

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC BUSINESS SUSPENDED. POLITICAL SUBJECTS DOMINANT—CAPT. EADE'S PAYMENT—GEN. GRANT'S FOREIGN TOUR.

Congress made no progress with important business yesterday, but discussed political subjects principally. Mr. Purman of Florida, a Republican, who made an independent speech about the election there will be attacked by The Republicans to-day, and charged with wanting to sell out the State to Tilden. Gen. Grant denies that his coming visit to Europe has any connection with the Nicaragua Canal. Capt. Eade has received the payment of his first instalment in bonds. Mr. Morrill is recovering.

THE BALTIMORE CABLE.

THE BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House of Representatives passed to-day, without debate and with scarcely any attention from the members, the very important Cable bill which was recently passed by the Senate. The bill provides for the encouragement of telegraphic communication between America and Europe by authorizing the construction of a cable from Baltimore to Europe, with the condition that the telegraph tolls shall not exceed one English shilling per word. If the other Atlantic cable companies had intended to organize opposition to this enterprise they were taken entirely unawares. The bill now only requires the President's signature to become a law. The promoters of this enterprise are wealthy Eastern capitalists, at whose head is Latrobe of Baltimore.

GEN. GRANT'S TRIP ABROAD.

IT IS NOT IN THE INTEREST OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President positively denies the report printed within the last day or two, that upon the completion of the pending negotiations of a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua to build an interoceanic canal by foreign nations, he will be made president of the construction company, and that the object of his proposed visit to Europe is to interest foreign capitalists in the enterprise and to negotiate a loan. Gen. Grant says that the object of his trip is to see his friends and to do some good, but that it has always been his policy to do nothing to interfere with the progress of the canal. He says that he has never been even once to Europe, and that he has never been to any of the places which he is supposed to be visiting. He says that he has never been to any of the places which he is supposed to be visiting.

THE MYSTERIOUS MADDOX.

SIX TIMES ARRESTED BY SECRETARY STANTON—HIS TOBACCO TRANSACTIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The extracts from the rebel archives recently published, touching the connection of David Dudley Field's witness Maddox with the Southern Confederacy, by no means exhaust his interesting history. If the stories reported by the Republicans are true. The latest of these is that he was arrested by William P. Wood, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, upon the order of Secretary Stanton, about six times, and was confined in a dungeon at the old Capitol prison. Each time he managed in some way to escape. He is represented to have been arrested first by a man named Wood, who was then a member of the Secret Service, and was captured by the rebels. He was then taken to the Southern Confederacy, where he was kept in a dungeon. He was then taken to the Southern Confederacy, where he was kept in a dungeon. He was then taken to the Southern Confederacy, where he was kept in a dungeon.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

LADY JUSTICE TO CAPT. EADES—REPORT OF CAPT. BARRETT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The refusal of the Senate last week to pass the bill making an appropriation of \$500,000 in money to pay Capt. Eade's account for his work at the mouth of the Mississippi River, has already borne its fruit. The requisition of the War Department for \$500,000 worth of bonds has now been honored by the Treasury Department. This is a very dilatory act of justice, but those who are interested in the success of the great work in which Capt. Eade is engaged will rejoice that the indefensible act of the House, by which it attempted to deprive him of what was due under the law, has thus been corrected. Capt. Eade's account for his work at the mouth of the Mississippi River, has already borne its fruit. The requisition of the War Department for \$500,000 worth of bonds has now been honored by the Treasury Department. This is a very dilatory act of justice, but those who are interested in the success of the great work in which Capt. Eade is engaged will rejoice that the indefensible act of the House, by which it attempted to deprive him of what was due under the law, has thus been corrected.

AN ATTACK ON MR. PURMAN.

HE WILL BE ACCUSED OF POLITICAL CHIMES FOR HIS SPEECH YESTERDAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Purman's speech to-day furnishes one explanation of the Democratic desire to take up the case of Florida. The manuscript of this speech had an ancient look as Purman unfolded it in the face of the House. It has been known for two months that it intended to deliver it. To-morrow's Republicans will contain a letter from S. B. McLean, chairman of the Florida Canvassing Board, dated Tallahassee, and attacking Mr. Purman. He will state that he had known for some time of Mr. Purman's intended political thimble, and that during the late political canvass the latter was in telegraphic correspondence with an Albany lobbyist and Tilden operator, who came to Tallahassee and had a secret communication with Mr. Purman. He will declare that Mr. Purman told Mr. McLean that Gov. Hayes could not be President, that Mr. Tilden was a man of great wealth, and that even if Gov. Hayes should have a majority of the electors, Mr. Tilden would succeed in buying up enough to secure his election. He will say that Mr. Purman declared it to be impossible to defeat a man of Mr. Tilden's vast wealth, and that it would be a great pity for them (McLean and Purman) to go down with their party without making anything out of the bill which opportunity presented of making a fortune by declaring for Tilden; and that he had refused for former private interviews with McLean, which were refused. Mr. McLean will say that he is satisfied that Purman was operating for Tilden and endeavoring to write the Canvassing Board.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1877. In the Senate to-day the President pro tem. presented a communication from the Attorney-General in reply to a resolution of the Senate of Dec. 12, adopted on motion of Mr. Bayard, directing him to communicate the information in regard to the employment of deputy-marshals throughout the United States in connection with the elections held on the 7th of November last. The number of marshals appointed in Alabama was 150, with 125 voting precincts; in Arkansas, Eastern District, 78; with 381 precincts; in Western, 100; with 100 precincts; in Florida, 135; with 100 precincts; in Georgia, Northern District, 155 in one county; in Southern District, 117 in 25 counties; in Illinois, Northern District, 117 in 25 counties; in Michigan, 122 in 115 precincts; in Massachusetts, 117 in 25 counties; in Mississippi, Northern District, 229 in 10 counties; in Missouri, 128 in 90 voting precincts; in New Jersey, 245 in 66 precincts; in New York, 3,965 in 895 precincts; in North Carolina, 176 in 176 precincts; in Pennsylvania, 247 in 100 precincts; in South Carolina, 338 in 17 precincts; in Texas, 1 to each precinct, and in Virginia, 201 in 35 precincts. In the remaining 290 precincts that 700 of them served for one day and the remainder from two to 14 days each. The Marshal of South Carolina reports that 79 deputy marshals, 100 in all, were appointed in the State of Charleston and important precincts throughout the State. The report contains the substance of the marshals' returns, and the condition of the several States prior to and on election day.

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Manton Marble published a card in The Daily Union of this morning, denying certain statements of Representative Frye made in the House of Representatives. He says that there were no New York politicians in Tallahassee at the time mentioned by Mr. Frye, that the Central Railroad Company had agreed to throw out the vote of Monroe County, and that nobody ever proposed, and no member of the Canvassing Board ever voted, to throw out the vote of Monroe County.

The message of the President, inclosing the memorial of citizens of New York asking Congress to grant a piece of land in New York harbor as a site for the French Statue of Liberty, was laid before the House by the Speaker to-day and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This reference will without doubt insure immediate attention to this subject and a favorable report, so that the passage of the necessary legislation may be confidently looked for during the present session.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles O. Phelps to be United States Consul at Prague; Andrew Warfield to be Collector of Customs for the District of Alexandria, Va.; and Richard C. Kerr to be Land Register.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

A RECEIVER APPLIED FOR. THE PAPERS SUBMITTED TO CHANCELLOR RUNYON AND A HEARING TO BE GIVEN THIS MORNING—THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY—THE EFFORTS TO AVOID IMPENDING RUIN—FURTHER FALL IN THE STOCK—THE REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TO PRESIDENT KNIGHT. Application was made yesterday at Trenton for the appointment of a receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as THE TRIBUNE announced exclusively yesterday morning would be done. The drawing up of the papers was not completed until 5 o'clock. At that hour they were submitted to Chancellor Runyon by Attorney-General Vanatta, John Taylor Johnston of this city, Thomas M. Carter of Newark, and Abram Brown of Trenton. A hearing on the application was appointed for 9:30 a. m. to-day. The directors of the company, with the exception of E. C. Knight, the President, and John Taylor Johnston, several days ago gave up all hope that this step could be put off. Mr. Knight and Mr. Johnston were unwilling to abandon the struggle until every possible effort had been made to dispose of the \$3,000,000 certificates of indebtedness to meet pressing claims. The placing of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in the hands of receivers on Monday prevented the faintest possibility of the success of this scheme, as the security for these certificates was in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds, and Mr. Knight and Mr. Johnston were unwilling to surrender the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds to the receiver. It is not yet known whether the appointment as receiver the applicant or Elizabeth, N. J., is the man. President Knight was not in this city yesterday, and no meeting of the board of directors was held here. It was rumored on Wall-street after the afternoon that the board was in session at Elizabeth.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey was chartered under its present title Feb. 22, 1849. In February, 1851, the Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad Company was chartered with authority to construct a road from Elizabeth to Somerville. This was not completed until March, 1859. After about 10 miles had been run, the Somerville and Easton Railroad was chartered in 1857, had been constructed, the two companies were consolidated and the title was changed to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The line was not extended from Elizabeth to Jersey City until 1864. Subsequently branches were built from Elizabeth and from Jersey City to Newark. The New-York and Long Branch Railroad from Elizabeth to Long Branch was built by the New-Jersey Central and opened in September, 1875, and in 1876 a new line was completed to Bound Brook. When this connection was made with Philadelphia on the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New-Jersey Central and Somerville Railroad, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, with its branches and leased and purchased all the equipment of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Subsequently an arrangement was made by which the Central Railroad assumed the management of the canal, agreeing to pay \$200,000 annually for the revenue of the Lehigh Canal, and also to assume the obligations of the lease of the Delaware Division Canal to the Lehigh Company, amounting to \$188,701 40 per annum. The South Branch Railroad from Somerville to Flemington, New Jersey, was also leased and operated by the Central Railroad Company. The total amount of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, which was placed in the hands of receivers on Monday. The total length of main line and branches owned by the Central Company is 104 miles, in addition to which it had leased in New-Jersey 50 miles and in Pennsylvania 188 1/2 miles.

The last annual report of the company that has been made public was for the business of the year 1875. This stated the capital stock at \$20,525,000; mortgage bonds, \$4,500,000; convertible bonds, due 1892, \$4,475,000; consolidated bonds, due 1879, \$11,000,000; Lehigh Coal and branch bonds, due 1887, \$2,310,000; Railroad Car Navigation loan, \$265,793; accounts payable, \$2,432; 200,000 shares of stock, at par, \$2,000,000. In order to pay a dividend of 10 per cent for the year it was found necessary to draw upon the reserve fund to the amount of \$915,540—nearly one-half of the total sum thus paid. The stock which sold the day before the publication of the report at 108 at once began to decline, and in less than a week the price was below par. It never recovered. In September, 1876, when the stock was selling at about 33, another statement was published in reply to the persistent inquiries of the New-Jersey Central, which have been so busily circulated concerning the condition of the company. This statement showed a further increase in the capital stock to \$20,525,000, and a further increase in the mortgage bonds to \$4,500,000. At the same time the convertible bonds were reduced to \$4,475,000, and the consolidated bonds to \$11,000,000. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's stock, at par, was \$2,000,000. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mortgage bonds, at par, was \$4,500,000. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's convertible bonds, at par, was \$4,475,000. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's consolidated bonds, at par, was \$11,000,000. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's accounts payable, at par, was \$2,432. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Railroad Car Navigation loan, at par, was \$265,793. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's accounts payable, at par, was \$2,432. The total amount of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Railroad Car Navigation loan, at par, was \$265,793.

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THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

PUSHING ON THE LOUISIANA CASE. FIVE ARGUMENTS YESTERDAY—A DECISION EXPECTED ON FRIDAY—DISCUSSIONS IN CONGRESS.

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CLOSE OF THE CARNIVAL.

MEMPHIS, FEB. 13.—During the entire day of the Carnival, the streets were filled with masked balls and other prominent events were held with maskers and spectators and the entire city was given up to the revels of the merry monarch, who at 3 o'clock traversed the city in a grand procession. The crowd was enormous, and the revels were kept up until midnight. The Carnival was a great success, and the city was filled with merriment and joy.

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NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 13.—The weather was unfavorable for the carnival to-day, a light rain having fallen during the forenoon. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the revels were kept up until midnight. The Carnival was a great success, and the city was filled with merriment and joy.

INCREASED OCEAN FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The general freight agents of the Eastern trade lines have raised the rates of freight from Chicago to European ports 5 cents. The rates now are on the following basis: Wheat to Liverpool, 52 cents; coal, 55 cents; provisions, 60 cents per 100 pounds; flour, \$1 24 per barrel. These rates are only temporary, and after this week will be reduced by the New-York meeting.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Ensign Gen. H. Peters is ordered to the Tanager, Ensign Chas. W. Haskell to the Trenton, and Mate Wm. J. Kelly to the Navy-Yard, Boston. Lieutenant Charles H. Smith is ordered to the Richmond, South Atlantic Station on the 20th of February, and to the West Indies on the 25th. Mr. Little is detached from the Saratoga and placed on duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on the 20th of March from Philadelphia, and James R. P. Nicholson from the Hartford and ordered to the Powhatan.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—Cesar Pascari, an Italian, sentenced to the State Prison for last October for the murder of a fellow countryman, hung himself in prison to-day.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 13.—Prof. Kirk, the aeronaut, reached this city shortly after midnight, having descended near Riceville, Ark., about 12 miles distant, at 7 o'clock.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In the city election to-day Charles Butler, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The Democrats also elected two Aldermen and three Supervisors. The Republicans elected two Aldermen and two Supervisors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A man giving his name as S. D. Gooding has been lodged in jail here charged with swindling Dutchess County farmers in the sale of corn. He was arrested yesterday by a constable, and is now in the county jail. It is said that he was a member of the New-York meeting.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

PUSHING ON THE LOUISIANA CASE. FIVE ARGUMENTS YESTERDAY—A DECISION EXPECTED ON FRIDAY—DISCUSSIONS IN CONGRESS.

Argument was made as to the vote of Louisiana before the Electoral Commission yesterday by Senator McDonald, Representative Jenks, and ex-Senator Carpenter against the Hayes certificates, and by Senator Howe and Representative Hurlbut against the Tilden certificates. The Commission was in session until 7 p. m., and adjourned then only because the Supreme Court room was poorly lighted, and the candles which were used filled the air with smoke. Further argument will be made to-day. A decision is looked for in time to go on with the count on Friday. In Congress yesterday Senator Kelly related how Tilden's money was used in Oregon; and David Dudley Field pushed on his Florida and Louisiana investigations. The Democrats claim that Gen. Logan withdrew from the Senatorial contest in Illinois purposely to prevent Judge Davis going on the Commission.

A REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S WORK.

BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL. A SKETCH OF THE ARGUMENTS—BAD LIGHTS AT NIGHT—SMOKED OUT WITH CANDLES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Commission took hold of the Louisiana case to-day in a spirit that plainly indicated that the days of delay are at an end. All the members were in their places except Senator Thurman. The Democrats waited to wait for his arrival. A few minutes' delay was ascribed to a matter of courtesy and not of right, Senator Edmunds taking care to protest against any assumption that it required more than a quorum to transact business. Mr. Thurman came in after a while, suffering from neuralgia, but was not able to remain during the day. At 11:15 the objectors were started by their speeches. Senator McDonald of Indiana and Representative Jenks of Pennsylvania appeared for the Democrats. Mr. McDonald's sonorous out-door voice and his robust manner gave to his effort far more apparent weight than its matter deserved, for it was little more than a rehearsal of the familiar Democratic arguments against the Returning Board. He brought out with a good deal of force, however, the technical legal objections against the power of the board to canvass the vote for Presidential Electors, and he insisted on the disqualification of two of the Hayes electors by the Federal Constitution for holding Federal offices, and of four of them by the State Constitution for holding State offices.

Mr. Jenks devoted himself chiefly to drawing a highly-colored picture of the alleged frauds and corruption of the Republican electors and the Returning Board. Both he and Mr. McDonald talked as if these charges were fully proved by evidence before the Commission instead of being partisan accusations about which the rules of the Commission do not admit testimony to be taken. Mr. Jenks went into the details of the excluded Democratic majorities in the rejected parishes, and treated the throwing out of those parishes as wholly a result of Republican conspiracy and fraud. He never once as much as referred to the methods resorted to for securing those majorities. The whippings, murders, and other forms of bulldozing that destroyed heavy Republican majorities he did not so much as mention.

The Republicans were not particularly fortunate in their objectors to-day. Representative Hurlbut of Illinois and Senator Howe opened the case. Neither of them made a strong speech. Mr. Hurlbut, in detailing the violence, disorders, and incipient rebellion in Louisiana, went almost as far as to admit what the Democrats would be glad to make out, namely, a condition of affairs such as would justify the rejection of both returns on the ground of there