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VOLUME IX.—NO. 204 NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2[illegible]

The Centennial at Philadelphia.

Great gatherings, like those in the of London, Paris, Vienna, and the ing one at Philadelphia in 1876, ly designated as world fairs, may tly be called the great intellectual chases of civilization. Unlike the hases of the field and race course, the entrance is prescribed by rules gulations of severest rigidity, and in requisitions of names and pedigrees tly enforced, these open wide the all—to the whole world of skill, in- genius and invention. The only required is talent, the only badge nce is a caveat or patent of inven-

the great exhibition of Philadelphia, is extent, in grandeur of display, in dence of buildings, in numbers tors and visitors will equal if not those of London, Paris and Vienna, hole world of skill and invention is trating. From every quarter are the notes of preparation, and in all are visible the efforts making for ful exhibition. The great govern- of England, France, Russia and ny, with large subsidies, are working rest and on a gigantic scale, with national pride, to assist and enable mechanic, manufacturers and in- to compete at Philadelphia in test for superiority of production the perfection of the means and ap- s of art designed for the good of nity.

only is civilized Europe training for great steeplechase of America at Phila- but even in the far East, China pan are putting on the new armor ilization, and are sealously collecting treasures of skill and workmanship to e and astonish beholders with the and beauty of their patient and tious industry.

shall we say of our own great coun- is she to play but an humble part in great pageant? No; we feel confident, edict that she will not be distanced centennial race. True it is, she will e up in all the conditions of success, not be expected to equal or sur- ther and older countries, in some and ny of the departments of art. This is our hopes, and even beyond our . In intellectual contests, an ambi- spirit of rivalry is not only admissi- but ever desirable, while envy and should be rigorously excluded, as s of base, small and imperfect na- Watt would not have envied Fulton, or Copernicus could not have been of Sir Isaac Newton. What the of one leaves incomplete and unex- d is transmitted as a sacred legacy to er to perfect and accomplish. It is in spirit of honorable rivalry that our ican exhibitors will appear at the fair of 1876, giving to the world and ity the benefit of the skill and inven- in which they have excelled, and re- g in return from their brother inven- of foreign lands the advantages of special superiority.

only source of sorrow and disappoint- which we and all Louisianians have in the contemplation and anticipation anniversary festival of our republic, in the inability of our State, from its and poverty, to participate with State at the great reception of rld, arrayed like them, as befits her the occasion calls for. This sorrow ever, somewhat softened by the ge, that what as a State Louisiana not do some of her sons will attempt; more ostentatious display and pres- by the exhibition, in the name and honor of their State, of noted im- ts and inventions, some of which fail to command signal respect and . Among these inventions we hear of one more particularly, which ined at no late day to pro- results commensurate with its and importance. This invention, t of the long toil and study ed hydraulic engineer of New Or- s a twofold object—one the early y of fire on shipboard in the hold of el is its very incipiency; the other diate suppression. The discovery fire is indicated by an apparatus the inventor has termed a "thermo- which not only gives the signal of pen a dial, but by means of alarm nected therewith, unmistakably the attention of officers on duty. ly discovery of combustion in the e ship is well enough, but its rapid diate suppression, and that with- es of water, which would occasion less damage, was the objective the learned inventor, and this he hed by means of an apparatus, the "thermofuge," located on the the vessel, from which sufficient s of heavy gases are discharged nst the presence of fire has been by the "thermoscope." These nenting every portion of the hull, ly express the fire, it being a well scientific law that no com- is possible in the atmosphere d with these gases. In ad- to the above, the same in- seems to exhibit several ns, all looking to the safety largest ocean-going vessels and We can not here enter into all of these inventions, but can add the experiments made in this the possession of practical and scienti- with a crudely prepared apparatus nchor instruments, more than ex- evidence of the ultimate complete ful success of the invention has nstrated. Efforts are now mak- display and exhibition of these ke at Philadelphia, with well instruments and with all the ne- ns. All hail, we say, to , patient, serene, complete and for his works; not only for his ilosopher and benefit, but for the citizens of Louisiana; and let it be and he may require in carry- ns he may see be wanting.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Folgero's, No. 52 Chartres street, stood as follows Decem- [illegible] A. M., 58°; at 3 P. M., 68°.

the Prince of Wales lands at Bombay, and within eight hours from his landing and reception the news is flashed to us from the distant shores of Hindostan, and at our breakfast table in New Orleans, without wonder and surprise, we read the details of that Eastern pageant. Less than 100 years ago, our own Robert Fulton, not appreciated by his own countrymen, obliged to seek aid in foreign lands, applied even to the great Napoleon, and was by him misunderstood and rejected. To-day every ocean of our globe is traversed and plowed by numberless steam leviathans, the true and legitimate successors of Fulton's first crude steam-propelled craft of the Hudson. Let us all, then, wish the author of the inventions above mentioned all success, and that, before many months shall have elapsed, the full value of his great discoveries shall have been appreciated, and that their application to sea-going steamers and vessels will have diminished, if not removed, the numerous risks and perils attending the voyage and commerce of the seas. But, above all, for the honor of Louisiana, we wish the inventor a triumphant success at Philadelphia.

The Execution Postponed.

The murderers Fenderson and Whisky Bill have had another respite from the execution of justice. In the Supreme Court yesterday, the writ of habeas corpus granted in the case of D. R. Fenderson, who was to be executed to-day, with Whisky Bill, was called up. Before the reading of the petition, however, the Attorney General informed the court that he had only a few hours previous received the copy, and was not prepared to answer.

The petition was informal, but, if the Supreme Court considered it sufficient, he would apply for a continuance. He was now preparing a petition for a rehearing of the case of the State vs. Peter Phillips, and, as many important points would be argued on that motion, he desired that the habeas corpus should be continued until after the rehearing had been decided.

The counsel for the relator had no objection to a continuance, but thought it necessary that the executive be at once informed thereof, so that Governor Kellogg could reprieve the relator, whose execution was fixed for to-day.

Chief Justice Ludeling stated that he had already informed the Governor of the fact of the habeas corpus having been applied for, and he thought the Governor would act on this information.

The case was then continued until Saturday next at 11 A. M.

At three o'clock Sheriff Fagan received an order from the Governor in which he is ordered to execute both condemned men on Friday, December 31, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., unless he shall receive other orders. This respite recites the signing of the first death warrant, November 4, directing execution to take place November 26, and the respite of November 22 postponing it to December 5. The criminals now have twenty-six days more of life.

Court Items.

In the Superior Criminal Court Dan Green was convicted of grand larceny, in having stolen from the residence of Mrs. J. G. Elliot, No. 186 Annunciation street, on the twenty-sixth July, 1875, valuables worth $100. The accused had escaped, but some months afterward was wounded on Julia street by John Williams, when he gave his name as Charles Williams, and was carried by the police to his home. When inquired after as a witness against Williams, Dan was identified, sent to the Charity Hospital, and guarded there until his removal to the Parish Prison.

The grand jury found, yesterday, a true bill against Henry Watson, charging him with the murder of a little girl, Liddy Smith, on the twenty-sixth July, 1875, at No. 96 Girod street. November 4 he was indicted for arson at the same date and place. The child, who was in bed, was fatally burned at the time. Watson will be tried for arson on the twenty-second instant.

The Bank of America Sufferers.

The numerous friends of that sterling organization, Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, will regret to learn that its entire available fund, some $1400, is locked up in the Bank of America. This sum is the savings from picnics, balls and donations of friends, and its loss will prove very severe indeed; in fact, not enough being left in the treasury to pay the employee, feed bills, etc., for the past month.

One of the hard working and industrious members of this company has his little all, some $600 of honest accumulations, tied up by the suspension.

It is understood that the directors of the bank, in consultation with prominent financiers, had its affairs under consideration on Saturday evening, and decided that a suspension was inevitable, but notwithstanding this conclusion, deposits were received and exchange sold up to the moment the doors were closed to reopen no more.

The Levees.

Chief Engineer M. Jeff Thompson and W. C. Melvin, Esq., leave this morning in a skiff to examine the levees below New Orleans, and will be gone about a week.

The intention is at present to have the report of the engineers and commissioners in the hands of the Governor by the twentieth instant.

The Omega levee at the upper end of Madison parish, has been relocated. It will be from 8000 to 10,000 yards and save the crops of the two wings.

The Milliken's Bend levee will be prolonged.

Personal.

General R. J. Somer received a most cordial welcome home in Avoyelles parish from his constituents—white and black. He was at Marksville at latest advices, but will make a visit to all parts of his extensive parish in the interest of the public schools.

Dr. H. M. Smith, the hotel and affable resident physician at Quarantine Station, is in the city on a brief visit.

Amusements.

The "Two Orphans," played for the first time by the Daly Fifth Avenue combination, drew a large audience to the Varieties Theatre last night. The version played there was prepared by Mr. Daly himself. He has shortened the piece somewhat, and changed the names of all the characters. The story of the unhappy orphans, the blind girl and the one called her sister, the crippled knife grinder, the terrible hag, remain the same. No piece has ever been better advertised, through many litigations. Nothing need be said of that. It was elegantly put on the Varieties stage, with new scenes and appointments. The setting of the second act, representing the illuminated garden and terrace of Belair, was really splendid. The blind girl was represented by Miss Sara Jewett, a clever little actress, who made much of the part. Messrs. Fawcett, Hardie, Ringgold and De Vere were in the cast and acted well.

The "Two Orphans" was the attraction at the Academy of Music, and the house was well filled. The performance closed too late for an extended notice of the play. It can be said that no piece has ever been better acted, as a whole, at the Academy for a long time. It was creditably mounted and costumed. The piece at the Academy is the same as acted by the McKee Rankin and Coggswell combinations, differing only by a slight improvement at the end of the last act, and is nearly like the Union Square version, prepared by Shook & Palmer, retaining, as it does, the names given characters in the original story. The piece will probably run at the Academy until it must be withdrawn for the appearance of Barry Sullivan.

Mr. Barrett played *Iago* last night at the St. Charles Theatre. He will act *Richelieu* this evening for his benefit, and make his farewell appearance to-morrow noon in the character of *Cassius*, in "Julius Cæsar."

Bank of America.

The following statement of the condition of the suspended Bank of America is authorized by the officers:

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30, 1875.

ASSETS.

Cash		$20,069 10
Bills and notes discounted	$67,869 05	
Bills receivable	53,233 08	121,093 05
164 city bonds		2,272 50
24 State bonds		
30 Waterworks bonds		
106 shares Hope Insurance Company stock		7,395 00
21 shares New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company stock		1,050 00
Real Estate—		
Bank and rear building	$150,914 73	
Texada plantation	12,000 00	162,914 73
Avegno & Wilzoz		1,101 24
C. J. Bambro & son		375 24
C. L. LeBlanc & Son		7,500 74
State National Bank of Memphis		522 46
Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis		2 172 58
Bayou Black plantation		16,985 20
Dry Goods Bank		5 00
F. Hasen & Co		4 00
Dr. Elliott		19,783 02
House No. 212 Baronne street	$2,000	
House No. 244 Baronne street	8,000	10,000 00
R. Dumestre, guaranteed by Girod		2,800 29
State coupons		840 00
75 shares Shoe Manufacturing Company stock		6,375 00
C. Meltz		4,781 17
Dr. J. Rhodes		10 00
Marks & Febre		146 51
Total		$319 510 3 9

LIABILITIES.

Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York (exchange)		$30,000 20
Southern Bank of Alabama		490 54
Deposits		193,325 04
Simpson & Co		132 35
Bills payable (mortgage B. H.)		30,000 00
Loan account, New York		15,000 00
Loan account, Shreveport		40,000 00
L. L. Tomatias		3 50
D. Avery		2,941 25
George B. Wilson		263 39
W. F. Benner & Co		20 00
Georgia Home Bank		629 53
Total		$328,736 22

New Hampshire Politics.

The political campaign which is just opening in New Hampshire is perhaps the most important that the people of that State have ever known. The judiciary needs reforming, for the outrageous tinkering which it underwent at the hands of the Democratic party, during its short term of supremacy, has wofully impaired the efficient administration of justice. The lines of representative and senatorial districts must be restored to their proper geographical positions, for they have been gerrymandered in such complete disregard of honesty that, with a heavy Republican majority for Governor, the State Senate and the delegation to the national House of Representatives might be, and probably would be, controlled by Democrats. There are also questions of constitutional reform, of labor and of temperance that demand immediate settlement; and besides these questions there is the great question of all, whether the people of New Hampshire will tolerate usurpations by Governors or other officials who venture to overturn and annul the people's will as declared at the ballot box. Finally, this is the year for the election of a United States Senator.

New Hampshire is to open the presidential campaign, and the election that is to occur next March will not only decide who are to rule the State, but also declare what will be her position the following November. All over the country the people are always greatly interested in New Hampshire campaigns. "Carry New Hampshire, or it is all over with us," so wrote a Democratic leader a few days ago to a fellow-Democrat of the Granite State. And this seems to be the view entertained by both parties in the State. Both are going into the trouble in dead earnest. Neither will ascribe the result for lack of energy, but the chances of victory are with the Republicans. To begin with they are harmonious and united. Person C. Cheney, the present Governor, will be renominated, and is sure to carry the full strength of the party. His administration has been excellent, though he has been hampered by a Democratic council, and able to do little affirmatively in the way of reform. He has the warm approval of the people for his efforts in the right direction, which might have succeeded but for the partisan obstinacy of his associate counselors. The other nominations will be of men of high moral character and special qualifications. The Republicans have also the prestige of the last election, and the encouragement of the recent victories in Ohio and elsewhere. On the other hand, the Democrats are thoroughly demoralized. Their failure last spring, succeeded by the frauds to which they resorted to keep full legislative power from the Republicans, and the Democratic losses in the fall elections, have discouraged them to a remarkable degree. They are in no condition for a hard fight, except among themselves. For intestine strife they are always ready, and this year is no exception. They are fighting, in the first place, over the nomination for Governor. Roberts was the nominee last year, and did not suit his party at all. But he has friends who are bound to nominate him. Equally determined are the friends of Warren F. Daniels, of Franklin, who is represented as a man of moderate capacity, but of ample subservience to Democratic leaders. Then the rival Democratic chiefs, Sinclair and Bingham, are quarreling about their chances for the United States Senatorship, [illegible] with chagrin. With all this trouble surrounding it, the Democratic party of New Hampshire has no great chance of winning the fight. Neither of the conventions has been held yet, so we have [illegible] overall nominees.

Shreveport vs. New Orleans.

The following interesting account of the proceedings of the Louisiana delegation to the Railroad Convention at St. Louis is copied from the Shreveport *Telegram* of November 26:

The first duty attended to after reaching this city, without referring to the minor details of securing rooms, washing, etc., was for the delegation from Shreveport and North Louisiana to meet the other representatives from the State, for the purpose of organization. The meeting was called for 12 M., at the Southern Hotel, parlor three, which had been tendered by the members of the St. Louis reception committee. The meeting was called to order and General G. T. Beauregard selected for temporary chairman, and your correspondent temporary secretary. Nominations for a permanent chairman being in order, the names of Hon. Albert H. Leonard, of Shreveport; Judge Kennard, of New Orleans, and General Beauregard, of New Orleans, were offered. Mr. Kennard withdrew in favor of General Beauregard. The ballot being taken it was announced that Mr. Leonard had received a majority of two votes (His election was subsequently made unanimous.) This didn't at all agree with the delegation from the city of New Orleans it appeared. It having been the custom of the people of that city to have the game stocked on all conventions, whether political, commercial or religious, and to take control of the same without respect to country delegates, the gentlemen seemed somewhat astounded at the temerity of Shreveport, or any country village, daring to dispute with the great Crescent City for the chairmanship of the Louisiana delegation to a national railroad convention. There was the result of the vote, and how to get around it next established their attention. Mr. Leonard took the chair, and Mr. E. L. Ranlett, of New Orleans, was elected permanent secretary. And now commenced a series of movements on the part of the representatives of New Orleans, in order to try and overthrow the election just held for the chairmanship, and in this they were seconded, to a considerable degree, by a representative from the country. The objection was made that certain parties had voted who were not delegates, and therefore not entitled to vote at all. Especial attack was made upon the right of Colonel Wylie and your correspondent, as accredited representatives of the Shreveport, Southwestern and Rio Grande railroad, it being alleged, that no railroad corporation had the right to appoint delegates. After considerable discussion a committee on credentials was appointed by the chairman, on motion to that effect being made.

This committee was to be appointed by the chairman and consist of three members. Mr. Leonard, with his usual fairness, appointed two of the New Orleans delegation—ex-Governor Benjamin F. Flanders and Mr. John H. Kennard—and one from Shreveport, Hon. George L. Smith.

This committee retired with the credentials of the different delegates, and, after a very short interval, reported that they had examined the claims of the following gentlemen, claiming to be delegates:

State at large—W. W. Joyce, J. S. Harris, W. G. Haven, A. H. Leonard, B. F. Flanders, Hugh Kennedy, William Wellington, A. B. Segar, George L. Smith and B. B. Sims.

For the city of New Orleans—General G. T. Beauregard, I. N. Stoutemeyer (of the New Orleans *Times*), and E. L. Ranlett, Esq.

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce—John H. Kennard.

New Orleans Board of Trade—J. H. Henry.

City of Shreveport—W. B. Egan, Aleck Boarman and John J. Horan.

Shreveport Cotton Exchange—P. W. H. Cumming.

Southwestern and Rio Grande railroad—W. D. Wylie and W. G. Barrett.

The following is the majority report of the committee on the credentials of the above persons as delegates:

Upon inquiry of the secretary of the general executive committee, we are informed that five classes of representatives are wanted, viz: First, from States; second, from cities; third, from Chambers of Commerce; fourth, from Boards of Trade; fifth, distinguished individuals by special invitation.

Messrs. Barrett and Wylie are accredited from the Southwestern and Rio Grande railroad, whose president holds an appointment from the Governor as State delegate. The committee report against the admission, as delegates, of the above named two gentlemen, as being appointed without authority. We also report against the admission of General B. B. Sims, on the ground that the State is only entitled to nine delegates.

JOHN H. KENNARD,
BENJ. F. FLANDERS.

Accompanying this was the following minority report:

I dissent from the above report so far as to the conclusion in relation to Messrs. Barrett, Wylie and Sims, on the ground that we (the Louisiana delegation) are not competent to decide the basis of representation, the convention alone having the power to decide the question.

GEORGE L. SMITH.

It was then moved that the majority report of the committee on credentials be adopted. It was carried, and the New Orleans delegation once more felt happy, and thought that again the city had got ahead of the country parishes, but "there were heroes before Agamemnon," and, as narrated in the old school boy poem—

"We routed them, we scouted them,
Nor lost a single man."

While out in the committee room, Mr. Smith, who "knows a thing or two," had excused himself for a moment, interviewed the secretary of the executive committee of the convention, and secured certified invitations for Messrs. Sims, Wylie, Looney and Barrett, to take part as delegates from Louisiana in the deliberations of the railroad convention, and just as the New Orleans delegation were feeling the happiest, and thinking they could now force a reorganization of the delegation, these invitations were presented to the body by Hon. Aleck Boarman, and a resolution passed recognizing the claims of these gentlemen as delegates. So much for the contest for the chairmanship, etc., of the Louisiana delegation. First victory for the country.

Academy, Monday, December 27.	D R A W	Academy, Monday, December 27.
GOLDEN	W I N N G	GOLDEN
$500,000 prizes All in gold. Tickets only $50.		One chance in six. 3580 gold prizes. Try your luck.

Clubs can win The big prize Golden drawing Louisiana State Lottery. Academy of Music, Monday, December 27, Extraordinary Monster Half a million	Clubs can win The big prize Golden drawing
All in gold Given away	All in gold Given away

A New Daily.

It is announced that on the fifteenth of this month a new daily paper will be issued, bearing the name of the New Orleans *Democrat*. F. R. Southmayd is announced as business manager, with Judge Henry D. Ogden as president, and E. Booth, Albert C. Janin, Dr. D. W. Brickell and Colonel Eugene Waggaman as directors. It will be the mouthpiece of the straight-out Democracy, and no doubt will prove a joy that will recompense us aching void that has long been felt in the Democratic heart.

The Various Phases of the Cuban Question.

The special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Washington under date of November 27, says:

It is pretty determinately settled by the great omniscients of our political inner life that the President, in his coming message to the coming Congress, intends to propose to that body the recognition of Cuba's rights as a belligerent nation, and the acknowledgment in amplest terms of her belligerency. The apathy with which our country has heretofore regarded the struggles of the liberators in Cuba for their freedom from an ever-the-sea despotism, is a wonderful peculiarity of public sentiment, that owes its rise to forgetfulness of past personal history, and its continuance to the same, superinduced by home troubles of an engrossing nature. What we lack, and have lacked, is time to meditate.

But the time is at hand when the everlasting fitness of things is to be brought into active operation, and the sentiment and spirit of a dormant administration are at length revolutionized into positive action, whose vived results will immediately obliterate a great deal of the timidity of the past. What has heretofore militated against Cuba with us, as well as want of thought upon the subject, is ignorance. The absolute fact is, that we are pretty completely in the dark concerning the island; and, as the press has been queerly silent upon it, the ignorance has continued and exaggerated itself.

The same correspondent says, speaking of the House of Representatives:

The Cuban question is an issue upon which the Democrats are likely to be divided. Ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland, who has been on the Committee on Foreign Relations in the two last Congresses, is a candidate for chairman of that committee in this Congress. He has been a Conservative, and has always agreed with Secretary Fish on the Cuban question. Sam Cox, failing to secure either the speakership or chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, wants to be at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he has been the champion of free Cuba for years. General Banks, an ardent Cuban, who thinks the Liberals should receive recognition, also wants the chairmanship of the committee.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, November 28, says:

It is not likely that the real condition of the correspondence between this government and Spain will be made known before the publication of the President's message, and perhaps may not be fully disclosed even then. Enough is known, however, to warrant a very confident belief that no recommendation of granting belligerent rights to, or recognizing the independence of, the Cuban government will be made in the President's annual message. It does not seem probable at the present time that the correspondence will have reached that stage where the government of the United States would be justified in taking any such extreme action, and there can certainly be discovered no desire on the part of the administration to embroil the country in needless war with Spain or any other government. Almost all that has been printed on the subject has been the merest speculation, most of which has been the farthest possible removed from the truth. Whatever the hopes of especially interested parties may be in respect to the unusual naval preparations, it is safe to reiterate the statement that they are wholly precautionary, and are not made with any intention of precipitating hostilities, either directly or indirectly. What the nature of the demand made upon Spain by this government may be is wholly unknown, and, excepting that Spain has manifested a pacific and yielding disposition, the nature of her reply does not seem to be known in detail to our government. In considering this question it must also be remembered that Congress will be in session many months, and that there would be plenty of time hereafter to present any exigencies which may arise to the consideration of that body.

The following is a special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Times*, November 28:

About three months ago Valmaseda, Captain General of Cuba, sent to the government of Guatemala a demand for the revocation of its recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic. The Guatemalean government refused to receive Valmaseda's envoy. Germania proposed a conference with the home government instead of with a colonial officer, and Dr. Lorenzo Montatua was sent to Madrid to protest against this informal action. Inasmuch as Peru, Chili, Salvador, Venezuela, the Argentine Confederation, Bolivia, Colombia and Mexico had either recognized the independence or belligerent rights of the Cubans previous to this demonstration by Valmaseda, the entire combination of Spanish-American republics joined Guatemala in the protest against the irregular action, and thereupon the United States minister at Madrid was called into consultation with Dr. Montafua, the result being that with the consent of the State Department the United States joined with the Spanish-American republics, the idea being that not to sustain Guatemala under the peculiar circumstances of the case would be contrary to the Monroe doctrine. Some time previous to the Burriel butchery of the Virginius prisoners, an order was issued by the Spanish government giving authority to the Captain General of Cuba to proceed during the progress of the revolution, without regard to any recommendations or suggestions that might come from the home government, that would interfere with any scheme which he might adopt for the suppression of the rebellion. This order being in plain, direct and emphatic violation of section seven of the treaty of 1795, which guarantees to American citizens the right of trial by jury, the employment of counsel has been the occasion of considerable correspondence between the United States and Spain during the past twenty years, none of which has been published in the diplomatic correspondence. Minister Cushing has been successful in negotiating a protocol for a new treaty between Spain and the United States, in which Spain specifically agrees to yield to the American demand that the seventh article of the treaty of 1795, or rather the American interpretation of it, shall be regarded.

Changes in the Diplomatic Corps.

During the past few months there have been several important changes in the ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to the United States. Mr. Nicolas Shishkin succeeded last month the Baron Henri d'Offenburg as minister from Russia. Baron Schwarz-Senborn, who had been recalled at his own request as the envoy from Austria, is followed by Count Ladislas Hoyos. Count Luigi Corti, who has so long and so acceptably filled the position of minister from Italy and arbitrator on international commissions, has returned to Europe to fill a new mission, and has in turn been succeeded in Washington by Baron Albert Blanc, with Count Litta as secretary of legation.

From Spain Senor Don Mantilla de las Rios has taken the place of Admiral Polo, though this is not among the more recent changes. Chili, which has been represented in Washington for some time by the first secretary of the legation, has sent a minister with full rank, in the person of Senor Don Adolf Ibanez. The Peruvian minister, Colonel Don Manuel Freyre, has left Washington for New York, preparatory to returning to Peru. The legation is represented here now by the secretary, Don Eduardo Villena. Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister, continues to be the senior in the diplomatic service in Washington, but has a new secretary of legation, Mr. Pauncefote, who has established with the entrance from Washington Chronicle of the New York Herald.

A Sixty-Year-Old Bride.

A Sixty-Year-Old Bridegroom.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Credentials of Mississippi Congressmen Withheld.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—It is stated Governor Ames withholds credentials from Mississippi Congressmen. They will participate in caucus, but can not act in the House without them.

Commander of the Naval Forces on the Rio Grande.

Commander George C. Remey is assigned to the command of the naval forces on the Rio Grande.

General Babcock Demands a Hearing.

General Babcock had a lengthy interview to-day with Attorney General Pierrepont with reference to the association of his (General Babcock's) name with the pending trial in St. Louis. His object is to endeavor to have an opportunity given him to be heard before the grand jury or in some way to confront the charges that have been made, and he therefore appealed to Judge Pierrepont, as the representative of the prosecution in these cases, to consummate such a plan.

The Attorney General has referred the subject of General Babcock's request by telegraph to the United States attorney at St. Louis.

A letter from General Babcock to the President, after a statement of circumstances already telegraphed, concludes: "I respectfully demand a court of inquiry, and request that an immediate investigation be ordered."

Pools on the Speakership.

Pools to-night: First—Randall, $10; the field, $5. Second—Randall, $18; the field, $10. Third—Randall, $12; the field, $10. Not over 200 people are at the pool selling. They are mere nibblers.

Pools sell: Randall, $30; the field, $20, and Randall, $20; the field, $30. One pool sold: Kerr, first choice, to Cox $10 for second: the field, with Randall in it, $15.

A few pools were sold for Clerk—Banks, $5; the field, $3. Selling may become better and indicate something as the night progresses. The corridors of the hotel are almost impassable.

Lamar to be Chairman at the Caucus.

Colonel Lamar, of Mississippi, has been selected for president at the Democratic caucus. He states he has not received his credentials, but has a telegram from the Secretary of State of Mississippi that they will be sent to him here.

Going to the Liberian Coast.

The steamship Alaska will probably be ordered to the coast of Liberia.

Orator and Poet of the Centennial.

William M. Evarts, as orator, and H. W. Longfellow, as poet, have been selected for opening the Centennial. A grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, will read the declaration of independence.

Army Orders.

Major James Belger, quartermaster, relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for duty as post quartermaster at Atlanta, Georgia; Captain G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, relieved from the Department of Texas, has been ordered to Arizona; Captain C. Comly has been ordered to the district of Texas, as chief of ordnance; Captain H. F. Phipps has been ordered to the Department of the Gulf, as chief of ordnance.

The Indian Commissionership.

It is now stated the Indian commissionership has been tendered to Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey.

An Independent Puff for Kerr.

It is generally remarked in connection with the chairmanship of the Democratic caucus that the election of Colonel Lamar for that position was made at the suggestion of Mr. Kerr, though he knew at the time that the proposed president had committed himself to Mr. Randall. The spirit of fairness and generosity exhibited by Mr. Kerr in this matter but typefies the elevated character of the man.

Arrival of Congressman Levy.

General William M. Levy, of the fourth Louisiana district, has arrived.

NEW YORK.

Patrick Toohey Burns his Wife to Death.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Patrick Toohey, who got angry with his wife about cooking a steak, poured a can of kerosene over her, lit a match and set her on fire. The woman is dead.

Charles O'Conor's Condition.

Charles O'Conor is gradually sinking.

Effect of the Cuban Struggle on Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of five to consider the effect of the continuance of the Cuban struggle on commerce, and whether the Chamber should memorialize Congress on the subject.

The Sunnyside Disaster.

The mate had not got over fifteen or twenty feet from the steamer with his lifeboat full of people before it capsized. A terrible scene ensued.

There must have been eighteen persons in the boat. The mate swam ashore, but the others saved swam back to the steamer. In all probability all that were lost were drowned from the capsizing of the lifeboat. Their shouts and cries for aid must have been heard for a long distance.

As quickly as possible, save the mate, I took the boat from the starboard side, and with our head waiter and deck boy tried to get around to the people in the water, but the heavy ice prevented it. The cries for help continued about ten minutes, then all was still.

We launched the big boat from the upper deck, which was even with the water, the vessel at that time being 200 feet from shore. I took the boat with the second engineer, and finally reached the capsized boat. She was bottom upward, and a man lay on her on his back with his feet in the water and ice, nearly dead.

We took him on board the steamer, put him in the pilot's room and covered him with blankets. Then I heard a noise on the outside of our port wheelhouse, which was only two feet out of water. We worked the boat through the ice to the spot where the cries came from, and found an elderly lady, groaning. She was lying on the ice about five feet from the wheelhouse. Her body was partly in the water, while her arms were holding her up. She was still alive.

With great difficulty we got her in the boat, took her to the steamer, put her in the wheelman's room and covered her with blankets, but she died about two hours after. We then went to work to construct a rope ferry from the steamer to the shore.

At this time at least sixty persons were drowned together on the hurricane deck alt. The wind was blowing hard and the air was bitter cold. We got the line ashore and succeeded in getting all off in safety, after they had been on deck for two hours. To do so we hauled them in the boat and pulled the boat along by the rope. On reaching the shore they clambered up the rocks and made their way to farm houses in the vicinity, where every attention was given them.

Suspended.

P. & B. Lawrence, stationers, have suspended.

Appeal in Behalf of Herzegovinia Refugees.

A private letter from an acquaintance of the sufferings of the Herzegovinian refugees represents their lot in a condition of suffering [illegible] these Christian refugees, who, also, were compelled to flee from their homes on account of the persecutions of the Turks.

El Cronico on the Situation.

The following editorial article appeared in the Spanish newspaper, *El Cronico*, published in this city, on the thirteenth ultimo: "We see by the latest newspapers from Madrid that the council of state has given its decision in regard to the capture of the Virginius, declaring it was a good prize, and that the government had a right to act the return of that vessel by the government of the United States, and that could not be done on account of the vessel having sunk after it went into the hands of the American authorities, the Spanish government had a right to claim her value. We believe, in view of this decision, that our government will at once claim from the government at Washington the value of the vessel, and that the government will limit itself to hand it over with the same alacrity as was shown by us in respect to the $80,000 which was given for the survivors of the crew of the pirate vessel."

FOREIGN.

Spain's Ultimatum.

LONDON, December 2.—A *Daily News* special from Madrid gives the contents of the recent Spanish note to the United States. Spain promises the gradual emancipation of slaves in Cuba, increased freedom of commerce, besides foreigners, when arrested, shall have an immediate hearing, and legal redress shall be obtainable for past injuries.

Another special to the same journal says that great anxiety exists in Madrid regarding the reception of the note at Washington, as it embodies Spain's ultimatum.

Failures.

Yesterday was settling day at the Stock Exchange. There were rather more failures than usual; the largest was that of Braggiotti Brothers, stock and share brokers. Their liabilities are estimated at $350,000. There were also five other failures of less importance.

The Weather.

The weather in this vicinity is cold and snowy.

A Russian Victory.

A Reuter telegram, dated Khokand, November 30, says: Notwithstanding their recent defeat at Namaghan, the Kiptchaks have assembled on the left banks of the Narin and Syrdaria rivers in large numbers. Their headquarters were at Balyktochi, where they had concentrated to the number of 20,000.

The Russians under General Skobeleff attacked the former on November 24. The Kiptchaks were defeated with immense loss. The Russian troops, after the victory, returned to Namaghan.

It is believed that security is re-established on the right bank of the Syrdaria.

The Prince of Wales.

BOMBAY, December 2.—The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived at Kandy.

Reorganizing the Spanish Army.

MADRID, December 2.—The cabinet council decided upon the formation of two armies of five divisions each—one in Navarre under General Martinez, the other in the Basque provinces under General Quesada.

The New Spanish Cabinet.

The changes in the Cabinet went into effect to-day. The following ministers took the oath of office before the King: Canovas del Castillo, as President of the Ministerial Council; Calderon Collantes, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Martin Herrin, as Minister of Justice; Tereno, as Minister of Public Works. The other heads of departments remain unchanged. Collantes was offered the mission to Rome, but declined it, being unable to leave the city on account of domestic affairs. He was then transferred from the ministry of justice to that of foreign affairs.

Proposed Reforms.

BERLIN, December 2.—It is reported that Austria has sent a draft of reforms to be recommended to the Porte and to the capitals. Russia will reply on Gortschakoff's return to St. Petersburg.

Turkey's Protest.

It is stated that Turkey protests energetically against Montenegro taking part with Herzegovina, and that the powers support her protest.

An Appropriation for the Centennial.

The federal council has passed a resolution adding 100,000 marks to the sum already allotted to facilitate and promote the display of German products at the Philadelphia exhibition.

Disabled.

The Pauline Virginie De Jagot is reported disabled.

Specie Increase.

PARIS, December 2.—Specie has increased 2,500,000 francs in the Bank of France.

Surrender of a Turkish Garrison.

VIENNA, December 2.—Sclavonic reports state the Turkish garrison at Garcumka, consisting of two battalions, have surrendered.

Quiet Reigns.

ST. THOMAS, November 10.—The German steamer Augusta, from Laguayra, reports everything quiet. Nothing new about the Dutch imbroglio.

In Distress.

HAVANA, December 2.—The steamer Cimbora, from Galveston for Liverpool, is here in distress. The nature of the trouble is not stated.

Success of the Egyptian Troops.

ADEN, December 2.—The Egyptian troops have occupied the districts of Jubo and Kisneayo, disarmed the Zanzibar forces, and hoisted the Turkish flag.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Bankrupt Railroad.

CHICAGO, December 2.—The Chicago and Illinois River Railroad Company have gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities $1,500,000.

A Horrible Mystery.

A barrel delivered to the United States Express Company by an unknown man, addressed to Thomas Green & Co., Iowa, contained the bodies of a very handsome woman, about twenty-two, and a stillborn child. No clue to the affair.

The truckman who took the barrel to the express office has been found. He stated that he received it from a person in one of the most aristocratic portions of Chicago.

The identity of the young woman packed in the barrel is undiscovered. The truckman, when arrested, identified two men who had procured his help, who were in trouble. They were charged with the body snatching business. A woman is sought for Dr. Wilder, who is implicated.

A Whisky Ring Trial in Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, December 2.—The trial of the case of Taft & Weimer, indicted for illicitly distilling to evade the revenue, [illegible] be removed from Chicago, [illegible] representing the number of [illegible] Adams, a witness, and stated that there were upwards of [illegible] removed from paper [illegible]

A keg of kick was [illegible] an hour before the [illegible] a hole pulled out the [illegible] stamp and such [illegible] been made by the [illegible]

A Sixty-Foot Sturgeon.

BOSTON, December 2.—The [illegible] Bay Pelin Bank mentioned by [illegible] Chronicle, which [illegible] appeared from its [illegible] book published in [illegible]

The Weather.

[illegible]