Miscellaneous & Unarranged Sarah

THE STATESMAN.

THE TRI-WEEKLY

Is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening.

THE WEEKLY

Is published every Thursday afternoon.

All business correspondence, communications, etc., should be addressed to STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Subscribers finding an X in blue pencil by their name, will know that the time of their subscription is about to expire, and we give them time for a renewal.

A red X will show the time is up and the paper thereafterward discontinued.

The Executive Committee.

The Central and Senatorial Executive Committee chosen by the Democratic State Convention, are as follows:

A. S. WALKER, CHAIRMAN.

M. H. BOWERS, JOHN D. ELLIOTT,
W. M. WALTON, S. G. SNEED.
Central Executive Committee.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1st District.—E. B. Pickett, Liberty.
2d do S. B. Bewley, San Augustine,
3d do T. R. Bonner, Rusk.
4th do James W. Ewing, Palestine.
5th do James H. Jones, Henderson.
6th do J. P. Douglas, Tyler.
7th do James W. Pope, Marshall.
8th do H. P. Mabry, Jefferson.
9th do W. B. Wright, Clarksville.
10th do Wm. A. Wortham, Hopkins.
11th do S. B. Maxey, Paris.
12th do R. L. Fulton, Galveston.
13th do P. E. Pearson, Richmond.
14th do J. W. Henderson, Houston.
15th do J. M. Maxey, Huntsville.
16th do Seth Sheppard, Brenham.
17th do G. J. Goodwin, Bryan.
18th do A. W. Terrel, Calvert.
19th do Capt. George Clark, Waco.
20th do C. M. Winkler, Corsicana.
21st do John Hanna, Dallas.
22d do E. T. Broughton, Sherman.
23d do W. E. Hughes, Weatherford,
24th do R. M. Forbes, Calhoun.
25th do Wells Thompson, Columbus.
26th do J. D. Sayers, Bastrop.
27th do W. D. S. Cook, Gonzales.
28th do J. W. Posey, Georgetown.
29th do C. Upson, San Antonio.
30th do J. B. Carpenter, Corpus Christi.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF TEXAS

The Democratic State Convention that assembled in Austin last January, after the adoption of its platform, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Central Executive Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to take immediate steps to raise, by joint stock or otherwise, a fund, and at the earliest possible time establish a central organ to be under the control of a committee of three to be selected by the Central Committee. Which resolution was adopted."

A meeting of the State Executive Committee was held in the city of Austin subsequent to the adjournment of the Convention, at which meeting the State Executive Committee passed a resolution directing the four resident members of the Central Executive Committee in Austin and the Chairman to carry out the resolution of the Convention by the establishment of a Central Democratic Paper.

In accordance with the resolution of the Convention and of the Executive Committee at large, the undersigned report that they have entered into arrangements with the "Statesman Publishing Company" to publish a Democratic newspaper in Austin to be styled the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN, which paper will be sound in its support of Democratic Doctrine. Under the management of editors, counseling with a competent committee, the undersigned trust that the paper will, in all respects, meet with the approbation and support of the Democracy of Texas.

We earnestly solicit, for the interests of the party, that every member of the Democratic Executive Committee, and Democrats at large, use their influence to extend the circulation of the paper.

A. S. WALKER,
Chairman Democratic State Ex. Com.

S. G. SNEED,
WM. M. WALTON, } Central Committee.
M. H. BOWERS,

Austin, Texas, July 20, 1871.

President Thiers has placed the muzzle upon two independent French journals. This is worse than at any time under Napoleon III, during whose reign newspapers were never suppressed, except for the most flagrant attacks upon the government, and then not until they had been the third time warned to become more moderate in their expressions. The French were not only happier but freer under the Empire than the Republic.

As something worthy of special notice, no delegation of citizens waited upon Governor Davis on his late return, no joy was expressed that he was safe and sound again in Austin, no public honors were extended him, and feeling the scorn of the people he has clothed himself at once in his shell. A dozen or more State Guards in the pay of the government, under the control of the Governor himself, got up a salute on the occasion. What a shame on the name, when a Governor is so despised, and when he himself ordered the salute upon his return. We can think of nothing so contemptible as this audacious show. It reminds us of the tyrant Nero fiddling while Rome was in flames.

The Augsburg (German) Allgemeine Zeitung, in speaking of the Alabama claims, and the position England has taken upon the question, says:

"The attempt to forestall European judgment, and thus gain national opinion in her favor is foolish as it is unjust." The writer proceeds to contrast the "comparative silence and great moderation of the American press with the ill-considered clamor of the English journals."

The Memorial Diplomatique says in regard to the Ang[illegible] dispute:

"The American cl[illegible] damages is not a [illegible] distinctly formul[illegible] protocol without [illegible] of the British Com[illegible]

Recently a band [illegible] little town of Jund[illegible] States, were incited [illegible] ring which they ma[illegible] the foreigners. The [illegible] surprise, were massacre[illegible] ber of thirty-six. The [illegible] troops soon came to thei[illegible] tacked the Gauchos, who [illegible] loss of sixteen killed and [illegible] four taken prisoners.

In Japan, bigamy is puni[illegible] banishment, and man-slaugh[illegible] in cases of self defense, w[illegible] The head of the paricide [illegible] without the least delay. Th[illegible] insanity is not admitted [illegible] stance.

We have had the pleasu[illegible] from Hon. W. W. Mills, o[illegible] He made the trip throug[illegible] Paso to Austin, via the [illegible] line from Fredericksburg [illegible] days—the quickest trip on r[illegible] reports plenty of buffalo on [illegible]

WEEKLY DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN.

VOL. I. AUSTIN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872. NO. 29

Consistency.

What Judge Duval thinks of the contemptible indictment of the Governor may be inferred by the remark he recently made, that if the District Attorney had asked his advice, "he would have counseled quashing the indictment, as at once frivolous and meddling with matters outside of the proper province of a Grand Jury." This indictment will yet turn out to be a heavy load upon the shoulders of its perpetrators and abettors.—State Journal.

The indictments of the Federal Grand Jury at Austin against Governor Davis and other State officers is another form of the senseless folly which sends ranting secessionists and impudent adventurers to Congress. Instead of injuring Davis, ousting Clark, and bringing the laws of Congress into contempt, as was intended, the exact contrary will occur, and the result may be that the Judge, whose charge seems to have incited these indictments may feel the sting of the nest of hornets that he has stirred up.—State Journal.

Both the above extracts are taken from the Journal of the same date. This paper, always so consistent, we hope will allow us to compliment it by quoting its valuable and convincing editorials. No one, we presume, will doubt now, that Judge Duval worked both for and against the indictments, since the Journal, so well informed upon all secrets, even what goes on in the sacred precints of a Grand Jury room, says so. And since the Journal says that the matter was not in the "proper province of a Grand Jury," will it please inform us where such indictments should be obtained?

It first threatens the perpetrators and abettors, excepting Judge Duvall, and in the next paragraph quoted shows a perfect rabidness toward him, saying that the "Judge, whose charge seems to have incited these indictments, may feel the sting of the nest of hornets that he has stirred up"—and we suppose the King of this nest is the Journal man, who penned the attack; yet we will give notice that unless his sting has become more virulent of late than usual, it will not even irritate. It speaks of our representatives in Congress as "impudent adventurers"—if there is any venom left in the sting, this will hurt Clark, the notorious carpet-bag adventurer, from Connecticut.

We would like now to wash our hands, but cannot do so without making another quotation. The same paper says:

"When the Democratic lawyers and politicians got up the scheme for indicting the Governor and heads of departments, their aim was simply to discredit the State Government and affect favorably the contest of Giddings. Exactly the contrary has been the result."

In conclusion let us ask, who in the name of Journalistic imagination did manage the job?

The Queen of England in her speech to Parliament spoke, in regard to the Alabama claims and the Geneva Commission, in the following terms:

The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims, held their first session in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United Sates, large claims are included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States.

Senator Carl Schurz upon Amnesty and Stealing.

Mr. Schurz, in his speech upon the amnesty bill, made use of the following remarks:

Some Senator, referring to a defaulting paymaster, who experienced the whole rigors of the law, asked us 'When a poor defaulter is punished, shall a robel go free? Is embezzlement a greater crime than treason?' No, sir, it is not; but again I repeat that is not the question. The question is whether a general amnesty to rebels is not far more urgently demanded by the public interest than a general pardon for thieves. Whatever may be said of the greatness and the heinous character of the crime of rebellion, a single glance at the history of the world and at the practice of other nations will convince you, that in all [illegible]

Nearing an Issue.

The State Journal asserts that the Democracy are violently opposed to the free school system, yet at the same time boasts of the full attendance of the schools.—Austin Statesman.

Precisely. The people of Texas, irrespective of party, want public schools, and are willing to support and maintain them; but the Democratic press and leaders, with incurable malignancy, oppose every measure for the public weal that has its origin in the Republican party. This blindness of imbecility and bitterness of partisanship is widening every day the gulf between the people and the party of the rebellion.—State Journal.

"Precisely." The Democracy of Texas, indiscriminately, has been charged by the Radical press with opposition to the free school system. The Journal knows this charge to be false every time it makes it. When cornered by our above attack, in its spirit of vituperation against the Democratic press, which unconditionally condemns the partisan manipulation of the free school system, it forgets the hackneyed cry against Democracy at large, and now says the opposition comes alone from the press and leaders. Now, since the Journal has been driven so near an issue, will it please state upon its own assertion, why Radical organs that could see no evil in the system, are suspending everywhere, and why the consistent Democratic papers of the State are so well supported. Let it answer these questions, truthfully if it can, and then, to usean eloquent and soul stirring expression of the Journal, "go slow."

Absurdity.

Both the Union and Journal make the ignorant assertion, that the Federal Grand Jury had no jurisdiction over the case of E J. Davis in the late election frauds. The Ku-Klux and enforcement acts were purely creatures of the Radical mind, and as they were both intended as a means of persecution against the Southern people, of course it is very serious, when the Radical Governor of a State also becomes amenable under the same laws; yet such is the relentless course of the law, and when Governor Davis is charged with crime, the same Jury, which would try rebels, is in duty-bound to investigate charges against even the unscrupulous partisan governor of Texas.

Yet, suppose the Jury has taken a false step in the matter not involving jurisdiction, for this we hold is indisputable, but in charges; then let Governor Davis come boldly forward, when the case is called, and produce reliable evidence to support his innocense. Yet let him flank himself well, for unless he refutes them there is no alternative left, except to provide room for a few more first class tenants at Huntsville.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, of Connecticut has nominated Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, for Governor. The substance of its resolutions are as follows:

First—The support of the late amendments to the Constitution.

Second—Equal suffrage and complete amnesty for all.

Third—General tariff reforms, and no discrimination in favor of monopolists.

Fourth—Denounces the abuse of the government's patronage, for controling Conventions and elections; also giving thanks to those Senators, who have been instrumental in exposing these misdeeds.

Fifth—Denounces centralization, and the encroachment of Executive power; coercion or bribery, to ratify a treaty; packing the Supreme Courts to relieve corporations; and seating members of Congress, not elected by the people.

Sixth—That the people should rise and repel those, who are disposed to prostitute official power to selfish ends.

Seventh—Denounces any repudiation of the national debt.

Eighth—Sympathises with the Cubans, and denounces their oppressors.

Ninth—Favors a liberal system of free schools, and denounces any interference of the Government with the system.

Editorial Items.

A new town, called "Forest Hill," has been located in Montague county, on the road from Gainesville to Jacksboro.

There is an unusual amount of sickness everywhere, in consequence of the late severe weather.

The M. K. & T. R. R. is now completed twenty miles this side of the Arkansas river.

The cold has damaged the wheat crops in some localities.

At Dallas the thermometer fell as low as 4° above zero. At Paris it was 6° above zero, at sun rise.

Many cattle on the coast prairies are dying, in consequence of the late excessively cold weather.

They are about to establish a cotton seed oil factory at Bryan. The machinery has already reached its destination.

Additional force is being placed on the Waco Tap Railroad.

The Sherman Courier is in favor of subsidizing the M, K. & T. R. R. to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The dogs on North Bosque are affected with hydrophobia; many have been killed.

The Bosque county District Court was adjourned in consequence of the cold weather, and the proximity of small pox

News from the Western frontier gives a fearful account of the robberies and murders committed on the rancheros by the Indians.

Trains are running regularly to Keechi, on the International road.

At Sherman on the 9th, Wm. Hamby was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged.

The late cold weather has killed, in the Western part of the State $500,000 worth of stock.

A scouting party, consisting of twenty cavalry and twenty infantry, will be stationed at Kickapoo Springs.

Our exchanges from all parts of the State, speak of the early preparation of lands for the coming crop. This is one of the great secrets of good farming.

The skeleton of a very large animal was found near Sherman, thirty five feet below the surface. The teeth were three times as large as those of an ox.

Alderman Groos, of San Antonio, has sent in his resignation to the Mayor.

Ran Johnson, the State Polic[illegible] who murdered Godley and [illegible] Tyler, has been arrested and lo[illegible] jail.

A valuable coal mine has been discovered in Gonzales county.

Houston is about to dedicate a new cemetary, to be known as Glenwood Cemetery.

Sheriff Nelms, of Navarro county, without provocation, shot a German waiter in Corsicana.

The Baptist church at Independence has been burned. Loss $5000.

The Houstonians are having a lively time with their Gas Company. It supplies light spasmodically, and the the light spasms are very short.

In some of the Northern counties of the State, the people have been putting up ice for summer use.

The Weathertord Times says, that the Sheriff of Wise county killed an Indian near Decatur, a few days ago. It was also rumored that an Indian fight had taken place in Jack county—no particulars.

What is Proved by the Custom House Investigation.

From the Courier des Etats Unis:

The general order speculation, foul as it is, has nothing more specially odious than the thousand and one other vices which affect the public service in general and the Custom House in partisular. But what is most grave in it, and what makes of it a most conspicuous scandal, is that the investigation demonstrates as clearly as the day:

I. That the holder of this fat sinecure, Mr. Leet, is a special protege Gen. Grant, through [illegible] request [illegible]

English Republicanism.

If there is any one feature which more than another characterises the spirit, as well as the practice, of modern republicanism as it now exists in this model republic, it is undoubtedly the monstrous army of office-holders—fat sinecures, many of them, which beget thousands of lesser ones. So great has become the lust for office, and so well does the party in power pander to that lust, that we may divide the aggregate of all American citizens into two classes; those who hold office, and those who do not, and if we find the latter less powerful than the former we might almost say it is because it is the least numerous. The truth of the matter is, that the whole machinery of our government at present seems to be run with but one object in view; to pay our myriad office holders their salaries, and to cover the defalcations of delinquent officials.

It is a blessed thing, however, that all men do not see the same thing with the same eyes. We are all permittted to see, think, and draw our own conclusions, for ourselves. But certainly it is somewhat novel, if not amusing, to see the conclusions which a "Lord of the Isles" draws from the premises our government is daily laying down.

Sir Charles Dilke, of the British Parliament, seems to have fallen in love with our system of government, and we would wager heavily that no sane American, to whom the circumstances are known, would guess in six weeks, the special features of this western virgin which has captivated "Milord." It beats all the logic of Aristotle, and of all the philosophers from his day to this—to us it is decidedly funny, sounding like a huge Irish joke—but this honorable individual has actually gone and fallen in love with "our economy!" Sir Charles is down on the British monarchy—why have a monarchy? Why not live quietly and unostentatiously, like the great American President and his little family?

The English republican leader attacks the throne and its prerogatives with a spirit and energy that would seem to indicate that he knows the strength of the position he assumes. A live Lord, with economic ideas, is almost as rare an object in nature as a white elephant. But, like all reformers in general, he seems more bent upon reforming others than himself, his spite being vented primarily upon the royal family, and the way they spend their allowances. The [illegible]yal family, says he, spends annually, [illegible] amount of the people's hard [illegible]oney, which money in a re[illegible] would be saved. Heaven save [illegible] mark! Why, friend Dilke, did you ever hear of a "Ku-Klux Investigating Committee?" Bless your soul, Queen Vic's pocket change would be exhausted long before she could foot its bills. And some such expensive little luxury is indulged in almost daily by us simple Americans, let alone the thousand and one "rings" which disgrace our legislative halls, at the same time that they deplete the national coffers.

Now, we are not such fools as to suppose that Sir Charles is ignorant of the bribery and corruption of Legislative bodies and especially of the immense strides being made in that direction in this country. Nor can he fail to see the reckless extravagance of the present administration and its tendency to a centralization much more to be feared than the power possessed by the throne of Britain. We fancy we can see some method in his madness—we have seen such things before—in fact have seen so much of such actions as his since the war that we know the actor pretty well. Sir Charles is a veritable British scallawag; we haven't a doubt of it, and if he and Parsons were to meet they would shake hands without once being introduced. The marks cannot be mistaken. Under the pretense of saving the nation a paltry million of pounds, he would [illegible]

Wanderer on His Travels—No. 5.

To the Editor of the Democratic Statesman.

As I predicted, the morning broke darkly, and with heavy masses of black clouds scudding under the force of a Northey, but being due at Welborn station, on the Central, I had no option but to start, and taking the road to Bryan via Hearne, which runs nearly parallel with the Railroad, I left a good warm room at the hotel to encounter the blast. In about an hour the Norther ceased and the rain descended in copious showers. My blankets were very useful, and kept me nearly dry. Had I taken the precaution, when I started, to put up my side curtains, I should have been tolerably comfortable. When I arrived at the

TOWN OF HEARNE

it was pouring down in torrents—so I did not stop. The town has moved almost entirely around the Depot of the International, some three fourths of a mile from where it was originally. A very fine building for a

UNION EATING HOUSE

has been erected by the International, where, I am informed, the passengers on both the International and Central get their meals, which are said to be a decided improvement on what used to be furnished at Calvert. Not having a chance to try, can't say if this be so, but do know that there was a great margin for improvement.

Most of the road goes through a poor country, and not in view of many settlements, and in fact, the weather being cold, rainy and gloomy, I did not feel that the ride was very enjoyable. As bad, however, as the day's trip was, it might have been worse if I had not luckily reached Bryan, just in time to house myself and animals from a severe Norther, and still heavier rain than I encountered in the morning. But Mrs. Shaw, the proprietress of the hotel, soon provided me the creature comforts, in the shape of a good, hot dinner of substantials, and a comfortable room with a rousing fire soon restored me to my usual equanimity, and I looked through the window and thought it might rain, and the Norther might blow, who cares?—not I.

BRYAN

is already, and permanently improving. The shanty stores, built on the advent of the Railroad, are disappearing, and in their place good brick buildings are being erected. Good schools and churches, comfortable and ornamental cottages, are scattered around; and everywhere you see the signs of thrift. The bad cotton crop, of course has, had its effect on trade here as well as elsewhere; yet there are signs of solid improvement, which show that the future of Bryan is onward. The citizens are orderly, enterprising and energetic. Being the county seat, no doubt helps it. It has a fine two-story brick court house and the Agricultural College has been located some five miles below. I met one of the contractors, Mr. MacMillan, who told me he was going to work immediately.

Ten years since, the land in this neighborhood could have been bought for one dollar per acre; not so now. From ten dollars, to one hundred dollars is the price demanded, according to the size of the tract, and the distance from the road. Yet old fogeys say Railroads don't benefit the country!!! If every cent that the Central owed the State had been donated, instead of loaned, the increase of value of lands would have repaid the county before this.

I was surprised when I awoke in the morning, to find the sun shining brightly. I started for Welborn Station, or rather, I should say, for Minter Springs, a mile below.

I could not help observing what a fearful havoc the demands of the Central have made on the timber, and if it goes on at the rate I am told they are using fuel, 5000 cords monthly, they will soon have to seek some other mode of making steam than wood fires.

The past and present generations have been destroying the timber; the next generation will have to plant, and plant very extensively, or fuel will in certain localities become too scarce. A word to the wise should be sufficient. It seems to me that many a proprietor, at a small expense, at present, could leave substantial benefits to his children, if he would commence now, and plant groves of quick growing trees.

Finishing my business at Minter, I started for Burleson county, coming back to Bryan and taking the route by Moscly's Ferry, I found the Little Brazos just crossable, some parties had been detained for two days waiting to get across; as it was it came over the seat of my buggy, not being able to swim, I accepted the services of a young man to drive the buggy over [illegible]

diers to the Republic, is now settled on his headright, and has a very fine large farm, he is trying Swedes on, and is well pleased with them His next neighbor, Major Mundine, has a large farm, steam mill, and gin, and there are also several others. Lexington is on Capt. Shaw's headright, but its glory has also departed. It is only twenty miles from Giddings, on the Air Line.

Leaving Capt. Shaw's, I struck for Ever Green, in the upper part of Washington county, and there took the old wagon road to Brenham. Business required my attention about twenty miles from that place, on the Yegua, and in the neighborhood of Lincecum's mill, from whence I write this.

Here can be found one of the best countries for a poor man. Post Oak land, with creek bottoms, of very rich land, that will always produce when planted, while, in ordinary seasons, three-fourths of a bale, and in good seasons of rain, a bale of cotton is the common crop of sandy post oak land. To-morrow I will write you again.

Yours,
WANDERER.

Wanderer on his Travels—No. 6.

Editor Democratic Statesman:

I think my last left me in the

YEGUA COUNTRY,

this is a section of the State which, until lately, has been overlooked, except by a few men, mostly squatters, who sought the timbered land for the sake of raising hogs; which the never failing mast of the wild peach, haws and acorns rendered one of the most profitable businesses in the State.

THE YEGUA CREEK,

is the dividing line between Burleson and Washington counties, and is a long, sinuous, sluggish creek, which eventually empties into the Brazos River near the now deserted town of Washington.

The Yegua and its feeders drain an immense section of country, but the channel is very shallow, and consequently its banks overflow. The bottoms are very rich, the timber very fine. The back lands are timbered with post oak, tall and graceful, and the land is easily cultivated, and good for a bale of cotton per acre, in ordinary seasons with twenty-five or thirty bushels of corn.

Innumerable small creeks empty into the Yegua, the bottoms of which are mostly "peach land," and the farmer making use of this portion of his farm for corn is sure never to miss making his bread.

Why this section of country was overlooked during the days of slavery, was, and always will be a mystery to me, for, taking an average of ten years, I am satisfied there will be but little difference in the amount of crops made on an equal number of acres, and these lands are easier, by far, for cultivation

I know of no section of country more suitable for white labor, and few, indeed, where industry will be better rewarded.

I saw some Tennesseeans looking over the country, and they asserted that they were paying a rent of five dollars per acre for lands considerably inferior to these, as they look, and quite poor in results, when compared to what they had seen raised on these lands. When the dread "Martial Law" is removed, we shall have quite an accession of able hands and willing hearts from Tennessee, but having borne the devilties of Brownlow, they don't feel inclined to risk the will of one man to place them in the power of an ignorant militia. Is not even the fact, that these lands can be bought at five dollars per acre on liberal terms enough to induce them to move.

Leaving the Yegua, and striking for Burton, you begin to see the rolling lands of Washington county, which to me is one of the most desirable counties in Texas.

Very little poor land, mostly good, rich and richest, is the way I would classify Washington county lands.

The numerous farms, the rolling prairies, the heavy timber, and the rich creek bottoms so vary the scene that it pleases the eye of the traveler—and the people are kind and accommodating. The Central Branch Railroad to Austin running through the county, has added much to the value of land, and is certainly a great convenience to the people. Immigration is very light this year. Corn sells at from 50 to 60 cents, and pork has not been sold higher than 5 cents; plenty of both on hand.

I understand that corn can be purchased, shelled and delivered, at Burton for 60 cents, the purchasers finding sacks: this being the case, I can't see why corn should be quoted in the city at $1 to $1,10. We had very good crops in Travis last season, and [illegible]

THE STATESMAN.

TERMS:

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TELEGRAPHIC

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Ducal party arrived this morning. A salute was fired, Mayor Flanders and others met Alexis at the steamer and escorted him to the St. Charles Hotel. The Duke will have reception tomorrow in the Mayor's parlor at City Hall.

The Hotels are crowded with strangers.

The weather is clear and pleasant, and favorable for Mardi Gras festivities.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12—Small pox deaths for the past week 183 which, shows an increase.

NEW YORK, February 12—A Herald special from London says Schenk has written to the English Government, protesting against Gladstone's language in debates as an imputation upon the Government faith. The United States Government will probably answer in a more friendly speech, deprecating any unfriendly application to the words used in a heated debate.

Stokes' trial has begun.

Three jurors have been secured in the Stokes case.

WASHINGTON, February 12—Garret Davis relapsed, and his recovery is considered critical.

Judge McKean has permission to come to Washington and explain the Mormon affairs.

The Treaty embroglio has checked all efforts to place the balance of new loan in European market. Boutwell says it will s[illegible] blow over, and he can afford to wait.

Sumner moved a Committee be a[illegible] investigate the conduct of Gove[illegible]cials in selling arms to Franc[illegible] war with Prussia, with power [illegible] persons and papers, and sit [illegible] —went over under rules.

A bill, allowing cri[illegible] testify in their own be[illegible] quest, with the pr[illegible] be construed as evid[illegible] by a vote of 143 to 43.

A resolution, giving [illegible] hearing at the bar of the Ho[illegible] by 86 to 95.

Young, of Georgia, offered [illegible] instructing the Judiciary Comm[illegible] port a bill removing the political [illegible] from all who had applied. Adopte[illegible]

A resolution instructing Comm[illegible] Ways and Means to report a bill repe[illegible] tariff on tea and coffee was adopted [illegible] to 37.

BALTIMORE, February 12—Bisho[illegible] ding's obsequies were immense [illegible] delegations of colored Catholics f[illegible] tance participated.

BERLIN, February 12—Mr. Bancroft, [illegible]ican Minister, has completed his reply [illegible] British case in the San Juan boundar[illegible] tion, and will immediately submit [illegible] Arbitrators and the Emperor. [illegible] copy has been dispatched to Wa[illegible]

LONDON, February 12—The r[illegible] Bismarck proposed to mediate [illegible] Great Britian and the United States is [illegible] founded.

The Observer says no answer has ye[illegible] received from Washington to Gra[illegible] communication concerning the Al[illegible] claims. It is expected the reply will [illegible] press positive opinion on the question [illegible] direct damages, but will urge that the [illegible] be referred to Geneva Board.

It is reported the Lord Mayor Go[illegible] General of India has been assassinate[illegible] convict. The report affects securities.

In the House of Lords this ev[illegible] Duke of Argyle announced that [illegible] ment had received official infor[illegible] assassination of the Governo[illegible] India, the Earl of Mayo.

Gladstone stated that on the [illegible] the 8th inst., the Earl of Mayo was [illegible] by a Mahommedan convict, and soon [illegible] receiving the wound expired. The Pres[illegible] proceeded to express the regret the w[illegible] country would feel at his death, and [illegible] followed by Disraeli, who referred [illegible] great public services of the deceased in [illegible] of the highest praise.

The Daily News asserts that public op[illegible] is strong in condemnation of the course [illegible] sued by the United States Governm[illegible] connection with the Alabama claims.

Gladstone to-day, stated that the [illegible] the American Government submitt[illegible] Geneva Board of Arbitrators had [illegible] been presented, it would therefore be [illegible] to publish the document at present.

PARIS, February 12—Caleb Cushi[illegible] Bancroft Davis, William M. Evarts and [illegible] have arrived in Paris and are in close [illegible] tation in regard to the business be[illegible] Geneva Board of Arbitrators.

Roucher, formerly Minister of State und[illegible] Napoleon, has been elected to the Assem[illegible] from the island of Corsica.

The Press morning continues the discussion of difficulties which have arisen with the United States, regarding the Claims before the Geneva Board for indirect damages. The papers advocate moderate course on the part of the English Government

NEW YORK, February 13—Methodist preachers favor a longer term of ministration. The subject will be brought before the General Conference.

SALT LAKE, February 13—The Mormon ticket elected. Women and children voted.

The Japan Embassy will be obliged to return to San Francisco and take a steamer via Panama. No prospect of raising the snow blockade perhaps for a month.

Postoffice Department is proposing for stage service around the blockade for sixty days.

WASHINGTON, February 14—Mayor Hall intends suing out a libel if acquited.

The Reform ticket has swept Staten Island.

Several motions to quash the indictment against Stokes were refused. The Judge and jury will consider the question of illegality on the part of the Grand Jury, after the evidence and argument.

Three and a quarter million bushels of wheat are in store and afloat at Chicago.

The Reform ticket is successful in Richmond county, New York.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans and Memphis was unprecedentedly successful. There were no disturbances.

Sir Edward Thornton apprehends no serious trouble between England and America over the treaty matter.

The Committee on Ways [illegible] reported a bill abolishi[illegible] and coffee. The bill [illegible]