

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting the report of the chief of engineers in regard to the amounts appropriated for the improvement of the Mississippi river, Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, Louisiana.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes in accordance with the existing laws. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution that the commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to communicate to the Senate a detailed report of the assets of the said company remaining undistributed, and all the assets collected or charged in any way since the date of their report, transmitted to the House of Representatives on the fourteenth of December, 1874. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend the act of June 30, 1874, amending the act of March 3, 1873, relating to the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, etc. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill provides that in case of the resignation or death of any of the present commissioners, the survivors shall continue on the work. Authority is given to sell property at public or private sale, and compromise debts.

It also provides that when the commissioners are prepared to make dividends the said dividends shall be paid by the assistant treasurers or government depositaries throughout the country.

The Senate will meet in executive session. No Southern confirmations.

House. WASHINGTON, January 5.—Speaker Kerr occupied the chair. He is apparently in good health. But few members absent.

Matters pertaining to legal tender notes were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the call of States, among the bills introduced were: To repeal the bankruptcy law of 1841, and to amend the act relating to the United States courts competent witnesses.

Mr. Douglas, of Virginia, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the conduct of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, etc.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the Secretary of War was asked the number of United States troops stationed in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and the sixth of December, 1875.

By Mr. Carson, of Indiana—Resolution regarding the brave and gallant services rendered by the loyal soldiers to the Emperor of Russia, who directed the Chancellor to face courageously the present difficulties.

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ARRIVED—BRASHER AND KNICKERBOCKER.

FOREIGN.

The Grain Trade in Russia. LONDON, January 5.—The Times in its financial column says it seems from recent articles in the Moscow Gazette that great stagnation prevails in the grain trade in Southern Russia.

The British import of American wheat has increased until it stands now where Russian importations stood in 1867. This Russia sent forty-four one-hundredths of her total import, and the United States only fourteen.

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THE NEW BOY.

He made his appearance at one of the Union schools on the other morning, and, arriving ahead of time, he prevented any feeling of loneliness from seizing him by leaping three boys and riding the goat off his feet.

The teacher warned him to keep still, and he replied that he wouldn't come to that school if his musical qualifications were overlooked. When school finally opened, he looked a little bit queer, and began asking him questions in order to find out how he should be graded.

"Can you spell?" he asked. "That kind of spelling?" he cautiously replied. "Spell 'house,' if you please."

"Frame or brick house?" he asked. "You may call it a house," he said. "What kind of house?" "Any you will, if you will," she said, giving him a severe look.

"Man?" "I don't care much about spelling 'man' this morning, but I will this afternoon. I've spelled it with my eyes shut."

"Do you know your alphabet?" he asked, changing the subject. "Never had any," was the prompt reply. "Do you know anything about reading?"

"I can read lightning," he said. "Let me hear you read!" "Read right out loud!" "Yes."

"I'm afraid it would disturb the children," he whispered. "Go on, and let me hear you read." He looked carefully at the page, scowled his brow, and read: "I'm afraid it would disturb the children, but I'd like to see you reading."

"Richard, how many are three and three?" "Three and three what?" he inquired. "Anything."

"It's a good deal according to what it is," he replied, as he set back. "I know that, three and three cats don't make a dog."

"Did you ever study geography, Richard?" "Yes, sir." "What is geography?" "It's a book."

"It's a book?" "Yes, sir." "What is a book?" "It's a thing you write in."

"Can you write your name?" "I could, I suppose, but I've got my name without writing it."

"Can you write a letter?" "Who?" "To any one?" "Yes, I could, if I had the money to pay the postage."

"Well, Richard," she said, in despair, "you've got to go into the lower room if you want to come to school here."

"But you can't do that!" "I'll take your knife again ten cents I can!"

"He took him by the arm to remove him. He said in a low tone to her schoolmate, said in a warning voice: 'Don't get me mad, now, or I'll let myself loose.'"

"The child called the principal down, and as he approached the boy he commanded: 'By what are you doing here?' 'Getting education,' replied Richard.

"You go right down stairs now," continued the principal, who was very much interested in the case. "Well, don't assume, for I was never here before," replied Richard, slowly moving his legs, as if he meant to get down.

"He jerked him around, got the collar and jerked him around, got kicked on the shin and bitten on the wrist, and finally landed the young student on the walk."

"Now you go home," he shouted, as he tried to get him out of the school. "Am I educated?" inquired Richard. "You seem to be."

"Gimme a diploma, then." "You can't get one, or I'll have you arrested," said the principal, who was very much interested in the case.

"Hain't I a scholar in this school no more?" "No, sir."

"No more?" "No matter—you clear out." "Will you come out in the yard here where you can't hang to anything?" asked the principal.

"Gone, I say!" "Don't draw no derringer on me!" warned the boy, as he backed off. "nor don't think you can't scare me with any of your tricks."

The principal walked in and shut the door, and after the new boy had stood there long enough to show that he wasn't afraid, he turned and walked off, growling to himself.

"I'll get the foreman of No. 6 to send that fellow afore his week order!"—New York Graphic.

ORATORY IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad case, which has been on trial in Alexandria for a week, was continued here this morning.

Aside from the matter which was pointedly important to the case, there was one feature which attracted no inconsiderable attention in the minds of those who were present. It was better to say, upon his part, the great responsibility of arguing the case before Chief Justice Waite, and there is no doubt that the young man was duly sensible of the honor and the importance of the situation. Amid profound silence he arose to address the court, the flush of excitement tinged his cheeks, the sparkle of determination in his eyes, and he drew a nose cloth from his pocket, and he wiped it over his brow and said: "If it please your honors, this is a most important case. Grand, because it is great; intricate, because it is deep; and exciting, because there is much of it; and astonishing, because of its marvelous revelations. My clients, your honors, have been most grievously wronged, and it is now up to you, your honors, to do right by them. It is the mother of presidents and the father of all loveliness, will be the recipient of all the good that is to come to this country, as God fearing members of the human race! Your honors, I ask you candidly, can you submit to it? If we do, then may the goddess of victory smile upon us, and may the angels of heaven descend upon us, and may the earth yawn up and give forth its dead; then may the immortal Washington, the father of our country and the one thing altogether lovely, who slumbers 'neath the green award of Mount Vernon, the purest of deers, and the noblest of judges, and Chief Justice Waite, who is a man of pure humor, interrupted and said: 'The gentleman must remember that we are here to listen to constitutional argument and not to hear a young man declaim upon the merits of his case.'—Washington Republican.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE, January 5, 1876. The demand for discounts was reported fair at the country banks, and there was some increase.

A fair movement was reported in foreign exchange, and there was some increase. Only one sale of the 2000 franc bonds was reported, and it was at 100 francs.

The Workingmen's Bank of Louisiana declared a dividend of four per cent on the 1st of January, and after January 1st the rate will be 5 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE. Clearings, Balance, January 1, 1876, \$2,285,487 63; January 2, 1876, \$2,354,847 63; January 3, 1876, \$2,359,219 49; January 4, 1876, \$2,370,287 71.

Under the new clearing system, the clearing of the day is \$2,370,287 71, which is a record for this city. The clearing of the day is \$2,370,287 71, which is a record for this city.

The offerings of New York sight were fair except with a good demand at previous rates. The bank of New York was quoted at 100, and the bank of America at 99 1/2.

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