ALBANY.

BEFORE THE SESSION.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER—CONFIDENCE OF MR. SLOAN'S FRIENDS—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Of the three prominent candidates for the Speakership of the Assembly, Mr. Sloan expresses the greatest confidence of success. Mr. Alvord is snowbound on his way to Albany, and General Husted arrived last night. The Governor in his message will congratulate the people on the reduction of the State debt and of taxation, and on the success of the present prison management, and will speak of the increase of lunacy. The Controller's report will make a favorable exhibit in relation to the State finances.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER.

MR. ALVORD SNOWBOUND AT ST. JOHNSVILLE—MR. SLOAN'S CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HUSTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Legislature that meets in this city on Tuesday next is as yet represented by only about a dozen of its members. The usually small attendance at this period is attributed to the weather that has prevailed for a few days past throughout the State. In the usual's eye of the members who have arrived their brethren are "stalled" in snow-banks along the line of the several railroads leading to this place. The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, a candidate for Speaker, left Syracuse by a train that he thought would bring him into Albany this afternoon; but the train ran off the track at Canastota, a few miles out of Syracuse, was greatly delayed there, and—after various other misadventures in consequence of the drifting snow—reached St. Johnsville. There the engineer of the train gave up all hope of reaching Albany to-night, and returned to Utica. The progress of this train was reported from time to time in the hotels of this city, and the accidents that happened to it were laughingly commented upon. It was predicted that Mr. Alvord would arrive here much vexed over his late arrival at the seat of war, but perhaps congratulating himself over the conquest and euchre at among his own forces of several other hostile assemblymen imprisoned on the same train.

The supporters of Mr. Sloan have almost complete possession of the ground; and the politicians of Albany who had been confidently predicting the success of Mr. Alvord in consequence of the decision of the four Assemblymen of this city to support him, lost some of their confidence. The following supporters of Mr. Sloan have arrived, and are vigorously canvassing for votes for him: Hamilton Fish, jr., of Putnam; C. R. Skinner, of Jefferson; George L. Terry, of Washington; Azro Chase, of Oneida; Obed Wheeler, of Dutchess; Jonathan Ogden, of Kings; and Charles A. Cuckering, of Lewis. The Sloan men have as their leader the Hon. Warren Miller, Congressman elect from the Herkimer and Jefferson District. Mr. Miller successfully conducted Mr. Sloan's campaign for Speaker two years ago, and is far more confident of success now than he was then. He says Mr. Sloan had a sufficient number of members pledged to his support to elect him before coming to Albany, and that since his arrival here several additional votes have been secured. Unquestionably the early arrival of the Sloan men, and the lack of any organized opposition to them, has added to their strength. Mr. Sloan's friends express his confidence that he will be elected.

Besides the four Albany Assemblymen, apparently Mr. Alvord has only one other supporter in the city, namely, Thomas, of Warren County. The first appearance of any serious opposition to the Sloan men was embodied in the person of General James W. Husted, "the Bold Eagle of Rockland," who arrived late to-night in company with Dr. L. I. Hayes, of New-York. General Husted for a fourth time is a candidate for Speaker, and is supported by Dr. Hayes.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

AN UNEVENTFUL YEAR—REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT—INCOME FROM THE PRISONS—INCREASE OF LUNACY AND EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Governor Robinson has about completed his annual Message to the Legislature, and will transmit it promptly to that body upon its meeting on Tuesday next. The past year has been a far less eventful one to the State authorities than the year 1877, when the railroad riots put a responsibility upon their shoulders that they rarely have to support. "Happy is the state whose chronicles are dull" is a proverb that Governor Robinson perhaps thought of with satisfaction when he began to write his message in review of the State's progress during the year 1878. Dull as that record has been, his message will be a longer document this year than last. It will tell of a reduction of the State debt of over a million and a half of dollars, of an increase of over $100,000 in the income from the canals, of the completion of a part of the new State Capitol, and of a vast decrease in the expenditures for the State prisons. Indeed before March the Superintendent of Prisons hopes to have all the three State prisons self-supporting. Dannemora Prison is now the sole exception, and with the completion of the State railroad to that prison, during the coming week, the wages of the convicts will be advanced so as to secure a greater income for the prison. The railroad to the prison has been partly built by the convicts, and within the estimate of $80,000. Governor Robinson will also call attention in his message, with special emphasis to the apparent increase of lunacy in the State. Within the past year the number of lunatics in the State asylums has increased over 1,000. The Governor thinks this increase due partly to the enormous taxation of property in some localities. Men whose business has become embarrassed in consequence of the hardness of the times, it is his opinion, can no longer pay high rates of taxation on their property, and many, it is to be suspected, have become insane in their efforts to preserve their property. The remedy recommended is a reduction of expenditures for government in such localities as are heavily in debt, and a lowering of the rate of taxation. The insane asylums of the State receive generous aid from the State Government, but are unable to accommodate all the patients that are brought to their doors. Since 1837 the State has expended in building insane asylums and supporting them over $6,000,000. In the year 1874 the asylums contained 1,719 patients; in 1875 there were 1,872; in 1876 there were 2,010, and in 1877 there were 2,195.

THE STATE FINANCES.

OUTLINE OF CONTROLLER OLCOTT'S REPORT—THE STATE DEBT OVER $9,000,000—GRADUAL RELIEF OF NEW-YORK CITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The second annual report of Controller Olcott, which, as usual, will be transmitted to the Legislature the day following its assemblage, will undoubtedly show that the State is in an excellent financial condition. No part of the report has yet been made public by that officer, but still he can make only one statement regarding the reduction of the State debt. The gross State debt on September 30, 1877, the end of the State fiscal year, was $10,957,054 87. From this there should have been deducted over $2,000,000 in the sinking fund, which left the net debt $8,707,663 85. During the last fiscal year the Controller has paid $880,000 of the canal debt, $800,000 of the general fund debt; total debt paid off, $1,680,000. The gross debt now is a little over $9,000,000. This debt cannot be cancelled at once, in consequence of the inability of the State to buy, unless at an exorbitant rate, its long-term bonds. The bonds pay 6 per cent gold interest, and naturally bankers are unwilling to surrender them without a good bonus. In the year 1883 bonds to the amount of $675,200 fall due; in 1887 bonds to the value of $1,562,000; in 1891 bonds to the value of $4,302,600; in 1892 bonds to the value of $2,000,000; in 1893 bonds to the value of $475,000. Accordingly the State will not be able to free itself from debt till near the close of the century. In the gradual reduction of the State debt and of State taxation, the City of New-York, which at one time paid nearly half the State taxation, has been greatly benefited. Since 1865 the State has raised by taxation $148,766,566 85. Of this vast amount, the City of New-York paid $71,942,192 06. During the past seven years, however, the State has made far less onerous demands upon the taxpayers of New-York. In 1872 the State taxation brought in $19,580,882, of which amount New-York City paid $9,761,752; in 1873 the State taxation amounted to $14,800,903, of which New-York City paid $7,673,481; in 1874 the State taxation amounted to $15,727,482, of which New-York City paid $8,012,886; in 1875 the State taxation amounted to $14,208,650, of which New-York City paid $7,233,189; in 1876 the State taxation amounted to $8,529,174, of which New-York City paid $4,101,021; in 1877 the State taxation amounted to $8,726,511, of which New-York City paid $3,968,272; in 1878 the State taxation amounted to $7,941,297, of which New-York City paid $3,749,534. The rate of taxation in 1878 was 2⅞ mills. It is hoped by the State authorities that this rate may be reduced when the taxes are levied for the present year. If the Legislature is cautious in granting appropriations, it will be reduced.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In compliance with the recommendation of General Sheridan, the names of the following Western military posts will be changed: Camp Baker will be known as Fort Logan; Standing Rock will be named Fort Yates; Fort Cheyenne will be changed to Fort Bennett; the post at Lower Brule Agency will be known as Fort Hale; the name of Omaha Barracks will be changed to Fort Omaha; Sidney Barracks to Fort Camp Brown; Camp Douglass to Fort Douglass, and Camp Robinson to Fort Robinson.

GARRISON AND THE "BLOODY SHIRT."

A LETTER FROM WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON DEMANDING THAT THE "BLOODY SHIRT" BE MADE THE GREAT ISSUE—"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES!"—THE SOUTH UNCHANGED AT HEART.

THE TRIBUNE is permitted to publish the following letter, recently written by William Lloyd Garrison upon the President's Southern policy and the stand which, in the writer's opinion, the Republican party should take in order to succeed in 1880. The letter is as follows:

BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1878.

DEAR SIR: * * * I agree with that a marked change for the better is taking place in public sentiment at the North in relation to the incalculably disastrous policy of President Hayes, and the practical disfranchisement of the entire colored population at the South, by shameless fraud, brutal intimidation and remorseless slaughter. Still, I am not sanguine as to a Republican triumph at the next Presidential struggle, seeing that, with a well-assured "Solid South" for the Democratic nominee, less than fifty votes will be needed from all the North to carry him into the White House.

The only feasible way to prevent such a catastrophe—and this is demanded by every consideration of truth, justice and right—is for the Republican party, its organs and leaders, to meet this issue in an uncompromising and inflexible spirit. There is nothing which strikes such terror or causes such foaming at the mouth in the ranks of the armed conspirators at the South, or elicits such responsive howlings from their servile minions at the North, as "waving the bloody shirt"—a term of their own devising in order to make a jest of the most sanguinary outrages, but which comprehensively symbolizes a long extended "reign of terror," during which thousands of innocent victims have been murdered with impunity for daring to assert their political rights as free American citizens. Yes, let "the bloody shirt" continue to be waved until an end be put to the shedding of blood by the organized assassins who are boldly and successfully setting the Federal Government at defiance, and trampling the Constitution and laws of the country under their feet. Let it be shown by "confirmation strong as proofs from Holy Writ" that the South using that designation as of old) is still full of the habitations of cruelty; that her hands are stained and her garments saturated with blood; that her feet run to evil, and there is no judgment in her courses; that she is as disloyal in spirit as she was when she fired her first shot at Fort Sumter; that she only lacks the power to reinslave the millions who have been emancipated on her soil, in order to save the Union and baffle her treasonable designs; that in nothing does she so much glory as in her attempt to destroy the Republic, and in the successes of her Confederate leaders on the battle-field; that she has repented of nothing, and is ashamed of nothing that she has done, but exactly the reverse; that she despises the North for fanaticism sneering at civilization as she always has done, and counts as "mudsills" the Northern working-classes, while endeavoring to use them for her own evil ends; that she is gloating over the prospect of soon having the reins of government over the whole country in her own hands; that as former leading men in Church and State, in Congress and out of it, "the best of them are sharper than a thorn-hedge," and the most deeply responsible for the numberless atrocities that have been perpetrated upon the Southern loyal population, white and black; and that nothing but perfect unity of spirit and action at the North, to the extent, at least, of outvoting "the Solid South" at the approaching Presidential election, can avert the most disastrous consequences to the country. "The bloody shirt!" *In hoc signo vinces!* Yours, very truly,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.

WELL-CONTESTED GAMES AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—THE PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

The Winter meeting of the New-York Athletic Club opened last night at Gilmore's Garden most auspiciously. In spite of the severity of the weather there was a fair audience, which contained a good proportion of ladies, the track was in good condition (although it is not a fast one), the number of entries was sufficiently large, and many of the races were closely contested. The management of the races was good, as it always is with this club, and there were a number of pleasant features about the evening, among others, excellent music by Gratulla's band.

The first events were the trial heats, five in all, of the seventy-five yards run, handicap. The result of the different heats was as follows: 1st heat, G. E. Payne (6½ yds.), first; F. Hensaw (5½ yds.), second; time, 8¼s; 2d heat, J. F. Jenkins, jr., (2½ yds.), first; H. P. Pike (6½ yds.), second; time, 8⅝s; 3d heat, A. B. Wilson (6½ yds.), first; J. F. Baker (5 yds.), second; time, 7⅞s; 4th heat, walk over for S. Stern; 5th heat, A. Noel, jr. (5 yds.), first; W. H. Griffi (3½ yds.), second; time, 8⅛s. The seventy-five yards run was followed by the trial heats for the 440 yards run, handicap, which was disposed of in this fashion: First heat, L. E. Myers (15 yds.), first; J. H. Booth (32 yds.), second; time, 57⅛s; second heat, W. R. Hewitt (35 yds.), first; F. W. Janssen (16 yds.), second; time, 58⅝s; third heat, R. Voorhees (18 yds.), first; H. C. Bommai (10 yds.), second; time, 58⅛s. The mile walk for those who had never won a sum of 10 sec. brought out a large field, sixteen starting in the first heat. This was very prettily won in 8:11½ by V. O'Keeffe, who promises to make an excellent walker. J. H. Gifford was second and J. Cameron third. In the second heat there were three seven starters, W. C. Rowland winning a very well-contested race in 8:21½, W. A. Eles a close second, J. W. Adams third. The 220 yards run, handicap, had sixteen entries: 1st heat, M. J. O. Ingan (14 yds.), first; W. Dittman, jr. (11 yds.), second; time, 26s; second heat, L. E. Myers (8 yds.) first, J. C. Westmore (16 yds.) second; time, 27s; third heat, W. H. Douglas (6 yds.) first, J. Steele, jr., (14 yds.) second; time, 27s.

The standing of war brought out four teams. In the first race, where the Scottish-American team pulled against one from the 69th Regiment, the Scotchmen had an easy thing of it, pulling their men over in 1m. 11⅛s. [illegible] a team from the New-York Athletic Club pulled against a team from the Empire City [illegible] was a much harder one. The Gymnasium men are considerably the heavier, but the Athletic Club men got a little the best of it at the start, and it took the former all they knew to work back to the last ground. The tug was the most exciting event of the evening, and the Empire City men won at the expiration of the fifteen minutes by only about 12 inches. The pull this evening, between the Scottish-American team and these men will be exceedingly pretty and restless. The one-mile run (handicap) brought out twenty-two men. W. H. Robertson, of Brooklyn (58 yds.), won with the greatest ease, in 4:32⅞, with C. Horton, (95 yds.) second, and P. No 1 (60 yds.), third. There were two tugs of war between teams from the 7th Regiment, one between two teams from "C" Company, which was won by that under Sergeant in 1:41, the other between teams from "B" Company and "F" Company. This was a pretty pull, and was won by "B" Company in 3:27⅞, the fine through the admirable manœuvrings which Captain Dunning handled his men. The 440 yards hurdle race (handicap) was handily won by J. Labon, in 1:13¾, J. Knox (24 yds.), second. The final heat of the 220 yards run was a pretty race. The men had been almost neck and neck, and finished very close together, O'Brien won in 26s., with Myers second, and Rodgers third.

This evening the games will be the final heat of the 75-yards run, 220-yards hurdle race, final heat of the 440-yards run, half-mile run, one-mile walk, final heat two-mile walk, bicycle race, two heats and final (six miles in all), International tug of war, final pulls of the Amateur and 7th Regiment tugs of war.

HONESTY RATED AT ONE PER CENT.

An advertisement appeared in a morning paper yesterday stating that a letter addressed to John M. West, Petersburg, Va., containing checks had been lost. It appears that the letter was sent to the Post Office by a messenger, who lost it on the way. It was picked up in New Church-st, by a boy from Brooklyn and upon seeing the advertisement yesterday, his brother, a law student, carried the letter to the complainant's office, where it was opened and the contents, $945 in money and checks, found to be all right. The young man was then asked if he found the letter, and where, and how much he thought he ought to have as a reward.

"I am not judge in those matters," he replied, "but I left my work in Brooklyn and came over here for this purpose. I should think about ten dollars would be reasonable."

"You have hit the nail right on the head, young man," was the reply. "That was just what I had made up my mind to offer. If you had a little less I should have given you the ten anyway; and if you had said more I was going to argue the case with you."

So with his reward the young man went back to his office, and said that now he could get a new pair of gloves.

PURCHASE OF A RACE-HORSE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—A Louisville dispatch says that C. W. Batagate, of Jerome Park, purchased on Tuesday the famous two-years-old "Spendthrift," paying $13,000 and 25 per cent of his winnings in 1879. He was the property of D. Levigert, of Woodford County, Ky.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

NINE LIVES LOST BY THE EXPLOSION OF A CANNON—GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION IN DUBLIN—OPPOSITION TO THE BERLIN TREATY.

By the bursting of a thirty-eight ton gun on the British ironclad "Thunderer," nine men were killed and thirty-three were wounded; the turret was disabled. General Grant arrived at Dublin yesterday accompanied by Minister Noyes, and was presented with the freedom of the city. He was entertained at a banquet in the evening. The inhabitants of Podgoritza have declared their intention of opposing the enforcement of the Berlin Treaty. In the Danish election the Radical leader has been defeated. Twenty-four exiled French Communists have been pardoned. Moncasi has been handed over to the Brotherhood whose duty it is to conduct condemned criminals to the scaffold. Another heavy snow-storm is raging in Scotland, and a railway blockade is expected.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE THUNDERER.

NINE LIVES LOST AND THIRTY-THREE MEN WOUNDED—THE TURRET DISABLED.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

The following telegram has been received from Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora:

One of the thirty-eight-ton guns of the turret-ship Thunderer burst this morning (January 2), killing Lieutenants Coker and Dunell, two petty officers, four seamen and a marine. The gun burst just in front of the trunnion, the muzzle blowing overboard. The gun had been fired with a battery charge, but when it burst it was loaded with a full charge and an empty shell. A boatswain and thirty-two men were wounded, twelve of them very badly. The turret was disabled, but the ship is otherwise uninjured.

GENERAL GRANT IN DUBLIN.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY PRESENTED BY THE MAYOR.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

General Grant arrived in Dublin this morning accompanied by General Noyes, United States Minister to France. He was met by the Lord Mayor. There was no public demonstration. He has been presented with the freedom of the City of Dublin. He has visited the public institutions and other places of interest.

Ex-President Grant on arriving at the City Hall was cheered by a large crowd, who had assembled to see him. The Mayor in presenting the freedom of the city, referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America General Grant would do everything he could to help a people who sympathize with every American movement. The freedom of the city was inclosed in an ancient carved oak casket. General Grant replied that no ceremony had given him such satisfaction as the present one. He was proud to belong to a country containing many Irishmen. He said he was not an eloquent speaker. He could only thank them for the honor done him. Three cheers were given for General Grant, and three more were called for and given for America.

Dr. Butt, as the first honorary freeman of the city, made a speech highly complimentary to General Grant.

OPPOSITION TO THE BERLIN TREATY.

VIENNA, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

The *Political Correspondence* says intelligence has been received from Scutari that the inhabitants of Podgoritza have telegraphed to the Sultan their determination not to submit in any case to the enforcement of the Berlin Treaty. Simultaneously with this notice the authorities of Podgoritza demolished the dwellings of those inhabitants of Spuz who had gone to tender submission to Montenegro.

SNOW-STORM IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

A Dundee correspondent, writing last night, says a fresh snow-storm has commenced in Scotland. It is falling heavily, and it is not unlikely that there will be a renewal of the railway blockade in the North. The frost is as keen as ever and the air perfectly cold. A conference of labor, which had been partially resumed, has again been interrupted.

EXILED COMMUNISTS PARDONED.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says: "A full pardon has been granted to twenty-four communist exiles in New-Caledonia for their services against the insurgents in that colony."

ELECTION IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

In the elections for members of the Folkething the Moderate Left has lost 14 seats, of which the Right gained 7. The Radical Left lost 6 seats to the Right, and the latter lost 2 seats. The Radical leader, Tauber, has been defeated.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the rivers continue to rise in consequence of the rapid thaw, the Rhone, Saone and Loire being among the rivers principally affected. The Aube has overflowed its banks in the direction of Nogent.

THE BRITISH INVASION.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879.

The Standard's Hazer-Pir dispatch says: "General Roberts with a large force has entered the district of Khost, which he intends to occupy to overawe the mutineers. No opposition is expected."

MONCASI APPROACHING HIS FATE.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

Conformably to traditional usage, Moncasi was handed over to-day to the Brotherhood charged with accompanying condemned persons to execution. A chapel has been erected in his cell, where he will remain twenty-four hours in prayer. His execution will be by the garrote.

PORTER AT THE SECOND BULL RUN.

THE LAST WITNESSES EXAMINED AT WEST POINT AND THE ARGUMENTS BEGUN.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The witness Dyer, who was examined yesterday, was to-day cross examined by Mr. Ballard at length. He indicated several points on the road which he remembered, and described a small frame house where there was a well, and also the appearance of Bethlehem Church and its steeple. He further located General Porter's Corps on the map but in a different position from that assigned it by Captain Pope and the orderly Duffy on the same map.

General Porter's counsel called in rebuttal Mr. Wheeler, J. T. Leachman and W. P. Hereford, residents for many years of that part of Virginia. They testified that the house at the well, as described by the orderly Dyer, was not built until long after the time of the campaign in question, and that the Bethlehem Church has never had a steeple. They also testified that no such person as Judge Baker, mentioned by a former Government witness, has ever lived in that part of the country.

General George H. Gordon, of Boston, was the last witness, and was called by Porter's counsel. He was in command of a brigade of Williams's Division, Banks's Corps. He produced his diary of the time and the originals of orders received by him, and described the movements of the corps. He submitted, also, a great many reports, maps, etc.

Counsel then announced that their case was closed.

Mr. Maltby then began his argument in behalf of General Porter. He is likely to speak through the session of to-morrow. He began with the arrival of Porter's Corps at Warrenton Junction on the 27th day of August, 1862, which he claimed was not till the afternoon, and on this and other points he quoted at length from the evidence. His second point was that Porter was not guilty of disobeying the order to march that night, being prevented by the darkness of the night, the condition of the troops and of the roads. The march from Bristoe to Manassas was next taken up at length. He then claimed that from the dispatches of Porter as early as the 26th of August he knew from captured scouts where Longstreet was, and continued to be kept informed.

At the conclusion of this part of the argument the board adjourned.

SHOT BY A BROTHER.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Stephen A. and George M. Skinner, brothers, Pullman car detectives on the Canada lines, with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., met this afternoon at George Wright's base ball emporium on Washington-st, to settle up some business. An angry conversation arose, during which Stephen drew a revolver and fired at his brother, the ball taking effect on the left side of the nose close to the eye. George then drawn Stephen into the billiard room, pistol in hand, when Stephen fired again, but without taking effect. George's wound is not necessarily dangerous. Stephen was arrested.

HONORS TO THE LATE CALEB CUSHING.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—The House to-day passed eulogistic resolutions on the death of the late Caleb Cushing.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS SENTENCED.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—A Louisville dispatch says that a special Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments against twelve moonshiners, who have been in jail there several months. They all pleaded guilty, several giving as the reason of their engaging in the illicit traffic that they had consumption, and made it for bitters; two had sick wives, who could not live without liquor; another had only one leg and could not make a living at any other business. Judge Ballard sentenced each to one and two months in jail and $100 fine.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MAINE'S STATE OFFICERS.

ELECTION OF ALONZO GARCELON FOR GOVERNOR, AND ALL THE CANDIDATES OF THE DEMOCRATIC-GREENBACK CAUCUS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3.—The vote for Governor was taken in the House to-day, as follows: Alonzo Garcelon, 85; Joseph L. Smith, 85; Selden Connor, 64; Frederick Robie, 64. There was one member absent on each side.

The House having chosen the names of Joseph L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon as candidates to be sent to the Senate for Governor, the Senate appointed a committee of three to receive, sort and count the votes for Governor. They reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 31; necessary to a choice, 16. Alonzo Garcelon had 21 and Joseph L. Smith 10, every Republican Senator having voted for Garcelon. The president therupon declared that Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, had been elected Governor for the ensuing political year.

At the convention of both branches of the Legislature, formed at 12:30 p. m. for the election of State officers, the nominees of the Democratic-Greenback Caucus were elected as follows: Secretary of State, Edward H. Gove, of Biddeford; State Treasurer, Charles A. White, of Gardiner; Attorney-General, Wm. A. McLellan, of Belfast; Adjutant-General, Samuel D. Leavitt. The caucus then proceeded to the election of the following executive councilors: Edward C. Moody, of York; Charles H. Chase, of Portland; Frank M. Fogg, of Auburn; Simon Brown, of Hartfield; Halsey H. Monroe, of Thomaston; John B. Foster, of Bangor; Fred. G. Parker, of Presq'Isle.

SKETCH OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, the new Governor of Maine, was born at Lewiston in 1813. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1836, and in 1839 was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio. He then returned to Lewiston, where he has since practised his profession. Dr. Garcelon has served as a member of the Maine Legislature, as Mayor of Lewiston, and as surgeon-general of the State during the rebellion. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate against Samuel Merrill (Rep.) in the 1st Congressional District, receiving 9,650 votes against 14,281 for Mr. Merrill. Last September Dr. Garcelon, as the Democratic candidate for Governor received 28,213 votes against 50,554 for Selden Connor (Rep.), 41,571 for Jose L. Smith (Green.), and 3 scattering. In 1877, Dr. Garcelon was prominently named in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, but he withdrew his name. There being no election of Governor by the people in September, it became the duty of the House of Representatives to send to the Senate the names of two persons. In the House there are 66 Republicans, 77 Greenback men, 27 Democrats and 1 Independent. In a caucus on Thursday evening the Greenback men and Democrats agreed to send in the names of Garcelon and Smith, and their decision was of course ratified by the House yesterday. The Senate, which is Republican by nine majority, elected Dr. Garcelon, as was expected, in preference to Mr. Smith.

THE MOFFIT BELL-PUNCH IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—Auditor Taylor sent in a report of the operations of the Moffit liquor law, showing the total receipts from the time of its commencement to be $472,831, being an excess of $210,638 over the assessments of the preceding year, which after deducting the rebate allowed under the law, leaves a net balance of $1,040,761 to accrue to the credit of the old law. The Auditor says, the result of the experiment so conclusively shows that the law is capable of being made a very powerful agency for raising revenue, and suggests a number of modifications and changes to that end.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—The State Legislature completed its organization yesterday. The Hon. James P. Maxwell, of Boulder, was elected president pro tem. of the Senate, and Rheon Stroupe, of Boulder County, was chosen speaker of the House. The Governor's message will be submitted to-day.

REPORT OF THE CITY DEBT.

A REDUCTION DURING THE LAST YEAR OF OVER FOUR MILLIONS.

The city debt, as shown by the statement of Comptroller Kelly for December 31, 1878, has been reduced during the last year $4,282,938 81. The debt statement of the same date for the last three years is as follows:

December 31, 1876	$119,811,310 39
December 31, 1877	117,590,742 30
December 31, 1878	113,118,403 49

The total reduction of the city bonded debt since December 31, 1876, is $6,392,906 90. The warrants drawn on the City Treasury during the year, payable from taxation, amounted to $30,569,095 56, of which $2,239,069 48 were drawn in December. The warrants drawn for new works and improvements, payable from issue of bonds, amounted to $9,999,465 30, of which $175,494 41 were drawn in December. The total payments by warrants drawn in December were $10,190,775 41, and for the year 1878, $70,287,612 29.

Stocks and bonds have been issued in 1878 for the following purposes:

Public Works—Street openings and improvements	$703,560 00
Public Works—Croton water purposes	518,000 00
Docks and slips	488,200 00
City parks improvements	24,000 00
Museums of art and natural history	95,500 00
New-York County Court House	86,000 00
Armories and drill-rooms	44,963 32
City improvements	190,918 83
Consolidated stock for redemption Assessment bonds, class 183, 1878	6,900,000 00
Tompkins-square improvements	32,000 00
Current expenses (revenue bonds, ex re funde)	18,009,275 00
Miscellaneous purposes	19,773 50
Total	$27,110,232 65
Cash—City Treasury account	$574,116 54
Cash—sinking funds:	
Redemption fund $869,646 51	
Interest fund 108,973 38	
	$978,619 89

THE CITY DEBT AS REPRESENTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bonded debt as per revenue bonds, less Sinking Fund	$112,070,713 12
Revenue Bonds	
Issued under act of laws of 1878	4,000,000 00
Issued in anticipation of taxes, 1878	2,000,000 00
Issued in anticipation of taxes, 1879	2,000,000 00
Issued under act of laws of 1878	2,000,000 00
Next bonded debt	$112,070,713 12
Deduct sinking fund	31,110,310 39
Total bonded debt	$81,960,402 73
A commutation of debt for Croton purposes, June 3, 1878	21,000,000 00
Assessment bonds issued prior to June 3, 1878	25,910,000 00
Assessment bonds issued prior to June 3, 1878	6,900,000 00
Bonds issued for improvements under act of June 3, 1878	1,000,000 00
Bonds issued for Croton purposes	1,000,000 00
Bonds issued for Croton purposes	1,000,000 00
Bonds issued for Croton purposes