THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT.

FUN!
MIRTH!
LAUGHTER!
NUMEROUS RECITATIONS AND PERSONATION OF CHARACTERS,
—BY—
WILLOUGHBY READE,
OF LONDON,
—AT THE—
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL
TO-NIGHT.
Admission—50 cents; children, 25 cents.
mh24 1stp1t

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The DEMOCRAT is responsible for none of the views expressed in the communications under this head; but no communications will be printed except from responsible parties.]

THE TARIFF AND SUGAR PLANTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1880.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

I beg to draw your attention to the accompanying editorial, clipped from the New York *Daily Bulletin* of the sixteenth instant.

Had this article exhibited only its habitual unfairness and hostility to all Southern, and particularly to the sugar planting interest, I should not have deemed it worth while to give it any further currency. We have been so accustomed to its tirades upon us, and at the same time to its advocacy of the cause of a clique of smaller refiners and Cuban houses in New York, that we expect little else; but this specimen of its tactics merits notice for its mingled malignity and misrepresentation.

That the planters of Louisiana should seek openly to retain the protection under which they or their predecessors were led to spend their substance and their toil in the cultivation and improvement of the alluvial lands of the State, their redemption from overflow, and their enrichment with villages and manufactories, is but natural. This protection it is that our writer so elegantly terms "the government spoon." But is not this the same "spoon" which has fed, in their infancies, the iron masters of Pennsylvania and the cotton lords of New England, to say nothing of New York refiners? It is, at the same time, the very identical "spoon" which has given birth to and developed all of our varied industries, so that now we, under its benign influence, may compete in our manufactures with any and every country. It is emphatically the American "spoon" as against the starving nourishment of a British stepmother and her disciples in this country. But our writer asserts that, notwithstanding the free use of this "spoon," the sugar planters "cannot stand alone!" What does he mean? If he means anything, he is in favor of withdrawing protection from Louisiana sugars; and if so, why does he single out that industry alone of all those protected? And just here let us say that it would be difficult, in the history of the world, to parallel the clogged industry and perseverance of the Louisiana sugar planters under their great trials.

Impoverished, and, in many cases ruined by the results of the civil war, their slaves freed, harried by carpet-bag thieves, legislators and tax gatherers, yet, in spite of all, they have preserved courage and kept in life, and gradually expanded a noble industry—one which, at the present time, represents sixty millions of capital and employs, in one way or another, 300,000 souls! And yet, for these men, our writer has no other words than those of contempt and deprecation. Let us pass by his remarks on the Hawaiian treaty, of which, we venture to say, that if the inner history of it could be written, as huge a job would be discovered as often has appeared in our congressional annals. As to its practical results, we have understood, though we do not vouch for it, that sugar in San Francisco is none the cheaper, inasmuch as the trade with Hawaii is entirely in the hands of one monopolist.

But let us notice this writer's next point, that the planters wish to close the doors to the importation of sugar from the Spanish and British West Indies. What evidence is there of this? The planters ask, and ask only, for the retention of the present tariff. Under this tariff, the consumption of West India and other foreign sugars in the United States has been steadily increasing, until for the year 1879 it has about reached the figure of 650,000 tons, and the consumption of sugar per capita, in this country, is second only to that of Great Britain, the largest sugar consuming country in the world. Add to this, that under this same tariff a refining industry in New York and other Eastern cities, inferior to none in Europe, has grown and thriven, and yet, because the planters innocently ask for the retention of this tariff, they are to be the objects of obloquy and reproach.

Not content with this, our writer further represents the planters as going into hysterics—whatever that may mean—holding public meetings at New Orleans against any reduction of the tariff, and deluging Congress with petitions, memorials and what not on the subject. We were not aware it was a sin to hold a public meeting for a subject of great commercial interest. We had thought that not long since such a meeting was held in New York, on the sugar question, at which Mr. Durant was chairman, and at which certain spicy interrogatories were drawn up to be made to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the proceedings of this meeting were, we presume, published in the *Bulletin* without too great disapprobation. We say that had such a meeting been held, and such petitions forwarded, after the example set in New York, there would have been a warrant for it. But, as it happened, there is not one word of truth in the whole charge—not one. No public meeting was held, then or ever, in New Orleans on the sugar question—no deluge of petitions or memorials were poured into Congress—nay, not a single petition! The truth is, that at a meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association, in their accustomed chamber, during the early part of this month, certain resolutions were offered to and passed by the meeting, which resolutions characterized in fit terms the "censorious" and unwarranted interrogatories addressed through the chairman of the above mentioned New York meeting to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and, as a matter of course, the secretary of the association was ordered to forward the resolutions of the meeting to our representatives at Washington as well as to the Ways and Means Committee. Where, then, are the hysterics? Where is the deluge?

But, at last, the animus, the true "inward-ness" of the writer exhibits itself toward the conclusion of his article, when he says: "The tariff, as at present construed, has pretty effectually killed off our trade to Demerara!" "Hinc illæ lachrimæ." It is here the shoe pinches. The tariff! The existing, present tariff as construed! But by whom construed? By the greedy Louisiana planters? No! By whom then? By no less a person than Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury. The planters have no act nor part in it. They may think Mr. Sherman right, or wrong in his construction. In point of fact, we believe he is honestly trying to prevent frauds on the revenue. But the planters have naught to do with his course. Why, then, does this person drag them forward, misrepresent them, and seek to bring them into public odium? Can any one, in the light of the evidence given recently and last year before the Committee on Ways and Means, for one moment doubt that fraudulent coloring of sugars is practiced in the West Indies? If the Demerara sugars and trade suffer, who is at fault, if not those who attempt to introduce the high grade sugars, artfully discolored, in contravention of the spirit, if not the letter of the tariff?

Can it be possible that this writer is a friend of, or connected with, such parties?

PLANTER.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS AND THE TARIFF.

[N. Y. Bulletin.]

The government spoon has never been extended to any class of domestic industries with more readiness or with more liberality than to the Louisiana sugar planters. They were born under protection, have been rocked in a protection cradle, and have had a succession of protectionist nurses; yet, with all this petting and caressing, it would seem to be still a weakling, unable to walk or stand alone, and calling as lustily for the government nurse as on the day it was born. The other day it went into hysterics almost because reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands enabled California and the Pacific coast people to get the product of those islands a trifle cheaper than the Louisiana article could be laid down at their doors. They wanted the reciprocity treaty repealed at once, in order to save them from "ruin;" and inasmuch as Sandwich Island labor was for the most part Chinese, they sought to strengthen their case by appealing to the popular prejudice against that race and their cheap labor. It is to the credit of Congress that it did not permit itself to be led away by appeals of that character, and that the reciprocity treaty to-day remains intact. What its benefits have been to the commerce and industries of the Pacific coast, we have heretofore had repeated occasion to show, and on that point the proof was so conclusive that it was supposed the Louisiana planters would have the modesty to cease their clamor for repeal. The supposition was not well founded. They have renewed their demonstrations on the treaty and their representatives in Congress are admonished that its repeal or modification is a point to be carried at all hazards at this session. The interests of consumers are nothing to them. The interests of the numerous industries which the treaty is creating on the Pacific coast are nothing to them. It is nothing to them whether our Pacific shipping have freights or go and come in ballast. Everything must yield to a handful of Louisiana planters, who have been crying "more protection" so long that, like spoiled children, it is become a second nature with them.

But it is not only the Sandwich Islands that they are anxious to bar out of the American market. They want to close the door as far as possible upon importations also from the Spanish and British West Indies, and to that end we see they are holding public meetings at New Orleans and deluging Congress with memorials and petitions against any reduction in the tariff, at the same time characterizing the importing and refining interests, who favor such modification, as simply the representatives of Cuban or West India planters, who are "seeking to jeopardize by adverse legislation the existence of the Louisiana sugar industry, affording as it does the principal source of support to over 300,000 people, and thus to advance the prosperity of the Cuban planter by securing a market to the slave-grown sugars of that island." Does it never occur to our Louisiana friends that 40,000,000 of consumers, more or less, have some interest at stake, as well as the 300,000 persons engaged in sugar planting? If the Sandwich Islands and the Spanish and British West Indies are to be closed against the former, they will be at the mercy of a petted monopoly, which would seem to grow greedier in proportion to the favors it receives at the hands of the government. The tariff as at present construed, as we showed the other day, has pretty effectually killed off our trade with Demerara; and if it is to be continued in force, the same mode of administering it cannot but have a like blighting influence upon our commerce with other sugar producing countries. This may seem a small matter in the eyes of the Louisiana planters; but, seeing how anxious New Orleans professes to be for an extension of its commerce with the West Indies, the merchants and business men of that city, it seems to us, will be apt to question the wisdom of the policy to which the planting class have committed themselves. The farmers and manufacturers of the Mississippi valley who are desirous of finding a larger market in the West Indies for agricultural and other products, via New Orleans, will be apt, in due time, to have something to say on this subject.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

[N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Sergeant Chas. Imsen, Battery L, Third Artillery, has been ordered to return to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. D. L. Craft, Sixth Infantry, has been extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability. The general court-martial appointed to meet at David's Island, New York Harbor, has been dissolved. The extension of the leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry, has been further extended ten days. Leave of absence for three months has been granted Second Lieut. E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry. Major Wm. Smith will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakotah after the arrival of Lieut. Col. G. L. Febiger, and will report to the Paymaster General for duty in this city. After Major Smith's arrival in this city, Major O. J. Sprague will be relieved from duty here, and will proceed to the Military Division of the Atlantic and report for duty.

Commodore Charles H. Baldwin is ordered to duty as a member of the Light-house Board; Lieut. Charles C. Cornwell to the training-ship Minnesota at New London, Conn.; Paymaster Edward N. Whitehouse, as inspector of flour, etc., at New York, relieving Pay Director A. M. Gilman; Passed Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor to the navy-yard at Norfolk; Com. Samuel P. Carter is relieved from duty as a member of the Light-house Board, and placed on waiting orders; Commander Allen D. Brown is detached from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Henry B. Mansfield from the navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Constellation; Lieut. Jerome B. House from the training-ship Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

Sale of the Maxwell Land Grant.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Information has been received that the long litigation over the celebrated Maxwell grant, in New Mexico, was yesterday terminated by a foreclosure sale of the entire property under decree of Chief Justice Prince. This finally sets at rest the title to nearly three million acres of the most valuable mineral and grazing land in New Mexico, including Raton Pass, which is the natural inlet from the northeast to the Territory. Frank R. Sherwin and his counsel, Judge Birdseye, of New York, bid the entire property in at $1,000,000 under first mortgage, and $100,000 under second mortgage. The aggregate of the mortgages and interest held by the Dutch bondholders was $8,000,000. A United States patent has been secured and arrangements are to be perfected for the reorganization of the company to develop the territory, under the control of a board of four American and four Dutch directors. The franchises are said to be the most valuable ever granted in one patent. The property is situated in the northeast corner of New Mexico, with 200,000 acres across the line in Colorado.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Arrived: Steamer Montreal from New Orleans, bringing the mails and two passengers of the steamer D. Steinman, disabled at sea and proceeding under sail.

TOULON, March 23.—Arrived: On March 18, barks, Vice-Admiral and Togethoff from Mobile.

OFF SCILLY, March 23.—Arrived: On March 18, bark Alice from Darien, Ga.

GENOA, March 23.—Arrived: On March 18, barks Nuova Emelia Celestine from New Orleans, Agree from Charleston.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived: State of Indiana, Pontiac, City of Savannah, City of Atlanta, Richmond, New Orleans, Sarah, Eaton, Clara Fletcher, M. Folsom, Rossend Castle, England, Hathersage and Domingo. Arrived out: Iowa, Montreal, Rhenbina, Johanna Benjamin, Rhine, Eclipse and Gledon. Homeward: Frey for Savannah and A fa for New Orleans.

Hear Willoughby Reade. Inimitable readings to-night. Benefit of the Newsboys' Association, at No. 57 Camp street.

WASHINGTON.

The Majority and Minority Reports in the Kellogg-Spofford Case.

Kellogg Charged With Corruption, Fraud, Falsification of the Election Returns, Conspiracy, Bribery, and Other Offenses.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections sets forth as the results of the committee's investigations:

1. That Kellogg, while Governor of Louisiana, fraudulently used the power of his office to secure his election, by corrupt means, of a Republican Legislature favorable to his election to the Senate.

2. That failing in this, he entered into a conspiracy with others, and fraudulently used the power of his office as Governor to change the result of such elections by fraudulent election certificates, in order that he might secure a Republican majority in said Legislature favorable to his election as United States Senator.

3. That through the aid of the metropolitan police and United States army, and by the use of threats, money, promises of office, etc., he assembled in the legislative hall a mob of his co-conspirators, many of whom had not been elected, to the end that he might procure a pretended Legislature for the inauguration of S. B. Packard for Governor, whom he knew had not been elected, and from which mob he might procure the form of his own election to the Senate, and to which pretended election he knew the said pretended Governor would certify.

4. That Kellogg excluded persons elected and admitted those not elected to said Legislature, for the purpose before named.

5. That knowing these facts he withheld them from or denied their existence before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, thus inducing a majority of the committee to declare him chosen as Senator.

6. That to prevent revelation of facts he procured government offices for his co-conspirators and bribed witnesses in the investigation before the committee.

The report then concludes with a long and elaborate legal argument to sustain these points, quoting copiously from the testimony, and showing that no evidence was taken by the committee which formerly reported in Kellogg's favor.

The minority report recites the resolutions of the Senate, passed November 30, 1877, declaring Kellogg on the merits of the case entitled to a seat, and says: The party majority in the Senate has changed since Kellogg took the oath of office in pursuance of these resolutions, but nothing else has changed. The facts which the Senate considered and determined were in existence then as now. It is now sought, for the first time, by a mere superiority of numbers to thrust a Senator from the seat which he holds by an express, deliberate and final judgment of the Senate. The act which is demanded by this party majority would be, in the opinion of the minority of the committee, a great public crime—one of the greatest political crimes in American history.

The minority say they do not think proper to enter upon a discussion of the evidence by which the claimant of Kellogg's seat seeks to establish the charges affecting the integrity of that Senator. Such evidence can be found in abundance in the slums of great cities. It is not only unworthy of credit, but is in many instances wholly irreconcilable with undisputed facts, and Kellogg has met and overthrown it at every point.

THE MODE OF PURCHASING TOBACCO FOR THE ARMY.

The House Military Committee agreed to-day to report the bill of Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, prescribing the mode of purchasing tobacco for the army. It provides that the Secretary of War shall cause all contracts for tobacco for army use to be made in Washington; that proposals for furnishing tobacco be invited in the cities of New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, Richmond, Chicago, Louisville, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Danville and Quincy, and that proposals be acted upon by officers of the subsistence department, under the supervision of the Commissary General.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Wm. J. Phillips, to be United States marshal for the Eastern District of Texas; George Toy, to be collector of customs for the district of Cherrystone, Va.

The nominations of three census supervisors for Ohio were rejected.

SENATOR HILL AND THE JESSIE RAYMOND MATTER.

Affidavits were filed yesterday with the United States district attorney for this district by Senator Hill and Samuel W. Small, of Georgia, touching certain charges and threats made against the former by Jessie Raymond. The affidavits were referred to-day by the district attorney to the police court for such action as it may deem necessary. Senator Hill's affidavits set forth the annoyance to which he has been subjected by visits of the woman Raymond to his house in his absence; denies the truth of her charge that he is the father of her child; denies having ever given her money or having ever seen her, except once in Atlanta, in the presence of witnesses, and asserts that she is a woman of abandoned character and a blackmailer, who has threatened to have "money or his life." He files this affidavit in order that the conservators of the peace may take such action as they may think their official duty requires.

The affidavit of Mr. Small corroborates Senator Hill's statement as to the threats made by the woman Raymond, and declares that the latter, in conversation with him (Small), made use of the following expression: "I must have money. I want $5000, and I will have it from him (Hill) or I will have his life. I am in dead earnest, and I don't care if I hang for it. I will do what I say." Affiant further states his belief that said Jessie Raymond will try to carry out her threats by making an attempt upon Senator Hill's life.

THE TARIFF.

The House Committee on Ways and Means were unable to reach a conclusion to-day upon any of the tariff questions under discussion.

THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

The Senate Committee on Pensions to-day decided to report a substitute for the measure commonly known as "the sixty surgeon's bill." The substitute provides for the examination and adjudication of pension claims in such a manner as to do away with the present exparte system.

TOWNSEND'S TARIFF BILL.

The bill which it is alleged was surreptitiously introduced in the House by Representative Townsend yesterday, and referred by the House in ignorance of its nature to the Committee on Revision of Laws, was, it is said, a bill to admit free of duty salt, paper, printing machinery, types, and all chemicals entering into the composition of paper. It is understood that the Committee on Revision of Laws will report the bill favorably to the House at once, if the House does not take the bill out of its custody and refer it, as, according to the rules of the House, it should yesterday have been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The latter committee at its meeting to-day instructed Mr. Garfield to use every parliamentary means to get the bill from the Committee on Revision of Laws, and have it referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where all tariff bills properly belong.

OUR TEXAS RAILROAD.

The First Locomotive Crosses the Calcasieu River Bridge—When the Cars Will Run Between Lake Charles and Orange.

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 23.—The first locomotive crossing the Calcasieu river iron bridge, of the Louisiana Western Railroad, has just crossed, starting from West Lake Charles, and is now at the depot here. There are only two miles of track to be laid between Lake Charles and Orange, Texas, but on account of the recent protracted freshets the first train to Texas will not leave Lake Charles for Orange before the last of next week.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

An Excited and Personal Debate in the House on the Tariff Question—The Anti-Tariff Men Opposed to the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—*Senate.*—After the routine morning business was concluded the bill incorporating a number of persons well known as educators, residing in various States, into a "National Educational Association," to make reports on educational affairs to Congress, was taken up and discussed. It was opposed by Messrs. Cockrell, Hereford and Ingalls, as outside of the jurisdiction of Congress, and advocated by Messrs. Bailey and Hoar as constitutional and in the interest of national education. Pending the debate the morning hour expired and the Geneva award bill was taken up. Mr. Garland addressed the Senate.

Mr. Garland spoke at length in support of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Dawes in opposition thereto. At the conclusion of the latter's speech, Mr. Kernan obtained the floor, but without further debate the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

House.—Mr. Conger said in examining the record this morning he found that the bill relating to the whole question of tariff, amending thirty sections of the Revised Statutes, had been referred, in violation of the rules, to the Committee on Revision of Laws, instead of to the Committee on Ways and Means. He alluded to the danger which arose from a bill not clearly stating in its title its subject matter.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, said he had introduced the bill, whose title clearly showed to what it referred when it stated that it was to revise and to amend title 33 of the Revised Statutes, and that the Committee on Revision of the Laws was the proper committee to which it should go.

A short debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Reed, of Maine, insinuated that Mr. Townsend had smuggled this bill into the House without stating that was a tariff bill, and had it referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws instead of to Ways and Means Committee, where it should and would have gone, had the House been aware of its nature.

Mr. Garfield moved to amend the journal so as to make it appear that the bill was referred yesterday, as it should have been by the rules of the House, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Nichols, of Georgia, moved to lay this motion on the table. A long, confused and excited debate ensued. Mr. Garfield and other Republican members asserted that Mr. Townsend, under cover of an indefinite title, had introduced a bill making sweeping changes and reductions in the existing tariff and had moved its reference to the Committee on Revision of Laws, where he knew it would be favorably acted upon, instead of to the Committee on Ways and Means, where the rules of the House prescribed that it should go, and where he (Mr. Townsend) knew that it would not be favorably acted upon. The House, in ignorance of the true nature of the bill, which was not read, and in reliance upon Mr. Townsend's good faith, had agreed to refer it as he suggested. It is now proposed to correct, by amendment of the journal, errors which it had committed. An exciting personal colloquy took place between Mr. Garfield and Mr. Townsend, the former charging the latter with practicing deception on the House, while the latter declared Garfield's charge to be a willful and deliberate falsehood. Mr. Townsend defended his action in having the bill referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws upon the ground that the protectionists in the Ways and Means Committee smothered all bills looking to a reduction of tariff, and he wanted this bill to be reported to the House so that the people's representatives might have a vote on it.

The whole afternoon was consumed in an animated and often excited debate upon the question of the best means of correcting the error made by the House yesterday in allowing the reference of a tariff bill to the Committee on Revision of Laws. Without final action upon this subject the House, at 6:10 p. m., adjourned.

GRANT'S RETURN.

Ulysses Lands at Galveston Amid Much Enthusiasm—The Programme of Entertainments—The General to Visit New Orleans.

GALVESTON, March 23, 4:13 p. m.—Gen. Grant and party reached the New York steamship wharf at 3:10. All are well, and speak kindly of their trip.

The welcome extended thus far has been as hearty and enthusiastic as could be desired anywhere. All the military companies are engaged in keeping back the crowd, which seems determined to get a sight of the silent man.

RYAN.

GALVESTON, March 23, 6 p. m.—By 3 p. m. to-day the city was gay with bunting, flags were flying from all the principal buildings, and the streets were thronged with people. The revenue cutter McLean went out to bring in Gen. Grant and his party. As the revenue cutter was approaching the Galveston artillery began firing a salute of twenty-five guns. The General and party were met on the landing by the committee. The procession was formed on Twenty-fourth street. They marched out Twenty-fourth street to Broadway, down Broadway to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Market street, up Market street to Twenty-second, down Twenty-second to Church street, up Church street to the Tremont Hotel, on Tremont street.

The order of the procession was as follows: First, the German band; then the Galveston Artillery Company, Washington Guards, Lincoln Guards (colored), Mysterious Ten and the Sons of Jerusalem, both colored benevolent societies. Then followed the carriages containing Generals Grant, Phil. Sheridan, E. O. C. Ord and Major C. H. Leonard; next the committee in hacks; then the carriage containing the ladies of the party; cadet band, colored; then the various fire companies of the city. On arrival at the Tremont House a review took place from the rotunda; then the General retired to the parlor, where a reception took place. A large number of ladies and gentleman were presented to "the man on horseback." About 5 p. m. the General retired. The banquet which was to be given to-night has been postponed until to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, owing to the delay in arriving.

The following is the programme of entertainment of the Grant party for the next two days:

Wednesday morning—Drive on the beach. Evening—Ladies' reception at the Tremont House from 3 to 5; grand banquet at 8 p. m.

Thursday—Cotton press reception and grand fish chowder at Garten Verein at 4 p. m.

GRANT COMING TO NEW ORLEANS.

GALVESTON, March 23.—Gen. Grant leaves for New Orleans Thursday, via Morgan's Line.

P.

Decisions of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, March 23.—The Supreme Court of Alabama to-day rendered an opinion in a case, involving the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, the amount at issue being several millions. The court decided that the first trust deed of 1852 had the first lien on the whole main line of road in Alabama, but not on the government land grant, and so upon the corresponding portion of the rolling stock; the other portion thereof pertaining to the road in Georgia. A decree will be rendered for the sale of all the property and franchises, including the grants of land of the road in this State. The Alabama portion of the road is 170 miles long.

The court also rendered an opinion in the case of the appeal of Gus Wynn, for murder, and ordered that he be executed on April 30.

The San Francisco Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The board of supervisors have passed an order increasing the police force over the Mayor's veto.

The Barataria Canal Company.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—At a meeting of the directors of the Barataria Ship Canal Company Capt. Thomas P. Leathers, of New Orleans, was elected president.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Parliamentary Campaign Being Made by the Home Rulers in Ireland.

The Afghan Question in the House of Lords—Biggar's Threats—The French Wine Crop a Failure.

The Emperor of Germany and the Czar.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Dunraven called attention to the affairs of Afghanistan. He said that the government had lately been very reticent regarding their Afghan policy, and the present position of affairs was so anomalous that he thought some explanation ought to be afforded the country before the House adjourned.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary for India, said that he objected, while intricacies still existed, to lay down any definite line of frontier or state how they intended to assert their supremacy in Afghanistan. Herat was not of paramount importance, and would become still less important when we were in possession of the district of Candahar and the different passes. There was no understanding with Russia on the subject of Herat, nor was there any arrangement with Persia on the subject. There might be circumstances under which the tenure of Herat by Persia would not be dangerous. He looked forward with great hope to the pacification of Afghanistan and to its being governed, under due precautions, by rulers of its own.

At the Conservative meeting held in Hackney to-day Sir Stafford Northcote severely condemned Mr. Gladstone for using offensive language towards Austria. He read a dispatch from Sir H. G. Elliott, British ambassador at Vienna, dated yesterday, stating that Baron Von Haymerle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, desires to disavow the language attributed to the Emperor by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech, said the Emperor had called him a pestilent fellow.

The meeting was very uproarious, owing to the presence of a number of Liberals, and Sir Stafford was obliged to bring his speech to a speedy close on account of the disturbance.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Odessa to the *Times* says: The son of a priest, an expelled student, one of the five Nihilists to be tried by the court-martial at Kieff, has been condemned to death. His execution will make the nineteenth death that has taken place in Russia for political offenses in less than two years.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The president of the administrative council of Eastern Siberia having reported the pressing necessity for new prisons, owing to the great influx of political prisoners during the past year, additional prisons will be constructed immediately on the River Ivanoff.

At a dinner yesterday in honor of the Emperor William's birthday, the Czar said:

"On the anniversary of my accession to the throne, the Emperor of Germany gave me renewed proof of his constant friendship by an official letter, which was immediately published, and also by a private letter, both of which deeply moved me. I reciprocate the sentiments and wishes expressed in them, and count upon the maintenance and consolidation of the relations which have existed for more than a century between the two people. I drink to the health of the Emperor, my best friend."

Sentences of death passed on the political prisoners at Kieff have been commuted in the cases of two prisoners to hard labor; two others are to be executed.

IRELAND.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Times'* report of the banquet given to Mr. Parnell by the Cork Farmers' Club last night, states that Mr. Biggar, in his reply to the toast, "The Irish Parliamentary Party," said they had seen what Hartmann had done in Russia, and if the constitutional course they were at present pursuing in Parliament failed in its object, he thought Ireland might be able to produce another Hartmann, and probably with better results.

The *Times* this morning says: Mr. Parnell's determination that the advanced Home Rulers shall put forward new candidates in a number of constituencies to oppose moderate Home Rulers, or Liberals who decline home rule pledges, has thrown Irish politics into a state of confusion which may benefit the Conservatives. This is in striking contrast with the discipline and method of contest in Scotland, where the Liberals, avoiding jealousies and schism, which lost them many seats in 1874, are attacking their opponents boldly and at every point. The organization of the Conservatives is even more complete than that of the Liberals, but their spirits evidently are not by any means so high.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 23.—It is stated that the decrees dealing with unauthorized religious bodies were signed at the Cabinet Council, held to-day, but will not appear in the official journal till after Easter. They will be preceded by a report drawn up by M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior and Worship, which was approved by the ministers.

Admiral De Kerjegu, Senator from Cotes Du Nord, is dead.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says: The recent extraordinary cold weather has greatly injured the vines throughout the country, and particularly in Burgundy, and the year's crop will again be very poor.

TURKEY.

LONDON, March 23.—A Constantinople dispatch says Col. Synge has been released, and arrived at Katerina in good health.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

HAVANA, March 23.—San Domingo advices say peace has been restored, and business is brisk.

In Venezuela the city of Bolivia, which was in revolt, has surrendered, and President Guzman Blanco again has pacific control of the whole republic.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Philadelphia Railway Depot Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Union Passenger Railway Depot, corner of Thompson and Ash streets, with its stables, was entirely burned and several dwellings damaged this morning. The horses were all saved.

FIRE IN CHATHAM, VA.

RICHMOND, March 23.—Telegrams from Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Va., report that a fire broke out there between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, which destroyed about a dozen houses in the business portion of the town. The total loss is estimated at $22,000; insurance $15,000. The fire was incendiary, originating in a house owned by W. R. Fitzgerald. This is the second large fire in Chatham within the past few days.

A DESPERATE NEGRO KILLED.

GALVESTON, March 23.—To-morrow's *News* will publish the following special, dated Bremond, March 23: About 8 o'clock last night Bill Moore, colored, with another negro, entered the grocery of H. Schmidt to get a drink; becoming noisy, Max Stellbauer got a pistol and ordered him to leave. Moore left and attempted to borrow a pistol from several persons, saying he would kill Stellbauer as he went home. Stellbauer started in search of an officer, and as he was passing between the market-house and Nash & Bennett's saloon he met Moore, who made a lunge at him. Stellbauer fired, killing Moore instantly. Stellbauer gave himself up and was admitted to $100 bail. Stellbauer is an industrious young man, about twenty years old. Moore was looked upon as a desperate negro.

MARITIME.

Several Vessels Put Into Harbor on the Atlantic Coast in a Leaky Condition.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A large brig-rigged vessel, supposed to be English, was seen on the fourteenth twenty-five miles northwest of Tortugas, lying in the trough of the sea, no steam up, but had two sails set, by the bark Somes, from Galveston, now at Philadelphia.

The brig Medina, British, Lindergreen master, from Pensacola for London, put into Barbadoes about March 11, in a leaky condition.

The brig Lilian, British, Johnson master, from Charleston for Halifax, put into Bermuda March 9, leaking badly, having experienced bad weather on the voyage. On the sixth instant she was boarded by a heavy sea, which smashed her boat. She had discharged on the eighteenth for repairs.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE ARIZONA.

LONDON, March 23.—The Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice has ordered that the certificate of Capt. Jones, who was in command of the steamer Arizona at the time she ran into the iceberg, be returned to him.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Greenbackers.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 23.—The Greenback State Convention met in the House of Representatives to-day, was called to order by Hon. Hines, of Luzerne. Mr. Plummer, of Crawford county, was elected temporary chairman, Dingman, of Forest county, temporary secretary. A committee on permanent organization was appointed and the convention took a recess.

THE TENNESSEE GREENBACKERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 23.—The State Convention of the National Greenback party, has been called to meet in Nashville, May 22, to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—The Democratic State Committee met here to-day and called a State convention, to be held May 20, in this city, for the purpose of electing delegates to Cincinnati.

Death of an Albany Bank President.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Thomas W. Olcott, president of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank and of the Dudley Observatory, died to-day, aged eighty-five.

TAMMANY DETERMINED.

Kelly, Spinola and Other Leaders Still Bitterly Opposed to Tilden.

The New York *Tribune* publishes interviews with a number of Tammany leaders in regard to the attempted reunion of the rival Democratic factions in that State.

Mr. John Kelly said: "Under no circumstances will Tammany Hall consent to support Mr. Tilden as the nominee for the Presidency. And Tammany Hall has the sympathy and support of many Democrats throughout the State in its opposition to Mr. Tilden. Tammany Hall will send a delegation to Cincinnati opposed to Mr. Tilden."

Gen. Spinola said: "The feeling against Mr. Tilden is very bitter throughout the State, and if he is nominated at Cincinnati the rival Democratic candidate in this State will receive a greater vote than Mr. Kelly when he ran against Gov. Robinson. Should, however, some other candidate than Mr. Tilden receive the nomination, there is no power that can prevent a union of all the Democratic elements on the nominee.

E. D. Gale, Col. John H. Mooney and other Tammany leaders indorsed these sentiments.

Historical Snow Storms.

[N. Y. Times.]

Snow storms have more than once played an important part in history. At Towton, the decisive battle of the Wars of the Roses, the Lancastrian soldiers, having the snow driven in their faces by a strong wind, fell upon each other by mistake and were easily routed. In one of the numerous wars between Denmark and Sweden, the Danes escaladed a Swedish fortress at night by means of the snow that had drifted against the wall. One of the Jacobite nobles, condemned after the rising of 1715, was saved by a snow storm which delayed the arrival of the death warrant for two days, during which time his friends contrived his escape. Napoleon's column of attack at Eylau, in 1807, which should have fallen upon the Russian flank, was so blinded by the flying snow as to come out right in front of the great central battery, and was almost exterminated. The same cause occasioned the French defeat at Pultusk a month earlier; while the destruction of the British army by the Afghans, in 1842, was materially aided by a snowfall which blocked the passes several fathoms deep, rendering any help from India impossible.

Probabilities.

[N. Y. Sun, March 20.]

It now seems as certain as any future event can be that Gen. Grant will be nominated for President by the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

In regard to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, the indications are as yet less decisive; but we are bound to record the fact that notwithstanding what has happened in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, the probabilities point to the nomination of Mr. Tilden.

The only cause tending to prevent the nomination of Grant is the probability, or rather, we may say, the substantial certainty, that it will divide the Republican party. There is a large body of Republicans who, on principle, are opposed to a third term for any man, regarding it as the entering wedge of imperialism; and there is another large body of Republicans who remember the corruptions and indecencies of Grant's administration, and who oppose him as a man unfit to be President. It is possible that the Chicago convention, though chiefly appointed and instructed to nominate Grant, may still hesitate before the certainty of breaking the Republican party in two, and choose instead some candidate against whom no objections can be urged.

On the Democratic side the difficulties in the way of Mr. Tilden may produce a similar result, especially as in his case, in addition to the opposition against him in the party, and the rupture which his nomination would produce, there is a widespread doubt whether age and bodily infirmity have not rendered him unable to live through the excitements and labors of the canvass, or the greater excitements and more exhausting labors of administering the office of President—a question respecting which the example of Gen. Harrison in 1841, and the consequences of his election, may seem most suggestive and weighty.

Now then, if after all Gen. Grant should be nominated by the Republicans and Mr. Tilden by the Democrats, what will be the result? On the Republican side will it not be the nomination of an independent anti-third-term Republican, and on the side of the Democratic dissentients will it not be the nomination of an anti-Tilden Democrat, thus repeating upon the national stage the same process as was employed last fall in the State of New York to defeat Gov. Robinson?

Should this method be resorted to in each party, there will be four candidates in the field; but experience shows us that where bolting nominations are to be made by rebellious factions in two opposing parties, there is always a great effort to combine the bolters of each by finding some candidate who may be satisfactory to all of them. In such an event the campaign of next fall would be fought out between three candidates; and we hazard nothing in saying that it is likely to prove one of the most exciting in our political annals.

Louisiana for Hancock.

[Philadelphia Times, March 19.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Governor McEnery telegraphed to Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, to-day, saying that the Louisiana delegates would be instructed to vote for General Hancock at the Cincinnati convention.