

NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.
VOLUME VII—NO. 273.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

TERMS: \$12.00 PER ANNUM.
WHOLE NUMBER 2114.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, February 23, 1874.
FOX & DENIER.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
Pantomime Troupe.

Thursday Evening, February 26, 1874, Matinee at 12.
LA DOLITE.
Grand Opera.
Thursday Evening, February 27, P. M.
JE FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT
Le Jardin De Paris. 6:25 P. M.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

THURSDAY.
In order to accommodate certain persons who have practiced on ROPE TYING, we have secured the above theatre for

Thursday Evening, February 26.
Positively last and only appearance of the
DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

Previous to their departure for Havana and South America.

Date of sale commences WEDNESDAY MORNING, at ten o'clock, at the box office.

Prices of Admission—Reserved seats, one dollar; admission, seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five cents.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD, Stage Manager.
SECOND WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED ARTIST,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

Tuesday Evening, February 24,
TILLIE LEBBERS.
Charles De Moot—Mr. Edwin Adams
Wednesday Evening, February 25,
MABLE HEART.

Friday—Mr. Edwin Adams
FRIDAY—Last Adams' Matinee, at 12 M.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Miss AMELIA WAUGH.
6:24 P. M.

CENTRAL CHURCH FAIR.

CORNER LIBERTY AND GASQUET STREETS.
A Grand Fair for the benefit of CENTRAL CHURCH is in operation and will so continue EVERY EVENING till March 7,
6:24 P. M. To 7 P. M.

LECTURE.

SUBJECT—The Ideal of Masonry, With Its Bearing upon Social, Religious and Political Institutions and Society.

BY REV. MARK MOSES,
at
GRUNWALD HALL,
On Friday, February 27, 1874,
Commencing at 8 P. M.
Tickets \$1.

BALLS.

Parties desiring of procuring ladies invitations for the
GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.

To be given by the
GENTLEMEN'S MEMBER BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, at
GRUNWALD HALL,
On Saturday Evening, March 7, 1874.
Will please make application to any of the undersigned committee:
W. H. HANCOCK, 129 Poydras street.
JOSEPH MAIGRE, No. 128 Louisiana street.
HENRY HENRY, No. 128 Louisiana street.
J. SANDAK, No. 47 Chagnac street.
S. H. HANCOCK, No. 36 Canal street.
S. J. SIMMONS, No. 36 Canal street.
S. BLOOM, corner of Magazine and Natchez Alley.
J. B. SIMON, No. 6 Magazine street.
EDWIN MEYERS, No. 23 Contrecoeur street.
N. H. BEAUX, No. 61 Magazine street.
L. H. HENRY, No. 128 Louisiana street.
No lady will be admitted to the ball without an invitation.
6:25 P. M.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

On Saturday Evening, March 7, 1874.
Will please make application to any of the undersigned committee:
W. H. HANCOCK, 129 Poydras street.
JOSEPH MAIGRE, No. 128 Louisiana street.
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GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK AND FIREMEN'S BALL.

LOUISIANA HOSIERY COMPANY.
At GRUNWALD HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 28, 1874.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—R. H. BROWN, chairman; James L. Day, A. J. Stringer, Joseph P. Hornor, W. H. Hancock, F. Beckley, F. Beck, Charles T. Howard, John S. Miller, Chas. Madden, John Cottrell, J. B. Simon, S. J. Simmons, S. Bloom, corner of Magazine and Natchez Alley.
J. B. SIMON, No. 6 Magazine street.
EDWIN MEYERS, No. 23 Contrecoeur street.
N. H. BEAUX, No. 61 Magazine street.
L. H. HENRY, No. 128 Louisiana street.
No lady will be admitted to the ball without an invitation.
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PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES.

Prepared strictly according to the back of the general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by
J. H. HANCOCK, Register of Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans.
Blanks always on hand.

W. H. HANCOCK.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
(Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.)
Will give special attention to collection of bills the settlement of estates and consignment of New Orleans, Louisiana. Office corner of St. Joseph and Poydras streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. No. 128 Louisiana street.

P. H. HURRAY.

CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Jolie and St. Joseph streets.
(TELEGRAM AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of stoves, from \$10 to \$20,000, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
No. 191 Magazine street, between Jolie and St. Joseph streets.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED
GRAND POINT, PARIS OF ST. JAMES,
Louisiana.
PERIQUE TOBACCO.
Has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK for sale in lots to suit.
K. H. HENRY, 128 Louisiana street, corner of St. Joseph.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CHARCUTTES.

Donner's Havana Cigars and Charcuttes and a full assortment of Chevre and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by
K. H. HENRY, 128 Louisiana street, corner of St. Joseph.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

A. Dufrenoy & Co., Auctioneers.
In the United States District Court, Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 694 and 697—By virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus directed in each of the above entitled suits, I will cause to be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, March 7, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, viz:—
THE BARRERY and all the fixtures and iron safe, No. 33 Jackson street, and the Machinery No. 17 Conti street, the property of the defendant in execution, J. A. Dufrenoy.
Sold in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
Dated this 25th day of February, New Orleans, January 21, 1874.
A. S. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Directly after the adoption of the minutes of the previous day, Mr. Harris called for the special order of the day, an act to provide for the better security of the public in the making and issuing of promissory notes secured by mortgage, and moved that it be placed upon its final passage. After some delay, occasioned by the opposition of Messrs. Brewster and Bunt, the bill finally passed the Senate.

A petition was received from the citizens of Carrollton, asking to have that place annexed to the city of New Orleans. It was read and referred to an appropriate committee.

A memorial was received from George H. Braughn, asking to be paid for services rendered as Assistant Attorney General. It was ordered to be read for the information of the Senate. The memorial states that Mr. Braughn has been acting for some time as Assistant Attorney General and performed important services for which he asks the Legislature to give him such compensation as in its judgment it may deem just and proper. The memorial is accompanied by communications from the Attorney General and Governor of the State certifying that Mr. Braughn has been employed as Assistant Attorney General and is entitled to compensation for the services rendered as such. The papers were referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Wharton called up an act authorizing the police jury of the parish of Iberville to purchase the dykes across Bayou Plaquemine, to make the same a public highway, and to issue its bonds in payment therefor. The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Wharton, and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Barber obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce two bills, one abolishing the Third and Fourth District Police Courts, and transferring their records to the First and Second District Courts of the city of New Orleans, and the other authorizing the sale or lease, by the city authorities, of the city waterworks. These bills were read twice, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Sypher introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a board of lumber and timber inspectors. It was read twice and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Chabroux introduced a bill providing for a reduction of twenty per cent on the salaries of persons employed in the different departments of the city government. It was read twice and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Blackburn introduced a bill to confer additional jurisdiction on the parish courts of the State. Read twice and referred.

The Senate Committee on Education reported unfavorably on two petitions from the citizens of the parish of and city of Baton Rouge, asking the General Assembly to give the agricultural college fund to the Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge. The reasons given by the committee for reporting adversely to these requests are that the State University is deeply in debt, more than \$300,000; that it does not own either land or buildings; that the parish and city of Baton Rouge make no offer of assistance, while the parish of Ouachita and city of Monroe together have offered \$50,000 to buy land and erect buildings in the neighborhood of Monroe for an agricultural college, etc. For these reasons the committee report against giving the fund to the State University, and in favor of accepting the offer made by Ouachita and Monroe.

Mr. Brewster obtained a suspension of the rules in order to take up Senate bill No. 258, an act to create local boards of health in towns having a population of 3000; to define their powers and duties, and providing for their expenses.

The bill was ordered to be read, and on motion of Mr. Bovee it was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for next Friday.

Mr. Butler called up Senate bill No. 304, an act for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Epps. It was ordered to be read. It proposes to give her \$3000 for the forcible closing of her house on Dryades street by order of Governor Warmoth. This amount was reported favorably on by the majority of the Committee on Claims. There was also a minority report recommending that the amount be cut down to \$1500. On motion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-day.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, and was about to resume the call of Senators' names in alphabetical order, when Mr. Whitney rose to a point of order. He said that under consideration Senate bill No. 257, an act for the relief of John Hancock, Mr. Harper had moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and Mr. Cages moved to lay that motion upon the table. That was the pending motion when the Senate adjourned, Mr. Whitney's point of order was that this properly came up first, as unfinished business.

The President of the Senate decided the point of order well taken, and the Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the bill for the relief of John Hancock. The Senate laid Mr. Harper's motion to indefinitely postpone upon the table, and immediately after refused to consider the bill engaged, and it was compelled to lie over for future action. The bill proposes to give John Hancock authority to sue the State to recover the amount of a State warrant lost by him.

The next unfinished business in order was the resumption of a call of Senators' names in alphabetical order.

Mr. Ingraham called up Senate bill No. 300, an act relative to crimes and offenses; to declare as a crime and prescribe the punishment for taking and embezzling, abstracting, secreting or removing any returns, statements, record or tally lists, books, or any official documents in anywise pertaining to any office or department of the State, or having the returns of the same in possession. Under a suspension of the rules, the bill finally passed. A violation of the act, if it becomes a law, will make the offender subject to a fine of \$1000, and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not more than two years.

Mr. Ingraham called up Senate bill No. 308, an act to amend and re-enact section six and to repeal section ten of an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act to abolish a Metropolitan Police District, etc. The bill was ordered to be read and

MORE ABOUT THE FUNDING BILL.

In reply to a prominent banker and bondholder of New York, Governor Kellogg yesterday sent the following letter:

Sir—I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of your friendly communication of the thirteenth instant. I have no doubt that a number of the present holders of bonds popularly believed to be of fraudulent origin were innocent purchasers, and that you were one of that number. Of course, the validity of these bonds is a point to be determined by the courts. I think all those questioned are now before the Supreme Court, or soon will be, and an early decision may be expected.

I acknowledge that there is great force in much that you state. The funding plan was considered, after mature deliberation, the best for all concerned. It was not expected that it would meet with the approval of all, or that we should carry it out without opposition. The opposition thus far developed, however, I do not consider formidable, because it is, I think, misdirected and not well founded. It is not considered possible for bondholders to tie up the funding bill, by injunction or otherwise, on the ground that it is a violation of contract. It is not a question of contract, but of fact. We admit the contract as to valid bonds, but demonstrate through the only competent judge in such cases, namely, the Legislature, that we are not able to pay in full, and tender our creditors in compromise the best settlement we are able to make. A rule from the federal court, should one be obtained, will not change this status. It will not create more property from which to obtain a revenue, or collect more taxes than we propose.

I may say to you that a committee of eminent citizens, whom I appointed last summer to classify and report upon the State debt, earnestly recommended that the debt be funded at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, and that the constitutional limit be fixed at \$12,000,000. The Chamber of Commerce, after much deliberation, recommended also that the debt be funded at fifty cents on the dollar in six per cent bonds. I felt, and stated in my message, that we had the ability to pay more, and I strenuously adhered to my recommendation that the debt be funded at sixty cents on the dollar in seven per cent bonds, believing that thereby we could more nearly attain exact justice between the creditors and the State.

For the past two or three years the public mind of this State has been educated by tax resistance and otherwise to regard the repudiation of a large portion of the State debt as a proper and necessary measure. I was and am firmly convinced that but for some such course as we have taken in the passage of the funding bill the people would be forced into virtual repudiation. The scheme will undoubtedly receive the approval of nine-tenths of the people of the State. They will cheerfully pay the necessary taxes. We are entering down State expenditures largely and economizing in every possible way. I regard the present as the most difficult portion of our pathway. I believe our creditors will approve of our policy when they shall come fully to understand it.

The law you propose (providing for payment of interest on sixty cents only of the face of the bonds, for five or ten years, then resuming in full), while it might not be objectionable if concurred in by all our creditors on an agreement to accept it and withdraw all opposition, is, I fear, impracticable for the reason that such concurrence can not be had, and for the further reason that it is too late to pass it, the session of the Legislature, which terminates in a few days.

The case of Illinois, I respectfully submit, not analogous to ours. Their debt was small, comparatively, and their taxable property rapidly appreciating. It is the reverse here. So much of our assets have been totally destroyed, and the depreciation of the remainder has gone so far, that it is hopeless to seek a remedy by postponing payment to a future day. That might delay misfortune, but would not avert it; and when it came it would fall with accumulated weight upon both debtor and creditor.

It may be true that our action in regard to the funding bill will be made a pretext for sustaining the pretensions of political enemies in Washington. It is said much of the opposition manifested there has had the same or a similar foundation. Could our creditors procure the setting aside of the present State government they might write "repudiation" across their bonds and consign them to the waste basket.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

THE CITY DEBT.

The joint resolution, which originated in the Senate, and passed the House yesterday, limiting the debt of New Orleans, by a constitutional amendment, has been approved by the Governor, and is promulgated this morning.

It provides that at the November election, this year, the amendment shall be submitted to the people of the State for approval or rejection.

The amendment prohibits any increase in the debt of the city, in any form or for any pretext. It forbids the issuing of any evidence of indebtedness after January 1, 1875, to pay any money or debt due by the city, except against cash actually in the city treasury. Bonds issued in place of matured bonds, or bonds given in exchange of previous debts, are not included in this prohibition, nor are warrants issued to transferees of drainage fund, which, under the act of 1871, receivable for the drainage tax.

The penalties for violation of the provisions of this amendment are severe. Any officer transgressing is liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five years.

The adoption of this amendment by the people would certainly restrict the expenditures of the city within proper limits, and assure the ultimate relief from the excessive burdens of taxation which are complained of.

The third grand drawing, March 7.
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Of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. Of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

Trail in the United States Circuit Court. Judges Woods and Durall on the bench. District Attorney Beckwith prosecuting.

The first business was to obtain two more jurors. After but little trouble the required number of jurors was obtained.

The panel, not engaged, was discharged until next Monday morning.

Mr. Ellis, one of the attorneys for defense, asked that the witnesses be paid mileage and time. The court will answer hereafter.

Clerk Wolley read the indictment, a long document, which contains all the legal red tape, technicalities and repetitions used in such documents. It makes twenty closely printed pages of legal cap, and Mr. Wolley began reading it rapidly at ten minutes after one o'clock; he completed his task at half past four.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

The jury is composed of Messrs. H. Milpugh, Henry Long, Charles Evans, L. Fontenot, Thomas McDonald, James Simpson, F. Frye, Lawrence Kenney, Arthur Perrot, Simon Esnark, J. O. Egana, Pierre Ramos; seven white and five colored. As a body the jury is evidently an intelligent one, and the remark was often made in the courtroom.

The room was quite crowded yesterday, attracting the attention of several lawyers.

Nothing is prepared to call witnesses, and that will probably be done the first thing this morning.

The prisoners look as if in good health, and do not seem to be in the least excited.

As a deputy marshal last evening started for Alexandria to summon more witnesses and to attach orders, he will not return inside a week. If all the witnesses for the defense are heard the trial will last about four weeks.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The result of the two days voting, coupled with the expression made both in public and private, indicates the following as the condition of the Senate on the question of inflation and resumption. The inflationists are: Alcorn, Allison, Boggs, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clanton, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Lewis, McMillan, Goldsmith, Gordon, Harvey, Hittcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnson, Perry, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—33. The resumptionists are: Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Craig, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, the two Hamiltons, Hager, Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, the two Morrises, Sargent, Schuchburg, Schuyler, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman and Wade—13.

Of course it is unlikely that a full Senate will be present when the question is again tested, but appearances indicate now that inflation measures of some sort, either in the shape of an increase of the national bank, or in the shape of a new issue of a five banking act will be forced through, and sent to the House, where the inflationists will have a decided majority.

The members of the lower branch of the Legislature have also made a majority expression in favor of the Butler and other candidates. The ward and city committees of Charleston and Chelsea have petitioned unanimously for Simmons, and seventy-five out of 125 of the Boston committee have followed the lead of the President.

The Congressional committee in Mr. Pierce's district have asked the President to appoint this nominee, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic party in the district and leather merchants have also sent an almost unanimous vote to the President of a like nature. On the other hand, there are a number of Democrats in the district, and those supposed to have influence in executive quarters, to have Mr. Russell's resignation withdrawn, the result of which would be the substantial defeat of Mr. Simmons.

The President, it is understood, is bound to stick to the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Russell, and to the nomination of Mr. Simmons.

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THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

The contest for the collectorship of the port of Boston seems to have taken a decided turn during the past few days. It now comes from Washington that Mr. Simmons' nomination will be confirmed, and Butler and the administration will be thus supported. The result of the contest will be made on Monday, to reconsider the Merrimon resolution and have the whole question recommitment to the Finance Committee.

The President has decided to move here to have present Senators Thurman, Edmunds, Hager, and Hamilton of Maryland; but their opponents are expected to have present Senators Sherman, Ingalls, Ransom, Windom and Wright, and threaten to amend Merrimon's resolution by adding an instruction providing for free banking.—St. Louis Times.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs protests against the reduction of the First National Bank, with clerk, stenographer and experts.

The President has signed the act for the relief of Charles N. Miller, collector of customs and superintendent of lights for the district of the Tchele, in the State of Louisiana.

REPEATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 24.—Gather and six other vessels from the Republic, from Alsace and Lorraine have published a manifesto repudiating Bishop Roes' acknowledgment of the Frankfort treaty.

REAGINATION DEMANDED.
PARIS, February 24.—A demand at Strasburg demand of Bishop Roes' resignation of his seat in the Reichstag because he has acknowledged the validity of the treaty of Frankfort.

SICKLES HAS LEFT MADRID.
MADRID, February 24.—General Sickles took leave yesterday.

NEWSPAPER FIRED.
The Epoca newspaper has been fired for violating press laws.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN ST. PETERSBURG.
ST. PETERSBURG, February 24.—United States Minister Jewell has given a grand fete at the legation in honor of Washington's birthday. It was attended by all diplomats, a number of Americans and others.

MORE APPOINTMENTS.
LONDON, February 24.—Sir John Karslake has been appointed Attorney General, and Sir Richard Baggallay Solicitor General, Disraeli to-day submitted a list of the minor appointments to the Queen.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION.
PARIS, February 24.—Ex-President Thiers, in a letter to a Republican candidate for the Assembly in the department of Vienne, declared that experience has rendered his conviction invariable that a republic is the only possible government for France.

TRouble in Mexico.
CITY OF MEXICO, February 15.—A terrible epidemic is reported in the State of Vera Cruz. A quarrel between two men, one of whom was a member of the National Congress, and the other a member of the National Congress, resulted in a fight, wherein fifteen persons were killed. It is reported that infuriated Huastecans, who were engaged in a quarrel with the National Congress, and began an indiscriminate massacre of the Huastecans, and cutting off breasts of women. The neighboring town of Chalchicomula has sent a military detachment to the scene of the outrage to put a stop to the atrocities. The police have arrested forty-seven bandits, implicated in kidnapping Señor Socorro.

The large ransom demanded for the prisoner was not forthcoming, and the unfortunate man was murdered.

English capitalists raise funds for the recently organized Railroad Construction Company.

The insurance in Yucatan continues. The remainder of the republic is tranquil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trains Delayed by the Rails.
MEMPHIS, February 24.—No trains have arrived here on Monday, and Charleston railroad since Saturday, owing to heavy rains. The Memphis Central is badly washed north of Grenada.

A number of excursionists from the New

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—After the introduction and reference of a vast number of bills, the House proceeded to discuss the bill revising the franking privilege and adjourned without action.

Senate.
Mr. Schurz presented a memorial of the merchants of Chicago in favor of a resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Norton presented resolutions of the Georgia Legislature asking aid for the Atlantic and Great Western canal.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, upon Mr. Morton's motion, can sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. Schurz made a long speech against any inflation of the currency, and favoring a speedy return to specie payment.

Mr. Morton replied, favoring an increase in the volume of the currency, on the ground that the business of the country was increasing, and currency should be increased also.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, and will speak in favor of inflation for the purpose of increasing the volume of the currency.

There was a brief executive session, today. No action was taken.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Election Case.
WASHINGTON, February 24.—The long hearing of argument before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Alabama Election Case, against Mr. Spikes, was today resumed by the Republican members were entitled, *prima facie*, to their seats, to be ousted subsequently after a proper contest, but that meanwhile their seats, as members, were valid, and did not invalidate the proceedings of the body, among which was the election of Mr. Spikes. It is likely the Committee on Privileges and Elections will divide equally on Spencer and Spikes.

Chinese Commissioner of Education.
Secretary Fish introduced to the President to-day the Chinese commissioner of Education, Chin Law Pin. Mutual expressions of a desire that the relations between this country and China should be continued were indulged in. The conversation was carried on by the distinguished foreigner through an interpreter. The commissioner was also introduced to the members of the Cabinet. His visit to the executive mansion was in response to a request of the chief magistrate, and not with reference to any affairs of an official character.

Carpenter's Joke.
During the Spencer-Spikes argument, Mr. Carpenter, who closely followed Mr. White, retorted that there seemed to be more vested wrongs than vested rights.

Indian Affairs.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs protests against the reduction of the First National Bank, with clerk, stenographer and experts.

Relief of Ex-Collector of the Tchele.
The President has signed the act for the relief of Charles N. Miller, collector of customs and superintendent of lights for the district of the Tchele, in the State of Louisiana.

NEW YORK.

Arrested.
NEW YORK, February 24.—It is reported that the all-time record for the number of men arrested for conspiracy of the seventeenth instant. No names appear.

The Temperance Movement.
The temperance movement is making rapid progress in front of liquor saloons, which they fear would lead to riotous demonstrations, and will likely circulate a pledge against the use, sale or manufacture of any kind of intoxicating drink.

Money.
The sub-treasurer paid \$100,000 for interest and \$750,000 for called bonds. California receipts for day \$417,000.

FOREIGN.

Repealed.
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