inconvertible paper currency circulated by private corporations. That would be the result. Our legal tenders gone, we should have the national bank rags fastened upon us for an indefinite period or for all time to come. Mr. Sherman begins at the wrong end. We do not want the legal tender currency disturbed. What is wanted is retrenchment in the government expenditures, reduction of the interest on the public debt and the liquidation of the debt as far as possible while money is comparatively cheap. Do this, and, with the rapid growth of the country in wealth and population, we should gradually and healthfully approach specie payments. Our greatest danger is in too much doctoring of the finances and currency by unskillful hands. The least done now the better.

Men of Action and Men of Tongue.

There are two kinds of Americans, belonging by their intellectual characteristics to different eras of American life. European literature has unconsciously given its picture of both by recognizing on one page that the American is the noisiest, loudest, emptiest and most fluent of speakers, and on another page limning the ideal American as the personification of all that is earnest in the pursuit of the "practical." Here at home we can see the truth of both pictures, and can understand that European writers, in thus presenting us to the world as possessing in the highest degree the most opposite traits, are not inconsistent, but only fuse and jumble the features of our two most distinctive types. There is an American to whom there is nothing in the world but words. Train, Colorado Jewett, Wendell Phillips, the editor of the radical organ and the cackling old hens of our women's rights conventions are so many varying specimens of this kind of American. This is what we may call the transition American. He is a sort of slag, run down and melted out in the collision of the elements, from which is formed the true national ore—an utterly worthless part of the result and a nuisance. Man changes in the course of a few centuries as he changes his climate, and under the influence of this law of nature the European races that have made their homes here are producing the two results we point at of human ore and human slag. In the ore we are concentrating all that is good of the European races; in the slag we are condensing and casting out all that is worthless. Even Europe has too much gabble. Witness the noisy masses of any European city. But when in a new climate we concentrate this vice of chatter in a section of the people, fancy the result. The result is the utterly vapid verbiage of a Train, the statistical imbecility of the editor of the radical organ, the fluent emptiness of a Jewett and the noisy nimbleness in speech of men like Phillips and Sumner. In the ore, the true American of the future, the typical man of action, who is to carry on the struggle for American supremacy, in whom are stored the latent heat and power of the furnace, we have an almost Indian silence. Grant is an extreme presentment of this type. William the Silent was a boisterous babbler beside him; but for action there is not his equal in history. Hitherto there has been a notion that government could only be carried on by the slag; but under Grant the men of action will come to the first place, and the world will see the difference.

THE CZAR AND THE WHISKEY SHOPS.—The Russians not inaptly term their rumshops, ginmills and barrooms "national banks," on account of the manner in which these establishments absorb the savings of those who patronize them. Now, the Muscovite government has come to the conclusion that it can accomplish a vast amount of good, and has prepared a species of charter for these institutions, which increases threefold the taxes on their capital stock. According to the provisions of this law no tavern will be allowed on any main thoroughfare in St. Petersburg, and no drinking house will be permitted within eighty yards of a government office. Here is an excise law with a vengeance. Suppose such a law was in operation in New York, Washington or Albany, what would become of the loungers of thoroughfares or the hangers-on of the public offices? We pause for a reply.

THE DRIVES IN THE PARK.—It is the universal opinion of the New York public who indulge in fine horses and costly equipages that the drives in the Park, particularly on the east side, are far too narrow for either pleasure or safety. The avenues should be at least fifty or even one hundred feet wider. There is plenty of spare ground for the purpose, and there is no reason why the pleasure-seeking public, for whom the Park was made, should not have ample space for recreation. What say the Commissioners? Were they in the Park yesterday? Did they get through safely?

THE GREEKS AT HOME AND THE GREEKS ABROAD.—The Paris Conference has settled the Cretan business. Let us hope that our Cooper Institute friends, whether contented or not, will remain silent. We have had powwows enough. In the shape of organ-grinders and desolate widows, who can find no place in the Treasury Department, we have Cretans enough at home. Let us have peace, but let us also mind our own affairs. Charity begins at home.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, Jan. 19, 1869.

The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow. The attendance of delegates so far is not so large as last year. Mr. Ira A. Eastman, of Concord, is to be permanent chairman; John Bedell, of Bath, candidate for Governor, and Michael T. Donohue, of Concord, Railroad Commissioner. General Bedell hesitates about accepting the nomination, hoping to receive the Congressional nomination in his district.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE CHANCE FOR THE CORONER.—Last night, shortly after eleven o'clock, John T. Harrill, living on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street, while riding on a Third avenue car received a blow—from a slungshot probably—that fractured his skull. The miscreant who inflicted the wound was not recognized. Mr. Harrill's wound was dressed by a physician and he was conveyed to his residence.

FROM PONTIUS TO PILATE.—A sad case of destitution was made known to the German Society yesterday. Anton Kriebeler came to this city from Liverpool on January 6, 1868, and has worked here ever since. Residing at No. 153 Leonard street, he fell sick, unable to labor and earn, his friends first made application to the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, on Bond street, but not being five years in the country they were sent to Castle Garden to obtain relief. At the latter place they were sent to the police authorities; by them they were directed somewhere else and back again to the Bond street office, and receiving aid nowhere the last refuge left them was resorted to—the German Society. If there be such a restriction for being charitable, as seems to exist from the action or rather non-action of the officers on Bond street and at Castle Garden, the sooner it is removed the better.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Paris Protocol to be Submitted to Greece.

ELECTIONS IN SPAIN.

MONARCHISTS IN THE MAJORITY.

Demand of the Cuban Liberals.

Partial Independence of the Faithful Isle Insisted Upon.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Protocol for the Settlement of the Eastern Dispute.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1869.

The *Independance Belge* says the protocol adopted by the Conference of Paris begins with a preamble stating that the representatives of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris have met to define certain points of international law more precisely. The document then proceeds to declare that to encourage insurrections within or privateering and military expeditions against the territories of a friendly State is a violation of international law. When the protocol has been signed by all the Powers participating in the Conference it will be offered to Greece for signature. If Greece signs the Sublime Porte will withdraw its ultimatum; if she refuses the great Powers will remain neutral and permit events to take their course.

ENGLAND.

Analysis of the Treaty for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1869.

The *Times* to-day analyzes the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and gives the following outlines of its provisions:—

The commission is to consist of four members, two to be appointed by England and two by the United States. The commission will hold its sessions in Washington. Its first business will be to select an umpire. Failing in a choice each side will appoint an umpire, and when the commissioners are equally divided in opinion on any case they shall select by lot one of the two umpires to render a final decision. One of the sovereigns of Europe is to be selected by the commission to arbitrate points of international law, including the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents by Great Britain. Each government is to formulate and advocate the claims of its citizens; no individual claimant will be heard before the commission. All claims must be presented within six months from the first day of the meeting of the commission, and all indemnities are to be paid within eighteen months from the same day. One year is allowed for the ratification of the treaty.

The Alabama Claims Convention.

LONDON, Jan. 19—Evening.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (conservative) has an editorial this evening on the Alabama Claims Convention. The writer hopes that the English Parliament will not ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson if the question of the recognition of the Southern confederacy as belligerents is to be reopened.

English Eulogiums on Napoleon's Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1869.

The London journals this morning concur in praising the speech of Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers as a frank and transparent expression of his policy and as the words of a true Frenchman addressed to Frenchmen. The *Times* is sorry that the fabric of a State which he has raised is based on personal government and cannot survive its maker.

SPAIN.

The Progress of the Elections.

MADRID, Jan. 19, 1869.

Election returns, almost complete, have been received from all parts of the country. It can now be stated with a close approximation to the exact figures that the Constituent Cortes will be composed of three hundred monarchists, thirty-five republicans and fifteen Bourbonists.

Result of the Elections—The Future Form of Government—Republican Successes.

MADRID, Jan. 19, 1869.

Complete returns have been received of the elections just concluded for members of the Constitutional Cortes. The result shows unmistakably that an overwhelming majority of the people of the nation are in favor of a government monarchical in form. The cities of Seville, Barcelona, Alicante, Saragossa and some others, however, have been carried by the republicans, and the strength of that party in the new Cortes will be about 100 members.

SOUTH AMERICA.

No News of the Allied Victory at London.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1869.

The mails from Rio Janeiro have reached London. They contain no news of the victory of the allies at Villeta.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The New Brunswick Repeal Agitation—Political Celebrities in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Hon. James Howe and Mr. McLellan, M. P., accompanied by Mr. Rose, arrived here last night and were entertained at the Club by the members of the government.

It is said that Mr. Rose has not completed negotiations and that Messrs. Howe and McLellan came here to discuss matters with the Cabinet. A meeting will take place to-day.

LOUISIANA.

Efforts to Secure the Electoral Vote of the State to General Grant—The New Orleans Collectorship.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1869.

A strong effort is being made here to effect a Fenian organization in this city. A meeting was held last night for the purpose.

Senator Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Peace and Order, yesterday introduced a resolution directing that the Presidental Electors receiving a majority in the twenty-six parishes, declared by his committee to have had a peaceable and fair election, shall be requested to meet on the 25th and cast the electoral vote of the State for President. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The object of it is to have the vote of the State cast for General Grant.

Colonel Casey, brother-in-law to General Grant, left for Washington on Saturday and, it is said, he will be an applicant for the Collectorship of this port under Mr. Johnson, in case of Fuller's rejection, and so hold over under General Grant. Fuller and his friends favor Casey's appointment. The latter has stated to his friends that General Grant had promised him the Collectorship before the election if he was elected.

CUBA.

Meeting of Cuban Liberals—They Demand Partial Independence—General Quesada Marching on Puerto Principe with 6,000 Men.

HAVANA, Jan. 19, 1869.

A meeting of leading liberal Cubans was held yesterday. It was resolved unanimously that Cubans should insist on the autonomy of the island; that the independence granted by Spain, with all the guarantees necessary to insure its permanency, would solve all the difficulties and evils which the afflict the country.

This resolution is regarded as a declaration of the political faith of the liberal party. The *Prensa*, reviewing an article on the subject in the *Verdad*, a liberal paper, says if the Cuban party insist on continuing the fight against Spain it must be with the object either of throwing the island into the arms of the United States or of forming a republic separate from Spain. This renders it necessary for the Spaniards to reduce them to loyalty by force of arms. But should the Spaniards be attacked by foreigners and perhaps compelled by superior force to leave the island they should leave it in ruins and ashes.

A letter from the American Consul at Nuevitas, dated the 14th, says:—News had been received there from Puerto Principe that the rebel forces, 6,000 strong, under General Quesada, were advancing on that city, which was defended by Colonel Mena, with a garrison of 3,000 men. Ample preparations had been made to receive the insurgents. The city was in a thorough condition of defence.

In view of the intelligence from Bayamo it was doubtful whether Quesada would persist in his movement. The Spanish commander was confident he could repulse any attack by the rebels.

Owing to a personal difficulty between General William F. Smith, the President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and Mr. Dickerson, President of the Florida Railroad, a judge in Jacksonville, Fla., has issued an injunction against the Cable Company, preventing them from using their land line in the State of Florida. In consequence of this proceeding the working of the wires was interrupted on Sunday and a portion of Monday. This suspension of communication created much confusion and caused no little damage to the commerce of Cuba and the United States. It now appears that the injunction has been partially removed.

The Bishop of Havana has sent an ecclesiastic to investigate the case of the parish priest of Trinidad, now in jail on the charge of infanticide.

Arrived, steamer Morro Castle from New York. Sailed, steamer Cuba, for Baltimore.

Sugar dull; exchange declining.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Mail Couriers Driven in by the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 1869.

A despatch from Hays City, Kansas, says the courier from Fort Dodge brings a report from Major General Sheridan that the Indians drove in the mail couriers on Saturday. He thinks unusual vigilance should be exercised by the residents of the ranches and settlements along the border. Spotted Horse, a prominent Cheyenne chief, is one of the band. His sister is a prisoner at Fort Hays.

GEORGIA.

Legislative—Resolution of Confidence in General Grant Lost in the Senate—The House Committee Report Negroes Eligible to Seats in the Legislature.

ATLANTA, Jan. 19, 1869.

The Senate and House to-day passed a resolution extending the time of the collection of State taxes until March 1.

The following resolution was offered in the Senate to-day:—

Believing General Grant to be President of the country, and not of any particular party, we, members of the Assembly of Georgia, feeling that we have the right to speak for the people, confident that such a course on the part of the President elect would be received throughout the State as a harbinger of peace and as the dawning of a brighter day for our common country; therefore,

Resolved, That, laying on the altar of the common country all prejudices and bitter feelings engendered by the late elections, we pledge ourselves and the people of the State of Georgia to support General Grant in carrying on the government in accordance with the constitution of the United States and laws enacted under it.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President elect and to both houses of Congress.

A member opposed the resolution and wanted the parties offering the resolution to go home and denounce the outrages and oppression there and practise what they preach.

The resolution was withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted by the House and Senate appointing a committee in relation to the settlement of the claim of Mr. Penfield, of Hartford, Conn., for Sharpe's rifles contracted for by Governor Brown in 1860.

The House committee appointed to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's message referring to the action of the House as to the eligibility and expulsion of members report that they are unable to throw any light on the subject; that anything the committee can say will have no effect on the members who voted on and passed the resolution to which the Governor refers; that the identical members who refused to unseat any member under the third section of the fourteenth constitutional amendment and the expelled negroes are here and constitute a majority of the House; that the negroes are legally eligible to seats on this floor is too plain to admit of serious debate, and the ineligibility of several of the white members here is equally clear; therefore the committee beg to be relieved from further duty.

A motion that the committee of ten be discharged and the whole matter referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic was passed.

MISSOURI.

Legislative—Instructions to Senators to Vote for Repeal of the Tenure of Office Act—Constitutional Amendment Proposed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 1869.

In the Legislature yesterday two concurrent resolutions were introduced instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenure of Office act; also a concurrent resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for an amendment to the constitution by which naturalized citizens can become eligible to the office of President.

St. Louis Officials Indicted for Embezzlement.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 1869.

The Grand Jury of this county found an indictment against R. A. Watt, former Comptroller of the city, charging him with embezzling and converting to his own use $15,000 in bonds, and coupons amounting to $80,400; also a bill against James Deggendorf, present City Comptroller, charging him with embezzling $29,153 belonging to the city.

IOWA.

Lynch Law at Sidney—Two Alleged Murderers Hanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1869.

During Saturday night 100 armed men from Plum creek, Fremont county, Iowa, broke into the jail at Sidney and took the two men—Jackson and Norton—who murdered Halloway at a dance at his hotel on Thursday night, and hanged them to a tree one mile from town.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 19—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 75⅞. Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 93.

BARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 70f. 12c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—United States five-twenty bonds firm at 79¾ a 79⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—4:30 P. M.—The market closed dull. Middling uplands, on the spot, 11¼d. a 11⅜d.; afloat, 11¼d. a 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. a 11½d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 19.—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged for tres ordinaire; low middlings, to arrive, 134f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—Evening.—No. 2 red Western wheat, 9s. 7d. a 9s. 9d. per cental.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—Evening.—Spirits petroleum 9d. per gallon.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—Lard quiet and steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 19.—Spirits petroleum, 3½s. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—Petroleum firmer at 57½f. a 58f. for standard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19, 1869.

The bark Ann, Captain Campbell, from New York December 13, for Antwerp, went ashore on the French coast, near Eurck-sur-mer. She is leaking and is discharging cargo.

BALLS LAST EVENING.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Ball.

The twelfth annual ball of the Young Men's Association, held last night at the Academy of Music, in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, was not only the most successful ever held under the auspices of its benevolent patrons, but perhaps the most brilliant and select that has taken place this season. It was truly a magnificent affair, and realized the brightest anticipations of its most energetic promoters. Regarded as the leading Catholic ball of the metropolis it was not at all surprising that the Academy should have presented such an appearance as it did, gorgeous, picturesque and gratifying. It was indeed well worthy the object, than which none more charitable exists, and the result must, therefore, be hailed as a grand demonstration of genuine philanthropy. Formed in the year 1853, when the first entertainment was given for the poor orphans at Castle Garden, the Young Men's Association has gradually risen to be one of the most prominent in the city—not certainly in ostentatious display, but assuredly in the self-devotion, earnestness and zeal in the noble cause of charity. Well has the association succeeded. The ball last night crowned its efforts with a brilliant triumph, more glorious and substantial than the world can afford, for the consciousness of having successfully struggled to aid the orphan will be the most welcome requital for the disinterestedness of the self-sacrificing members of the association. No charity in the city could have elicited a more unanimous and hearty response than the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, as the ball last night fully testified. From ten o'clock carriage after carriage rolled briskly up to the Academy, which became quickly crowded with the wealth, fashion and beauty of the metropolis. It is needless to state that if there was any portion of the community which would most readily respond to the charitable object for which the ball was given it would certainly be the Irish element, and when it is mentioned that the open-hearted sons of the Emerald Isle were present in large force it is superfluous to add that the wealth, respectability and influence of the city were largely represented. There were Senators, Congressmen, judges, merchants, bankers, shippers and a host of prominent citizens, not by any means omitting a large number of leading politicians. It was a grand commingling for one sole object, not the grand game of life, but to aid that charity of charities that appeals most sensitively to the heart. At midnight the Academy looked brilliant in the extreme, for although there was no attempt at useless decoration the grand throng gave it a gay and handsome appearance. The toilets of the ladies were truly superb; not more remarkable for their richness and splendor, as their elegance and taste. It is rarely that such a magnificent display is seen anywhere as was exhibited last night. Aside from all ordinary equivocation, it would indeed be invidious to single out any names as being particularly attractive, their toilets nearly all being the very acme of perfection. Dancing was commenced shortly after ten o'clock to the delightful strains of Grafulla's band, which throughout the night discoursed most enchanting music, and a lengthened programme was gone through with uninterrupted harmony and pleasure. As the night advanced the enjoyment increased. The brilliant gas jets at the upper end of the Academy—"Young Men's Association, 1869"—revealed the gladdening cause of the reunion, and truly no marriage bell rang merrier than the universal hum of satisfaction which prevailed. To the untiring exertions of Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, president, the success of the ball must in some measure be fairly attributed, and no less to the individual efforts of the members of the association. Judges McCunn and Jones, Comptroller Connolly, Sheriff O'Brien, Mr. Richard O'Gorman and a large number of government officials were present during the evening. Altogether, the ball was a grand financial success in every respect, but more particularly in the great object at heart—a financial triumph which will be hailed with delight by the worthy recipients of its welcome fruits.

Friendship Association Ball.

The annual reunion of the Friendship Association came off last evening at Irving Hall, and resulted as successfully as its most sanguine promoters could have anticipated. The hall was brilliantly decorated with appropriate emblems, and from an early hour the strains of sweet music lent their winning charms to the gay assemblage, which was indeed composed of those bent on enjoyment in the true sense of the term. At eleven o'clock the ball was in full swing, though the attendance was largely augmented after that hour, and towards midnight Irving Hall was a scene of uninterrupted pleasure. A long and excellent programme of dancing was proceeded with and vigorously kept up till an advanced hour. The reunion last evening must, on the whole, be regarded as very successful, reflecting much credit on the management for the spirited manner in which it was gotten up.

Ball of the Mount Nebo Lodge, F. and A. M.

The seventeenth annual soirée of the Mount Nebo Lodge, F. and A. M., was held last evening at the Apollo Hall. The lodge is composed exclusively of gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion, and every type of Jewish beauty was represented among their fair guests. The toilets of the ladies were of the richest colors and most costly materials; the gentlemen were decked with the full insignia of the Masonic fraternity, and the floor was brilliant with glancing colors and glittering jewels. The music furnished by Bernstein's orchestra on this occasion was faultless. The members of the different committees were indefatigable in their attentions to their guests, and were rewarded by the perfect success of their delightful entertainment. Dancing was kept up in the most spirited manner until a late hour.

Balls to Take Place To-Night.

Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271—Lyric Hall.

Hendrik Hudson Association, Union Star Club—Apollo Hall.

De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars—Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, E. D.

Independent Social Union—Walhalla Hall.

WHAT IS MONEY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Amid the great shower of financial "meteors" with which the columns of your valuable paper have been lately illuminated I beg leave to introduce a few flashes from the "light of common sense." Especially am I prompted to this after perusing the article from the pen of Mr. Opdyke, wherein he concludes that the best policy is a "masterly inactivity." Undoubtedly this is the best policy; but it is eminently proper that we should correct errors heretofore committed which can be remedied without seriously disturbing the prosperity of the country. Money is a representative of value. It is that article with which we pay debts; and, to have its full value as money, should be available for the payment of any debt. No government is justifiable in issuing as money that which it will not receive in payment of every debt due to it; and just so far as it refuses to take it back, just so far it repudiates it as money. Is it reasonable to suppose that the people would receive the greenback at a greater value than that put upon it by the government which issued it? The answer must be, "No." Here, then, is the great error—the coining of a paper dollar declared to be of a less value than the gold dollar by the act which authorized its issue.

My first proposition is, therefore, repeal this restriction and let the government receive the greenback the same as gold. But, it is said, the government must have coin; it has contracted to pay certain debts with coin. This is an obligation resting upon the people collectively; the burden of procuring coin should, therefore, be a public burden, and not imposed upon one class of our citizens. Would a law compelling the hardware merchants or the wholesale grocers to furnish the government with coin be any more reasonable than the present law requiring our unfortunate fellow citizens who have dealings with foreign countries to assume this burden? It is as much my duty as theirs; as much the duty of one class as another.

My second proposition is—let the government purchase the gold it requires; and, of course,

Thirdly, forbid government sales of gold.

I would add a fourth—Replace the national bank bills, "money by fiction," with greenbacks, and then for a "masterly inactivity."

The above is the theory. Now let us look a little at the practice. The Treasury vaults contain at present about one hundred millions in coin, sufficient to last the government about nine months. During this period, then, the demand for gold would comparatively cease; that for duties, amounting to three millions a week, would entirely stop. The greenback being invested with all the prerogatives of the gold dollar would certainly "appreciate" in the eyes of our people; and just so soon as the people find out that the greenback is the equivalent of a gold dollar as "money" the question of redemption is settled. Now, there is no good reason why the greenback should not be the equivalent of gold as "money." The gold dollar itself is not intrinsically worth 100 cents. The former is backed by the credit and responsibility of the government—it is issued by the government. Is it not as good as our former state bank bills, which are admitted to have been as well secured as possible? And yet there never was a moment when they could have been redeemed in coin. Is the faith and credit of the national government less than that of a State? But to return. If the greenback can be applied to the same purposes as gold—I mean as money—who will demand redemption? And when it can be so applied I can perceive no reason why our people should not accept it as gold. No one, of course, will suppose that I anticipate the purchase of coin to pay our enormous debt. Under no circumstances can we do that. The day of payment is, however, some distance off; when it arrives there may be coin enough for the purpose. But let me propound to our wise men a more serious question. Can we ever return to specie payments with our present currency? We have three kinds of currency:—1, coin; 2, greenbacks, partly "money," and, 3, national bank bills, "money" by fiction. Who shall determine for us the "mean" value? J. A. H.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Vote for Senator in Both Houses—Two Morgan Senators Dodge the Vote for Fenton—They Didn't See It—The Joint Meeting to Take Place at Noon To-Morrow—Assembly Bill in Relation to Advertisements—Pay of the Metropolitan Police.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1869.

There was some discussion last night, making objections to proceeding with the election for Senator to-day, on the ground that the House was not organized according to law, because the committees were not appointed. But if there was any such intention seriously entertained it was abandoned this morning, for no objection was made to the regular proceedings. The election was therefore gone into upon the reading of the journal, each member rising in his seat as his name was called and voting. There was one republican absentee. Five democrats were also absent from their seats. The vote was therefore only 118, divided as follows—a purely party vote:—

Reuben E. Fenton	74
Henry C. Murphy	47

The Speaker then declared Mr. Fenton elected to represent the State of New York in the Senate of the United States in place of Edwin D. Morgan, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The announcement was received in perfect silence, and the regular routine business of the House was taken up. Among the bills presented was one from Mr. Richmond, of New York, in relation to the publication of advertisements in magazines, newspapers, &c. The bill reads as follows:—

SECTION 1. Every newspaper, magazine or other periodical which shall publish, either in the body or cover thereof, or as supplement thereto, advertisements or other matter for the insertion of which payment is required or accepted, shall print conspicuously in each and every issue thereof after the first, a plain and true statement of the number of copies printed and circulated of its last preceding issue; and, if the same be issued at different intervals shall specify that so many copies were printed of its morning, so many of its evening, so many of its daily, semi-weekly, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly editions, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. The publishers of any journal or other periodical which shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall not be entitled to recover payment for the publication or insertion of any advertisement or other matter in their issues wherein the number of copies printed and circulated of the preceding issue was not published as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

What the object of this absurd bill is, or from what quarter it comes, it is hard to say. It was not prepared by the member who presented it. It is rumored that it emanates from Greeley. When it comes up in order for discussion in committee its purposes will be sifted, and perhaps may be understood.

The bill of Mr. Allaben, (radical) of Brooklyn, providing for the increased pay of certain members of the Metropolitan police, introduced to-day, proposes to pay the patrolmen and roundsmen $1,500 a year and the doormen $1,200 a year. Thus an attempt is now on foot in both Houses in behalf of the Metropolitan policemen, Mr. Creamer, (democrat) of the Senate, having previously introduced a bill for the increased pay of the police in that house.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, introduced a bill authoring the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York to make appropriations not exceeding $20,000, to defray the expenses of erecting a monument to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors of New York in the war for the preservation of the Union, the money to be raised by taxation on real and personal property.

The election of Fenton by the Senate took place at noon. Two Morgan men, Senators Hale and Stanford, declined to participate. Voting for Fenton was a duty which they did not regard as obligatory upon them as members of the republican party as they had fulfilled their obligations by voting for Morgan in the caucus. Senator Hale left the chamber before the vote was taken, and Senator Stanford did not present himself at all. There were only eleven democratic Senators present, all of whom voted for Mr. Henry C. Murphy, except that gentleman himself, who modestly cast his vote for Henry S. Randall.

The Senate and House will meet in the Assembly Chamber in joint assembly at noon to-morrow to record the votes of each house and complete the election.

The Committees and Probable Chairmen—Incidents During the Election for Senator.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1869.

The dickering and tinkering over the House committees are nearly at an end. The Speaker and some of his friends are now (eleven o'clock P. M.) in council filling up the tail ends. There has necessarily been much embarrassment in the business owing to the factious spirit which the Morgan and Fenton fight has given birth to. It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy who the chairmen of the principal committees will be, as the closest secrecy is observed; but I can give you, on pretty fair authority, the names of some who will probably be nominated. Selkreg, of Tompkins, it is known, will have the Ways and Means. It is understood that Judge W. W. Campbell, of Otsego, was offered the Judiciary, but declined in favor of the chairmanship on Railroads. N. B. La Bau, of Warren, an eminent lawyer, is spoken of for the Judiciary; Winfield S. Cameron, of Chautauqua, for Commerce and Navigation. It is possible, however, that La Bau will accept the Railroad Committee, or Husted may get it. On Cities and Villages the choice appears to be between Richmond and Bemus. The former is most anxious for it. These are the reports at this moment, but as changes have been made in the programme every day and are still occurring I give you these suggestions as the most probable only. It is now understood that the committees will be announced to-morrow immediately after the joint meeting of both houses to compare the record on the United States Senatorship. It is to be hoped so; for three weeks of fruitless time have already passed without producing any legislation.

The animus of the Morgan party was shown in the Senate to-day by the withdrawal of Senators Hale and Stanford. The former retired, declaring with forcible expletives that he would not cast a vote for any l—r. Folger, when called on to vote, said emphatically, "I vote for the candidate of my party, Reuben E. Fenton." As a set off, Senator H. W. Genet said, "I vote for the candidate of my party, Henry C. Murphy." The absence of two democrats—Creamer and Bradley—prevented a tie, when the casting vote of the President, Lieutenant Governor Beach, would of course have given the vote of the Senate to Murphy in the absence of Hale and Stanford, which would not have affected the general result. It would have destroyed the unanimity of the two houses and thus rendered a joint ballot necessary to-morrow, which would have been a curious and unexpected incident.

Summary of Bills Before the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1869.

The following is a summary of the bills before the Assembly:—

Mr. Allaben's bill proposes that after May 1, 1869, each patrolman and roundsman of the Metropolitan Police shall receive annually $1,500, and each doorman $1,200.

Mr. Nachtman's bill proposes that the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad companies shall not charge more than one cent per quart freight on milk for any distance.

Mr. Hartman's—Same bill as No. 297 of last year.

Mr. Bender's bill provides that the proprietors of newspapers may charge for publishing legal notices, orders, citations or summonses, not more than one dollar per folio for the first insertion and fifty cents for each additional insertion. This law is not to affect the present rates of compensation for the publication of the session laws, nor proceedings in surrogate's courts or notices of estates of deceased persons.

Mr. Chase's bill provides for giving any railroad constructing a road of twenty miles during the years of 1869 or 1870 $4,000 a mile from the general fund of the State, and imposing a tax of three-quarters of a mill on each dollar on the real and personal property of the State to carry out the law.

Mr. Bergen's bill proposes to direct the Commissioners of the Central Park to set aside a strip of land within the Park boundaries for the purpose of drill, parade and review of infantry, to be used by the First Division of the National Guard.

Mr. Burns' bill proposes to compel joint stock companies to file the name and address of corporators with the Clerk of the county in which said company have their business office.

Mr. Richmond's bill proposes to compel publishers of newspapers to print in each edition of their papers a statement of the number of copies printed of the preceding number.

Mr. Flagg's bill provides that in the trial of indictments or other proceedings against persons charged with crime the person charged may be deemed a competent witness.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT presented the report of the trustees of the State Idiotic Asylum.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a bill to authorize the Manhattan Company to construct an underground railway to New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MORGAN—To extend the term of the Monroe county Supervisors.

By Mr. MORRIS—To amend the charter of Randolph, Cattaraugus county.

By M. NICKS—For a bridge across the Chemung canal feeder.

By Mr. KENNEDY—For the removal of the Genesee College and to provide for the separation of its affairs from the Wesleyan Seminary. Also to authorize certain towns in Oneida county to take stock in any company.

By Mr. CALDWELL—To incorporate the Greenburg (Westchester county) Savings Bank. Also to regulate the grade of Locust avenue and Morris and Waverley streets, West Farms.

By Mr. FOLGER—To reduce the number of the trustees of the Fulton Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. PRICE—Enabling the Guardians' Savings Institution to change the location of the bank to any place in the city of New York.

By Mr. NICHOLS—To encourage and protect endowments for charitable, literary, and other purposes.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Extending to the East India Telegraph Company the provisions of the general telegraph law.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At noon the Senate proceeded to the nomination of a United States Senator, with the following result: Reuben E. Fenton, 15; Henry C. Murphy, 10; H. S. Randall, 1. The latter vote was cast by Henry C. Murphy.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1869.

Speaker YOUNGLOVE stated that pursuant to a resolution the House would now proceed to the nomination of a United States Senator in place of Edwin D. Morgan, whose term of office will expire March 4 next. On calling the roll of members the following result was shown:—For Reuben E. Fenton, 73; Henry C. Murphy, 45. The Speaker announced Reuben E. Fenton as the choice of the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENDER—In relation to the publication of legal notices.

By Mr. CHASE—To encourage the construction of railroads in the State.

By Mr. CULLEN—For the relief of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

By Mr. ALLABEN—To increase the pay of certain members of the Metropolitan Police Department.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—In relation to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum at Rochester.

By Mr. WRIGHT—Relative to the Monroe county Supervisors.

By Mr. RICHMOND—Relative to newspaper advertisements.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Relative to reports of the New York Court of Special Sessions; also to incorporate the New York German Society.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—To regulate freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. BURNS—Relative to joint stock associations.

By Mr. BERGEN—To amend the laws relative to the Central Park.

By Mr. FREAR—For the relief of Samuel E. Simons.

By Mr. HACKETT—Relative to the Fayetteville and Syracuse Railroad.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE—To aid the construction of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad; also to amend the game laws.

By Mr. FLAGG—Relating to evidence in criminal prosecutions.

By Mr. CONANT—To incorporate the Southampton and Sag Harbor Railroadt.

By Mr. TOWER—To improve Greenpoint avenue.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Mutual Savings Bank.

By Mr. MURPHY—To authorize the erection of a soldiers' monument in New York.

BILLS PASSED.

To release interest in lands to Catharine Smith.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 1869.

In the Kansas Legislature yesterday a resolution to allow negroes the right to vote was indefinitely postponed.

The concurrent resolution asking Senator Ross to resign was laid over.

A memorial to Congress was passed asking the Senate to pass Mr. Clark's bill, which has passed the House, giving settlers the privilege to buy certain Osage land.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday elected Mr. John Scott United States Senator.

The New Jersey Grand Lodge of Free Masons meets to-day in Trenton for the election of officers.

The City Council of Baltimore has passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to General Grant during his ensuing visit.

At a caucus of the republicans of both branches of the Maine Legislature, held last evening, William Caldwell was nominated for State Treasurer.

Rev. T. D. Huntington, of Boston, has resigned the pastorate of the Emanuel church to accept the Bishopric of the Diocese of Central New York.

A dead body from the wreck of the steamer Gulf City has been picked up near Wilmington, N. C., and buried. It is supposed to be the body of a fireman.

The three negro militiamen who last week outraged Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Galloway were shot at Marion, Ark., yesterday forenoon by order of a court martial.

Madame Parepa-Rosa met with an accident while stepping from the cars on her arrival at Baltimore on Monday, which caused the postponement of her first appearance until Thursday evening.

The Ohio Supreme Court at Columbus yesterday refused to grant a new trial in the case of Lewis Davis, convicted of the murder of Daniel Skinner at Independence. He will be executed on February 4.

The fourth and decisive game of chess by telegraph