THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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ACME WHISKIES.

THE HANNIS DISTILLING COMPANY,

218 South Front Street and 143 Dock street, Philadelphia.

The well known reputation of our celebrated brands of Eight Years Old IMPERIAL CABINET, CABINET, FAMILY NECTAR, OLD NECTAR, XXX, etc., in this city for the past fourteen years, warrant us in the assertion that they cannot be equaled by any goods offered in this market. We kindly beg leave to assure all our old friends that our stock of

VERY OLD FINE RYE WHISKIES,

of our own distillation—ranging from 1873 to 1867—is larger than

All the Houses in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Possess Together.

In the face of this simple fact, OUR PERFECT ability to continuously and satisfactorily serve our patrons, as well for the present and future as we have done in the past, is fully apparent.

J. H. RARESHIDE.

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LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 17, 1880.

The Senate was called to order punctually at noon by Lieut. Gov. McEnery.

Senators present, a quorum.

The reading of the journal of the previous day was dispensed with.

Senator Luckett rose to a question of privilege, and read an article from the New Orleans *Picayune* in which reference is made to the action of the Senate in maintaining Senator Brian in his seat, and in which the seated member is called a Republican, and the contestant, Luce, a Democrat, and in which it is said that the contestant charged frauds at the election. Senator Luckett, speaking with great emphasis, said that the article was false in so far as it charged Senator Brian with being a Republican. Mr. Brian, he said, had run for the Senate as an independent Democrat, and his district was not Republican. Nor was it true that Mr. Luce had charged frauds at the election. In fact his contest was most frivolous, so much so that the report of the Committee on Elections had been unanimous in favor of Mr. Brian.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Senator Watkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original bill to give effect to article 183 of the constitution. Also, a bill defining the qualifications of constables of the city courts of New Orleans.

Senator Luckett, from the Committee on Elections, made a majority report in the case of Robert Perry, contesting the seat of Senator Riard, favorable to the former. The report was ordered printed in the journal without being read.

Senator Buffington, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported a resolution providing for a joint committee on charitable institutions, to consist of two from the Senate and three from the House. Under suspension of the rules the resolution was adopted.

By Senator Robertson, a resolution to authorize the re-enrolling of Senate bill No. 36, to correct a clerical error. Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Senate bill No. 10, relative to the delivery of cotton in the list in the night time, amended by the House to include products, was taken up. After some debate relative to the propriety of amending the House amendment, in order to except the city of New Orleans from its operations, it was finally agreed to disagree in the House amendment. The next phase will be the appointment of a conference committee to adjust the differences between the two bodies.

The Clerk of the House appeared to ask concurrence in House bill No. 32.

Senate bill No. 82, to give effect to article 183 of the constitution, and Senate bill No. 83, relative to the constables of the city courts, were taken up and read a first time.

Senate bill No. 74, relative to paupers, was taken up, ordered engrossed and passed to its third reading.

Senate bill No. 75, relative to the settlement of differences by arbitration. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 76, relative to labor contracts. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Senate bill No. 77, relative to section 2045 of the Revised Statutes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 78, to repeal act No. 27 of 1876. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 64, relative to challenges of jurors in criminal cases. Ordered engrossed and passed to its third reading.

Senate bill No. 73, relative to the removal of causes. As above.

Senate bill No. 79, substitute for No. 50, relative to bonds of sheriffs, etc. Postponed until printed.

Senate bill No. 80, substitute for No. 47, the printing bill. Made the special order for Thursday at 1 o'clock.

ON FINAL PASSAGE.

Senate bill No. 43, to amend article 245 of the Code of Practice, relative to attachment bonds. Passed finally unanimously.

HOUSE BILLS.

House bill No. 30, relative to the salaries of city courts. Referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 73, creating a bureau of agriculture. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

House bill No. 114, for the relief of J. H. Cosgrove. Referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 123, relative to the interest tax and the expenses of the General Assembly. Referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill No. 55, relative to the adulteration of food. Referred to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

ON FINAL PASSAGE.

House bill No. 37, relative to the transfer of cases to the city courts, was passed finally by a unanimous vote.

The calender being exhausted, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened, Senator Estopinal called up a claim for rent of a portion of the State-House, and on motion the same was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Senator Stewart gave notice that on Wednesday he would offer a minority report in the contested case of Perry vs. Riard.

The Senate then adjourned until Wednesday at noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 17.

The House was called to order at 12:10, Speaker Ogden in the chair and eighty-three members present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Percival.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Representative Heidenhain—That hereafter the House shall hold two sessions daily, the morning session beginning at noon, and the evening session at 6 o'clock, preference being given to constitutional bills at the night session. Laid over.

By Representative Devereaux—That the rules be so amended as to permit a bill, regarding which a motion to reconsider is pending when a special order is called for or the House adjourns, to be taken up the next day as if on its second reading.

By Representative Butler—That the Speaker be authorized to appoint a special committee of five to examine into the condition of the McDonogh fund and report the result to the House. Laid over.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported back a number of bills, some favorably and others by substitute.

The Committee on Railroads and Public Lands reported favorably on the bill to close up certain bayous below Mack's bayou; also, favorably on House bill No. 13.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the concurrent resolution requesting an appropriation from Congress to deepen the Calcasieu river. The rules were suspended and the resolution taken up and adopted.

The Committee on Registration reported favorably, with an amendment, the bill to provide for the registration of voters.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE TABLE.

By Representative Devereaux—That the General Assembly appoint a joint committee, composed of two members from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, in compliance with section 3780 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana. Adopted.

THE CITY CHARTER BILL.

Representative Richardson asked that the bill to create a new charter for the city be recommitted, which motion was adopted.

The Speaker ruled that the Committee on City Charter had completed the work for which it was created, and was therefore dissolved. The bill should in consequence be sent to the standing Committee on City Debt.

Representative Curley appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Representative Farmer upheld the decision of the Chair. He insisted that when a special committee was appointed to draft a bill, its duties were ended when the bill was presented, and the bill itself took the same course as if introduced by an individual member. It was proper that it should be referred to a standing committee, and the proper committee was evidently the Committee on City Debt, the bill necessarily dealing largely with the question of city debt.

The Speaker explained that his ruling was based upon a well defined principle of parliamentary law as laid down by Barclay.

A vote was then taken on the appeal from the decision of the Chair, which was sustained—yeas 65, nays 15.

Some further discussion upon the reference of the bill ensued, which was finally brought to a close by the ruling that it was out of order, the bill being on its first reading.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Representative Ogden—An act to amend and re-enact section 3708 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana.

By Representative Billin—An act to provide for the manner of taking testimony before notaries public.

By Representative Schneider—An act to increase the revenues of the State and to incorporate the New Orleans Lottery Company of the State of Louisiana, for the benefit of the Shreveport Charity Hospital and public schools throughout the parishes of the State of Louisiana, in conformity with article 167 of the constitution of the State.

The Speaker ruled that the bill came under the provision of the constitution relative to special legislation, and that thirty days' notice was required before it could be introduced. He therefore ordered it to be returned to the introducer.

Representative Schneider appealed from the decision of the Chair, and demanded the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered.

The call of the roll resulted—yeas 30, nays 51, and the decision of the Chair was overruled by the House.

The bill was then introduced, read a first time and placed on the calendar.

By Representative Williams, of Terrebonne—A joint resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to secure an appropriation for the improvement of Bayous Terrebonne, Grand Caillou, Little Caillou and Grand.

By Representative Pope—

An act to provide for the preservation and protection of completed public levees and public works under the supervision of the police juries of the several parishes of this State, and to provide penalties and punishments for violation of same.

Also, an act to extend the prescription of debts due the Pontras fund of the parish of West Baton Rouge.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

"An act to amend and re-enact section 1114 of Ray's Revised Statutes," (relative to legal holidays), was taken up and passed to its third reading.

"An act to provide for the trial of recused cases in the court of appeals," was also passed to its third reading.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

"An act making it a crime to engage in horse racing on public roads and thoroughfares, and fixing a penalty for the same," passed its final reading—yeas 67, nays 13.

THE SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

"An act to regulate the qualifications and duties of the recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans; authorizing the appointment of a deputy recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, and fixing the amount of his salary; to fix the bond of the recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, and to regulate the extent of his responsibility," was ordered to be recommitted.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING RESUMED.

"An act to provide for the payment of the salaries of the register of conveyances and recorder of mortgages of the parish of Orleans, and their deputies and employes," passed its final reading—yeas 81, nays 6.

"An act to regulate the duties of the minute clerks of the courts of appeal and of the civil and criminal courts of the parish of Orleans" passed its final reading—yeas 75, nays 0.

"An act to provide for the payment of salaries of the deputy and minute clerks, shorthand reporters and other employes of the civil and criminal district courts and court of appeals of the parish of Orleans," passed its final reading—yeas 72, nays 6.

"An act to organize the city courts of the city of New Orleans; to regulate the territorial jurisdiction thereof and proceedings therein, and to fix the salaries of the judges," passed its final reading—yeas 72, nays 1.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

"An act to regulate the number of employes of the recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, and to fix their salary," was ordered to be recommitted.

"An act authorizing parties to a notarial act to dispense with the certificate from the register of conveyances, parish of Orleans, and the notary public in such cases shall not demand the certificate, as required by section 2528 of the Revised Statutes," was indefinitely postponed.

"An act providing for the organization of the public schools in the several parishes of the State, except in the parish of Orleans," was indefinitely postponed.

"An act to regulate judicial advertising in the French language in the city of New Orleans" was ordered to be engrossed and passed to its third reading.

"An act to prohibit the discharging into the Mississippi river at the port of New Orleans of any ballast, sand or other material used for or suitable for filling and grading purposes; requiring city officers of the city of New Orleans to arrest persons violating the provisions of this act, and fixing penalties for the violation of the same," was ordered to be engrossed and passed to its third reading.

"An act for the relief of the heirs of persons whose property may have been confiscated by the United States, by remitting unpaid taxes which may have been assessed upon such confiscated property while it was or may be in the possession or enjoyment of the purchaser at its confiscation or sale, or his successor and assigns," was ordered to be engrossed and passed to its third reading.

"An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Louisiana" was ordered to be printed.

"An act to amend article 527 of the Code of Practice," (providing that nine jurors may render a verdict in civil cases) was, after considerable discussion, made the special order for Thursday at 1 o'clock.

"An act to define the nature and prescribe the punishment of the crime committed by any president, director, manager or other officer or owner of any private or public bank in receiving deposits or creating debts after he shall have had full knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent or in failing circumstances," was ordered to be printed.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to Senate bill No. 10 and asked a committee of conference.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

Business Failure at Holly Springs, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—Roberts, Anderson & Chew, merchants at Holly Springs, Miss., made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are estimated at $70,000. The creditors are principally in New Orleans, New York and Boston.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Yesterday.

Certain Railroads Petition Against the Reduction of Duty on Steel Rails—The House Refuses to Prevent Legislation on Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—*Senate*—Messrs. Wallace, Johnston, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Eaton, Bayard, Kernan, Thurman and others presented petitions of the Broad Top, Northern Pennsylvania, Central of New Jersey, Delaware, and Bound Brook, Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania, Washington City, Virginia, Midland and Great Southern, New Haven and Northampton, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and other railroads, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against the proposed reduction of duty on steel rails.

Mr. McMillan presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, asking an appropriation for the relief of the Irish sufferers, and that a government vessel be sent with American contributions to Ireland. This gave rise to some discussion as to its propriety, the sense of the Senate appearing to be favorable to the memorial. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the Union Soldiers' Association, of New Orleans, asking the Senate to nominate Wm. P. Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely to the bill for the relief of the city of Macon, Ga., and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Harris, from the select committee on epidemic diseases, reported favorably a joint resolution authorizing the President to call an international sanitary conference. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported sundry resolutions relating to the right of Congress to compel telegraph companies to produce telegrams to be used as evidence. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Randolph introduced an amendment to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, authorizing the President to reinstate him in the rank of colonel, his commission to bear the date of January, 1863, with pay and emoluments since that time. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a report of the committee upon Senator Ingalls' case, stating that in the committee's opinion corrupt means were used in Ingalls's election, but that it has not been proven that he was in fact elected thereby, or that he was personally implicated in such fraudulent practices. The report was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Logan introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to detail a vessel to transport provisions to Ireland. Referred.

Mr. Gordon gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the question of appointing an inter-oceanic canal committee.

The Senate then took up the bill to authorize the employment of additional clerks in the Pension Bureau, which, after a long discussion, was passed.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to amend the laws relative to settlers, affidavits in the premises, and commuted homes and entries. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then adjourned.

House—In the House this morning the resolution for the investigation into the system of compensation of clerks and other officers of the United States courts was referred.

After agreeing to reconsider its yesterday's action with regard to the prohibition of the publication of lottery advertisements in the newspapers of the District of Columbia, the House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the removal of causes from State to Federal courts.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, made a long argument in support of the bill, but at the expiration of the morning hour it went over without action. The House then resumed the consideration of the revision of rules, the question being on the adoption of rule 21, relative to legislation on appropriation bills. A number of amendments, intended to limit the power of the House to legislate on such bills, were offered, but all were voted down, amid applause on the Democratic side, by majorities ranging from five to ten. Without finishing the consideration of rule 21 the House, at 4:20, adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The New Refunding Bill Prepared by the Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House Committee on Ways and Means met to-day to receive the report of the sub-committee, charged with preparing a refunding bill. As agreed upon at the last meeting of the committee, the bill was carefully read and adopted, with an amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 10 to 9 that the $300,000,000 treasury notes provided for in the bill shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, instead of 4 per cent, as originally proposed. The bill will probably be reported to the House this afternoon.

THE ALLEGED IMPROPRIETIES OF CONGRESSMAN ACKLEN.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning and received the report of the sub-committee on the alleged legislative improprieties of Representative Acklen. The report was discussed for two hours and the committee adjourned till to-morrow, when it is understood they will be prepared to make a report to the House. It is learned that the findings of the sub-committee are simply as to the truth of the published charges, and do not go into the question of motives or recommend the propriety of any specific action on the part of the House.

MORE CENSUS SUPERVISORS REJECTED.

Several nominations of census supervisors were rejected to-day, including, however, only two from Southern States. Rejections were made by a secret party vote, the Democratic majority basing its action on the ground taken in debate last week, that the nominations thrown out were wholly partisan, and should, in accordance with the spirit of the census law, have been given to Democrats.

QUARANTINE OFFICIALS TO MEET IN CONVENTION.

A convention of the United States quarantine officials has been called to meet in Washington early in May, for the purpose revising the quarantine rules and regulations.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of Edward S. Wheat as United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations to be supervisors of the census for Texas: George W. Van Vleck, first district; P. M. Graham, second; Wm. H. Andrews, third; J. H. Tarbett, fourth; E. H. Galloway, fifth; T. A. Vaughan, sixth.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: William W. Hicks, of Florida, to be supervisor of census for the district of Florida; Samuel Thompson, of Alabama, to be supervisor of census for the second census district of Alabama; also as assistant postmasters, Isaac Heyman at Opelika, Ala., and W. G. Wilkinson at Donaldsonville, La.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF MORGAN'S RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands had under consideration to-day the bill for the relief of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, and decided to recommend that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was intended to release the company from the conditions of the act of June 3, 1856, whereby it is bound to transport troops and munitions of the United States free of charge.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported favorably to the Senate the bill providing for an International Exhibition in the city of New York in 1883.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds decided to lay on the table for the present the bill appropriating $500,000 to fit up the United States barracks at Savannah for a post office building.

A large number of memorials from representatives of prominent railroads were presented in both houses of Congress to-day, protesting against the reduction of duty on steel rails. The memorialists represent more than 15,000 miles of road in all parts of the country.

In the Senate executive session to-day the Committee on Foreign Relations reported back the French claims treaty, with the recommendation that it be ratified, and it was placed on the calendar.

THE CHIEFS TO BE BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON.

Secretary Schurz received a telegram to-day from Gen. Adams, dated Los Pinos Agency, February 15, saying that all was quiet there, and that he should start for Washington on the following day with the Ute chiefs Jack, Sowawick, Wash, Douglass, Thomas and Tim Johnson, and three Uncompahgres.

AN INTERESTING COTTON CASE.

The Claim of Geo. Kouns & Bro. for Reimbursement of a Bonus paid a Treasury Official in 1864.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Case of Geo. Kouns & Bro., of New Orleans, vs. Capt. Otis N. Cutler, in which plaintiffs seek to recover 20 per cent bonus on 300 bales of cotton exacted from them by Cutler, in June, 1864, as purchasing agent of the United States at New Orleans, under the act of 1864, came up for trial to-day before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. Plaintiffs claim that by proclamation of President Johnson, of June 13, 1864, all restrictions on trade and commercial intercourse in the territory previously declared in insurrection east of the Mississippi river were removed, and that therefore the exaction of a bonus was illegal. Defendant maintains that restrictions upon trade west of the Mississippi, whence the cotton in question came, were not removed until June 24, when the President issued another proclamation; that the bonus was paid in the regular course of business without objection and without knowledge of the proclamation, and was therefore to be paid voluntarily and cannot be recovered. The money in controversy amounted to about $35,000 and was turned over by Cutler to the United States treasury. The jury this afternoon rendered a verdict of $29,812 for plaintiffs.

POLITICAL.

Senator Conkling's Town Sends Two Delegations to the Republican State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Two Republican conventions were held in the First Assembly District, Oneida county, to-day, each claiming to have a majority of duly elected delegates. Two sets of delegates were elected to the State convention, one headed by Roscoe Conkling and one by Samuel S. Lowery. The convention which elected the latter adopted resolutions expressing "unalterable opposition to the selection of any president for the third term," and instructed its delegates to enforce this principle in every honorable way.

THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 17.—The Republican State committee met here to-day, Col. Bryant, the chairman, presiding. A State convention was called to meet in Atlanta April 21, to choose delegates to the national convention and transact other business.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Family Feud Ends in a Fatal Affray Between Uncle and Nephew.

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 17.—Intelligence has just reached this city of a fatal encounter at Brule City, 150 miles up the Missouri river, last Friday, in which the notorious Jim Somers and M. Somers, his nephew, killed each other. There was a feud of many years' standing between their families, and on Friday young Somers and his uncle came together and had an altercation. Jim grabbed a needle gun and shot his nephew through the body. As he fell the latter pulled out his revolver and shot his uncle, killing him instantly.

SUICIDE OF A LOUISVILLE PHYSICIAN IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—Dr. J. J. O'Reilly, a stranger here, committed suicide in the station house Sunday night by cutting the jugular vein with a lancet. It is said that he is a prominent physician of Louisville, and that he strayed to Texas while under the influence of liquor.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE NEAR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Louis Marburg, aged 38, of the firm of Marburg Brothers, tobacco manufacturers in this city, was found dead this morning with two bullet wounds in his head, at home, Wood Park, near Baltimore. A pistol was found lying near his side, and it is thought he committed suicide.

The Texas Colored Colonization Convention.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—To-morrow's *News* will publish the following special from Dallas:

In the colored convention to-day several additional counties were represented. The convention received and considered the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, which forms the convention into the Texas Farmers' Association, the object of which is the forming of a colony in the Pan Handle, with a capital stock of 100,000 shares, at $25 each. A committee was appointed to visit the Pan Handle and select land for the colony.

The convention then adjourned till to-night.

The session to-day was characterized by a great deal of confusion.

Preparing for the Nashville Centennial.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 17.—Gen. John F. Wheeless, chairman of the military committee of the Centennial Exposition, will to-morrow issue an invitation to the citizen soldiery of the United States to participate in the Centennial celebration at this point on the twenty-fourth, at which time there will be awarded $2000 in prizes to the companies exhibiting the highest perfection in drill and soldierly appearance.

As it is probable that the equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson will be unveiled, it is anticipated that the military in every State of the Union will be represented.

Secretary Sherman and the Colored Members of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.—The *Dispatch* publishes a letter to John Sherman from nine colored members of the Virginia Legislature, expressing the confidence of their race in Sherman's friendship for them, and declaring their intention to support him for President.

The *Dispatch* will publish also Secretary Sherman's reply, in which he thanks them for their expressions of confidence, and says that, so far as his limited influence, he will seek to sustain them in the enjoyment of full civil and political liberty and equality.

A Successful Revenue Raid in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—Sunday night Revenue Officer Cooper captured a still belonging to Malcolm & Hoskins, Henry county, Tenn., near the Kentucky line. The officer and four men were pursued by thirty Moonshiners and took refuge in a house near where the capture was made. The Moonshiners guarded the house all night, but fearing detection disappeared at daylight, and the officer succeeded in bringing the still into Paris, Tenn. Two thousand gallons of beer was destroyed. The raid was planned by Gen. R. F. Patterson, collector of this district.

A Decision in Favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A decision was rendered to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Blatchford, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, in a suit for an infringement of a patent. The decision was in favor of the Western Union Company, and sustained the Page patent on all points at issue in the case.

The Irish Relief Fund.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—Fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed for the relief of the suffering in Ireland.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Debate in the British House of Commons on the Irish Question.

The Pope's Encyclical Letter Concerning Divorce—Celebration of the Czar's Birthday—General Foreign Notes.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 17.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: The subsidence of activity in cotton has perceptibly influenced business here. The tone of the market is quieter; there is none of the excitement of a portion of last week. Prices, however, are firmly maintained, and yarns for export are somewhat higher. Producers are mostly well supplied with orders, and confident of the maintenance of current rates, especially for cloth.

Mr. Plimsoll, member for Derby, was called to account in the House of Commons to-day for handbills bearing his signature, which had been placarded in Westminster and Guilford, and which accused several members of Parliament in bitter terms for interposing fatal objections to the second reading of his bill providing for the loading of ships with grain in bags instead of bulk, to lessen the danger of accident from the shifting of cargo. Mr. Plimsoll acknowledged the authorship of the handbills, and maintained that the circumstances justified them.

Sir Charles Russell moved that placards constituting a breach of privilege as an attempt to coerce members of the House. The motion was seconded, but debate was postponed until Friday.

The British steamer Canopus, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from Boston, lost her boats and 247 head of cattle, and sustained other damages, in consequence of heavy weather.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Press Association understands that Mr. Plimsoll, in the House of Commons, Friday, will disclaim any intention of directly applying the epithet "degrading," which was the term complained of, to the conduct of Sir Charles Russell, whose motion will then be negatived without division.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Meldon, Home Ruler, from Kildare county, introduced a motion in favor of the equalization of the franchise in Ireland with that of England and Scotland. He said the existing inequality was a direct breach of the act of union. Mr. Gray, Home Ruler, from Tipperary, seconded the motion. Mr. Charles Lewis, Conservative, from Londonderry City, moved an amendment that it is inexpedient to deal with the question. In the course of his speech he charged Mr. Parnell with inciting people to break the law.

The speaker called Mr. Lewis to order. Resuming his remarks, Mr. Lewis said the House knew his meaning. Home rule, once a harmless snake, was now a poisonous serpent. The House ought to hesitate before granting an extension of suffrage among a class holding home rule views.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, Home Ruler, of Longford county, and various Irish members, supported Mr. Meldon's motion.

Mr. Waddy, Liberal, of Sheffield, said if they desired to avoid home rule they could only do so by granting such legitimate demands.

Sir William Harcourt declared that the motion only set forth the principle of equality on which the union of the two countries was based; when that ceased to be a principle, he should cease to be in favor of the union.

Mr. Gibson, Attorney General for Ireland, sought to show that it was impossible to deal with the franchise before legislation was had on the redistribution of seats.

Mr. John Bright supported the motion. He pointed to the treatment of Ireland in other matters. He said the chief secretaryship was held by a man who was steeped in Tory prejudice against freedom.

Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said it was inopportune to reopen the question of parliamentary reform.

Mr. Shaw, Home Ruler, of Cork county, pointed out that the government, by refusing reasonable demands, were playing into the hands of the extreme party in Ireland.

Mr. Meldon charged Mr. Lowther with neglecting his duties to attend races.

Mr. Meldon's motion was finally rejected by a vote of 242 to 198.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Latin text of the papal encyclical letter against divorce fills twelve columns of the *Osservatore Romano*. It argues in favor of the removal of the rite of marriage from all civil jurisdiction whatsoever. It traces the history of marriage from patriarchal to Catholic times, and declares that Christ elevated it to a sacrament, which only his church can administer. The attempt made under various guises by the modern spirit of irregulation to rob the Church of her right either to bind or loose the marriage tie must be resisted by the whole Catholic world. His holiness indicates conditions whereunder a separation of husband and wife may be sanctioned by the Church, and concludes with an exhortation to the universal episcopacy to communicate his teaching to the faithful for their welfare in both worlds.

The Italian Parliament was opened to-day. The address from the throne treats almost exclusively of internal affairs. It recommends the abolition of the grist tax and the adoption of the electoral reform bills. In regard to foreign affairs the speech says that Italy needs peace, and it is therefore easy for her to support the observance of the treaty of Berlin and remain faithful to her promise to be an element of progress and civilization in Europe.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of English residents here it was unanimously resolved to present a congratulatory address to the Czar on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to the throne.

The *Vedomosti* declares that the idea of Persian occupation of Herat under British guidance cannot be entertained.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that as far as the health of the Empress will permit the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne will be celebrated in the same manner that Nicholas's twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated in 1856. At present the Empress's condition is very unfavorable, almost critical. The Prince of Bulgaria has arrived, and will participate in the twenty-fifth anniversary festivities.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The prorogation of the Prussian Diet for three months is expected to-day. A supplementary session of the Diet will be held after the adjournment of the Reichstag.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Prince Bismarck greatly preferred Herr Von Bennigsen to Count Von Arnim Batzenberg for the office of President of the Reichstag.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—Appointments of Baron Kreigsau to be Minister of Finance and Herr Conrad to be Minister of Worship and Education are gazetted.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Don Jose Canovas del Castillo has been appointed governor of the Spanish Bank, by royal order dated February 8, and the bank directed to proceed at once to a reorganization, in accordance with article 11 of the bank's agreement with the ministry, concluded August 24, 1879.

Matanzas papers report a collision near San Miguel between the freight train and passenger train from Havana. Fifty persons were injured.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Benj. Moran, American Minister to Portugal, is reported to be suffering severely from the effects of a recent paralytic stroke. It is feared that he will have to abandon his post.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 17.—The bark Resolute, at this port from New Orleans, is leaky.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The Consolidated Bank will resume payment on the first of March.

The Chinese Question in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The workingmen continue their demonstrations, and visit places where Chinese are employed and request their discharge. The director of the Mission and Pioneer Woolen Mills announce the discharge of the Chinese in their employ, whose places will be filled by whites.

The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company declares a dividend of 30 cents per share.

Only a Jest After All.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—Acting Police Justice Crutchfield, appeared at the bar of the House of Delegates to-day, and submitted a written statement declaring that his remarks in connection with the Archer-Frazer fracas, which had been understood as reflecting contemptuously upon the authority of the House, were made in jest and in a friendly manner. He was thereupon released.

Channel Light at Galveston Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The lighthouse board gives notice that on and after April 1, 1880 the fixed white light of the sixth order, used to mark the channel across Clopper's bar, Galveston bay, will be discontinued.

Another Six Days' Walking Match.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Pedestrians Blower Brown, Hazael and Day, started in a six day go-as-you-please walking match for the championship of England belt, at Agricultural Hall, at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Cost of the Maine Troubles.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.—The Governor sent a message to the Senate to-day showing that the expenses resulting from the action of the late Council in seating and unseating legislators amounted to $20,000.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

HAVRE, Feb. 17.—Arrived: February 14, bark Arabia from Mobile; February 17, bark Wave of Life from New Orleans.

BELFAST, Feb. 17.—Arrived: February 16, ship A. & E. Lovett from Pensacola.

Fatal Explosion of a Boiler.

GORHAM, N. H., Feb. 17.—The boiler in John F. Thompson's mill at Randolph burst to-day, demolishing the building and killing four men, and seriously injuring another.

HONEST JOHN SHERMAN.

A Few of the Charges that a Republican Paper Makes Against Him.

[New York Times.]

Mr. Howard Carroll, who has been holding a sun-glass over John Sherman, makes the following charges against him:

1. That Mr. W. J. Kilpatrick, a confidential agent of the Secretary of the Treasury, with personal letters of introduction from him, has recently been traveling through North Carolina, with no other purpose than to give encouragement to Mr. Sherman's canvass for the Presidency, and that he told Col. T. B. Keogh, the secretary of the National Republican Committee, and then chairman of the North Carolina Republican Committee, that if he would throw his influence in aid of the Secretary he could have a good office, even though he performed no service for his pay.

2. That at an interview of his own making Secretary Sherman, though being assured that the sentiment of North Carolina Republicans was solid for Grant, asked Col. Keogh to try and divide the delegation in his interest, intimating at the same time that Col. Keogh's friend, Mr. Powers, would be provided for at the government expense.

3. That Mr. Cannady and other treasury officers, who are paid by the people to do certain responsible work in North Carolina, were ready in Washington to hold consultations respecting Secretary Sherman's presidential canvass, and that when they could no longer be used in that direction the Secretary wisely concluded that they had better "go home."

The result of these manipulations on the part of the Secretary are already well known. Against the sentiment of nearly every Republican in the State, the delegates at large from North Carolina to the National Republican Convention have, by the machinations of treasury officers, been pledged to Mr. Sherman.

THE HERALD'S RELIEF FUND.

Some of the Curious Letters It Received from Contributors to the Fund.

The letters of contribution to the *Herald* relief fund are curiosities of literature and philanthropy. They range all the way from the $10,000 telegraphic check of John W. Mackay, the San Francisco millionaire, the $500 of Sothern, the actor, to the $1 gifts from the poor and the obscure. There is $1 "from an Irishman and his four sons who know how it is themselves;" from one who loves Old Ireland because his best and truest friend is an Irishman, and who stops smoking four months and gives the proceeds ($10) of his self-sacrifice; $1 from a "poor old blind clergyman" who wishes it were $1000; $2 15, "the whinings of a five-cent nute—who will see it and go ten better?" $1 ("a week's bone money") from "a butcher on a small salary;" 25 cents "I saved for a dog. I am sorry to send it, but my elders say I muste lov the poor Irish;" $1 10 from two young girls, "contents of our little banks;" $5 from "three little German children;" $1 in "celebration of a birthday;" "a little girl, nine years of age, all my savings, $10, which is in a government bond. I hope it will keep some poor little children from starving;" "a simple V—would it were a 'G;'" an Italian sends $2, a Spaniard 3; "half the net profits from our sale of teas till April 1," etc.

American Interests in Panama.

[Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 14.]

As has heretofore been published, Ambrose W. Thompson, a citizen of the United States, a relative of the Secretary of the Navy, with certain associates, owns a tract of two million acres of land in New Grenada, which is known as the Chiriqui grant. This grant extends across the Isthmus of Darien, and was obtained for the purpose of colonizing negroes upon it, as far back as 1854. Secretary Thompson was an attorney for the owners, and knows all about it. There is a certain amount of coal on this grant, and as far back as 1858 Secretary Yancey made a contract to purchase some of it. The colonization society was revived in 1862, and Mr. Pomeroy, afterward Senator from Kansas, and now living in Washington, went down there with a colony of negroes to colonize them, Congress having appropriated $500,000 for the purpose. But only $25,000 were expended, the government of New Grenada protesting against the intention of the United States to fill the grant with negroes. Since De Lesseps went down there to dig his canal, this grant of land has come again to public notice, and the Secretary of the Navy has secured permission from its owners for the United States to occupy it, and he has already sent the man-of-war Kearsage and consort to establish a naval station there. Two coaling stations are established, one at the Gulf of Dulce and the other at the Bay of Chiriqui. These vessels will remain stationed there, and the officer in command is instructed to report regularly and frequently of the operations of the Frenchmen.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic prevents malaria.

Why suffer with indigestion when Malakoff Bitters affords certain relief. Get a bottle and try it.