

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Care for a Variety of Interests, at Home and in the Fiji.

The Treaty-Making Power and Government Control of Railways—Condemnation and Defence of the Treaty of Washington—The Northfleet Disaster and Law in the Case of the Murillo—Treaty-Making Negotiations in Washington on Proposals Made by the American Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1873. During the session of the House of Commons yesterday, after the formal reassembly of Parliament, notices were given for the introduction of bills providing for the abolition of capital punishment, looking to the establishment of a protectorate over the Fiji Islands, providing that all treaties made between Great Britain and foreign Powers must receive the ratification of Parliament, legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and providing for the purchase of the English railways by the government.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—CONDEMNATION AND CABINET DEFENCE.

The House of Commons met in session in the evening to-day. Captain Baillie Cochrane, member for the Isle of Wight, made a long speech criticizing the Treaty of Washington. He charged the government with surrendering English honor and sacrificing the interests of Canada.

Hon. Percy Wyndham followed in condemnation of the treaty and its results.

Mr. Laing defended the policy of the government. The treaty made a great change in international law; but the change was necessary, and highly advantageous to England. He hoped the lesson the country had received in this Alabama business would be a salutary one for all nations.

Mr. Hughes, Under Secretary for the Colonies, protested against the needless discussion at this date, over the Washington Treaty. It was the greatest mistake to suppose that Canadian interests had been injured by it. The Canadians themselves thought otherwise.

Mr. Charles Adelerly regarded with alarm the doctrine that England was responsible for the acts of colonial officials.

The subject was then dropped.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. Jacob Bright introduced a bill to remove electoral disabilities from women.

THE NORTH-FLEET DISASTER.

In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Carnarvon inquired whether there was any convention with Spain by which the officers and crew of the steamer Murillo might be held to answer for the disaster to the emigrant ship Northfleet. He urged the importance of revising the marine signal system so as to make it more effective in time of danger.

The Earl of Lauderdale expressed the opinion that no criminal proceedings would be held against the Murillo's officers, unless it could be shown that manslaughter had been committed.

Earl Granville coincided with the last speaker in his opinion as to the legal aspect of the Murillo case.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY AGAIN.

Lord Rosebery wanted to know what had occurred to prevent the completion of a treaty with the United States supplementary to the Treaty of Washington?

In reply to Lord Rosebery Earl Granville stated that a treaty was now in process of negotiation with the United States, based on proposals made by the American government last year. The Presidential election and other circumstances had delayed the prosecution of the negotiations until recently. The terms of a treaty were once agreed to, but the American Senate adjourned without ratifying them.

ENGLAND.

Conservative Triumph at the Poll in Liverpool—American Reception to a New Consul—American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1873. John Torr, the conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament from Liverpool by a majority of 1,912 votes over J. Cairne, liberal.

AMERICAN COMPLIMENT TO A CONSUL.

The American Club, of Liverpool, entertained Mr. Lucius Fairchild, the new United States Consul at that city, at a banquet this evening.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Four thousand five hundred and fifty-four bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Insurrection Seriously Disturbing Trade and Travel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 7, 1873. Railway travel in the North of Spain is yet interrupted by the Carlists. No mails from Madrid have been received in London for nine days, and Spanish trade is disturbed.

GERMANY.

Prussian Opinion of American Territorial Annexation—Why Hawaii is Preferable to Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, 1873. The Spener Gazette hopes the United States will annex the Sandwich Islands, but deprecates the acquisition of Cuba, because it would be difficult to Americanize an island where the climate, religion and manners are so different from those of the States. The incorporation of the Sandwich Islands with the American Republic, however, would be a benefit to civilization.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Preparations for the Reception of the Shah of Persia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7, 1873. Apartments are preparing in the Winter Palace for the Shah of Persia.

CUBA.

The Twenty Millions Loan in Process of Completion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1873. Subscriptions to the \$20,000,000 loan began yesterday. It is reported that the chances of the loan being taken up are favorable.

A MAIL ROBBER SENT TO PRISON.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7, 1873. Judge Hodge, in the United States District Court to-day, overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Leo Cauman, convicted of robbing the mail while employed as a clerk in the Post Office in this city, and sentenced him to ten years in the Penitentiary. Cauman made a strong speech in his own behalf, alleging he was the victim of a conspiracy.

FRANCE.

The Committee of Thirty on Constitutional Rights and Privileges—Permissions to President Thiers and Provision Against Executive Encroachment—Specific Outlook from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1873. The members of the Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly, at a meeting of the body held to-day, commenced the work of final consideration, in detail, of the Constitutional project.

They adopted the preamble and the first clause, having rejected an amendment proposed by President Thiers, striking out the provision requiring an adjournment of the sitting of the Assembly immediately after the President has spoken on any subject before it.

The second clause was voted, with an amendment giving the Executive a two months' suspensive veto over bills which have passed the Assembly.

The third clause was discussed, but before it was disposed of the committee rose.

The final revision will be resumed and completed to-morrow.

OUTLOOK OF SPECIE FROM THE BANK.

The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 250,000 francs during the past week.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE CHARACTER OF A MARQUIS.

The Marquis de Rodeport, a director of the Societe Industrielle and editor of a Paris journal, has been arrested for an alleged suspicious financial operation.

WEST INDIES.

The Sugar Crop in Jamaica—Governor Grant's Return—Cuban Labor and Capital in New Fields.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1873.

The schooner Frank has arrived here from Kingston, Jam., bringing dates to the 21st of January.

Heavy rains threaten to injure the sugar crop. Sir John Grant, who arrived at St. Thomas from England, to resume the Governorship of Jamaica. This intelligence caused much joy among the people, who have addresses from every parish waiting his arrival. A largely signed memorial from the colonists has gone to England praying Lord Kimberley to extend Sir John Grant's period of administration seven years more.

CUBAN INVESTMENT.

Cubans have been very successful in forming Cuban settlements for the cultivation of sugar. They are said to be doing more than any English planter has yet achieved, and contemplate establishing a central factory near Havana to induce their fellow countrymen to invest in adjoining lands for the cultivation of sugar cane.

PROVISION MARKET.

Butcher meats have increased twenty per cent in consequence of the late drought.

All is quiet in Hayti. The election of a new President is progressing. Domingal will probably be successful.

THE MODOCS.

Disposition of the Troops Around Captain Jack's Lava Bed—Death of Private Crook and Critical Condition of Lieutenant Roberts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1873.

A messenger from General Gillen arrived at Yreka this evening, and reports all quiet at the front. The troops arrived at Van Bremer's Hill on Tuesday night, in good condition. The headquarters of General Gillen are temporarily here now.

Two hundred men are at Camp Wheaton and one hundred at Bernard's Camp, at Clear Lake. Captain Perry's company is divided for protection of settlers on the Lost River.

Wheaton has built storehouses and a blacksmith shop, also boats for the transportation of stores and howitzers on the lake, for use if it becomes necessary to attack Captain Jack again in the lava bed.

Nothing has yet been heard from the Fort Gaston Company, who are reported coming via Scott and Klamath rivers.

MORMON TRIBULATIONS.

The President's Reported Order to the Army Not Generally Credited—The Present Deplorable Condition of Ungodly Government.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 7, 1873.

Considerable excitement was created here this evening by a despatch from Chicago stating that the President had determined, as a matter of policy, to remove all troops from the Southern States and station them in reasonable contiguity to Utah. The Mormons affect disbelief in the report, but are evidently much disturbed. The Gentiles and dissenting Mormons all rejoice.

Mr. Claggett's speech on Utah is universally applauded by the Gentiles as the best composition of truth about Mormon rule ever given to Congress.

It is stated that a company is being formed in Washington, D. C., to establish in this city a first class daily paper in the interest of anti-Mormon sentiments, with a cash capital of \$100,000.

The Herald (Mormon) says Senator Logan's bill in reference to Utah is clearly unconstitutional. It is estimated that over five thousand tons of ore are at the disposal of transportation.

The Union and Central Pacific trains are all on time.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 7, 1873. The Senate to-day passed a civil rights bill prohibiting distinctions on account of color in the public schools and attaching heavy penalties to inn keepers, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for refusing colored men any privileges enjoyed by whites.

Captain John Foster, late clerk in the State Land Office, summoned before a special committee to investigate the affairs of the State officers, testified regarding the Land Office, and stated that favoritism had been shown to purchasers of lands, but refused to answer any further questions.

The witness is now in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and will be brought before the House to-morrow.

KANSAS BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

TOPEKA, Feb. 7, 1873. The Pomeroy Investigating Committee held a session, with closed doors all day, taking the testimony of Senator York. The committee refuses to allow the testimony to be published, on the ground that the object of the investigation might thus be defeated. Mr. York's testimony to-day, however, was merely a repetition in detail of the exposure he made at the time of the Senatorial election.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER.

The Government Examiner Finds That Shute Has Stolen from the Granite State Bank and Savings Bank of Exeter Nearly Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 7, 1873.

C. S. DeBorah, of Nashua, the government bank examiner, has completed his examination of the condition of the National Granite Bank of this town, and finds that the bank is a loser by the defaulting of its late cashier, N. Appleton Shute, to the amount of from \$90,000 to \$100,000, and that the assets of the bank are more than sufficient to pay all liabilities. A meeting of the stockholders will be called to take measures to repair the loss and continue the bank. The amount embezzled from the Exeter Savings Bank funds, of which institution Shute was treasurer, when added to the above, makes the total amount stolen from \$210,000 to \$220,000.

No clue as yet has been obtained to the whereabouts of the defaulter.

SUDDEN DEATH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7, 1873. Henry B. Drown, an old and estimable citizen, dropped dead this evening at the Central Post office, whither he had gone to get an officer to arrest a man (found secreted under the lat of his house. His death was caused by heart disease.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Tyndall sails for the Cuba to-day. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, is at the Astor House. Colonel James Oakes, of Boston, is at the New York Hotel.

Captain Watis, of the British Army, has arrived at the New York Hotel. General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's staff, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baron Wrangel is again peacefully sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel. Marshal Bazaine was made ill by the news of the death of his late master.

General Hartung, of the United States Army, and wife are residing in Paris. Ex-Governor James L. Orr, our new Minister to St. Petersburg, sails to-day.

General John B. Gordon, the United States Senator elect from Georgia, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. It is announced that General Burnside is not in Washington as a lobbyist. He is only "advocating his own interests."

Count Bernstorff, the new Secretary of the German Legation, who had been at the Brevoort House for a week or more, yesterday returned to Washington.

There was one divorce granted to every fourteen and a half marriages in Rhode Island in 1871. A fractional marriage in "Little Rhody" must be a very small affair, but perhaps it is better than none.

"Only a bagatelle!" Fifteen thousand dollars are considered only a "bagatelle" in the matter of inducing members of a Legislature to vote a certain way—vide Missouri. Such legislators may well exclaim, "Pace la bagatelle!"

The difference between detaining revenue collectors in Tunis and in this country, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal, is, that in Tunis they are impaled on stakes, while here they usually walk off with the stakes.

"Syndicates" have become so popular in Washington that it is a wonder some persons of preponderating political influence there do not get up a grand "Vindicate" and issue bonds for the redemption of the honor and credit of impeachable Congressmen.

Sergeant John Cole, of the British royal marines, long a paymaster's clerk, lately stole from the paymaster's safe, in the depot at Deal, about nine thousand dollars. Being placed in Sandwitch jail on suspicion, he tore a strip from a sheet and hanged himself.

Henry Ward Beecher says "religion is a personal thing." Is it, then, irreligious to be impersonal? Moreover, he doesn't say that "good severance is Gospel, but he does say bad severance is heresy." What a sad lot of heretics, then, we must have in our street department! This is personal.

An old man named McKean died of starvation a few Sundays since in Glasgow. The parochial authorities were informed of his case early in the morning, but refused to grant relief, saying "they had no inspectors on duty on Sunday." Rather streaked consciences in Glasgow.

Spencer—lately hung for murder in Liverpool—was born in jail, and his father was also hung for murder.

In a box of a stone jug was found.

Take away! Of a hempen widow the kid forlorn.

History repeats itself even with choricles.

A few days since, in the Rue de Charonne, Paris, a four-year-old boy left in charge of a little sister, eighteen months old, set fire to her clothes "for fun," danced with delight at her screams and struggles, drowning her yells with his laughter. When discovered she was a charred mass of inanimate flesh.

At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, quite lately, a black boy having found a large sum of money, lost by Mr. John Webb, returned it to the owner. Another native having found a letter enclosing a check, lost by Mr. James Wood, returned it. Africa is getting in "de fore front rank" of civilization very rapidly.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that the Hotentot Prince, Platias, charged with the murder of his wife, has confessed his guilt and been fully committed for trial. This shows that, in the matters of wife beating and murder, the Hotentot aristocrats of Africa are quite equal to the representatives of "best society" in Christian lands, and that they are slightly ahead in the matter of confessing their guilt.

Pierre Croix started as a cobbler in Paris, became a tumbler in Germany, merchant in Peru and doctor in China. Taken prisoner by Korean pirates, he obtained favor among his captors and was made commander of the native forces heading the resistance to our forces in the recent unpleasantness. When that affair was over he returned to his native city of Paris, where he has just died.

Paul Dmitriewitch, Count de Kisselef, born in Moscow in 1778, was lately died in Paris. Aide-camp to the Emperor Alexander during the campaign of France, he accompanied his Sovereign to the Congress of Vienna, and was present at the second entry of the Allies into Paris. After the Crimean war he was named Russian Ambassador in France. In December, 1852, being obliged to retire, from ill-health, he was replaced by Baron de Budeberg.

A few years since there resided in one of the counties of South Carolina two respectable old men. They were of the same religion; they also were members of the same religious denomination; their wives were sisters. They were both nullifiers when South Carolina took the lead in this political adventure. Each one was the father of thirteen children; each of those men had three sons and ten daughters. Where can a parallel to this be found?

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 7, 1873.

A petition is circulating in Los Angeles asking Congress to appoint a commissioner to examine and report on the practicability of turning the Colorado River into the Colorado desert. It is claimed that a large lake will be thus formed, the influence of which would be to reclaim the barren wastes of the adjoining territory and to reduce the temperature of the atmosphere over a vast extent of country.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad engineers have commenced locating the line of the road through San Diego city to-day.

A mass meeting of the people of Santa Barbara was held last night to take action relative to the master of an island harbor. The meeting was called to appropriate \$250,000 for that purpose.

The republican primary election in this city is claimed to have resulted in the defeat of George C. Gorham's faction, but it is impossible to tell yet how the County Committee stands on the Senatorial and railroad questions.

ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING'S DEATH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1873.

To-day being the anniversary of the death of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, mass was celebrated at the Cathedral with imposing ceremonies, a large number of priests, deacons and seminarians assisting. An immense congregation was present.

DEATH OF AN AGED CLERGYMAN.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 7, 1873.

Rev. Frederick Marsh, for more than half a century pastor of the Congregational church in Winchester Centre, died to-day, aged over ninety years.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

[From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, Jan. 21.]

The steamer Hassler leaves this port to-day and proceeds at once to commence upon the important work for which she has been commissioned—viz., the survey of the coast of Lower California. The survey will be commenced immediately opposite the border line between this State and the Territory. From that point soundings will be taken for a distance of two miles seaward from the shore, and the bearings of the points of the coast will be ascertained. All of these minutiae will be carefully noted, and the principal features committed to canvas in the topographer's room on board the vessel, which is by the way, model of completeness. Besides these soundings on the shore line, a sharp lookout and a strict attention for observation and recording soundings will be taken at various points for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and topography of the bottom. The survey will extend from the southern boundary line of this State to Cape St. Lucas, the southern extremity of Lower California, and will occupy until about the 1st of March, when the vessel will not return here until the work has been finished.

FREE CUBA.

Opinions of Distinguished Cuban Patriots.

What General Sigel Thinks of the Situation.

Dare the Spaniards Touch a Hair of Mr. James J. O'Kelly's Head?

DE ALDAMA THINKS NOT.

The Intervention of the United States Declared Necessary.

The excitement in New York yesterday in Cuban circles was very great, with reverence to what was printed in the Herald of yesterday referring to the communication received from its special Cuban correspondent, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, from Palma Soriano, in Cuba, in which is recorded the terms of the Spanish general.

THE THREAT OF THE SPANISH GENERAL.

Morales, in reply to Mr. O'Kelly's request to pass the Spanish lines—"You can leave Palma and go where you like, on the understanding that if the Spanish troops find you among the insurgents, or if you afterwards appear within the Spanish lines, you will be treated as a spy, and shot accordingly." Equally worthy of attention is the reply of the Herald to General Morales, which is as follows:—"If the Herald Commissioner receives any injury at your hands, without violating the laws of your country, you will be held to a strict accountability, and will be made to suffer the penalty of the outrage, not in the island of Cuba alone, but in every inch of soil that owes allegiance to the Spanish flag."

The position of both parties being thus clearly defined, a reporter was sent to visit the influential Cubans and other residents of this city to glean their opinions as to, the give of defiance thrown down on either hand. Naturally enough in New York, where opinion is all

ON THE SIDE OF FREE CUBA

and the abolition of slavery in the "Gem of the Antilles," the reporter felt, when starting on his mission, that it would be impossible to hear two opinions on the subject, for the sentiment in the length and breadth of the great American Union is that the administration ought to recognize the gallant struggle made by the Cuban patriots for liberty and the abolition of slavery, which has now been carried on for over four years against almost superhuman odds.

MR. DE ALDAMA.

The first visit paid to the celebrated patriot, Mr. De Aldama, who was over twenty times a millionaire in Havana, and whom the Spanish government tried to buy over to their side by offering to make him Marquis of Santa Rosa. The bait was rejected with scorn, and Mr. De Aldama preferred his own honest name to that of all the Spanish marquises or hidalgos possible. Mr. De Aldama, in reply to the question as to what he thought of the Spanish threat, replied, in a decisive and simple tone:—

"THEY DARE NOT TOUCH A HAIR OF THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT'S HEAD; but Spanish treachery is of no mean order, and should Mr. O'Kelly unfortunately meet his end in Cuba, which I sincerely hope he may not, it will probably be by some underhand proceeding, which will undoubtedly be put on to the shoulders of the Cuban patriots. No reliance can be put in Spanish reports, and you may rest assured that should O'Kelly's assassin ever be known his punishment will be trivial or none at all."

GENERAL SIGEL.

The worthy Register was found busily engaged in his multifarious duties, but willingly consented to spend a few moments to talk over Cuban matters. He said in substance:—"I hope that the government of the United States will promptly interfere in Cuban matters, for the time has fully arrived. I consider the intervention of this country is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. Matters have now arrived at a climax and the struggling patriots have now fairly earned the right of recognition. I believe that the people of this country, from North to South, deeply sympathize, as I do myself, with the idea of a Cuban Republic, and I hoped to be spared to see the day when the Cubans shall have rid themselves of Spanish tyranny and obtained the abolition of slavery. Should it be considered impolitic by the government to recognize Cuban belligerency, I trust that arbitration may speedily take place, or that

SOMETHING DECEITIVE MAY BE DONE,

for the question is an American one, and interests millions in this country. Naturally all my German friends favor abolition of slavery and a Cuban republic.

REPORTER—Can you tell me, General, what chance exists of General Banks' motion in Congress for the recognition of

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY?

General SIGEL—I think it was worded somewhat injudiciously; for it alludes to foreign intervention, and that, you know, is distasteful to American citizens, who have ever the Monroe doctrine before their eyes.

REPORTER—A large Cuban meeting at Cooper Institute is talked of, at which it has been reported, yourself and other prominent citizens will assist.

General SIGEL—Well, I cannot tell you anything about it at present; but I believe that a grand mass meeting is contemplated; but it must be an American meeting and exclusive of nationalities.

Thanking the General for his kindness, the reporter withdrew.

L. DEL MONTE.

The next visit paid was to Mr. Del Monte, in Exchange place. This gentleman is the son-in-law of Mr. de Aldama, and known as a devoted patriot to Cuba. He said in brief:—"The idea of proposing to shoot Mr. O'Kelly, as a spy, is FRENZIED."

Did not the Duc d'Aumale pass through our lines in the late war, and was he considered a spy? And did not

ADMIRAL POLO, THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR

at Washington, when on board the Carmen (Spanish man-of-war), visit Charleston, and was he not received hospitably by the Confederates? I might mention numerous other cases, but those just mentioned suffice, I think. God forbid that any harm should happen to Mr. O'Kelly; but should any outrage be committed upon him, or should he be butchered by the Spaniards, it will raise

A STORM OF PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST SPAIN

of which the Cabinet of Madrid has no conception as to its importance. The London Times has lately sent an able correspondent to Havana, and I hope that he will tell the English people the unvarnished truth as to the unhappy state of Cuba and the necessity of immediate reform and the abolition of slavery. Europe favors us; now let this country step in and do its part, for the question is exclusively an American one, and to Washington we must look for our salvation."

LEANNON RODRIGUEZ.

This distinguished Cuban patriot was found at his office in Cortlandt street, he said:—"Nothing would astonish me with reference to the foul designs of the Spaniards—should they shoot Mr. O'Kelly and declare he had been shot by the patriots, or if they were to pay some assassin to poison him while stopping in some hotel. Nothing of this kind would be incredible, for the Spaniards are capable of any diabolical work, never mind how black it might be. But, thank God, the day of atonement is approaching, and the tyrant Spain's empire is

OUR POOR DOWN-TRODDEN CUBA

is fast waning and approaching its end. I pray from the bottom of my soul that brighter skies be in store for Cuba, and that ere long Cuba shall be a Republic, free over all its broad acres, and that

slavery shall be speedily abolished. And before you go let me tell you that the Herald's influence and immense circulation help us at the present moment immensely, and its proprietor has gained our warmest and eternal thanks.

MR. MAYAGA. This eminent patriot spoke enthusiastically on the services of Messrs. Henderson and O'Kelly in the cause of Cuban liberty, and said that should Mr. O'Kelly be massacred by the Spaniards they would LONG RUN THE DAY.

This opinion was fully concurred in by his friends, General Jesus del Sol, Señor Toscano, Captain G. Horn and other workers for the cause of free Cuba.

COLONEL MELCHOR AGUIERO.

A Grand Reception To Be Tendered to the Cuban Hero Next Sunday in Masonic Hall—Another Cuban Expedition to Be Organized.

Last evening several prominent Cuban gentlemen, resident in this city, waited upon Colonel Melchor Aguiero, at his residence, at West Twenty-ninth street, requesting the favor of his company at a public meeting to be given in his honor at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, next Sunday.

Colonel Aguiero, in a few well chosen words, expressed his gratitude for the honor thus conferred upon him, and said that he would have great pleasure in