.

His companion in the commencement of the struggle was his brother, who longht with him side by side. The parents of Agramonte were forced to dy the country on account of their affinities with the revolution. The brother just allude ties with the revolution. The brother just alluded to sacrificed his ambition to his duty and came on to New York to support the family. The father soon fell a victim to this rigorous climate and died, and the mother became, and is still, heartbroken. Her son is now a practising doctor and resides in this city with his mother, two sisters and a brother. In concluding this brief sketch an illustration of Her son is now a practising doctor and resides in this city with his mother, two sisters and a brother. In concluding this brief sketch an illustration of Agramonte's character is given. On one occasion at Havana, a friend of his was insuited by a Spanish major, named Vaiero, and a "duel to the death" was agreed upon. Agramonte, being a clever swordsman, wounded his adversary in his face and in his body, and the loss of blood caused him to become so weak that he could fight no longer. Agramonte insisted that that the duel should terminate, instead of giving his opponent the coup de grace, which most men in his place would have done. No more honored name will ever live in the annals of the Cuban struggle for independence than that of ignacio Agramonte. His upright character was respected by his focs, as well as passionately admired by his compatriots.

General Jack Again Behind Forti-Acations and Defiant.

A PROTRACTED WAR EXPECTED.

The Situation of the Troops and the Enemy.

SOLDIERS SUFFERING FOR WATER.

Tactics of General Davis Since He Assumed Command.

LIEUTENANT

The Camp and Headquarters To Be Removed to Tule Lake.

SATURDAY'S FIGHT EXPLAINED.

What the Warm Spring Indians Accomplished.

Camp on Lava Beds, May 13, 1873. I am enabled to lay before you news up to noon of the 13th. Last evening Generals Gillem and Davis and several others crossed the lake from Colonel Mason's camp during a heavy gale and came near losing their lives, the boat becoming al-

most unmanageable. From them I learn THE CORRECT SITUATION of the troops now engaging the Modocs. The scene of action is now about twenty miles southwest of the original Modoc stronghold, in a country naturally very strong. At last accounts the savages had been driven into a rocky fastness, which they are busy in fortifying. The force present was not considered

sufficient with which to storm the place, and THE MODOCS WILL BE HELD there, if possible, until the reinforcements with the mortars can be brought up. It will be two days before this can be accomplished, possibly longer.

THE TROOPS SUFFERING FOR WATER. Meanwhile the troops present are suffering for water, there being none available in the vicinity. Every available means has been used to supply them with water until the Modocs are driven out or water obtained. Water is plentiful in Willow Creek, to the rear of the Modocs, but not accessible to our

troops, being some distance away. A POOR PROSPECT OF PEACE.

There will be desultory skirmishing until the place is abandoned by the Modocs or taken by our troops. I do not anticipate they will annihilate the Modocs there. It will be remembered that this is the same locality where a party of Indians were driven in and fought, some years since, when they suddenly disappeared and were not afterwards found.

THE MODOC TACTICS.

They have their families with will make a stand until they can provide for the safety of the women and children, when they too will disappear to make themselves felt elsowhere at another time.

THE RESULT OF THE FIGHT

may be briefly summed up as follows:-Modocs driven with positive loss of two killed and a large part of their horses, their ammunition train, clothing and about two tons of provisions destroyed. It was the most severe blow they have met, and will affect them very much, changing their tactics at once. Since their defeat

THE CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE OF THE SOLDIERS

has been increased. As the Indians have lost horses and provisions they must, of necessity, steal more, which will bring on border trouble, stock raids and destruction to the ranches. This is expected unless the troops should succeed in destroying the band where it now is, which is hardly probable.

THE WARM SPRING INDIANS, who did the most of Saturday's fighting, lost one man. The engagement was opened by the Modocs, who, stripped to their breech clouis, attacked the scounting party at daybreak expecting to stampede them as they had previously. They were mistaken though. They succeeded in stampeding fourteen horses (afterwards recovered) and killing one soldier and wounding several others, two of whom have since died. But the Warm Springs trotted into the fight and ran the Modocs past their plunder, capturing their camp equipage and completely turning the tables on them. DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARRIS.

Lieutenant Harris died last night. His mother arrived from the East on the day REMOVAL OF THE CAMP TO MILLER'S ISLAND.

The camp and army headquarters will be moved to Mitler's Island, Tulle Lake, at once, making and increased land carriage of fortyfive miles. Seventy-five men will be left at the present camp to guard the stores.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14, 1873. Despatches received from the lava beds today state that 375 soldiers and Warm Spring United States Marshal, on the amdayit of V. Marunited States Marshal, on the amdayit of V. Marstates and Warm Spring United States Marshal, on the amdayit of V. Mar-

Indians are now scouring the lava beds and | tinet (colored), charging them with intimidating the surrounding country. The total number of troops in the field is twenty officers and

General Davis' Tactics.

LAVA BEDS CAMP, SOUTH TULE LAKE, May 12-10 A. M. Via Yreka, May 14, 1873.

Since General Davis assumed command of the Modoc expedition in person, ten days ago, only one conflict, that of Saturday, has occurred, though a movement, of which this last affair was a feature, is still progressing, and several bodies of troops are now hunting an engagement. General Davis found the soldiers disheartened by the disasters of the campaign, and had to resort to many devices to arouse their lagging enthusiasm and increase their efficiency. He began his work with a will and earnestness that won for him the sympathy and friendship of the officers and men and inspired them with confidence. He studied the situation carefully, utilized the experience of his predecessors, gave wearied soldiers time to recuperate from the fatigues and mental excitement incidental to their rough fights the lava beds, sent out scouting parties, had his men disciplined in Indian dodges, and now has his first grand movement in operation. It is his intention to harass the Modocs, keep them moving from place to place and subdue them. The men say they feel that General Davis means business.

Rattlesnakes and Scorpions in Camp.

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, LAVA BEDS, May 13, 1873-6 A. M. A part of the men of this camp, if not the entire force, will be moved to Boyle Camp, on the Peninsula in Tule Lake, within the next two weeks. This camping ground is very unhealthy in Summer Already rattlesnakes and scorpions are familiar with the interior of the tents, and are making unsocial visits during the night.

News will probably be received from Colonel Mason's forces to day. Every one is anxious to hear the result of the present scout.

Bogus Charley Heard From. San Francisco, May 14, 1873.

A despatch from Yreka to-night says that C. Burgess has seen Bogus Charlie on the Upper Klamath, who said he knew nothing about the contemplated massacre of the Commissioners. and that there were thirty Modocs left, who would fight until the last man was killed.

General Canby's Obsequies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14, 1873. The obsequies of General Canby took place at five o'clock P. M., and were solemn and imposing. There was a large procession. The body was taken to Oakland, and goes East in the morning.

HEROES OF THE WAR.

A Rhode Island Celebration of Bygone Battles-President Grant Among His Old

Comrades-Election of Officers.

NEW HAVEN, May 14, 1873. To-day has been a day of pleasant greeting and reunion among the members of the Sixth and Ninth army corps and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, who are gathered here to the num been very beautiful and the Elm City very radiant with emblems of welcome and patriotism. At ten o'clock the Society of the Sixth Army corps met at Loomis Hall, and in the absence of Genera Wright, President, General Shaler, of York, called the Society to order and pre-sided. The session was devoted entirely to business, and the following officers were elected:-President, General Shaler; Vice Presidents, Colonel J. W. Latta, General Chas. Devens and General A. E. King; Recording Secretary, Colonel R. J. Orr; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel D. I. Miln; Treasurer, Colonel Samuel Truesdell.

At noon one hundred delegates of the Grand Army met at Representatives Hall, in the State louse. General E. A. Burnside presided, and in few opening remarks declined a re-election as President of the organization. It was voted to hold the next annual encampment at Harrisburg, Pa. After the transaction of some business o minor importance the meeting adjourned until

At noon, also, the Society of the Cavalry Corps of the United States met at the hall of the Admira Foote Post, General Speridan presided. It was voted to retain the old name of the Society, and al

voted to retain the old name of the Society, and all the officers were re-elected. The Society then adjourned to meet next year in Harrisburg.

THE FRESIDENT ON DECK.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon President Grant arrived on the morning express from New York. He was accompanied by his Secretary, General Eabcock; also by ex-Governor Jewell, General J. R. Hawley, General Sherman and Colonel Bacon, of his staff, General Sheridan and Colonel Farrar, of his staff, General McDowell and Colonel Ingalis. The party was provided with a special car, handsomely decorated for the occasion. At Stamiord and Bridgeport the President appeared on the car platform with General Sherman, in response to the calis of crowds of people at these places. At Bridgeport Mayor Lewis, of this city, joined the party. On the arrival of the train here a large concourse of people thronged the Arsinghed gettemen as they slighted.

PRESIDENT GRANT WAS DELYEN in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, to the residence of Henry Farnam, one of the Presidential

n an open carriage, drawn by four horses, to the residence of Henry Farnam, one of the Presidentia dectors, where he will remain with the Presidentia sterors, where he will remain while here.
At three o'clock in the afternoon the Society of
e Army of the Potomac held a reunion at Music
all. The galleries were crowded with citizens
d the lower part of the half was filled with
citizens. Geograf Burellob processed and upon the and the lower part of the hall was filled with soldiers. General Burnside presided, and upon the stage also sat President Grant, Vice President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Sherlaan, Hancock, Hartrantt and others General Devon, of Massachusetts, delivered a eulogy upon the late Major General Meade. A large part of the address was devoted to a graphic description of the battle of Gettysburg. The entire oration was a beautiful and eloquent tribute to General Meade, and its delivery, which was fine, called out repeated and hearty applause. General Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, then delivered a poem, which treated of war scenes and its heroes.

heroes.

The following were elected officers:—President, General McDowell; Vice Presidents—General Shaler, General Gibbon, General R. B. Potter, General E. H. Tremain, General G. W. Windel, General A. Mes, General H. A. Barnum; Recording Secretary, General S. A. Thorpe; Corresponding Secretary, General W. C. Church; Treasurer, General H. G. Davis.

The Society then adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Return of the Metropolitans and Arrest of De Blane and Others. NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1873, The Metropolitan infantry have returned from St.

tinet (colored), charging them with intimidating certain citizens of Airican descent, and on other charges which are left blank:—
Colonel De Blanc, General Alen DeClouet, Gabriel Fournet, Hurshville Fournet, Sachary Fournet, Haul Fournet, Paul DeClouet, Lassalin Brante, Airicel Pischier and Eugene Bertrand.
They leave to morrow with a United States Deputy Marshal and an escort of United States Deputy Marshal and an escort of United States Troops. They will arrive in New Orleans Pridsy evening, and appear before the United States Commissioner on Saturiay. It is reported that the United States troops (two companies), now in St. Martinsville, will remain there several months.

THE POLARIS' CREW.

Consul Malloy Authorized to Furnish Them with Money-The Frolic to Sail To-Day for St. John's to Bring Them WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1873.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Consul Malloy, at St. Jonn's, stating that the crew of the Polaris want money, and also asking whether he should advance funds on account of the Esquimaux and crew on the sick list. The Secretary promptly replied, directing the Consul to afford the requisite assistance and to draw on him for the meney.

The Secretary having ordered the Frolic, at New York, to proceed to St. John's with every comfort or the relief of the crew of the Polaris, he was to day informed that the Frolic will be ready to proceed on her voyage to-morrow. There may be St. John's, as the Consul says the harbor is blocked Under favorable circumstances the vessel could reach there in four days. The Frolic is a fourth rate side-wheel steamer, carrying eight howitzers, and is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Schoonmaker. The other officers are Lieutenants Coster, Simons, Meeker, Bridge and Kelley; Medical Inspector Gunnell, Assistant Surgeon Aulich and Assistant Paymaster Boggs.

The Comptroller's receipts yesterday were

Now Is the Accepted Time to Do Execution upon roaches, bedbugs, the larva of moths and acceeping abominations. Slay them before they get their growth with KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER.

A .- For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go dreet to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAVES, 251 and 253 Sroadway, corner of Murray stesse. A.—Old Reliable Hall's Safes, 345 and 347 Broadway. Best in the world.

A .- Notice .- On and After 15th inst the following reduced prices will be charged at the RUS VAPOR (MARBLE) BATHS, 25 Bast Fourth street: gle Baths, \$1,7 inchest, \$5; 16 inchests, \$10. The mo-tensive, elegantly arranged and popular baths is United States. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Norton's

S relieve immediately Druggists sell them. All Diseases of Bladder and Kidneys permanently cured by KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUILD, Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—Ladies,' Misses', Gentlemen's and Boys' EOOTS and SHOES. MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square. A .- Ean Angelique, for the Teeth and Gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLU 635 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and ma ers. Paris agents, ROBERTS & CO., Place Vene

Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the Birch Dale Spring Waters Cure Pul-

Cancer, Cough, Hemorrhoids, Epilepsy, c., cured by Dr. ELMORE, 85 Warren street, Jersey Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye Trans-forms heary heads into youthful ones instantaneously. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured With-outpain. CORN AND BUNION CURE by mail, 90c. Dr. RICE, 308 Broadway, corner Fulton street. Corns Removed Without Pain, 25c.

Fountains, Vases and Garden Orns ENTS. Send for a catalogue.

JANES & KJRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street. Gracienberg Family Medicines Super-

sede the often ineffectual prescriptions given to confiding sufferers. GRALFENBEEG "MAISSHALL'S CATIOLI-CON" is a positive cure for the multitude of female dis-cases. GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS open the pores, remove impurities of the body, and with quiet, but decided action, restore mental and physical power.

Hemorrhoids—For Immediate Relief and cure use SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER PILE PIPE. Soid by all druggists and at SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER AND BANDAGE ESTABLISHMENT, 757 Broadway, New York, Send for pamphlets. Havana Lottery Drawings on Fife.— Circulars free. Orders promptly filled. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4, Chatham Bank Building.

No. 172 West Thirty second street. Co We furnish our own medicines. Mmc. Lafontaine's Complexion Beauti-FIER removes Tan and Freckles. Depot 142 West Twen y-fifth street. Can be had at all druggists.

Indian Vegetable Institute, Now Open.

Rupture Still Successfully Treated at MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS office, No. 2 vesy street; also Silk Elastic Bells, Stockings, Kues Caps, Ankles, &c. A. lady in attendance to wait upon ladies in private rooms.

R. C. Sheldon's Remedy a Sure Cure Royal Havana Lottery.-Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We solt the \$500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22.

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, Post office box 4,985, New York.

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