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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER TOPICS.

GENERAL MAHONE IN HIS OWN DEFENCE—NO QUORUM IN THE HOUSE—WHY MARSHAL HENRY WAS REMOVED—KELLOGG'S SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

Little was accomplished in the Senate yesterday. Senator Mahone took advantage of the debate upon the Civil Service bill to reply to the charges of Senators Beck and Bayard against him relative to political assessments. Nothing was done in the House, there being no quorum. Additional reasons leading to the removal of Marshal Henry have been learned by THE TRIBUNE correspondent and are given herewith. Notice of a contest for the seat in the next House from the IIId Louisiana District has been served upon Senator Kellogg by ex-Congressman Acklen.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR MAHONE MAKES A VEHEMENT REPLY TO HIS ACCUSERS RESPECTING POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Senate practically accomplished nothing to-day. Senator Sherman succeeded in getting the Whiskey Bonded Extension bill before the Senate in the time devoted to the consideration of morning bills, and the Windom amendment, which provided for a reduction of the bonded period to one year upon all whiskey entered after the 1st of next July, was voted down. An amendment similar in purport, but applying only to whiskey entered after January 1, 1884, was also defeated.

At 2 o'clock, when the consideration of morning business ceases except by unanimous consent, the "regular order" was demanded and the Civil Service bill came up. The pending question was the Allison amendment, which reduces the number of commissioners to three. It was defeated by a tie vote, twenty-three Senators voting upon each side. The division was upon party lines, except in the case of Senator Miller, of New-York, who, as he announced in his speech, is opposed to any material change in the bill, and therefore voted in the negative. The remainder of the day's session was consumed in the discussion of amendments which were not carried.

The interesting feature of the debate was a forcible speech in the nature of an explanation by Senator Mahone. He expressed his opposition to the bill upon general principles and then took up the charges made against him by Senators Beck and Bayard. When the Beck resolution to investigate the Hubbell Committee was under consideration, he said he would join the Senator from Kentucky to secure the results of elections from reversal by the use of money, and that no man would exceed him in zeal for reforms of that kind. Referring to the charge that he levied political assessments upon Federal office-holders in and from Virginia, he said he desired to make a full statement of the facts, inasmuch as there was nothing to conceal.

As chairman of the Readjuster Committee, letters signed with his name had been addressed to 252 of the 1,890 postmasters in Virginia; ninety-two of them responded. Of the 270 other Federal officials in Virginia, exclusive of those employed in the light-house and life-saving services and in the Norfolk Navy-Yard, circulars were sent to forty-six, and thirty-six responded. There were borne upon the rolls of the executive departments the names of 342 persons charged to the quota of Virginia. Circulars were sent to ninety-two of them, and only forty-nine responded. Senator Mahone said there had been only four removals upon his representation, except of persons who were unjustly charged to the quota of Virginia, not being in any sense residents of that State.

Alluding to the charge repeated by Senator Beck, and enlarged upon by Senator Bayard, that it had been found necessary to prepare blank forms upon which to inform Virginians in the Government service of their dismissal, Senator Mahone said the rules and proprieties of the Senate did not permit him to characterize the statement in the terms it merited. He pronounced it lacking in every element of truth.

Senator Beck suggested that the Senator from Virginia go before the Judiciary Committee and make these statements.

Senator Mahone replied with great vehemence that he was ready to go with his accusers before any tribunal which should probe the affairs of both parties in Virginia to the bottom.

The time of the Senate after 4 o'clock was chiefly taken up by the Democrats in attempts to adjourn. Senator Edmunds took the lead in opposition to adjournment and called down upon himself a lecture from Mr. Voorhees, who said in substance that the Senator from Vermont had been in the habit of remaining away from the Senate until 4 or 5 o'clock in the day, and then coming in to insist that Senators who had remained in their seats all day should remain in session until a late hour in the evening. Senator Edmunds made only a brief reply, saying that Senators knew that he had been present at every roll-call and that his absence had never disturbed a quorum of the Senate.

Senator Pendleton gave notice that he would ask that all debate on the Civil Service bill shall cease at 6 o'clock to-morrow and that final action be reached before adjournment. Thereupon the Senate adjourned.

MEMBERS ABSENT FROM THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The House spent a good share of the day in interesting efforts to obtain a quorum. It was found necessary to withdraw a resolution for a recess from to-morrow until Wednesday because a quorum could not be mustered, but the motion was subsequently carried after a quorum had appeared and solemnly decided that after the holidays the House shall meet an hour earlier in the day than it has been in the habit of doing. As the day waned so did the attendance, and when the point of "no quorum" was made by a Texas Representative this afternoon it put a stop to further legislation to-day, as only 129 votes could be mustered.

Nobody has the hardihood to predict that the House will do anything in the next ten or twelve days except by unanimous consent.

REASONS FOR HENRY'S REMOVAL.

INSTANCES OF VERY CARELESS MANAGEMENT OF HIS OFFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The recent confirmation of Clayton McMichael as Marshal of the District of Columbia showed that the reasons for Marshal Henry's removal, transmitted by the President in response to the request of the Senate Judiciary Committee, were considered sufficient. It appears that these reasons, stated in the papers which have been withheld from publication, include many matters besides those stated in the Attorney-General's letter to the President on the Marshal's attitude in the Star Route cases, and cover the general administration of his office. In that letter the only statement bearing upon other matters was the Attorney-General's phrase that Captain Henry was "an unsuitable person" for the place.

When the Marshal asked the President for a hearing after the removal, his letter was referred to the Attorney-General, who called upon District Attorney Corkhill for a statement of the facts regarding the escape of Captain Howgate. Colonel Corkhill replied in a letter criticising Henry sharply. He recited the facts of Howgate's escape; that the court granted him permission to go to his home "under suitable guard"; that Senior Deputy-Marshal Williams took Howgate from the jail to the neighborhood of the Court House; that Deputy-Marshal Tall took him from there to his house and turned him over to Deputy Marshal Doing, from whom he escaped.

It is also reported that Deputy Marshal Stahl deserted his post in charge of a Circuit Court jury, one night, leaving in his place one of the "sweeps." Justice MacArthur demanded Stahl's dismissal, but recently, to the District-Attorney's surprise, and without the consent of Judge MacArthur, Stahl was reappointed a Deputy and assigned to duty in connection with the Alabama Claims Commission. On October 31, Benjamin Bryan, a prisoner, was taken into the court-room not handcuffed, and in the confusion incident to adjournment he quietly slipped away from the prisoner's dock. Colonel Corkhill says that the Court concurred in the dissatisfaction he expressed with the management of the Marshal's office, and added that the Marshal "contented himself with the maximum compensation allowed him by law," leaving to his subordinates "the active control and direction of the details of its operations." This accusation apparently means that the Marshal was content to let his deputies run his office so long as the fees amounted to a sum sufficient to give him $6,000 a year. This letter was forwarded to the President, with a letter from the Attorney-General severely arraigning Henry.

THE TENNESSEE DEBT QUESTION.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The course of the Tennessee Legislature, which meets in January, on the State debt question is looked forward to with some anxiety by the better class of Democrats here, who do not want to see their party discredited just by a double act of repudiation—the repudiation of part of a debt which has been scaled down already, and the repudiation of a settlement just made with the State's creditors.

The process of funding the debt at sixty with interest at 3, 4, 5 and 6 per cent under the law of this year, is in progress, but it is expected that the incoming Legislature, which has a low-tax or repudiation majority of more than fifty, will overthrow the settlement of last spring and offer the holders of $27,000,000 out of the $29,000,000 only 50 cents on the dollar with 3 per cent interest. This is, in fact, almost inevitable, seeing that the campaign was fought on that issue, and intelligent Southern Democrats who take a special interest in the matter say that it is at least a question whether the bondholders will not be wise to accept even such a settlement, the danger being that if it is rejected the low-tax Democrats will then go one step further and repudiate the whole debt. The repudiation spirit is growing in Tennessee. They point to the fact that General Bate, the Governor-elect, said in the campaign that if the bondholders would not accept the fifty-three proposition he would let their bonds "moulder and rot"; and the tone of the low-tax press has been very bold. Nothing, indeed, could well have been bolder than the declarations of the low-tax convention, which denounced the settlement made by the Legislature not as one which it was beyond the ability of the people to meet but as "unwise" because "not in accord with the views of the people."

Southern men here who take a gloomy view of the outlook in the State say that a party which is capable of declaring, as the low-tax Democrats did in their papers throughout the campaign, that because they represented two-thirds of the wealth of the State they had the right to say how the debt should be paid, will not hesitate long for an excuse to repudiate the whole debt. Their pretexts and arguments are so flimsy as to show that they are really relying on the repudiation spirit and on nothing else. They propose, for example, to pay the holders of $2,000,000 of the debt in full, and the remainder on only one half, on the pretext that the latter portion went through various processes of interest funding, etc., while the Democrats were disfranchised during and after the war, whereas the $2,000,000 was issued for internal improvements, etc., long before the war. The real reason for their willingness to concede the validity of the old debt is, of course, that the amount of it is very small.

So far from the State's being unable to pay the debt, the census shows that the whole can be paid at a lower rate of taxation than in most any other State in the Union. The only hope of preventing the forcible readjustment, which is now expected, seems to lie in the warnings of the press, within the State and without, that capital will not go to a State where repudiators rule. Democrats here frankly confess that one of their reasons for not waiting to see the readjustment go through, is that they won't be able then to throw stones at the Republicans on account of Mahone.

ACKLEN DECIDES TO CONTEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec 22.—Notice of contest has been served by Mr. Acklen upon Senator Kellogg for the seat in the next Congress to which the latter was elected in November. Mr. Acklen admits that Senator Kellogg received a plurality of 1,889 votes over him, but says that he shall prove that it was "obtained by bribery and corruption, which you effected with a fund raised by political assessments and otherwise and by means contrary to both law and good morals." The collection of political assessments, the exaction of a contribution of $15,000 from railroad corporations having measures of importance pending before the Railroad Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Kellogg is chairman, which sum aggregating $50,000 Mr. Acklen alleges Senator Kellogg used in the election to corrupt voters are the principal charges embodied in the notice.

Mr. Acklen promises to produce checks, letters, telegrams and notes of hand in support of his allegations.

OPPONENTS OF THE TARIFF PLANNING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is said that David A. Wells was here last night and that the leading "tariff for revenue only" men in the House met him at dinner where pending legislation upon the tariff and revenue was discussed. The agreement was reached, it is said, that an attempt should be made to postpone all legislation upon the Internal Revenue question until the subject of the tariff was disposed of. When all that it was possible to do in reducing the tariff had been done the question of reducing the internal revenue was to be taken up. Mr. Carlisle says that it is his opinion that no reduction in the tobacco tax is likely to take place this session.

PAY OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There is much comment in army circles on a clause in the Army Appropriation bill which, if adopted, will materially reduce the retired pay of a large number of officers, this clause provides that hereafter all officers on the retired list shall be borne on the rolls of the Army and receive pay only as of the rank they actually held at the date of their retirement. Under the authority of existing laws many officers wounded while assigned to commands on their brevet ranks have been retired on the pay of the grades which they thus temporarily occupied at the time of incurring their disabilities. The proposed law would reduce some officers from the grade and pay of brigadier-generals and colonels on the retired list to those of majors, captains or lieutenants.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was passed providing that whenever the internal revenue tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars is reduced or removed a proportionate rebate of the taxes paid on the stocks on hand shall be allowed unless ample previous notice of the reduction shall have been given. In the House the Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Slight progress was made owing to the absence of a quorum.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Major Albert P. Marrow, 9th Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel 6th Cavalry; Captain F. W. Benteen, 7th Cavalry, to be major 9th Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles E. De Rudio, 7th Cavalry, to be captain; Second Lieutenants H. G. Sickel, jr., and John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, to be first lieutenants.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—James Ruth, at Lansing, Iowa; S. W. McElhery, at Afton, Iowa; Thomas L. Hoffman, at Fairfield, Iowa; H. R. Crenshaw, at Marengo, Iowa; Julius Ropes, at Ishpeming, Mich.; John Pickert, at Saint Charles, Minn.; Jacob M. Bell, at Paris, Ill.; William Firth, at Moberly, Mo.; Luther R. Palmer, at St. Marys, Kan.

TO KEEP OUT EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Select Committee on Epidemic Diseases this morning asked through Senator Conger an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the National Board of Health efficiently to cooperate with State and other Boards of Health in quarantining and examining immigrants for the remainder of the current fiscal year in order to prevent the introduction and spread of small-pox and other infectious diseases. A bill for this purpose was reported by Mr. Conger to the Senate.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A bill was reported in the House to-day to provide for the importation into the United States free of duty of books for use of the blind. It was accompanied by a report from the Ways and Means Committee, who base the reasons for recommending its passage upon the fact that there is only one place in this country where these books are made—Louisville, Ky.—and the admission of them free of duty would render them more accessible to the unfortunate persons for whose use they are made.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 22, 1882.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members. The session lasted about two hours and was devoted to the consideration of foreign affairs and the question of allowing the usual half-day holiday to Government clerks Christmas week. No action was taken.

The Secretary of War has granted the request of the party of French scientists who observed the transit of Venus at Fort Brook, Tampa, Fla., for permission to erect a brass tablet at that fort in commemoration of their visit.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the payment of the salaries of the employes of the two houses of Congress to-day.

At an informal meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations this morning it was agreed to take up, in order, the Legislative, Navy, and District Appropriation bills in January.

The Light-house Board have been informed that the office of their inspector in Buffalo, N. Y., was damaged by the fire in that city yesterday and that the official records have been injured.

For Other Washington News See Seventh Page.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES IN BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 22.—A fire occurred about 3 o'clock this morning at Birmingham, Conn., which destroyed F. Hallock's hardware store and H. G. Bassett's paper-box factory overhead, together with two small store houses in the rear. The loss on the main building is $10,000; insured in the Hartford for $1,000, German American $1,000 and Continental $1,000. F. Hallock & Co. lose between $30,000 and $40,000 on their stock; insurance $3,000 each in the Liverpool and London and Globe, Guardian Assurance co. London, London Assurance and Norwich Union. H. G. Bassett loses on machinery and stock $10,000; insurance $5,500, including $1,500 each in the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Williamsburg City and London Assurance.

THREAD COMPANY'S WORKS DESTROYED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—The Mount Tom Thread Company's large wooden mill at East Hampton, also the dye house, office, store and coal-houses were burned this afternoon. The loss is about $50,000; the insurance, $25,000, which is distributed among a dozen American and foreign companies. The treasurer is in New-York, and a full statement of the loss and insurance cannot be obtained.

IN VARIOUS PLACES.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The following is a revised list of the losses by last night's fire here: W. H. Hagerty & Sons, $50,000; Ely, Walker & Co., $65,000; Mrs. Barrett's building, $25,000; Frank & Frank, $2,500; Mayer & Co., $1,500; total, $144,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance, with the exception of $20,000 on Hagerty's stock.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The Brownsville Cotton Factory was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss $75,000; insurance $60,000. Over 100 employes are thrown out of work. The factory is not likely to be rebuilt. It has not been a prosperous institution.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 22.—Otto & Layer's brewery was burned this morning. The loss on the stock and machinery is $15,000, and the insurance $12,000. The building, owned by George Pfeifer, was valued at $13,000 and was insured for $10,000.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY TRAINS.

NEW YORKERS INJURED—PASSENGER CARS THROWN FROM THE RAILS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 22.—The passenger train from New-York on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, due here at 9:29 a. m. to-day, came into collision with a switch engine and two cars at the South-ave. crossing here. The smoking car and first passenger coach on the up train were thrown over at an angle of forty-five degrees and the passengers were badly shaken up. Newman Lesky, of No. 36 Eldridge-st., New-York, a passenger in the smoking car, was thrown against the stove and badly injured in the stomach, but it is thought not fatally. Several other passengers were slightly scratched. The switch was set for the New-York train.

A track of the Housatonic Railway runs from the yard of the Naugatuck Railway, and one rail of it is on the bed of the New-Haven road. When the track is being used it is the practice to send men out to signal the New-York train. This precaution was neglected to-day and the accident ensued. The engineer of the passenger train reversed his engine, but not in time to avoid the collision. Both engines were badly damaged, as were also the two passenger cars. Two freight cars were smashed and both tracks were blocked for several hours.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 22.—The ballast-train on the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad separated while ascending a grade at Columbia, N. J., last evening. The rear part ran back and came into collision with a freight-train. The locomotive was thrown down an embankment and the engineer dangerously hurt. Twelve men in the caboose attached to the ballast-train had a narrow escape, the caboose, with eight cars, being completely wrecked.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—A smash-up on the Connecticut River Railroad, between South Vernon and Brattleboro, this morning, delayed the owl train five hours. Six cars were thrown from the rails, but no one was injured.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 22.—Train No. 32, on the Bradford branch of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, ran off the track on the trestle, near the River Bridge, about one mile south of Carrollton, this morning. Two passenger coaches and a caboose went over the trestle, falling about eight feet and being badly smashed. The engine and baggage car passed over safely. A stringer on the trestle was raised from its place and ran through the front passenger coach, mostly occupied by ladies, fortunately passing down the aisle and doing little damage. Conductor John Barnes and Thomas Sneehan, of Wellsville, were thrown through a window when the cars went over the trestle. The latter had three ribs broken and was otherwise injured, but it is thought he will recover. Conductor Barnes was struck in the abdomen and is suffering greatly, but it is believed he is not fatally injured. Many of the passengers were badly bruised. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it is attributed to the trucks of a freight car leaving the track.

CONTESTING A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 22.—The hearing in the contested election case between Henry G. Lewis and F. S. Andrews for the Mayoralty began in the Superior Court this morning before Chief-Justice Park. Mr. Lewis asks for a recount of votes in the IIId Ward, claiming that a package of eighty-one votes was counted for Mr. Andrews twice, which gave him the election, his majority on the face of the returns being thirty-eight. Lewis also claimed that the Andrews ballots were illegal, but withdrew that claim at the opening, resting his case on a wrong count. The Judge ordered a recount of the IIId Ward ballots. It resulted in giving a majority of 48 to Lewis.

SMUGGLING IN PUGET SOUND.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Dec. 22.—For a long time an organized system of smuggling has been carried on by sloops and boats between Victoria, B. C., and various points along Puget Sound, which the Custom House officials have been unable to detect. On Wednesday night, however, a sloop was seized at La Conner, W. T., on board of which was found a large quantity of Chinese wine. The owner of the vessel was arrested and the sloop was brought here.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BANK EXAMINER NEEDHAM'S REPLY.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Bank Examiner Needham publishes to-day a reply to the statements made yesterday at the meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific National Bank reflecting upon himself. He denies the charges affecting himself, and places the responsibility of the failure on the directors.

THE STOVEMAKERS NOT ON STRIKE.

TROY, Dec. 22.—There is no truth in the report of a strike of 2,000 stovemakers in this city. Several foundries are closing for the annual holiday vacations and for repairs, and the proprietors of some of them say they may not resume work unless the moulders will agree to a reduction of their wages.

FUNERAL OF HENRY JAMES, SR.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The funeral of Henry James, sr., took place to-day at his residence in Mount Vernon-st. There were no public services. Among those present were Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

THE METHODIST CONVENTION IN CAMDEN, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 21.—The convention of Camden District Methodist Episcopal Churches resumed its sessions to-day, the Rev. J. H. Graw presiding. In the morning the Rev. J. S. Gaskill and the Rev. J. A. Dilkes read papers. In the afternoon addresses were made by the Rev. G. H. Wight and the Rev. D. B. Hatues. In the evening missionary addresses were made by the Rev. J. E. Adams and others.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PURPOSES.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS ANGRY.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT'S INTERFERENCE WITH COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION—DESIRE OF THE SENATORS FOR OFFICES—MR. CLEVELAND NOT REGARDING APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Governor-elect Cleveland it is said intends to come from Buffalo here either on Wednesday or Thursday of next week; and to employ the days previous to his inauguration in completing his message to the Legislature. He will be inaugurated as Governor on January 1. It will be perceived that he will be only a few days in the city before he takes up his official work, and that his time promises to be fully occupied during that interval. Yet his fellow Democratic politicians, if they are permitted, will seize all his moments and use them in presenting their petitions for office. A host of these politicians it is already evident from letters received by the hotel proprietors are coming here the latter part of next week. For a month past they have been bombarding Mr. Cleveland with newspaper articles and letters regarding their candidates for office; and now they are anxious to get him at short range.

It is suspected here, however, that the Governor-elect belongs to that large band of citizens who are determined that there shall be a "new departure" in politics. At least he has exhibited a dislike of the old-fashioned methods of securing office. He has even, his friends in this city say, expressed a belief in the utterly absurd and antiquated idea that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office." All these claims in his behalf may be unfounded; at the first rough grasp of the Democratic horde seeking office his backbone may give way. At the same time it is but justice to the incoming Governor to permit these promises of his friends in his behalf to be made public. One of these friends who has been in Buffalo recently, said to-day: "Mr. Cleveland has made no pledges that he will appoint this or that man to office, is making none, and will make none. His own idea of appointments seems to be to disregard applications and petitions and seek about for the right men. Policy of government rather than the men to carry out that policy was the subject of his recent long conversation in this city with Daniel Manning, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee." This announcement that Mr. Cleveland's "idea of appointments seems to be to disregard applications" will not please ex-Congressman George M. Beebe, of Sullivan County, who is seeking to be appointed superintendent of the Insurance Department. Mr. Beebe, otherwise known as the "Bounding Beebe," asserts that he is supported for this high post by Abram S. Hewitt, Roswell P. Flower, Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant-Governor-elect Hill, C. W. McCune, D. N. Lockwood, Smith M. Weed and Edward Cooper. Mr. Beebe should not be too confident of the support of all these men. Smith M. Weed, for instance, it is said, has made a fortune from his Chateaugay iron mines, and now desires, as superintendent of the Insurance Department, to earn the reputation of an office-holder above temptation. Moreover Lieutenant-Governor-elect Hill has a candidate of his own for office, and therefore will not use all his influence for another. This candidate is Edward Danforth, of Elmira, who desires to be elected Superintendent of Public Instruction. Professor A. H. Dundon, of the Normal College of New-York and Assemblyman James E. Morrison, of New-York, are also candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Governor-elect Cleveland has also unquestionably before this date received the applications of George Beckett, of Staten Island; ex-Senator Murphy and ex-Judge Flanders, of Brooklyn, and J. G. Vossburgh, of Elmira, to be made Quarantine Commissioners of New-York. There are two editors who are candidates for Regent of the University; St. Clair McKelway, of *The Albany Argus*, and Theophilus C. Callicot, of *The Albany Times*.

Meanwhile there is an undercurrent of dislike of Mr. Cleveland among the Democratic Senators. He is reported to have advised against any reorganization of the committees of the Senate. It will be remembered that these committees were formed by Lieutenant-Governor Hoskins, a Republican. Senator Jacobs, who is of the opinion that his long service in the Senate entitles him to the position of leader of that body, is dissatisfied with his position on the committees. None of his committee places gives him a commanding rank in the Senate. He therefore desires that the entire committee list should be made over. Mr. Cleveland, it is said, thinks this bad policy; that such an act would excite public criticism, and perhaps mutual hatred among the Democratic Senators. To this argument the friends of Mr. Jacobs reply that the Senators are willing to bear the burden of whatever criticism of their act may be made. Moreover they consider that Mr. Cleveland is meddling with something that does not concern him. They also repudiate in advance any interference of his with legislation, or the confirmation of his appointments. One of the Senators said the present week: "Mr. Cleveland must not think that he can run over us the way he ran over the Common Council of Buffalo. He will find that he has a different kind of men to meet when he reaches this city. Why, I am told that he once sent a veto to the Common Council before that body passed the measure vetoed." News comes here that the seven New-York and the two Brooklyn Democratic Senators will shortly have a dinner together, at which they will agree to plans to resist Mr. Cleveland in his purposes. The object of the resistance is to extort from him some of the offices at his disposal. One of these nine Senators said within a few days: "We think we have a right to be consulted about the making of these appointments; and consulted in advance of the time they are sent in. We take the same ground that Conkling did: that no one ought to be appointed to office in our districts who is a political opponent, but our gist of the whole matter is just this: that we think we should have nine of the nineteen port wardens and harbor masters who are to be appointed. That would only give us one each." In view of this Frank Tait says it is interesting to recall the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York only two days ago addressed a letter to Mr. Cleveland protesting against the appointment of men as harbor masters and port wardens on political recommendations only. What is obvious in this consultation of the New-York and Brooklyn Senators is that Mr. Cleveland will have great difficulty in securing the confirmation of the men he nominates for office if he governs himself solely by the rule of appointing only men at for office. A strong administration is inevitable if he adopts that rule, for the Democratic Legislature will be led by men who in the past have shown that they have not the slightest sympathy with it.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* comments upon certain utterances of the Vienna press showing the existence of a belief in some quarters that the recent articles in the *Cologne Gazette* on the military equilibrium may have been intended as a warning by Prince Bismarck to certain anti-German elements in Austria. It says that nothing is known in Government circles which could support such an interpretation. Full confidence is felt both in the present and future policy of Austria. The relations of Germany with Austria, as well as with Russia, rest upon the historical and political positions of the three empires, and the personal feeling of the monarchs cannot be disturbed by newspaper discussions. The Chancellor is and has been for the last thirty years the strongest advocate in the whole of Germany for not only peace but friendly relations with Russia.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The *Fremdenblatt* and *The Official Gazette* note with complete satisfaction the remarks of *The Berlin North German Gazette* on the relations between Germany, Austria and Russia.

A MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PROPOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—*The Country Gentleman's Sporting Gazette and Agricultural Journal* states that arrangements for the creation of a Ministry of Agriculture are almost complete. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will be made First Minister, and Sir Charles Dilke will succeed Mr. Chamberlain as president of the Board of Trade.

THE EXECUTION OF OVERDANK.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The execution of Overdank at Trieste causes great excitement here, as he was a student in the School of Engineers. One hundred young men made a demonstration in front of the Austrian Embassy last night, crying "Long live Trieste" and "Down with Austria." The military were called out and dispersed the crowd. There have been demonstrations also at Milan and Turin in protest against the execution of Overdank. Several arrests were made. The Government has sent severe orders to the prefects to suppress demonstrations.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Signor Bovio gave notice of an interpellation inquiring whether the Italian Government had interposed with Austria with a view to obtaining Overdank's pardon. To-day Signor Depretis, president of the Council, stated that the Government declined to reply to the interpellation, as Signor Bovio's statements served as a pretext for disorders which the Government was determined to suppress.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The *Germania* states that the basis of the understanding between Russia and the Vatican is as follows: The re-establishment of the Russian embassy at the Vatican; amnesty to the Polish bishops; the reinstatement of the Archbishop of Warsaw; new bishops to be appointed after an understanding between Russia and the Vatican, appointments to important livings in Russia to be submitted to the Russian Government; the States of Russia to exercise a certain right of supervision over seminaries; and the Uniates to have liberty to return to the Catholic Church.

PHASES OF THE LAND RENT WAR.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—The signs of distress among small farmers and laborers are becoming more visible in some districts. The Government is being pressed to establish relief works.

The Central News Agency, London, says that the Government has decided to prosecute Mr. Biggar, member of Parliament for Cavan, for his recent speech at Waterford in which he denounced Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as "a bloodthirsty English peer."

The men Poff and Barrett, accused of the murder of Thomas Browne, a farmer, near Castleisland, have been convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged on January 23. The prisoners protested their innocence.

COSSACKS MURDERED BY CHINESE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—*The Turkestan Gazette* says that the Chinese in the province of Ili tortured and murdered, in October, two Cossacks and a Russian clerk. The Russian Consul at Kuldja is making an investigation of the affair. The Russians on the frontier are exasperated and threaten reprisals. The guards on the frontier have been reinforced.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 21, 1882.

Arrangements for holding an international exhibition in Calcutta, 1883 have been concluded.

Two warehouses and one vessel was destroyed by fire at Exeter. Sixty thousand gallons of oil was consumed.

The *Paris* states that M. Feraud, French Consul-General at Tripoli, has been appointed Consul to Cairo.

Of the twelve students who died in Leipsic during the last session of the University, one was killed in a duel and six committed suicide.

At the Riom Assizes to-day nine of the rioters of Montceau-les-Mines were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from one year to five years, with recommendations to mercy. Fourteen others were acquitted.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says that the first part of the military force which is to reinstate Cetewayo on his throne has stated for Zululand. It consists of mounted infantry.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Parliament Oath bill in reduced by the Government was adopted by a vote of 222 to 45.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A communication was received by the Speaker and laid before the House to-day from J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Public Documents for the Interior Department, A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, relating to the printing and distribution of public documents by authority of Congress. The report recommends a reduction in the number printed, especially of pamphlets, and their distribution by one agent, instead of three or four as now. By the present plan it frequently occurs that three or four copies of the same document are sent to the same person. The report also calls attention to the number of surplus documents left over after all regular orders have been filled. The report recommends that public libraries, colleges and universities shall be first supplied in the distribution of documents, and calls attention to the value of *The Congressional Record* for libraries.

A bill is presented with the report, the provisions of which are calculated to secure a better system in the interests of economy. It is suggested that a system of printing certain public documents for sale, other than the present one of ordering beforehand, be adopted.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN A GAS TRUST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—At a meeting of the Gas Trust this afternoon, William H. Smith, one of the trustees, stated that two months ago he had asked the Finance Committee to make an investigation of the receipts for the past three years. Since then he has received additional information which he thought called for greater powers in the hands of the investigators and the advice of counsel, and therefore he offered a resolution directing that the investigation include the six years prior to 1882. Mr. Smith said that an organized system of embezzlement had prevailed for some years, and mentioned as an example the case of one clerk who had stolen $2,300 in four months, a system which in six years would pay the conspirators about $300,000. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

TAXES PAID BY CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The following companies have paid their corporation tax: The Eighth Avenue Railroad of New-York, $6,000; the Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad, $1,000; the Ninth Avenue Railroad, $298 99; the Mahopac Iron Ore Company, of New-York, $127; the People's Ferry Company, of New-York, $56 40; and the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad, of Brooklyn, $255.

BONDHOLDERS COMPROMISING.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mayor High, City Attorney Berry and Councilman James T. Meleck to-day met the holders of Rahway bonds who live in Bucks County, Penn., at Newtown, Penn. Twenty-five bondholders, representing $14,000, were present, and signed an agreement to accept 35 per cent as a compromise. Thus far bondholders representing $415,000 have agreed to the compromise.

A CERTIFICATE GIVEN TO G. G. DIBRELL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The Governor has issued a certificate of election to G. G. Dibrell, of the IIId Congressional District of Tennessee. This is the district in which three counties were omitted by the Legislative Apportionment act, which caused the discussion as to the validity of the act.

A NEGRO MISCREANT LYNCHED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—A colored man attempted to assault a white girl near Millen, Ga. She was going through a wood when the negro assaulted her. He cut her twice across the breast. She resisted, calling loudly for help and frightened the miscreant off. Subsequently the negro was arrested, and while on the way to jail the mob took him from the officers and lynched him.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Police Officer Joseph Lanktree was arrested last night on two charges of burglary. On the night previous eight bales of raw silk which were brought here on the steamer Belgic from China were stolen from one of the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Lanktree was suspected and the property was found secreted. The silk is valued at $5,000.

DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The United States Coast Survey steamer Hassler has returned from a seven months' survey of the southern coast of Alaska, where several excellent harbors were discovered. The officers speak enthusiastically of the timber resources of the region visited.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

GILBERTVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—L. H. Cove, a resident of this village, committed suicide by hanging himself early yesterday morning.

AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY DESTROYED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 22.—Deputy Collector Pyott made a descent on an illicit distillery last night in Cumberland County, Tenn., and destroyed 150 gallons of whiskey and the still. Two arrests were made.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—The superior Court to-day sentenced Thomas Guess and John Arthur, of this city, to four years each in the state Prison for burglary committed in the office on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and gave Arthur three years additional for uttering a forged check.

ARRESTED FOR USING THE MAILS FOR FRAUD.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—William T. Hill, of Boston, operating under the firm name of H. T. Williams & Co., and A. S. Chase, of Dedham, using the name of Sanderson & Co., were before United States Commissioner Hallett on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes to dispose of alleged worthless timepieces. They were held for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE PILGRIMS' LOYAL SONS.

CELEBRATION OF FOREFATHERS' DAY.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—ADDRESSES BY JOSEPH H. CHOATE, WILLIAM F. VILAS, "MARK TWAIN," THE REV. DR. J. R. PAXTON, SENATOR MILLER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, GENERAL HORACE PORTER, GOVERNOR LONG AND OTHERS.

The New-England Society in the City of New-York celeb