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THE SENATORIAL CONUNDRUM.

ANOTHER DEAD-LOCK, WITH BOTH SIDES ENGAGED IN FILI-BUSTERING.

Probable All Night Session—The Beautiful Uncertainties of the Situation.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate has struck another deadlock, in which, singularly enough, both sides are filibustering by turns, and the consequence will doubtless be another all night session. It would be useless to burden our columns with details of the filibustering, or speculations as to the final result, for every point is shrouded in uncertainty. The Republicans have assurances that Blaine will take his seat on Tuesday, and that his pair with Grover ends with the close of the extra session, which is to-morrow. They, therefore, desire to stave off the final vote until then, but there is no use trying to forecast events, or discount chances, where the ground shifts every minute, like the streets of a Mexican village in an earthquake. The wholething is a conundrum. I give it up.

BUELL.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Paddock presented a resolution that:

Whereas, the Union Pacific Railroad had failed to fulfill its contracts with the government; and

Whereas, the United States has suffered by such failure; therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate what further legislation may be necessary to compel the fulfillment of the same. Laid over.

By Mr. Morrill: A bill to provide for the construction of a light-house on Albemarle Sound.

By Mr. Kernan: A bill relative to delaying the judgments obtained in the courts of the United States, in making them upon real estate.

By Mr. Harris: A bill to provide for the erection of a marine hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on Claims, reported back adversely the bill for the relief of James Glover. Report adopted.

The Chair laid before the Senate the regular order, being the resolution offered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections that W. P. Kellogg is entitled to a seat on this floor from the State of Louisiana, on which the pending question was the motion to recommit offered by Mr. Saulsbury.

Mr. Saulsbury took the floor and addressed the Senate in continuation of the remarks begun on yesterday, charging fraud upon Kellogg, and asserting that there was no intimidation of any kind on the day of election in Louisiana. He said Mr. Spofford offered to prove gross fraud and corruption on the part of Mr. Kellogg if allowed to do so. He urged the Senate to recommit the report.

Mr. Howe said that the advent of peace on earth and good will to all men did not seem to be progressing as far as it was some little time ago. Brotherly love seems to have come to a halt in the Senate, at least, if nowhere else. In the volume of gush that had been poured out in the Senate for the last three or four days conciliation was not a prominent feature. There seemed to be nothing strong enough in the English language to hurl at the Returning Board in Louisiana. He claimed that the assertions of fraud and corruption had been repeated after the investigation, and that Spofford did not at first propose to offer to prove them.

Mr. Hill, interrupting, claimed that Mr. Spofford asked to be allowed to prove them in October.

Mr. Howe said he would take issue with Mr. Hill on that point and would refer to the record. He said that the points alluded to did appear in the record, but Mr. Spofford submitted a proposition to the effect that he ought not to be required to prove those very things that they now asked for time to prove.

Mr. Hill asserted that the offer to prove them was embraced in the first argument.

Mr. Howe said there was no more likelihood of the Returning Board in Louisiana committing a fraud, nor any more opportunity for them to perpetuate a fraud than there is for the Supreme Court to commit a fraud after a case has been argued. He continued at some length, exonerating the Returning Board of Louisiana from the charges of fraud. The report should have precedence because it was directly brought before the Senate for its action.

Mr. Patterson said he had already given notice that he should vote for M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina. He would vote just as cheerfully for Mr. Kellogg. He had steadily resisted all attempts to place Mr. Kellogg's case before that of Butler, because he believed the latter should have precedence because it was directly brought before the Senate for its action. He had said he should vote for Mr. Butler as long ago as last spring. He should acquiesce in the result of the election, though he believed that the election was a case where right was overpowered by might. The colored Republicans of South Carolina had rallied around the flag of the country in war as well as in peace, and they did not for a moment think that they were to be betrayed by treachery. Those same colored Republicans cast the vote of South Carolina for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. If it had not been so a Democratic President would now be seated in the White House. For doing this they had been deserted by their friends and turned over to the tender mercies of their enemies.

He reviewed the course of the parties in his own state, and alluded to the Old Line Whigs, who had at last disappeared from sight and notice, except at the White House. He referred to the attack on him by Mr. Conkling, whom he termed the Achilles of the Senate, who was always either making ferocious attacks upon his Republican peers, or else moodily retiring to his own tent, and taking no part in the contest. He also paid his compliments to Edmunds, who, he said, had dug up the newspaper article of some low, unknown writer and paraded it before the Senate and the world, and given his senatorial influence to a libelous attack, which he characterized as the worst of acts. He was particularly severe upon both Mr. Conkling and Mr. Edmunds, quoting poetry at them and using borrowed terms to pour out his invective upon them for their assaults on him.

He then said he was willing to meet all the charges made against him, and willing to be tried by a jury of his countrymen. He alluded to the election of Mr. Butler and styled him a gentleman who was the peer of any Senator on this floor. In speaking of the Hamburg massacre, he said he was satisfied that Mr. Butler had no connection with it, and that the charge of murder with which he had been branded could not be laid at his door. Republicans had told him this; men whom he could trust, and they told it to him in the privacy of his own house, while he was endeavoring to get at the exact truth in the matter, and if Mr. Butler had been guilty of it they would have told him so.

Mr. Patterson gave a detailed account of the Hamburg massacre, from its first commencement to its close, all of which has been printed many times. He again asserted that the recital showed that Mr. Butler was not at fault. If he thought he was, he would not lift a finger toward procuring his seat on this floor. He had been besieged by South Carolinians to help to seat Mr. Butler, and he believed that if he should be seated he would do honor and credit to the position. He said he had denounced this murder and the murderers. But who was holding back the arm of justice? Who was saving these murderers from being hung? It was the man in the White House who was defeating justice and keeping these murderers from the gallows. It was the man at the other end of the Avenue who wanted to send the thieves who placed him there to the penitentiary, but wanted these murderers to be spared. He (Mr. Patterson) wanted the thieves and murderers sent to the penitentiary, and if he was one he was willing to go there too. He alluded to the disposition of the offices, and said that the folds of the Interior and Postoffice Departments had been thrown around political enemies. A Key had been found to lock up the Southern postoffices away from the Republicans. They were told of the era of peace, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, but the Southern Republicans, in their simple souls, did not know that the lamb must be inside the lion. He claimed that the fatted calf had been killed and fed out to the returning prodigals. As for himself he always was a Republican. He said the President wanted to rehabilitate the old Whig party, and with the merchants and religious people of the South to incorporate it in the Republican party, but if he could do it with his policy he would be the champion resurrectionist of the times. The religious people South worshipped God and the Democratic party, and would not bow down to this golden image set up by this "Nebuchadnezzar the King." But the Republican party in the South was not dead. The members of it were suffering through the treachery of this man.

He closed his speech at 4:35, and the question immediately recurred on the motion to recommit, on which the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted, yeas 29, nays 29, and the Chair declared the motion lost. Patterson voted aye, and Conover voted no.

Mr. Davis was paired with his colleague, Mr. Oglesby.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment that nothing in the resolution should preclude the right of the Senate to inquire into the allegations made in the resolution of Mr. Saulsbury as to the right of Mr. Kellogg to a seat on this floor. Mr. Morgan said he had followed, perhaps, like others, the behest of the party, and voted against his better judgment, because he did think the matter had been properly placed before them. He thought the Senate at all times had the right to inquire into the qualifications of or charges against a Senator, and the Senate had no right to refuse to order an investigation, but a committee had a right to refuse it unless the Senate ordered it. For that reason he did not think it properly before the committee. The Senate had just voted not to order it. Perhaps the Senate did not think this was an opportune time for such an investigation. It did seem as though it was inopportune at this time when party spirit ran so high, and when the decision of the question one way or another gave a party advantage to one side or the other.

Mr. Conkling held that the amendment offered did not alter the right of the Senate in the least to order an investigation at any time. After some colloquy between Conkling and Morgan, the latter withdrew the amendment, and claimed that he had attained his object.

Mr. Wadleigh sent up and had read a communication from Kellogg, calling attention to the statement of Mr. Hill that Spofford had said that Kellogg came in at a side door while the Returning Board was in session. Mr Kellogg said he could not believe the statement that Spofford had said this, and if he had, then he would say it was absolutely false and he had never before heard the charge.

Mr. Hill said he was glad the letter had been read. He was authorized to say by Mr. Spofford that it was true, and that they would prove that and more if allowed to do so. He said the denial of Mr. Kellogg showed that there was a distinct issue between him and Spofford, and he wished the letter had been read before the vote was taken.

The question recurred on the resolution of the committee, on which Mr. Bayard took the floor, but yielded at 4:45 to Mr. Thurman to move an executive session. This was opposed and the yeas and nays demanded, and, being called, resulted: Yeas 21, nays 31.

Mr. Dorsey moved that the Senate take a recess until half-past 7. Adopted, and at 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess.

On the reassembling of the Senate at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Bayard took the floor and said that since 1870 Louisiana affairs had occupied a large portion of the time of Congress, and, in his judgment, the State had never been represented in the Senate by the free voice of the people, but the proposition to seat Kellogg was the most cruel blow ever struck at the State. In all sincerity he was shocked, could never have believed that partisan spirit and party exigency could have elicited such a report as that made by the committee. He then proceeded to argue that the case of Kellogg must be considered of and by itself. It must be discovered and dissociated entirely from the presidential election. He would, therefore, consider the questions relating to the election for State officers.

Senator Bayard then gave a detailed account of the circumstances attending the assembling of the two Legislatures of Louisiana in last January. For convenience he would call one the Spofford Legislature and the other the Kellogg Legislature. He denied that the Kellogg Legislature was at any time a legal body. It was an impossibility for two Legislatures to exist in a State at the same time, and as the Legislature that elected Spofford was declared legal, the Kellogg Legislature could never, by any possibility, have been a legal body. The illegality of Kellogg was declared by the very members of that body, who subsequently took seats in the Spofford Legislature and participated in the election of that gentleman to the Senate. The Kellogg Legislature had not passed a single act which was now recognized by the people of Louisiana, and there never was a time when a quorum of the members elected in the preceding month of November was present in the body that elected Kellogg to the Senate.

The claim set up by Kellogg was that he was elected by the Legislature that, he claims, had the certificates of the Returning Board, but Bayard went on to show that the Returning Board itself was not restrained by any provision of statute, and argued that they had illegally made the return of the election by rejecting and throwing out votes. The whole action of the Returning Board, he contended, was clearly unconstitutional, because that instrument provided that the Secretary of State should have control of the Returning Board.

There never was before such a shameless spectacle of an attempt to overthrow a State government as was done in this case. There is a maxim of law that no man shall take advantage of his own wrong, and that maxim could never be applied with more force than in the case of Kellogg, who was now taking advantage of his own wrong. He believed Kellogg was responsible for all the wrong that for years had been inflicted on the people of Louisiana, and he denied that Kellogg, as Governor, could have maintained his power one hour but for the presence of Federal troops, and he quoted from a speech of Senator Carpenter in 1874 to show that prominent Republicans then had said that Kellogg was kept in office against the will of the people. He also quoted from reports of G. F. Hoar, Wm. A. Wheeler and W. P. Frelinghuysen, to show that they had at one time entertained the same opinion.

He then proceeded to argue that, although not legally the Governor, Kellogg had, by his arbitrary acts, set in motion the springs which finally led to his pretended election as Senator. It was under Kellogg that a system of registration was put to work which perverted the will of the people of Louisiana, because the registration officers were able to disfranchise the voters. By such transactions Kellogg now desires to benefit. The frauds committed under this system of registration, under the direction and by the officers of Kellogg, were perfectly monstrous. Every branch of power was in Kellogg's hands. He had no doubt there was some violence, but it grew out of the oppressions of the people.

[At the time of going to press Mr. Bayard was still speaking.]

The House.

The reading of Tuesday's journal occupied half an hour.

Mr. Goode presented a memorial of the Mexican Veteran Association, of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for a pension.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass a preamble and resolution reciting that the farmers, merchants and laboring men in different sections of the country were harassed with suits for damages and royalty for the infringement of patents in purchasing articles necessarily in common use and essential for the prosecution of their several pursuits, and therefore directing the Committee on Patents to report a bill which shall prohibit the bringing or maintaining of suits for damages for infringement of patents against those persons who purchase for their own use, and not for sale, any article or implement patented in whole or in part, unless, at the time of making such purchase, the purchaser knew that the article was an infringement upon a patent.

Pending the motion to suspend the rules, the House at 12:45 p. m. adjourned.

An Unimportant Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There was a brief session of the Cabinet to-day. No business of importance was transacted. The members joked the President about giving his message to the press in advance of sending it to Congress.

The President and members of the Cabinet refuse to deny or affirm the truth of the publication made in the New York *Sun* of yesterday. They simply say wait and compare it with the message. On the other hand a high official states that the President this morning denied the truth of the publication in the *Sun*, saying it was no part of his message.

Meeting of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House met this morning for the first time since its organization.

There were present—Messrs. Trockmorton, Morrison, House, Luttrell, Chalmers, Elam, O'Niel and Blair. Absent—Mr. Potter, the chairman, and Messrs. Landers, Caswell, Rice and Cole.

No official notification of Mr. Potter's refusal to serve having reached the committee, Mr. Throckmorton, under the 68th rule of the House, being second on the list, acted as chairman, and a resolution was passed directing the chairman or acting chairman to request of the House authority for the appointment of a clerk. No other business was transacted.

The Miscellaneous Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations took final action on the miscellaneous deficiency bill to-day and added the following amounts to those already appropriated by the House. Star route service $500,000; postal clerks, route agents, etc., $24,500; commissioners to examine custom-houses, mints, etc., $13,559 50; contingent funds Treasury Department, $8000; international postal congress, $2000; pay of Senators, etc., $23,823 40; collection and payment of bounties of colored soldiers, $10,000; Columbia Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $5000; National Asylum of Colored Women and Children, $5000; continuing work on the new building for the State, War and Navy Departments, $325,000; court-house, etc., at Little Rock, Ark., $30,000; Hot Springs Commission, $5000; Commission for revising United States statutes, $5000; publishing proceedings of the Electoral Commission, $1200; publishing Hall Arctic expedition documents, $5000; publishing the official records of the war of the rebellion, $2000; Botanical Garden, $1300; Assay Office at Helena Montana Territory, $1000; Mint, at Denver, Colorado, $800; for adapting the pond in Monument Lot, Washington, D. C., to the culture of carp to be distributed throughout the country under the direction of the Fish Commission, $5000; expenses of the Executive offices, $1400; pay of Capital Police, $53,320; International Pri-on Congress, $8000; pay of volunteers of Oregon and Washington Territories, $16,054 93. Total, $1,018,200 12.

Important Interest Circular.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following important circular in regard to the payment of interest on the 4 per cent registered stock of banks, authorized by acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871: Banks will be closed for the preparation of interest schedules, as follows: The banks embracing registered stock held abroad will be closed on the evenings of the last days of February, May, August and November, and reopened for the transfer and exchange of stock on the mornings of the 16th of March, June, September and December following.

The banks embracing registered stock, held in the United States, will be closed on the evenings of the 15th of March, June, September and December, and reopened for the transfer and exchange of stock on the mornings of the 1st of January, April, July and October following. Stock issued on exchange and transfers between the 16th of March, June, September and December, and the first days of the succeeding months, will bear interest from the 1st of April, July, October and January following as the case may be.

Financial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—At the close of business to-day United States currency outstanding was: Demand notes, $6,370,250; legal tender notes, new issue, $2,114,553; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $165,289,092; legal tender notes, series of 1874, $47,124,575; legal tender notes since 1875, $117,782,098; one year notes of 1863, $54,165; two year notes of 1863, $16,050; two year coupon notes of 1863, $23,950, compound interest notes $288,510; fractional currency, first issue, $4,291,097 30; fractional currency, second issue, $3,144,143 37; fractional currency, third issue $3,027,973 75; fractional currency, first series fourth issue, $3,086,870 71; fractional currency, second series fourth issue, $758,754 75; fractional currency, third series fourth issue, $491,453 05; fractional currency, fifth issue, $3,373,627 79—total $369,829,686 02.

Additional Points of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In addition to the points in the President's message, mentioned in Wednesday's dispatches, it is learned that the President treats at length of the border troubles existing between this country and Mexico, and makes some important recommendations on the subject of the treatment to be applied to the Indians in all sections of the country.

An Adverse Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate Committee on Commerce had a meeting this morning, at which none of the Democratic members were present. The New York Custom-House nominations were the subject of discussion, and the committee, after a protracted debate, determined to report adversely upon them.

A Republican Caucus—Provided.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A Republican Senatorial caucus is to be held this evening to determine upon a policy to be pursued in reference to the contest now being waged over the Louisiana and South Carolina Senatorships, provided the Democrats will agree to a recess.

No Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads had under consideration this morning the nominations for the Toledo and Hannibal postmasterships, but no action was taken. The cases will be further discussed to-morrow.

Patent Laws Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate Committee on Patents heard to-day an argument by Mr. J. J. Starr, of Boston, in reference to the bill for the revision of the patent laws.

THE DECAY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

How Policians Are Mentally and Physically Worn Out at Washington.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

That the Republican party has become mentally and bodily enfeebled as far as its national representation goes is plain from some personal notices. Mr. Blaine is in bed. Mr. Morton died saying, "I am worn out." Mr. Sumner said just before he died: "Every bone in my body is sore." Mr. Stanton died of the nervous strain of official life. Grant cried out, in spite of his splendid health, "My burdens are often greater than I can bear, and I have thought that I should sink under them." Colfax and Wilson, two Vice Presidents, suffered partial paralysis, Grimes died of paralysis. Anthony has had collapse, very much in the nature of paralysis. Conkling recovered with difficulty, although but forty seven years old. Old Senator Howard, of Michigan, I believe, suffers now from paralysis. The Speakership, the only office of importance the Democracy has had, killed Mr. Kerr in a few months. Senator Nye died of paralysis of the brain. Greeley died of work and nervous despair. The following of great men has suffered in even higher proportion—the railroad spirits, contractors, distillers, bankers, etc. Looking over this city, one sees an invalid party, with half a stomach and shattered nerves, paying the penalty of its absorbing occupation and the debt of nature.

The Democratic party coming in is not of whole stomach altogether, but the wear and tear of an opposition is not the wear and tear of responsibility. You can fight a party in power nonchalantly and idly, and still be on social good terms with its leaders and under no such strain as the jealousy of office, its imputations and attacks beget. To be in power is to be suspected, to in ur attack and to suffer evil temper. Look at the quarrels in the Republican party; they are of secondary consequence, but unhealthy men are embattled, who lack the health to make concessions. The Democratic party, now on the eve of power, is naturally more convivial than the Republican. Very many instances of easy and yet growing dissipation are seen in the older members of the Democracy—those who have shared in some of the turmoil of the past and are also worn in nerve and steadiness. At the close of the last Congress, when Hayes was counted in on the floor of the House, the intoxication was more noticeable than I ever beheld it, except that morning when Grant was counted in by omitting Louisiana's vote.

Charlotte (N. C.) Observer: The belief that the people of Charlotte live over one vast gold mine is very generally entertained here, and one of our citizens, having had what was satisfactory evidence to him that this was literally true as to himself, has gone to delving right in his yard, and having sunk a shaft to the depth of thirty feet, has taken up a quantity of ore which is right well impregnated with the glittering treasure.

—The Baltimore *Gazette* takes time by the forelock in opposing the revival of a tax on incomes, which, it believes, may be attempted this winter.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ANNOYANCE OF THE PRESIDENT OVER THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF HIS MESSAGE.

Private Secretary Rogers' Blunder—The Published Portions to be Re-written.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A special from Washington says: The President and Secretary of the Treasury are very much annoyed by the premature publication of part of the annual message to Congress, urging the necessity of resumption of specie payments and the limitation of the legal tender quality of the silver dollar, so as not to affect the public credit. The message was being put in type in the Treasury Department, and an investigation has been ordered as to the manner in which the part relating to finances was made public. The President will, of course, be compelled to rewrite the portion which has been published.

The leakage of the message is understood to be due indirectly to private secretary Rogers, who, against the advice of gentlemen who had been longer in Washington than he, undertook to have the message put in type so that each member of the Cabinet could have a copy of it at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Secretary Sherman advised him not to do so, but he felt sure he could accomplish it in secrecy.

Latest from the Huron—Bodies Coming Ashore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The signal service observer at Kitty Hawk reports as follows: It is reported by Lieut. Harrington, at the wrecking station, that the fore, main and mizzen topmasts are now ashore, and he has recovered several papers and a box of letters of Mr. Deaig. The surf is still high and everything will come ashore. Twenty-five more bodies have been found, among them those of Lieut. Simons and Ensign Bonners. They have been brought to this place. The bodies of Capt. Ryan and Chief Engineer Alson are also reported found.

The wind is blowing strong from the northwest, and the sea is subsiding.

A messenger has just arrived from Commander Jas. G. Green with dispatches, stating that the bodies of Commander Ryan, Mr. Gillhond and Mr. Loomis have been found, and will be buried there, seventeen miles north of Nag's Head Carrituck Shooting Club-house, whence they can easily be shipped North by the steamer Cygnet. Should the bodies be wanted it will be necessary to send metallic cases for them. Letters should be addressed to Thomas J. Payne, Poplar Branch Postoffice, who will be in charge of the bodies. Forty other bodies have been heard of, scattered along the beach for fifteen miles north of Currituck Club-house. Information will be sent as soon as they can be identified.

Arrest of an Absconding Bank Messenger.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Napoleon Nalett, an absconding bank messenger from Montreal, was arrested at Lawrence, Mass., this morning. Nalett was employed as messenger of the National Bank of Montreal, between that place and Sherbrook. In October last he absconded with over $1000 of the funds of the bank, and was traced to Cohoes, New York, where the trail was lost. About seven weeks ago he came to Lawrence, and money being stolen from the house where he boarded, he came to the notice of the police. The directors of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Montreal, who recommended him for the bank position, becoming aware of this, identified him and obtained his arrest.

Nalett is thirty-five years old, and has the appearance of a business man. When arrested he had little money. During his residence at Lawrence he has been somewhat dissipated, and spent the money. He will be taken back to-day.

A Letter from Cuba—The Distribution of Lands.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A Havana letter received in this city November 24 says: Yesterday's official gazette contains a long circular addressed to the various governors and authorities on the island, giving ample directions about the manner in which the royal decree of October 25 is to be carried out.

It specifies the condition of the territory to be distributed, the forms to be observed in its distribution and the rules to be adhered to by those receiving lands for culture. Immediate preference is to be given to the reparation of individuals who have belonged to the army, to volunteers who have taken part in actions, to persons ruined by the insurrection, and to insurgents who have voluntarily surrendered.

Chapel Consecration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The consecration of St. Augustine's Chapel on East Houston street, near Second Avenue, took place to-day in the presence of a large assembly. Attached to the church, a mission house, guild room, lecture and reading rooms, and Sunday school buildings have been erected.

The Vanderbilt Will Contest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The hearing of arguments on the motion to grant Mrs. Laban, daughter of Com. Vanderbilt, an allowance of $30,000 out of the estate, to enable her to carry on her contest of the will, was set for to-day, but was postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. Clinton, counsel for the proponents, today, in the question of the rumor that W. H. Vanderbilt had consented to compromise the contest, said there was no truth in the rumor.

The contest had assumed such a position that compromise was impossible, and that it would be pushed through to its conclusion.

The Cigar Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Troubles between the cigar makers and employes appear to be no nearer adjusted now than at the beginning of the strike.

The Pappenhausen Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A meeting of the majority of the creditors of Conrad Pappenhausen, owner of the Long Island railroad, who was recently adjuged a voluntary bankrupt, was held to-day in Brooklyn. The liabilities are placed at over $8,000,000; assets over $7,000,000. Herman H. Schwestering was chosen assignee.

Blaine Returning.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Blaine passed through this city to-night *en route* to Washington.

Workingmen's Demonstration—All Quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Seven thousand workingmen marched through the principal streets yesterday, making a very imposing demonstration. There was fortunately no attack on the Chinese. An outbreak was expected, and the military were under orders.

The Irrepressible Ann Eliza.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 30.—Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, delivered a lecture here on "My Life in Bondage," last evening. She made a strong appeal for the extinction of the curse of Mormonism.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Grant Still Dines.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—A grand dinner was given yesterday by Dr. Evans in honor of Gen. Grant, at which many distinguished guests were present. After the dinner a reception was given, in which several people present at the banquet took part.

Gen. Grant will dine this evening with Mr. Hargis, of the well known banking firm of Drexel, Hargis & Co.

The President, the Chamber and the Budget.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The *Moniteur* says: President MacMahon holds that the Chamber can, by voting the budget, easily prove that it did not intend that Saturday's vote should be considered as a declaration of war against him. If the Chamber thus shows a conciliatory disposition the President will frankly fulfill his promise to appoint a thoroughly parliamentary ministry. If the Chamber does not show such a disposition the President must ask the Senate to choose between his resignation or a fresh dissolution.

ENGLAND.

Stanley at Cape Town.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—On November 2d Stanley delivered a lecture at Cape Town, in the Commercial Exchange, which was attended by all the notables of the place, who constituted with the citizens of Cape Town one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the colony.

The lecturer was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, and was visibly affected by the hearty welcome accorded him at the Cape. He related his discoveries between Zanzibar, Embona and the Ferrara forest lands.

GERMANY.

More Amicable Relations With the Vatican.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: It seems that the German government, on what appears the eve of a conclave, has signified its intention of devising more amicable relations with the Papacy. If a temperate Pope, averse to interfering with Germany's new political arrangements, should be elected.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Kellogg the Gainer of the Fight in the Senate.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The only person who is likely to gain anything from the pending controversy in the Senate is ex-Gov. Kellogg. His claim to recognition as the legally elected Senator from Louisiana is not one that has been heretofore considered as a particularly strong one, and several Senators are understood to have announced in private their determination not to be governed by any caucus agreement in their action upon the case. If a vote had been reached upon it before Senator Thurman introduced his resolution the other day, enough Republicans whose loyalty to the party is not and will not be questioned, would probably have voted against him to have caused his defeat. If he succeeds at all, of which there is still much doubt, he will owe his triumph entirely to the course pursued by Senators Conover and Patterson, and its effect in solidifying the Republican party in the Senate. Senator Matthews is reported to have asserted that he shall vote against Mr. Kellogg's admission whenever the question comes up squarely before the Senate, and there are other Senators who will probably follow his lead.

The El Paso Mob.

[San Antonio Express, Nov. 28.]

A gentleman who has just arrived from San Elizario, gives us some further and very interesting information concerning the situation there. Major Jones has organized a company of twenty men to assist in enforcing law and order, and has given the mob a pretty plain talk concerning the line of their duty. Rev. Father P. Bourgode acting as interpreter. The mob claimed that they were the people, and as such had the right to furnish the men and officers for the company raised by Major Jones in order to enforce the laws and keep the peace. They produced the constitution of the United States printed in the Spanish language, and justified their conduct in arresting Howard and the officers under the bill of rights, which guarantees to the people the right to petition, bear arms, etc., and under the same law they claim that they have the right to collect on Howard's bonds of $12,000, exacted from him while he was a prisoner, and under duress, in security for his pledge to leave the country and never return.

When the gentleman left San Elizario, on the 16th inst., there was much excitement, and the presence of troops, with special instructions to sustain the civil officers, was, and will be for some time, doubtless, a positive necessity. The lieutenant in command of the United States troops stationed at El Paso declared publicly that he could not, and would not, interfere under any circumstances. He is quoted as saying to Major Jones that if he knew positively that the latter would be attacked by the mob, neither he nor his men, under their present orders, could interfere to prevent it. These declarations had emboldened the mob, and but for the timely interference and prompt action of Major Jones there would have undoubtedly been bloodshed, as the mob were determined to collect the $12,000 bond from Howard and his sureties at all hazards, claiming that the sum had been forfeited by Howard's return to El Paso.

Major Jones intended to remain at San Elizario a week or two longer, and put Howard under bond and arrest all the leaders and instigators of the mob.

Young Napoleon Making Love to the Poor of Paris.

[Cor. Boston Journal.]

PARIS, Nov. 5.—"Nothing was lacking but that!" as the French are so fond of saying. The young Prince Imperial, who fancies he is getting wisdom with his beard, has written a letter which has had a wide private circulation in France recently. It was addressed to M. Jules Amigues, and is a species of declaration of the programme which Napoleon Fourth would adopt if—. But there is the *if*. The youth has evidently learned something from the many demagogues he has seen and heard of in England, and he writes with a keen sense of the effect which liberal promises have on the mind of certain classes in France. He says: "My father yielded too much to those who surrounded him. He favored the bourgeois at the expense of the workmen. I should follow out his first intentions—that which dictated his writings when he was in the castle of Ham. During my exile I have reflected, and I believe that the rights conquered by the people would remain barren if they did not pass from the domain of theory into practice." He adds: "Taxes profit only the privileged classes; I wish them to be proportionate, progressive, and falling heavily only upon superfluous articles, because it is monstrous to take never so little from him who has next to nothing. The poor man owes only his blood to his country; that is why I desire the abolition of indirect taxes and of the octroi. In a democratic society the State should constantly heap the heavier burdens on the rich, always solace the poor with the most abundant succor, and continually level down fortunes by the rights of succession. * * * The wages, especially of women, are insufficient; they will be augmented, the hours of labor shortened; the right to strike shall be sacred. * * * I wish entire amnesty for those among the people who have been misled, but I will purge France of factious, noble and bourgeois, which dishonor her."

Samoa Asking for Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The ambassador of the Samoan government, M. K. La Mamea, with his associate, James Guthrie Cosmesant, arrived here yesterday, and will have a conference with the Secretary of State. They will be accompanied by Senator Mitchell. The object of the ambassador is to negotiate with the United States a treaty of friendship and commerce, thus securing recognition as an independent nation. The government of the Sandwich Islands is the only one which has thus far so recognized that of Samoa. Germany and other nations are awaiting the the action of the United States in that direction.

England, however, is seeking to obtain possession of the entire group, and with this view has inflicted much damage on the Samoans, who have been looking to the United States for protection, and who, some time ago, submitted such a proposition, which received no favor from our government. About ten years ago, Pago Pago Bay was ceded by one of the Samoan chiefs to the United States, Com. Meade negotiating a treaty with him for the purpose. All nations have recognized our right of possession, though the United States have taken no action on the subject. The Ambassador cannot anticipate an objection on the part of our government to a treaty of friendship and commerce with Samoa, as it has recognized even the far-off government of the State of Orange, in South America, and other governments of not greater importance.

A Needed Examination.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The disaster to the United States steamer Huron has directed attention anew, and that, too, in a most painful manner, to the old hulks which Robeson palmed off on the navy. In view of the loss of so many lives it would seem to be the most proper thing in the world to guard against a repetition of the disaster by making a thorough examination of the vessels at the navy yards now undergoing repairs, Shelley, of Alabama, thought so, and offered a resolution to-day for such examination by a board to be composed of the highest officers in the navy. Objection was made by friends of ex-Secretary Robeson, led by Mr. Hale, of Maine. Later in the day, however, Mr. Shelley got his resolution in under the call of States, and it was referred to the Naval Committee, and when reported back a majority can pass it. Robeson's friends are in mortal fear of a rigid examination of the vessels he purchased, and upon which he ordered repairs just before retiring from office.

WEATHER AND WATER.

THE COLD SNAP CONTINUES IN THE NORTH AND WEST.

The Ice Choke will Prevent a Fall Rise if This "Weather" Continues.

The lowest temperature on Thursday night, as reported by Frigerio, and the coldest of the season, by the way, was thirty degrees above zero. Yesterday, at 8 a. m., the mercury indicated 32, at 2 p. m. 43 and at 6 p. m. 41.

The Signal Service telegrams report another light snow at St Paul yesterday, and with the

MISSISSIPPI COVERED WITH ICE.

report the thermometer at 20 degrees above zero; Lacrosse 27, Davenport (Iowa), 25, Dubuque 27, Keokuk 26, St. Louis 28, Cairo 31, Memphis 29, Vicksburg 37.

Along the Ohio—Pittsburg 19, Cincinnati 26 and Louisville 28. At Omaha 24, and Leavenworth, on the Missouri, 25. At Galveston 39, Indianola 39, Corsicana 38, Shreveport 32, and while it stood at 56 degrees above zero at Key West, it was 41 degrees lower at Yankton, D. T.

During Thursday night and Friday morning the mercury at Davenport dropped to 12 degrees above zero, Dubuque 13, Keokuk 13, Lacrosse 16, Omaha 14, St. Paul 19 and St. Louis 21, that being the

COLDEST STREAK OF THE SEASON

at the points named.

Some apprehensions have been felt in this section of the State relative to a probable overflow from the rise now coming out of the Ohio, but those who have made the weather as well as the rise and fall of the rivers a study for years past do not seem to think that there is the slightest danger. With the Ohio falling at all points above Louisville and declining side streams below there, there is, with the existing cold snap, scarcely any probability of a further rise of over two or three feet at Cairo.

The stage of water at that point then would be about twenty-two feet above the low water mark, and the lower river will not be much affected.

Should the present weather continue along the Upper Mississippi and Ohio,

THE USUAL FALL RISE

will be choked to death, so to speak, by ice, and the spring rise will send to the Lower Mississippi a much larger quantity of water in consequence.

A TALK ABOUT OUR COFFEE TRADE.

What is Wanted Here is More Capital to Do Our Business.

The coffee trade as an adjunct to our commerce is most important and merits the closest attention of the political economist, that its encouragement may increase our revenues. New Orleans, as the entry port, has long been recognized as being the most fit, from its geographical position and ample facilities it affords for the transhipment and handling of the berry. Since the war, however, Baltimore and New York have gradually encroached upon our coffee trade, until now it is but a fraction of what it then was. Yesterday a DEMOCRAT reporter called upon several of our leading coffee dealers for the purpose of getting their opinions relative to the prospects for the future and the causes of our past losses.

SMALL & CO.

were first visited. After a pleasant chat over other matters the representative of the firm, in response to the inquiries made, said:

"The cause of our coffee trade falling off is simply that we haven't got the capital here to handle it. Do you know, sir, that we need at least

$12,000,000

more to do the trade that justly belongs to us. The reason New York and Baltimore have succeeded in securing this trade is, first, on account of the war, and, secondly, on account of the lack of money to do the business. New Orleans, from its geographical position, is the port in this country for the coffee trade to diverge from, and it will undoubtedly be centered here. Our railroad rates from here North offer successful competition to those from the seaboard East out to the West, and we can send coffee faster and cheaper than New York can.

Rep.—Do you think the recent publications made relative to Cincinnati bringing her coffee trade to this city represents the true situation in the West?

S. & Co.—I do not believe that we will get the

WHOLE TRADE OF THE WEST

at once, for that is a thing that will come gradually. It cannot at once, you can understand that.

Rep.—Is there much difference in freights between Rio Janeiro and New York and Rio and New Orleans?

S. & Co.—There is but little difference made in sea-going freights between those ports. When New Orleans has the advantage in the railroad freights North we can send coffee North cheaper than they can from the East.

P. POURSINE, ESQ.,

was also called upon.

Rep.—Mr. Poursine, I have called upon you for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the reason of the loss to our city of the coffee trade she enjoyed once.

Mr. P.—Oh, that would take a long story to tell all of that. It is a complicated thing.

Rep.—To what do you ascribe the dimunition of our trade here?

Mr. P.—It is due to several causes, but the lack of capital is the principal one, I think. I would like to see you again to talk over this matter, because it takes time to explain it fully. Undoubtedly New Orleans will become the