

THE STATE HOUSE.

The only cause for debate on any other kind of talk in this body yesterday was a paragraph in the Donaldsonville Chief, a country newspaper, which contained a plea...

Executive session was called for. When the doors were opened Mr. Grover was called to the chair.

A message was received from the House relative to the levees and incorporating St. Patrick's Savings Bank.

Several bills were offered, and some routine business attended to, when the Lieutenant Governor resumed his seat, and the Senate adjourned.

House. With one exception the House had another quiet day yesterday. There were important bills, and notices of bills brought to the attention of members, but they went through the routine without provoking discussion.

Mr. Dupre insisted that a stenographer be employed by the police board committee. No long hand writer would be able to record all that committee would be compelled to hear.

Mr. Demas thought this an extraordinary expense, but the House killed his motion to table it by 76 to 15, and gave the committee authority to employ whoever it desired.

There were memorials from the Sisters of the Poor; from H. Taylor, of Arcyelles, and from Brashear City asking that its name be changed to Morgan City.

Speaker Estlette announced some changes and new appointments on committees.

Notices were given of bills relative to different cities and towns; by Mr. Gilmore, to re-enact Revised Statute 313; by Mr. on Hahn, a record of births, marriages, etc.; and several from Mr. Byrne of much importance relative to ferry facias in New Orleans, to abolish the park commissioners, and another to suspend the collection of the drainage tax.

The only matter that caused discussion was the Senate resolution extending a courteous invitation to Don Pedro II., of Brazil. There was some talk by several members, but the House refused to suspend the rules and the matter went over.

Democratic Reform of Republican Principles. Speaking of certain prospective modifications of the law, the Bulletin says:

These printing acts are measures which have long been needed. The printing monopoly has been for the past seven years a grievance to citizens at large, but especially to printers, publishers and journalists.

How was it before the past seven years? So long as our Democratic predecessors performed the same public duty it was lawful and proper; when the public printing passed into other hands the system required radical reform. We have the same thing in the civic returns of the City Council. The interest on loans, with the police and school funds, must be reduced. Why? The whole money of each is expended in this city. It goes to public education and public protection. But the administration of these departments is in Republican hands.

COMPARATIVE CITY BUDGET OF 1875 AND 1876.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1875, 1876. Rows include Levee bonds, City debt tax, Police tax, Public school tax, Park tax, Current city expenses.

From this it would appear that the rate of taxation to pay the salaries and other current expenses of the city has been increased, while the payment of the public debt; and the protection of the public peace have each been reduced.

We shall see much of the same one-sided economy in the further reduction of cost in general administration. There will be a large outcry against the exorbitant salary of a Republican school marshall, while the princely revenues of a Democratic sheriff or clerk can not be reduced without the risk of overthrowing the "usurpation" under whose authority these princely revenues are collected.

The Reporters of the Press.

In commenting upon some of the rumors connected with the police administration last week, we included among others who are said to be or have been on the police pay rolls some newspaper reporters. We shall be very glad to learn that the rumor had no foundation in fact. We know the reporters of the city press to be, as a class, honorable young men, who would perform service as pensioners without performing any.

We hope they are all so. As the request of a friend of some of the members of the Bulletin staff, we say very cheerfully, though we hardly think such a statement necessary, that no gentleman employed on that paper has ever been connected with the police pay rolls in any manner. In fact, no names have been mentioned to us in such a connection, and we hope all the journalists of the city will be shown to be as innocent of such a charge as we believe the Bulletin reporters to be. There is an honorable and responsible position, which it is the duty, and, we hope, the desire of every member to maintain.

Regulating the Regulators.

Perhaps those persons who have heretofore doubted the truth of the reports of outrages in the Feliciana which have appeared from time in the REPUBLICAN, will sit down and carefully revise their opinions upon reading the proceedings of a public meeting held at Jackson on the fifteenth. It comes, certified by the officers of the meeting, as the resolution of eight hundred citizens of East Feliciana, assembled with regard to political classes or color, and was published in the Picayune yesterday morning. We regard this document as a sufficient answer to all the charges of hostility made against the REPUBLICAN for merely publishing what has been certified to us as facts:

EAST FELICIANA—MEETING OF THE PEOPLE—MOVEMENT TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AND DISORDER—THE WELL-MEANING CITIZENS TO THE FRONT—THE SELF-STYLED "REGULATORS" DENOUNCED. At a large and enthusiastic meeting, composed of over 800 of the citizens of East Feliciana, held at Jackson on Saturday last, the following important preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

JACKSON, La., January 11, 1876. In a mass meeting assembled here this day, composed of citizens of all classes and colors, for the purpose of devising measures for the protection of life and property in this and the adjoining parishes, upon the assembling of which B. W. Sewall was appointed president and J. A. Pilant secretary, the following committee on resolutions was appointed, namely: W. B. Porter, K. H. McClelland, Eli S. Norwood, John E. Keller and J. A. Pilant.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, for many years there existed many flagrant and distressing vices, the maintenance of which was a constant source of trouble to the country, for which the laws provide no adequate remedy or penalty.

Whereas, by spontaneous uprising of the people and by course of action firm and decisive, yet tempered by wise discretion, and sustained by the honest sentiment of the community almost unanimously, the most notable of these abuses were suppressed and all others were in a fair way of being corrected if not totally removed; and whereas, certain injudicious, not to say malevolent, persons, availing themselves of a relaxed state of public authority, incident to every public popular movement, having engaged in excesses for which there is no color of right, and in the spirit of universal license and lawlessness, to the imminent peril of much good that has been accomplished by the united effort of the people and to the infinite detriment of society, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of such people is contrary to public expediency and private interest, and, as such, we cordially denounce the same, our frank and unequalled condemnation. Resolved, That no law, ever to be decreed, and only appealed to in extreme emergencies, in times of great disorder, or in the event of a rebellion, when resorted to, as in the present juncture, for the purpose of gratifying personal feuds, private resentments, or worse still, race and class prejudice, in any manner whatsoever, or blacking their own faces, and in obedience to this duty we hereby pledge ourselves to spare no possible means to require a strict and impartial enforcement of the law, and to support the same to the utmost of our power and ability.

Resolved, That we owe it to ourselves and the fair name of our State and parish to exert ourselves to the utmost to suppress the riotous proceedings and lawless practices of irresponsible individuals, who, by blacking their own faces, and in obedience to this duty we hereby pledge ourselves to spare no possible means to require a strict and impartial enforcement of the law, and to support the same to the utmost of our power and ability.

Resolved, That for the better protection of stock, and in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions, hunting with dogs and firearms without the written permission of the land owner, or their agents, is hereby forbidden, and any person or persons trespassing against this prohibition may expect to abide by the consequences.

Resolved, That we bind ourselves to sustain and assist the authorities in the enforcement of law and order.

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Captain Eads' Report on the Jetties.

Captain James B. Eads has furnished the press with the following copy of a letter on the work at the jetties at South Pass: On the 10th South Pass Jetties Works, New Orleans, January 11, 1876. Mr. J. B. Walsh, President South Pass Jetties Company, 325 St. Charles Street, New Orleans: Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the jetties being constructed under my grant from the United States have been so far extended into the sea, that the amount of water which is discharged has been accomplished through a distance of about one and a half miles from the land end, and within 2500 feet of the crest of the bar.

Up to the twenty-fifth of December, the date of the last complete soundings, Mr. Corbell, chief assistant engineer, estimated that 1,387,000 cubic yards had been excavated from the bar and the jetties. This has been nearly all accomplished by the current since the first of October, and the larger portion of it during the month of December. As near as can be estimated the current seems to be removing from 30,000 to 35,000 cubic yards per day. A large amount of work has been done at the jetties beyond this one and a half miles referred to.

Your stockholders will understand more clearly the amount of work accomplished and the amount yet to be done, when it is stated that to complete the mattress work of the jetties up to the low tide level, and out to a point 10,500 feet from the land's end, will require only 100 additional mattresses. Messrs. James and John A. Eads, in connection during the last thirty days (to the tenth of January) 125 mattresses.

The weather is, however, so unstable at this period of the year that it may require sixty days to lay this remaining number. The bar crest is now 10,500 feet from the land's end and when the jetties are extended to this point, the water will very completely cover the crest of the bar, and the disappearance of the crest of the bar will then be only a question of time, the duration of which we can more accurately estimate from the results thus far developed.

To secure twenty feet depth of water about 2,000,000 cubic yards will yet have to be excavated by the current.

The jetties now extend about 1500 feet beyond the crest of the bar when completed, but I am confident that to secure from twenty to twenty-five feet of water it will not be necessary to raise the jetties above low tide nor extend them beyond the point named, 10,500 feet.

The material of the crest of the bar is identical in composition with that which is being so rapidly removed by the current from between the jetties above the bar, and no anxiety need be indulged in on account of the water cresting yet deposited on the crest of the bar.

This is because no acceleration of the current is created on the crest beyond that which would result from the jetties above a mile above. The first acceleration of current will cause the water to be charged with a larger amount of sediment. When this sediment is deposited on the crest of the bar, it receives an additional acceleration that must pass over the crest of the bar without effecting it. But as the channel is enlarged by this being a greater depth of water, the water there gradually falls to the normal condition of the river above, and receives the acceleration farther down and nearer to the crest of the bar, and the effect is the continual extension and building up of the jetties toward the crest of the bar. Over these unfinished parts of the jetties some 1500 or 2000 cubic yards of material are now being so rapidly removed laterally with an average depth of five feet, and an average depth over the crest of the bar of eight feet.

It will thus be seen that the crest of the jetties is steadily moving toward the crest of the bar, and that it is steadily moving down toward the crest of the bar.

The summit of the bar being originally a plateau over half a mile in length, is now reduced to a mere ridge, while the base of the bar, extending it at twenty feet below low tide, was originally 10,000 feet long, now it is only about 6200 feet long.

These results clearly establish the fact that the sedimentary matter is being carried by the river, and that the quantity carried has direct relation to the velocity of the current, and that these matters are not pushed up the crest of the jetties, as has been repeatedly and emphatically asserted by the opponents of the jetties system.

It is very well to see the current, which today is estimated to be over one mile in length, and is now over the crest of the bar than it ever did before the construction of these works, would have the effect of pushing the material up the crest of the bar, and of depositing it in the still, salt water of the Gulf, which it was asserted to be a "dead angle" on the outer slope of the bar below the river discharge.

If this pushing theory were correct, the crest of the bar would have been pushed off by the effect of the jetties, and would be found forming a ridge on the crest of the bar, and thus the necessity of continually prolonging the jetties, so confidently predicted, would be undeniably proven.

But the fact is that the outer slope of the bar is being eroded by the tidal action, although it is only partially controlled by the uncompleted works, which extend beyond the crest, and we have no doubt that it will be eroded immediately in advance of the jetties.

The concentrated and accelerated outflow of the river maintains its suspended load to greater distance from the land end, and the prevailing westerly sea current, which is induced by the prevalent east winds, bears these river waters thus laden with sediment, far in front of the jetties.

The works at the head of the Pass are being pushed rapidly, and in the last month 1800 feet of foundation mattress have been laid along the crest of the bar, and the dyke extends 2000 feet up the river between the entrances to South Pass and Pass-a-l'Outre. Very respectfully,

JAMES B. EADS.

Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant. Doctors disagree in regard to the disinfecting properties of carbolic acid, some asserting that it is entirely useless as a disinfectant and others stating that it is the best that has stayed the ravages of disease.

Where members of the learned profession disagree on such a subject, it is useless for the unlearned to express an opinion; but it seems Mr. Bayley, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, has some ideas of his own on this subject, and recently read a report before that body "showing the results of his own experiments with the extension of yellow fever from the first year of its use as a disinfectant. The prompt use had thus far confined its spread where it had been employed, good, sound, and reliable. It is prompt and efficient, and would prevent its spread, and where it had been used successfully were the precise localities in which it had previously been used, it is well known that it has been used in New Orleans, and it was not carbolic acid that had this effect."

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COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

Supreme Court. REHEARINGS GRANTED. No. 5776. State ex rel. N. Burton vs. Hicks et al. No. 5383. Widow Corniere vs. Sajo. No. 5913. Succession of Miller.

REHEARINGS REFUSED. No. 5065. Succession of Lee. No. 6011. Southern Bank vs. Louisiana National Bank.

Superior Criminal Court. HABEAS CORPUS. State ex rel. Alfred Shelby vs. William Fagan, Sheriff. Continued after argument, and retrial requested to the custody of the sheriff.

NOLLE PROSEQUI. Grand larceny—State vs. Mike Hennessy and William Featherston. Stealing warrants, etc., from Senator Blackburn in January, 1875. Nolle prosequi as to Hennessy.

Forgery, etc.—State vs. Mike Hennessy, W. H. Barnett, Morgan Cammack and George Mitchell. Forging the name of C. S. Blackburn to certain warrants.

First District Court. INFORMATION FILED. Petty larceny—Dan Smith. Assault and battery—Martha Williams, Robert Collins, Mary Johnson, Louis Philippe, Emily Joe, Joshua Clark and William Orange.

CONVICTED. Felonious assault—Henry Jourdan. Larceny—William Duncan. Assault and battery—Barbara Eschelman. Larceny—George Williams.

MISTRIAL. Felonious assault—F. Kennedy. Fourth District Court. E. J. J. Potevant, wife, et al. vs. William N. Rogers, et al. Suit against the trustees of Jennie Bronson during the occupation of certain premises of plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff for \$6000.

Mrs. E. Boulon vs. civil sheriff et al.—New trial refused. Sarah Jennings vs. Simon Malley, her husband—Rule made absolute as far as pro for plaintiff to recover from defendant \$24 per month for the use of the premises.

Jean Mandere vs. Francis Besneger—Suspensive appeal granted. Fifth District Court. Martin Finney vs. Thomas McCarthy—Judgment for plaintiff for \$1250 76.

State ex rel. James R. Lum vs. Mary E. Wilson. Infringement of copyright in a book of child. Writ made absolute. Motion filed by defendant to set aside original order, fixed for Saturday next. Child permitted by its father to remain until then in custody of defendant.

Sixth District Court. P. F. J. Martin vs. James Aldige—Reconventional demand dismissed and suit discontinued by plaintiff. Felix Gutschalk vs. Henry Meyer—Fieri facias against Hugo Reisdorf, surety.

Mrs. M. B. Locke et al. vs. Lucette, Durillo & Co., agents, were trial refused. John J. Logenbahl vs. Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Saigou—Judgment for plaintiff for property of the estate of the deceased.

M. Montreuil vs. J. Chapus—Judgment for plaintiff for \$550, also for \$250. SEVEN NEWS.

ASCENSION. From the Donaldsonville Chief, January 15. On Sunday, the twenty instant, Stephen Thomas, colored, twenty years of age, was arrested by the police at the residence of Raphael Anthony, Esq., in the first ward of this parish. A number of young men had congregated in the room of the residence, and one of them, Louis Tillman, was handling and exhibiting a revolver. Stephen asked several times for the revolver, desiring to examine it, and was admitted to the room, and he spoke to the man who was holding the revolver, and he grasped the weapon, sought to draw it from Tillman's hand. By some means the revolver was discharged, the bullet entering Stephen's left eye and lodging in the brain, causing death in two hours. Tillman stated he was not aware the weapon was loaded, and he was heard to say it was not loaded a few minutes before the fatal accident. There is no doubt the casualty was the result of pure thoughtlessness, and it is another example of the criminal folly of playing with firearms, and of neglecting the duty of the owner, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

Grand Sacred Concert. We are informed that the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Palmer's) have decided to have a grand sacred concert, to take place at the church on Tuesday, February 8. For this purpose they have secured the services of Professor Groenewaldt, the Germania Quartette Club, and the Philharmonic Society. Selections will be made from Mendelssohn and a number of other great composers. The church is capable of holding a large audience, and it is expected to be crowded on the occasion. Further particulars are promised as an early day.

The Temperature. The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows: January 19: At 8 A. M., 54°; at 3 P. M., 62°; at 6 P. M., 59°. Lowest point during the night of January 18, 54°. Rainfall during the night of January 18, one and two-tenths inches.

FURNITURE.—In our advertising columns this morning will be found the announcement of Mr. Joseph B. Hubbard, corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, who is offering for sale the most complete and extensive stock of furniture ever seen in this city at prices far below their real value. Mr. Hubbard is one of the oldest and most reliable merchants of our city; he has devoted almost a whole life to the furniture business, and when he offers the benefit of his long experience to our readers we are sure they can not do better than to purchase of him. He has the finest of parlor, diningroom and bedroom sets, as well as cheaper kinds for those of limited means. Be sure to give him a call.

New Mexico Knocking at the Door. The bill of Senator Paddock, providing for the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State, which is now before the Committee on Territories, provides that such constitution as may be adopted by a convention elected to frame one shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection in November next, and that if it shall be ratified, the President, on receiving due information of the same, shall issue a proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress. The bill also makes it obligatory for the convention to provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the new State, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of worship.

ROBERT WAGAMAN, Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EAST FELICIANA.

COLORED PEOPLE LEAVING.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ROBBED.

A POLICE JUROR REGULATED.

MORE TROUBLE IMMINENT.

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

BAVOT SARA, January 19, 1876. A large number of colored laborers crossed to Pointe a la Poudre this morning. More will leave if the regulators and jayhawkers are not stopped in their mad career. The office of the tax collector was burglarized last night, and the papers and books stolen and torn.

Trouble is expected on the twenty-sixth instant. The house of Police Juror Green was visited by regulators last night, and he was told to resign on penalty of death. He complied.

CONGRESS. Senate. WASHINGTON, January 19.—Mr. Thurman presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio asking for the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Mr. Wallace presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania asking compensation for the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad.

The bill amending the charter of the Freedman's Bank passed.

Senator Coville introduced a bill to provide for a uniform duty on sugar. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Davis' treasury investigation bill was discussed, but laid aside for Mr. Morton's communication in relation to the investigation resolution passed; but before its conclusion the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

The tunnel at Bergen, New Jersey, is through.

Leopold Newman, the broker who shot himself, died today.

The Bayview Hotel, a number of cars and three locomotives were burned at Canarsie, Long Island, last night.

Habeas Corpus for Stokes. A motion was made for a writ of habeas corpus for Stokes, on the ground that his term expired January 6. Judge Barrett will decide to-morrow.

Wardens with a Fondness for Trade. Wardens Watson, of Ludlow jail, has been arrested by the revenue officers for selling liquor to prisoners without license.

RAILROADS.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Company Before the House Committee. WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House met this evening to hear the statements of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company on the one hand, and the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Companies of California on the other.

Mr. Tucker of Virginia, both on constitutional grounds. Mr. Tucker's speech is said to be the finest effort of the session. Mr. Tucker's speech was the first great speech reaching a vote the House adjourned.

In the course of Mr. Tucker's remarks, respecting George Washington, he said that George Washington was the first great man in the country, and he ventured to say to the gentlemen from Ohio (Garfield), who spoke the other day about Garfield, that George Washington was, in the view of the country, the greatest man since the time of the British army at the time of the revolution.

Mr. Tucker—No, sir. Mr. Garfield—He did not; he did not resign. Mr. Tucker—He did not; he did not resign. Mr. Garfield—He did not; he did not resign.

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about two hours' duration, principally devoted to routine business. The diplomatic note reported to have been recently addressed by Spain to the various nations of the Pacific and Central Pacific were held by the same parties, but claimed that that was no reason why they should not be allowed to aid in building the line. The committee, without any action, adjourned for one week, when they will resume consideration of the question.

THE TURF. South Carolina Jockey Club. CHARLESTON, January 18.—The races of the Pacific and Central Pacific were held by the same parties, but claimed that that was no reason why they should not be allowed to aid in building the line. The committee, without any action, adjourned for one week, when they will resume consideration of the question.

Declines to Serve. Samuel Wilson declined the office of special counsel in the trial of the revenue cases in San Francisco.

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court argued the Arkansas Hot Springs case. It will occupy several days. John H. Kennard has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

The Texas Pacific. The Railroad Committee of the House hears Colonel Thomas Scott and others to-night on the Texas Pacific railroad.

Fraudulent Bankrupts. NEW YORK, January 19.—The leading creditors sue Duane, Sherman & Co. on six grounds. The Department advises the president to demand for money in a quiet at the bank, and there is but little doing outside. All suitable gold arriving in the country is taken for export, and there is very little probability of any of the expected arrivals going into bank, as all foreign exchanges are adverse and bills in demand.

The French Election. The Times Paris correspondent says that in the sixty departments reported to be quiet at the bank, and there is but little doing outside. All suitable gold arriving in the country is taken for export, and there is very little probability of any of the expected arrivals going into bank, as all foreign exchanges are adverse and bills in demand.

British Finances. LONDON, January 19.—It had been generally supposed during the week that the bank rate of discount would be reduced to 4 per cent. To-day, however, the impression prevails that any reduction from the present rate of five per cent is impossible.

The Insurgents Advancing. The Daily Telegraph's Berlin special says disturbances have occurred in the neighborhood of Bismarck. Insurgents are advancing toward Khokand.

Developing Thomas' Crimes. The police have discovered that Thomas, the author of the Bremerhaven crime, sent a ship in 1866, on which he had 524,000 insured.

Taken Refuge in Holland. The Post's Berlin special says the Arch bishop of Cologne has taken refuge in Holland.

Andrassy to be Sustained. The British Cabinet resolved to give general support to Andrassy's note.

Richard Shaw, member of Parliament for Banbury, is dead.