

They could hitch the Presidency to their gigantic monopolizing schemes, like a tender in a locomotive, and let the country go whirling and crashing along until something bursts, as is like to be the case anyhow if the bribery and corruption so long prevailing in high places be continued many years longer.

The CONCORD (N. H.) Patriot, a staunch old landmark of the New England democracy, does not endorse Governor Hendricks' idea of smashing up the democratic party so that from the debris a new party can be created. It counsels a faithful adherence to democratic doctrines, principles and organization.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FELIX FYAT.—A court martial at Versailles has condemned Felix Fyat to death par confuance. He was very conspicuous among the leaders of the late sanguinary Paris Commune, but made good his escape from the hunters. Wherever he may be now, if still living, this notice from Versailles will probably serve to convince every exile that the climate of France is not the climate for him.

HONESTY IN A NUTSHELL.—Not one of the members of Congress from Connecticut has touched his back pay. They are all candidates for re-election, and it is a base insinuation to say that because the election takes place in a few days that fact had anything to do with their self-abnegation. We have heard of "the whole thing in a nutshell," but "honesty in a nutshell" is something rare, especially in a land famous for the production of the wooden or spurious article.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rochester is yet too ill to be sent to New Caladonia. Judge G. E. Brett, of St. Paul, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Congressman Luther M. Kent, of Missouri, is lying ill in Paris. Judge J. A. McQuade, of San Francisco, is stopping at the Sturtevant House. The Boston Post says Professor Agassiz knows "John Anderson, my Jo" by heart. Commodore S. L. Fessenden, of the United States Navy, yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

His Highness Prince Menschikoff has been sent by the Russian government to meet the Shah of Persia and escort him to the imperial palace on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburg. This Congressional back pay can remain to the credit of members for two years. Hence there is no necessity for them to hurry up the grab, especially where Congressional elections are pending.

The Derby (Conn.) Transcript says Mrs. Sherman, the poisoner, tells the matron of the State Prison every night before going to her cell, "Good night, madam; I trust in God I shall not see you in the morning." Oakes Ames, instead of endorsing Congressman Kelley's ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, so that the Treasury can sell them, keeps them in his own pocket, where, according to the Chicago Tribune, he thinks they "will do the most good."

Dr. Conneau, the intimate of Louis Napoleon, who enabled him to escape from the fortress of Ham, is now quite poor. He neglected the chances to enrich himself during the Empire, and his wife has therefore been forced to give up her under the patronage of her wealthy friends at Nice, Pau, &c.

Edwin Noyes, alias Ed. Hall, hails from Newark, N. J. He was the innocent clerk of Warren, alias Horton, Bidwell, Howell, McDonnell and half a dozen other names, was earning \$750 a year, and boarded with a mistress at the rate of \$50 a week. He said he was interested in a patent milking machine. Its value may be judged by the fact that it extracted about a million dollars from the Bank of England.

The infant son of Mr. Charles Allen Perkins and the Princess Isabelle de Bourbon, niece of the ex-Queen of Spain, was baptized in Paris on the 12th inst. Queen Isabella and Prince Alphonso, the sponsors, were represented by Count Gurovski, and the gathering of Spanish nobles and American sovereigns was very large. The infant is very high-toned, and seemed very unhappy at the font when "Perkins" was said by the officiating clergyman.

The Chicago Tribune is reminded of the fact that an officer who had passed through nearly all the battles of the Mexican war went out a scratch and died from the kick of a mule on his way home, ward, by the experience of Congressmen, a gardener, who after storming the heights of Credit Mobilier and breasting the deadly contents of Oakes Ames' memorandum book, was killed by the back salary bag—which is worse than being kicked to death by a mule.

The Raleigh printers are in luck. Governor Holden is Postmaster at Raleigh, John N. Bunting is Judge of Wake county Probate Court, W. H. White is Register of Deeds, W. M. Brown is County Treasurer, John B. Neathery is Private Secretary to the Governor, John Nichols is Principal of the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, John O. Gorman is Adjutant General of the State; and Wesley Whitaker is Mayor of Raleigh and President of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CHARLES M. BARRAS. HARTFORD, Conn., March 30, 1873. Mr. Charles M. Barras, author of the "Hank Crook," who resides at Coscob, near Stamford, while returning home from New York this evening, met with a serious if not fatal accident. The train was required to stop at a bridge near the station, and he usually got off there. To-night he waited till the train was on the bridge, when he jumped off and fell through, a distance of seventy feet, on rocks below. The train was backed up, and Mr. Barras placed in the station house. He was not hurt, but the extent of his injuries were not known when the train proceeded.

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana by Way of Key West.

Important Victory by the Insurgents on the Eastern Coast.

CAPTURE OF MEANSEVILLE.

Anxiety Regarding the Herald Special Commissioner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Key West:—

Key West, March 30, 1873.

I learn through Cuban underground sources that the patriots have lately achieved a victory over the Spaniards. Meanseville, an important point on the Eastern coast, has been taken by the Cuban forces.

Nothing has been heard here from the Herald Special Commissioner, Mr. O'Kelly, since my last despatch concerning his movements inside the insurgent lines. Great anxiety is manifested by the Cuban colony here to learn something of his whereabouts.

Press Opinion of the Porto Rico Emancipation Bill.

HAVANA, March 27, 1873.

The Vox de Cuba, commenting on the law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, disapproves of the clause providing for the payment of indemnity for the emancipated slaves out of the revenues of the island. The saving to the national treasury cannot compensate for what the country may lose in a political sense.

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SPAIN.

Battle with the Carlists at Ripoll, with Loss and Retreat of the Republicans.

The Capture of Berga—Lynch Law on Thieves in Barcelona—Italian Official Complaint in Malaga—Party Agitation in Madrid—Educational Reform.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 30, 1873.

A party of Carlists yesterday entered the town of Ripoll, thirty miles west of Gerona, on some pretext, bearing a flag of truce. A company of carboineers, who were entrenched in a church, fired on the flag-bearers, whereupon the Carlists returned the fire, forced their way into the church and shot nine of the soldiers and three citizens.

Brigadier General Campos, hearing of the affair, marched to relieve the garrison of the place; but in consequence of the mutinous spirit of his men, many of whom abandoned him on the road, was delayed and arrived too late. He found the Carlists attacked and routed them, but his cavalry saved them from a great disaster.

Reinforcements afterwards coming up for the Carlists, General Campos retreated to the neighboring town of Olot.

MESSAGERS ARRIVED EARLY LAST WEEK AT BARCELONA reporting that the town of Berga, fifty miles distant, was blockaded by the Carlists, and that the inhabitants asked for immediate relief. General Contreras persuaded the troops in Tarragona to set out for Berga, but they started too late, as a report has been received that the town was captured on Friday by the Carlists, who took 500 prisoners. The Diario, of Barcelona, which gives the above news, remarks that many places must soon follow the example of Berga; for the government forces, paralyzed by insubordination, will be unable to afford assistance.

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF THIEVES. Eight thieves, imprisoned in Barcelona, were massacred by the populace last week. The Diario, of that city, denounces the crime and warns the people that such excesses will lead to the intervention of the European Powers.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL COMPLAINT OF OTRAGE. Armed men have entered and ransacked private residences in Malaga for arms. Among the houses thus entered was one occupied by the Italian Consul. The representatives there of foreign governments unite in a demand for redress.

MILITARY MUTINIES IN AGITATION. An attempted military revolt in Zamarraga, in the Province of Guipuzcoa, has been suppressed. CITIZENS IN VARIATED PARTY CAUCUS. In response to a call for separate meetings of federal republicans, Internationalists and women, for this afternoon in this city, small knots of people assembled in the places designated. The proceedings were unimportant; the meetings attracted but little attention, and the demonstrations passed off quietly.

THE EMBASSY TO PARIS. The report of the resignation of Salustiano Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to France, is confirmed. The ex-Ambassador will remain privately in Paris for the present.

CADIZ AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS. The municipality of Cadiz has prohibited religious instruction in the communal schools. CONSTITUENT CORTES ELECTIONS. MADRID, March 30, 1873. The Gaceta promulgates a decree ordering elections for the Constituent Cortes.

THE FEMALIS, INTERNATIONALISTS AND FEDERALISTS ON MUNICIPAL REFORM. MADRID, March 30, 1873. Of the popular meetings called for to-day that of the women was a complete failure and the International meeting was thinly attended. The federalist demonstration was quiet and orderly.

A deputation was appointed by the federalists, which proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior and demanded the deposition of all monarchical municipalities. The Minister replied that the government had no legal power to overthrow the regularly appointed authorities of the cities.

ENGLAND.

Republican Resolutions for National Self-Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 30, 1873.

A republican conference at Sheffield last night passed resolutions in favor of a republican form of government for England.

NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1873.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the State of New York at the close of business on Friday, the 25th of February, 1873:—

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES, and various financial items like Capital stock, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

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WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, March 31—A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The storm centre that was, Saturday night, over Maine has moved northeastward beyond our station. The pressure has risen over the Middle and New England States, but is now again falling over the former, preceding a second storm now central in Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio.

The low barometer on the Lower Lakes will extend northward down the St. Lawrence Valley on Monday; southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather prevail over the Middle States and New England during the morning, followed by clear weather by Monday evening; clear weather and light or moderate easterly winds prevail from Virginia southward over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; southerly winds, with cloudy weather, prevail on the Western Gulf coast; north and west winds, with cloudy weather, prevail over the Gulf States, and thence northward over the lake region and the Northwest.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, 112½ Broadway:—

Table with columns: 1872-1873, 3 P. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., and Average temperature yesterday.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Accident to a Bridge on the Long Island Railroad, and Narrow Escape of a Train—Great Floods.

The high winds of Saturday night and Sunday caused the tide to rise, especially on the south side of the island, to a height never before seen by the oldest residents. The road leading from Jamaica south across the meadows to Rockaway, a distance of about four miles, was submerged to the depth of four or five feet, although the roadway is raised several feet above meadow level. Every bridge on this roadway, some three or four in number, has been lifted from its fastenings and floated off, and the road itself is galled to such an extent that it will require weeks to repair it.

The track on the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad was also washed away in several places and submerged for a considerable distance between the Rockaway road and Ocean Point. Yesterday morning, as the first train from Rockaway approached the bridge near Ocean Point on its way to Jamaica, the engineer discovered that the track was overboarded just beyond the bridge; he put the engine back, and the train was stopped. The meadows at Hunter's Point were submerged to a great depth, and the wharves overflowed so as to float off large quantities of lumber. Much damage was done to the crops of the island, and other ways, but no loss of life is yet reported, though the gale was fearfully violent at the east end of the island, where the trains Vassar, New York, and the steamer Thomas Cornell to New York. Preparations are being made for a general break up of the ice and the opening of navigation.

ON THE HUDSON.

Breaking of the Ice—Effects of the Storm—The Opening of River Navigation.

The ice in the Hudson broke away at Low Point this morning. The propeller John L. Hasbrouck endeavored to reach here this morning, but when a mile south of New Hamburg had to put back to Newburg. She turned up solid ice twelve laches thick. The Hudson River Railroad track was washed away between Cruger's and Sing Sing during the storm of yesterday and last night, necessitating the use of a single track, but the break has been repaired and all the trains are running regularly again.

THE STORM IN NEW JERSEY.

The only serious damage done by the storm of Saturday night near Newark was the blowing down of the new horse car stables of the Newark and Orange line, located near the city line. The stables had just been finished.

THE STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Great Damage to Property and Buildings in Progress of Erection.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1873. Saturday night the wind concentrated almost into a tornado, and in all sections of the city exposed objects were blown or blown down in numbers. Great injury was done to buildings in progress of erection. The greater part of the roof of Brown's mill, on a corner of Eighth and Taylor streets, fell through the ice, and on Saturday night and carried by the wind into the street. No one was hurt by the accident.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30, 1873.

The ice in the Connecticut River has started at this point and the river is all clear for thirty miles above its mouth. With continued mild weather navigation will be resumed in a few days.

THE GALE AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30, 1873.

A high wind has prevailed here for the past twenty-four hours. This afternoon four incomplete houses in the Ninth ward were damaged to the extent of about \$5,000.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AND REPORTS OF THE GOOD WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

The sixtieth anniversary services of the Midnight Mission were held last evening in the Church of the Resurrection, Fifth avenue and Tenth street. The Rev. Samuel J. May presided. The annual report of the Board of Trustees was read, which showed the number of inmates at last report to be 23; they had received since 143, making 166 inmates. Of these 22 were sent to places, 21 to left institutions, 11 sent to their homes, 1 died, 30 left voluntarily, and 3 had temporary shelter, making 111 in all, thus leaving in the home at present 55 inmates.

The annual account of the Board of Trustees showed the expenditures to be \$3,343 75 and receipts \$2,619 56, leaving a balance in their hands of \$724 19.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General Creswell Going South.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME.

Operation of the New Coinage Bill.

The Pacific Railroads' Earnings Withheld.

Necessity for Life-Saving Stations on the Florida Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1873.

Movements of the President and Family. Jesse Grant, son of the President, will this week leave Washington with Senator Cole's family for the Pacific Coast, when the President and Mrs. Grant will go North.

The Postal Card Difficulty Settled Satisfactorily—Postmaster General Creswell Going South. The Postmaster General made some interesting remarks to your correspondent this evening with reference to the latest action of the railroads in the postal card matter. In reply to the question whether the settlement of the difficulty was not unexpected to the Postmaster General he said:—"The railroads were surprised at the interest taken in the matter by the whole country, and particularly by the people of New York City. Mr. Bangs, superintendent of transportation, who returned this morning, made representation to these railroad people which set them thinking that their proposed withdrawal of the postal cards is a far more serious matter than they supposed themselves. It proved too big a thing for them to come in direct conflict with the government. Of course, in the letter which they have addressed to me they put it upon the ground that they do not yield, but take their appeal to the Senatorial Committee on Transportation, which they say has been instructed to treat with them."

"I presume the railroads have been induced to yield by the firmness which you have shown in the matter."

"Well, the press has been a powerful help to us. The HERALD in particular has done much to bring about the present settlement of the difficulty. The vigorous stand it has taken in the matter has exercised a wholesome influence upon the railroads. I believe in giving the utmost publicity to all matters relating to the Post Office Department, so that the people, through the press, may be clearly informed on the exact state of affairs. Thus the matter is settled until the next Congress meets."

"Are they then, likely to receive increased compensation?"

"They may, but I had a great deal of difficulty to get the \$500,000 increase last session. It was all that I could have got through, even had I tried to get more. I hope the next Congress will be more liberal. I can assure you the settlement of this difficulty is a great weight off my mind, for it might have caused a derangement in the business of the country."

In the course of the conversation the Postmaster General gave the following important information to your correspondent:—"I expect to leave to-morrow evening or Tuesday morning on a trip to the South, in company with Senators Howe and Cameron. We shall go, in the first place, to Charleston, and then continue the trip further South. I shall be gone about two weeks unless some trouble happens again in the meantime requiring my immediate presence in Washington. The strain of work has been very severe upon me all last season, and I need some recreation. I intended to start about a week ago, but this postal card controversy arose and changed my plan. The principal object of my trip is, however, to inspect the postal service in the South in order to see what improvements can be made, for which there is plenty of room, although I think the service has been much better done of late than in former years."

After some further remarks, not of public interest, your correspondent departed, wishing bon voyage to the courteous Postmaster General.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME. The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed to purchase \$500,000 bonds on Wednesday, April 9, and Wednesday, April 23, each, and to sell \$1,600,000 of gold each Thursday during the month of April, thus purchasing in all \$1,000,000 of bonds, and selling \$6,000,000 of gold.

TREASURY HINTS FOR APRIL STREET. The financial programme for April was announced early to-day, and is understood to be in accordance with Secretary Richardson's assertion that he believes in limiting the legal tender circulation to the minimum of \$35,000,000. The large sale of gold and small purchase of bonds will enable him to increase his currency balance and not compel the Treasurer to draw upon the reserve to pay the indebtedness of the government. The public has misapprehended the action of the Department in supposing that whenever the reserve is drawn upon it is done by order of the Secretary. It is not so, and the best evidence of a change of public opinion is the seeking for causes affecting the money market outside of the Treasury Department.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND CENTRAL PACIFIC EARNINGS RETAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT. It is understood that an order has been issued from the Treasury directing the retention of the whole amount of the earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads for mail and transportation, in order to carry out the recent law of Congress on the subject.

THE WASHINGTON ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN FREED SOCIETY. This evening was addressed by Vice President Wilson, Senator Ferry, Judge Strong, Rev. Dr. Ziebert and others. The donations and legacies for the year were \$126,833. The benevolent expenditures slightly exceeded the receipts. The society prints in 143 languages and dialects. Of the 263 missionary colporteurs laboring in thirty-four States and Territories, four are converted Chinamen, and are employed on the Pacific coast. The grants of publications for the year averaged nearly one hundred dollars worth per week.

THE MIXED COMMISSION ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS. The Commissioners are confident they can close their business in September next, or within the fixed limit of the duration of the Commission.

NECESSITY FOR LIFE-SAVING STATIONS ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA. Mr. Kimball, of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department, with Captain Merriman and Captain Paine, leave for Florida next week to examine into the commercial necessity for life-saving stations on the coast of that State. In this connection it is interesting to know that the actual annual loss by wrecks on the South Florida coast, according to accurate statistics on file in the United States Court at Key West, averages nearly five millions of dollars. From 1843 to 1859 the value of wrecked vessels and cargoes on that coast was \$22,043,272, while in 1870 the loss was much above the general average. This includes both the salvage cases and the adjudicated cases. These statistics have been compiled not only for the purpose of securing commercial protection on the coast but as an argument in favor of the project of an interoceanic canal between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, which will save not only time and distance but vast sums of money, by reason of the wrecks which yearly occur on the South Florida peninsula.

INTERNAL REVENUE RAIDS IN TENNESSEE. The Internal Revenue office has received a report from William A. Gavett, detailing his recent raid

on illicit distilleries and tobacco manufactories in Western Tennessee. On the 12th instant, accompanied by several revenue officers of the seventh district, and two Deputy United States Marshals from Memphis, he seized and suppressed an illicit distillery in full operation. The concern was operated by William Longford, who furnished the still; Alexander Ramsey, who ran it; Thomas C. Pepper, furnishing wood and doing work about the premises; John McFadden, furnishing corn and receiving one gallon of whiskey for each bushel of corn. The men, with the exception of Longford, who escaped, were arrested, and, in default of bail, were committed to jail in Memphis to await trial. On the 13th the illicit distillery of Benjamin P. McDaniel was suppressed, the owners escaping. The tobacco factory of W. F. Benton and John T. Burton was seized on the 14th for using counterfeit stamps. Both men were bound over in \$2,500 each to appear for trial. The estimated value of the property seized is \$5,000, consisting in part of 102 boxes and 6,120 pounds of manufactured tobacco, 3,500 pounds of leaf and 250 pounds of lump tobacco, the machinery for making it, together with two copper stills, one worn, two horses, harness and wagon, and other property. The Murderer of Frank Hahn Still at Large. The murderer of Frank Hahn is still at large. The military detective corps are working up the case. The military progress had been made up to a late hour to-day. The impression is that the deed was done by a colored man. There is an awful mystery about it, and the evidence thus far shows that the skull was fractured with a stone, several of which were found in the vicinity of where the body lay, covered with blood.

The Escaped Murderer. The commutation of O'Brien's sentence by the President is again the subject of general comment throughout the District, while the execution of Manley at Alexandria the day of the murder revives the sentiment that hanging begets murder.

THE VASSAR WILL.

History of the Case—A Further Hearing in the Matter Retard March 30, 1873.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 30, 1873. The contest in the Surrogate's Court in this city in the matter of the Vassar will case is attracting attention everywhere in consequence of its singular character and because of its immediate connection with the name of Matthew Vassar, Sr., deceased, the founder of Vassar College. In order that the case may be fully understood it is necessary to give a brief and unimportant detail. As the Vassar family were in Poughkeepsie, in the year 1850, the old firm was dissolved and a new partnership was formed, in which Oliver H. Booth, James Vassar, deceased, Alfred R. Booth, and James V. Harbottle were admitted into the firm with an equal interest. Each new partner was permitted to draw from the concern \$1,000 per year. All over and above that amount of each one's share of the profits was to be applied to the debt thus assumed by the new partners of the firm. The old firm of Vassar & Harbottle had been drawn up by James Vassar, Sr., and entered into the new arrangement upon an equal footing with the younger members, assigned to the firm as a result of a thorough practical brewer and malster, having, as he had done for years, the entire responsibility of the brew of the firm. The old firm was a thorough practical brewer and malster, having, as he had done for years, the entire responsibility of the brew of the firm. The old firm was a thorough practical brewer and malster, having, as he had done for years, the entire responsibility of the brew of the firm.

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In the course of the conversation the Postmaster General gave the following important information to your correspondent:—"I expect to leave to-morrow evening or Tuesday morning on a trip to the South, in company with Senators Howe and Cameron. We shall go, in the first place, to Charleston, and then continue the trip further South. I shall be gone about two weeks unless some trouble happens again in the meantime requiring my immediate presence in Washington. The strain of work has been very severe upon me all last season, and I need some recreation. I intended to start about a week ago, but this postal card controversy arose and changed my plan. The principal object of my trip is, however, to inspect the postal service in the South in order to see what improvements can be made, for which there is plenty of room, although I think the service has been much better done of late than in former years."

After some further remarks, not of public interest, your correspondent departed, wishing bon voyage to the courteous Postmaster General.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME. The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed to purchase \$500,000 bonds on Wednesday, April 9, and Wednesday, April 23, each, and to sell \$1,600,000 of gold each Thursday during the month of April, thus purchasing in all \$1,000,000 of bonds, and selling \$6,000,000 of gold.

TREASURY HINTS FOR APRIL STREET. The financial programme for April was announced early to-day, and is understood to be in accordance with Secretary Richardson's assertion that he believes in limiting the legal tender circulation to the minimum of \$35,000,000. The large sale of gold and small purchase of bonds will enable him to increase his currency balance and not compel the Treasurer to draw upon the reserve to pay the indebtedness of the government. The public has misapprehended the action of the Department in supposing that whenever the reserve is drawn upon it is done by order of the Secretary. It is not so,