WASHINGTON.

The Defeat of the Postal Free Distribution Bill.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The Revenue Gold Receipts at the Treasury.

ABUSES IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

More Startling Developments in the Durell Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1874.

The Finance Debate Postponed in the Senate—Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill—The Right of Congress to Make Laws Governing the Liquor Traffic.

In the Senate, preparatory to proceeding with the regular current business, Senator Logan made a significant announcement when reference was had to the Army Appropriation bill, in stating that if an effort was made for the reduction of the enlisted men of the army, as it had not been referred to the Military Committee and he as chairman did not know anything about it, he would oppose it, and he should have something to say about other portions of the army. This bill has been presented by Mr. West from the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Logan as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs looks with jealousy upon the proceeding, especially as he wants to cut down the number of officers of the army. The next business respectively urged by Senators Cameron and Sargent was the Centennial Exhibition and the Naval Appropriation bill. The Chair ruling that Senator Sargent was in order, Senator Cameron, differing with the Chair, attempted without success to have the Centennial bill accorded precedence. Senator Sumner manifested his opposition to the latter by calling it an irregular appropriation. By consent, the further consideration of finance was put over until Tuesday next. Senator Thurman, in discussing it, has at last made the announcement in the Senate that the country is suffering, and every one is complaining because they do not know what Congress is going to do. It were well if this conviction came so closely and positively home to them that they would quickly do whatever they are going to do upon the final disposition of the subject, so far as legislation is concerned. The question being taken on the taking up of the Centennial bill, it was lost by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-eight. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, amended and passed, without opposition. It will now go to the House, where it may not be concurred in, when a Conference Committee will be appointed. According to the opinion of Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill will be agreed on and the recommendation of the joint committee adopted. Upon the disposition of the Naval Appropriation bill, Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved to take up the Centennial bill again for consideration, as this had been understood to be the agreement when the discussion and vote were had about giving the Naval bill precedence. Senator Sumner objected, but said he had no objection to taking it up to-morrow as unfinished business, which was agreed to by Senator Cameron, and further consideration of it went over. The bill for the appointment of a committee of five, with a secretary, to serve for one year, to examine into the social, moral, criminal and economical bearings of the liquor traffic, was called up. Senator Bayard made a constitutional argument against the bill, contending that the constitution gave no such authority as was sought, by effecting legislation which, if not intended to be obtained, Congress had no business to consider such questions. Senator Flanagan followed, in one of the jocular political *soupe* speeches in which he delights to exercise the resonant echoes of the Senate chamber with his amiable bellowings, and also took high constitutional grounds on the temperance question, affirming that Congress had power to provide for the common defence against rattlesnakes, Dahlgren guns and "forty rod" whiskey. At the conclusion of the erudite and amiable little gentleman's speech the Senate went into executive session.

Defeat of the Attempt to Restore the Franking Privilege—The Bill Lost.

The House to-day disposed of the franking privilege and the minor proposition to allow public documents, newspaper exchanges and newspapers to be carried free in the counties in which they are published. The amendment to revive the franking privilege was defeated by a vote of 199 nays to 49 yeas. On the passage of the bill presented by the committee, the yeas were 129 and the nays 131. So it was lost. Mr. Butler is confident that later in the session he will be able to revive the old law, limiting its operation to thirty days before and thirty days after each election, so that the franks may not be used for partisan purposes.

Gold Receipts at the Treasury Small, and No Early Resumption of Sales Probable.

Secretary Richardson authorizes the statement that a resumption of sales of gold has neither been considered nor determined upon. The gold receipts continue small, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and until there is a revival of the import trade it is hardly probable that the present policy will be changed. He also says that whenever the sale of gold is to be renewed the programme will be announced as formerly, and will not be intimated in any other manner.

The Bill for Government Regulation of Interstate Commerce.

The next bill to be taken up by the House is that reported by Mr. McCrary, chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States. An additional section was put in to-day providing against unjust discrimination in carrying rates for passengers and freight where competition does not exist. The debate on the bill will develop more speechmaking than the salary grab. Every Western and Southern member is anxious to go on the record, so that a profusion of hay seed may be looked for in the hall of the House next week.

Rich Developments in the Durell Investigation—A Judge Who Openly Asks $20,000 and Certain Corner Lots for Judicial Favors.

New and unexpected developments were made to-day in the case of Judge Durell, before the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, in the examination of Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, of New Orleans. It appears that Mrs. Gaines called the attention of Mr. Bingham, while chairman of the Judiciary Committee four years ago, to the venality of Judge Durell and his associate in the alleged corrupt conduct of the affairs of the Court, E. E. Norton, Assignee in Bankruptcy. Judge Bingham proposed to investigate the case, and if the testimony warranted to prepare articles of impeachment against Judge Durell. They were to have been reported to the House. Business unexpectedly called Mrs. Gaines from Washington, and the matter was dropped. This fact having been presented to the sub-committee appointed to take testimony in the Durell case Mrs. Gaines was summoned before them to-day, and was examined at length by Messrs. Wilson, Cessna and Eldridge. The testimony of Mrs. Gaines was substantially as follows, and is regarded as of such a character as to require the prompt presentation of articles of impeachment:—Not long after Judge Durell was appointed Mrs. Gaines, who had known him for years as a member of the New Orleans Bar, called upon him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, to congratulate him on his elevation to the Bench, two other witnesses being present. Mrs. Gaines said:—"Though you are opposed to me as trustee of the Union Company, which bought one-half of a judgment against the estate of my father, which was fraudulent, you see I am sincere in my congratulations, since I thus call on you in the face of that state of facts." To which the Judge replied:—"That appointment is merely nominal. I have no interest whatever in it, and therefore I can sit in your case." When Judge Durell went to New Orleans afterwards he carried out the manoeuvre in the Henning case, resulting in the sale of two lots, which showed that he was disinterested. A few months afterwards Mrs. Gaines wrote to her agent, Mr. Stone, asking to be permitted to have a receiver appointed to collect the rents of her estate, to be deposited in Judge Durell's Court for safe keeping. General Hood, late of the Confederate army, was recommended and had the requisite and very large sureties ready to come forward, but Judge Durell refused to appoint him. To her letter Mr. Stone replied, shortly, "Judge Durell cannot sit in your case, as he is interested against you." This greatly surprised Mrs. Gaines, who, on her return to New Orleans shortly after, saw her lawyer, Mr. Stone, in his office, with whom the following conversation ensued:—"Don't you think, Mr. Stone, that Judge Durell's conduct is most extraordinary and inconsistent? He told me in New York he had no interest whatever, and now, though occupying the same position, he turns round and says he is interested against me." Stone replied:—"He will sit upon your cases and decide in your favor upon certain conditions, which are:—Sheriff Parker retains in his hands $21,000 for making streets in the property litigated for by the Union Company, the heirs of Cavallier and Davenport, and Mrs. Gaines. Durell can arrange it if you will give him $20,000. Nine thousand dollars you can have. The remainder is to be given to the above named heirs, and every other lot in two squares designated is also to be given to Durell." "That would be bribing the Court," rejoined Mrs. Gaines, and Stone said, "What of that?" To which she replied, "That is a crime;" when the earnest attorney asserted that if it was, no one would know it; that she could do nothing, as she was without a dollar; that she did not know when she would have a Circuit Judge in New Orleans, as Judge Wayne was sick and no other appointment could be made while he lived, and hence she would be compelled to do it." To this she responded, "She would starve before she would." The following day Mrs. Gaines returned the visit of Mrs. Norton, wife of the assignee in bankruptcy, who is charged with being the henchman of Durell, and while there Judge Durell walked into the parlor, to whom Mrs. Gaines said, "Judge, why can't you sit in my cases? Your position is unchanged, and I wish you would try them." To this the Judge replied, "I refer you to Mr. Norton." In going into the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, immediately after this, she met Mr. Norton and repeated her conversation with Judge Durell, stating that he had referred her to him. Norton answered that if she would consent to the proposition made to her by Mr. Stone the day before Judge Durell would sit in her cases. To this she said, "Under no circumstances, sir, will I consent to that," and abruptly left the room. The committee regard this as the connecting link required in the testimony to prove the complicity of Durell with Norton in the corrupt schemes of plunder which, with increasing force, are being brought home to those who show a system of gigantic spoliation and official depravity rarely excelled, if equalled, in the country.

Provisions of the Completed Indian Appropriation Bill—Correction of Gross Abuses.

The House Committee on Appropriations have refused to modify the Indian Appropriation bill to suit the views of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as expressed before the committee yesterday. The principal point complained of was the granting of absolute power to the Board of Indian Commissioners in matters of contracts. This remains intact, as already stated in these despatches. The committee are unanimous in the opinion that some check, independent of the jurisdiction of the department, should be placed on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it is conceded that the appeal of disputed matters to the Secretary of the Interior does not fully meet the necessities of the case. The bill also possesses a new and important feature, regulating the appropriations on account of Indian agencies. Hitherto it has been customary to appropriate in gross for these purposes, and it has been found that the larger share of the sums in each case has been devoted to salaries of useless employés. For instance, at Fort Berthold, Dakotah Territory, $75,000 were allowed for the whole expenses of that agency, out of which $20,500 were expended for white employés. The Indians consequently were short and a deficiency bill has been sent in to make up the amount. The committee have fixed the maximum to be expended on salaries at this agency at $6,000, which increases the amount available for the Indians $14,500. At another agency as high as fifty-three white employés were paid by the agent out of the moneys which belonged to the Indians. These abuses have been corrected in the Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year and constitute a large portion of the million and a half reduction, as the rule is applied to every agency. The committee have also cut down the contingent fund of the Indian Office from $50,000 to $30,000.

The New Ten Cent Fractional Currency Note.

The new ten cent fractional currency note, series of 1874, is a trifle larger than that of the last series, the size being three and a quarter inches in length and two inches in width, and instead of the larger red seal across its face has the small seal of the Treasury Department, encircled with lathe work in green, on the lower portion of the note. The portrait, engraved in vignette form, of William M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of President Taylor, appears on the left end of the note. At the left of the portrait, enclosed in a panel, is the white face, Roman capital lettering, "Fractional Currency." At the lower and upper ends of this panel is the monogram, "U. S.," and in the corners forming the borders of the note are the figures, "10," "X.," "Ten," elaborately ornamented with scroll. On the right of the portrait is a large counter of geometrical lathe work, on the face of which is the figure "X.," with the word "cents" engraved in black letters across its face. Over the counter is the title "United States," ruled face, curved. The note also contains the signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, which are at the bottom, nearer to the right side. The reverse of this note has the usual legend engraved upon it and is printed in green; the localized or blueish fibre appearing on the left end of the back, instead of the face, as heretofore. The engraving of this fifth serial note, or series of 1874, as a specimen of artistic skill, is far superior to any ten cent fractional currency note heretofore issued.

Government Right of Free Transportation on Railroads Belonging to Companies Which Have Received Congressional Aid.

Regarding the opinion of the Attorney General relative to the right of the Treasury to withhold from a railroad company compensation for transportation services when certain legal dues of the government had not been paid, the following is stated:—The question was submitted by the Postmaster General as to whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury may, under the second section of the act of March 3, 1873, withhold from the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company compensation for transportation services rendered to the United States upon the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. The following is the state of facts:—The said Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company own a road running from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Neb., to aid in the construction of which it received bonds from the United States, but has not paid the interest upon these bonds. Transportation services have been rendered by it to the United States on this line of the road, the payments for which have been withheld by the Secretary of the Treasury. It has leased for twenty years the said Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, which was constructed without aid from the United States. The section referred to is as follows:—"That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assignees on account of freight or transportation over their respective roads of any kind to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon the bonds of the United States issued to any such company and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per cent of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law, &c., &c. The Attorney General thinks Congress intended to make a railroad company which has received bonds from the United States, and which has neglected or refused to reimburse the government for interest paid upon these bonds, together with five per cent upon its net earnings due and unpaid, a debtor to the United States for that amount. Manifestly the object was to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to offset this indebtedness against any claim by such railroad company for transportation services rendered by it to the United States on any railroad which it owned or controlled, without reference to the fact as to whether or not the government had aided in the construction of such roads. He thinks that a road leased by a company indebted as aforesaid is to be regarded for the purposes of this act as its road, and he, therefore, holds the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury has the right under said act to withhold payments for transportation services rendered by said company to the United States upon the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Railroad.

Simmons Probably Defeated as a Candidate for the Boston Collectorship—A Stormy Executive Session—Boutwell Plays the Judas and Betrays Butler.

Quite a lively time was had in the Senate during executive session to-day, on the question of confirming W. A. Simmons for the envied position of Collector of the Port of Boston. The blue blood of Massachusetts had made its demonstration in the hightoned despatches which the silk-stocking representatives received here from the indignant "Hub." Everything pertaining to these elements was fully aroused to fever heat, and when the debate commenced it was supposed and even counted on that Senator Boutwell, who was set down as very friendly to Simmons, would stand firm for his confirmation; but, alas! it has turned out that, under the threatening of the Cochin China representatives, he has shown the white feather. At this Senator Conkling was thunderstruck and pale with suppressed rage. He volunteered in a manly way to take up the cudgels for the deserted Simmons, stricken in the house of his friends, and he labored hard. Senator Sumner, owing to medical advice, could not take part in the stormy and jarring debate, and hence he preserved his complacency in the broil; but, though two hours had been spent in determined struggle to sustain the youthful candidate of the Essex statesmen, General Ben Butler, with all his efforts, suffered a Waterloo, or, rather, a Fort Fisher defeat in the rejection of Simmons, for to that complexion, at last, has this thing come. When Senator Conkling found that Mr. Simmons had been rejected—the vote standing 20 against 15 in his favor—the point was made that, thirty-five Senators only having recorded their vote, the record did not show a quorum—thirty-seven votes being necessary—the vacancy in the Louisiana delegation left the names of but seventy-three Senators on the roll of the Senate. A number of Senators absented themselves while the vote was being taken, and so the permanent defeat of Mr. Simmons' confirmation is deferred until to-morrow.

The One Hundred and Fifty-five Defaulting Paymasters of the Army.

In the list of 155 paymasters of the army reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress as having unsettled balances remaining against them only ten belonged to the regular army, as follows:—Colonel Daniel McClure, Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Ringgold, died April 4, 1864; Major F. A. Cunningham, out; Major Henry Prince, Major Samuel Woods, Major T. M. Winslow, out; Major A. H. Seward, Major R. A. Kinzie, died 1873; Major J. B. M. Potter. Of this number the following were graduates of the Military Academy, and the sums set opposite their names are the amounts charged against them on the books of the Department:—

Colonel Daniel McClure	$33,843 04
Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Ringgold	250 31
Major Henry Prince	114 05
Major Samuel Woods	43 55
Major A. H. Seward	26 59

The amounts due from the three last named officers are small and no doubt would have been readily settled if the officers were apprised of the intended publication. In the case of Colonel McClure he had applied for relief to Congress requesting that the question of his indebtedness (the six years' limitation having expired) be referred to the Court of Claims. A bill for that purpose has passed Congress and been approved by the President. It is but just in reference to many of the paymasters to say that they could not be called defaulting paymasters, but have disputed the amount remaining unsettled. Majors F. A. Hixon, S. M. Reynolds, C. S. Underwood and others allege that the money was stolen from them, and will go to Congress or to the Court of Claims for relief. The officers named on the list of the Secretary of the Treasury other than those mentioned above were additional paymasters during the war. The unpaid balances stated are therefore charged to their bonds as additional paymasters.

Provisions of the Completed Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates about $4,800,000, about $2,000,000 less than the estimates of the Interior Department. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the support of the Modocs. The Board of Indian Commissioners is continued with all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the existing laws. These powers and duties shall not be construed as authorizing the Board, or any member or committee thereof, to examine and pass upon the accounts and vouchers of the Indian Bureau at any other place than the city of Washington, nor as compelling such examination if the Board shall not deem it necessary nor desire to make the same, and all such examinations and duties shall hereafter be performed in Washington, and nothing herein provided shall be construed to supersede or interfere with the duty heretofore imposed upon said Board of Commissioners of exercising, under the discretion of the President, joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations for the Indian service.

The Charges of Malfeasance Against Judge Story, of Arkansas, and Their Treatment by the House.

Charges of malfeasance against William Story, United States District Judge for the Western district of Arkansas, were to-day laid before the House by Speaker Blaine and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. General Garfield objected to the resolution offered by the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, asking for authority to send for persons and papers in the matter of the Western Arkansas district. Mr. Sener explained that the committee had proceeded as far as it was possible with the facilities afforded by the Attorney General and accounting officers of the Treasury, and the evidence presented was such as to require a prompt investigation. If the reports of the special officers sent by the Treasury Department to this district were not true, the honor of the Judiciary required that this fact should be established without delay. Equally important was it for the honor of the judiciary that the frauds should be checked and the office purged by official action if the facts were proved to be true. Notwithstanding, the report of the committee was unanimous, and the House, by resolution of February 16, had ordered that the committee should make the investigation. The objection was purposely interposed to defeat, if possible, the object sought. The resolution will be again offered on Monday next.

Proposed Change of Rates of Duty on Still Wines.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day instructed Mr. Wood to report a bill fixing the rate of duty on imported still wines at fifty cents per gallon and $2 per case, in lieu of the present mode of collecting the duty ad valorem.

THE FIGHT AGAINST INTEMPERANCE

The Women to Commence Their Crusade in New York.

The Start To Be Made Next Week and the City To Be Districted—Mr. Harry Hill and the Apostles of Temperance—His Views on the Crusade—Meeting Last Night.

The temperance movement is beginning to assume a decided form in this city, and it appears that a decided movement is to be made here similar to those made out West with so brilliant a success. The advocates of temperance who believe in the praying, but somewhat noisy method of killing the demon alcohol, as they please to term it, are very confident of doing rapid work here. To be sure, on the other hand, there are many who believe that they will entirely fail, but this must now be left to the test which is soon to begin.

On Saturday evening a meeting is to be held in Association Hall, in Twenty-third street, in which immediate measures will be recommended. Dr. Dio Lewis will speak, and Mr. A. T. McMullen, President of the Union Temperance Prayer Meeting, will preside. On Sunday a meeting will take place in the Church of the Strangers, and the plans of the temperance crusaders will be laid before the meeting. On Monday another meeting will be held and the city districted for the visitations of the praying meeting.

In conversation with a lady yesterday, who is to take a prominent place in the movement, she stated that in less than a month not a vender of spirits would dare to keep open house in New York.

MR. HARRY HILL ON TEMPERANCE.

As has been already published in the HERALD, it is known that a committee of ladies called to see the Hon. Harry Hill at his town residence in Houston street, to inquire if they could have his place of entertainment for a temperance prayer meeting on Sunday evening. It is also known that Mr. Hill remarked with alacrity that they could.

Last evening a reporter of the HERALD called on Mr. Hill to have a talk with him on the subject. Mr. Hill, at the moment of the reporter's entrance, was engaged in teaching a favorite parrot to take sherry wine and bitters, and the bird appeared to be learning his lesson with very great pleasure to himself. A young idiot was disporting himself on the stage in a song and dance, to which nobody was paying any attention, and men and women were sitting promiscuously at the tables talking and drinking, but all with the greatest order and decorum. The place was only moderately full.

The Hon. Harry sat down at one of the unoccupied tables with the reporter and spoke about his horses, his bulls, his dogs, his birds, his cats, his properties, and by gradations got down to the subject matter.

"Why, bless my 'eart," he said, merrily, "I ain't got no objection to these women comin' 'ere and doin' what they please. I'll give them coffee and tea and cakes, and treat 'em well. If they think they can do any good I'll help 'em all I can. This thing of these women comin' here has raised the deuce in the town, you know, and people have been at me all day wanting to know if it was so. I told 'em of course it was, and then I got a pile of letters about it. Here is one of 'em."

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

Mr. Hill pulled out the following letter from his pocket and showed it to the reporter:—

DEAR MR. HILL—Thousands of grateful hearts respond a hearty amen to the noble sentiments expressed by you in your card of yesterday to the public. Be firm, stand by your grand resolution and gain the sympathy and gratitude of every temperance advocate and lover of good morals and order in the universe. Wishing you godspeed in your new departure, I am yours, respectfully, C. M. FISHER, Fulton street.

"That's rich, ain't it now? How these fellers can get sucked in is a caution; they believe every word you tell 'em. Why, to-day five or six Massachusetts fellers came in here and said they desired to thank me publicly for what I had done. They looked like pious ducks, and I found out they were strong temperance men. Well, we took a drink together. I took hale, and they all takes whiskey straight. One of 'em said my whiskey was good, but not quite old enough. I asked him how long he'd been a temperance man, and he said twelve years. Then we took another drink, and he said

I WAS AN EXAMPLE

to my race, and happy were those who followed in my path. We took one more drink, and this feller then puts his arms round my neck an' told me I was his friend and he'd never forget me. If I'd have let him go on I believe he'd have been blind drunk in less time than it takes my brown mare to trot five miles. They left, sayin' they'd be back to-night."

"What do you think of this new temperance movement, Mr. Hill?"

"I think it's a blarsted 'umbug, you know, but I would'nt like everybody to know I said it. It can't amount to nothing, you know; and it'll only last a short time. But if they think they can do any good by having my place they can have it. I believe in temperance, as I understand it and as I practice it. I don't like a drunkard no more than the next man. They're a nuisance to everybody and I wouldn't talk to one or have one in my place. When I see a man getting drunk I just put him out on the hinstant, and if I caught my barkeeper giving a drink to a poor man that I thought couldn't afford it, or to a man what was drunk, I'd give that barkeeper a pretty tough time. I bounced one some time ago for doing this very thing after I'd given him orders not to. But they can't make this thing go down here in New York. They may in the country districts, and, anyhow, out West, in those little towns, you've got to go into the back room to get your cocktail. But this won't work here, you know, and I'll bet my head that they won't make much headway. At Newtown they bothered the only man who keeps a saloon considerable. The women go into his place every night and pray like mad. I guess he'll have to shut up. They tried it in Flushing, but

THE GIN MILLS ARE TOO MANY

for 'em there, and they didn't make much 'eadway. However, I don't care how much they try it 'round 'ere. If they convert a few of the girls they'll do a good thing."

"When is the meeting to take place, Mr. Hill?"

"They didn't decide for good. Then a kind of a newspaper chap came with them women, who seems to have all to say about it. He used to come here pretty often, and never went back on his tod, but I don't know what's struck him now. Of course I don't want no $100 from them. They can 'ave my place and welcome."

The Hon. Mr. Hill went on this way discoursing as to the new movement, and it was beautiful to see how entirely his soul is wrapped up in the cause of temperance. As the reporter left Mr. Hill said that he particularly wished it to be understood that he believed in temperance, "and would go the whole animal on it."

As the reporter was going out of the place a gentleman informed him that the visit of the delegation to Harry Hill's was a pure myth, which existed solely in that gentleman's fertile brain.

TEMPERANCE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Addresses by the Revs. William C. Steele, George J. Mingins and W. H. Boole.

Some of the demonstrations of a public nature already decided upon are several mass meetings to arrange plans for a vigorous campaign in this city, which is to be carried on despite every obstacle, but at the same time with great charity and Christian love for all those who are opposed to such action. Last evening one of these meetings was held in the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church, called by the Standard, Fidelity, Mariners' and Neptune Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. The large edifice was crowded by men, women and children. Daniel Walford, P. W. P. Fidelity Division, No. 46, presided. After appropriate remarks, regarding the cause of the gathering and of the revival in the temperance movement, he introduced as the first speaker the Rev. W. C. Steele, pastor of Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal church. This gentleman, in beginning his remarks referred to the grand uprising of the women in the West regarding this question of intemperance. Its characteristics were touched upon, and he believed that women and men had been called to the work and inspired by the Holy Spirit to continue their efforts even as ministers of the Gospel are inspired to preach. The women out in Ohio meant business when they commenced, and they have fought it out on that line.

The objections raised against the movement were, first, that it brought our religion into contempt, and that praying on barroom floors was slightly indecorous work for ladies to be concerned in. They had become tired of waiting for statutes to protect them, and now they had adopted this pious lynch law to put down the rumsellers. It was a rebellion of love in the interest of their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. Another objection raised is that this kind of work is a breach of law; so is whiskey selling on Sunday.

In the matter of opening the campaign in New York, Mr. Steele did not believe that the women could go into our barrooms and pray. That would require a public sentiment not now enlisted here. He believed in social leagues and in mothers barring their doors against, and girls refusing, every man who drank. Mothers should do their part of the work, and young women can do what belongs to them in the movement.

The Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of City Missions, followed in a stirring address and forcibly alluded to the intemperance in our midst, not only among men but among women. He liked the present movement, and in our churches, our lodges, our shops and our families there should be concerted as well as individual action. The Rev. W. H. Boole made the closing address, which was characterized with much vigor. The choir of the church sung several temperance odes during the evening.

TEMPERANCE SPECTACLE IN JERSEY CITY.

Stirring Address by Dean Byrne.

A great public demonstration by the Catholics of Jersey City was held last evening in St. Michael's church. Three thousand people were present, including deputations from twenty church societies of Jersey City, Hoboken and the surrounding villages. The President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, Very Rev. Dean Byrne, of Trenton, made a most emphatic speech, urging the Catholic citizens to arise immediately and do battle against the great public foe of American liberty and of the Christian religion. Catholics, he said, had better means of fighting down this great curse of the people than others, for the sacraments of their Church were given them and God's grace would come through these channels. They owed it to the honor of their name and race to show how they could crush out the great evil now striking terror into the heart of every American patriot and Christian man. He called upon them to take the religious abstinence pledge, as Archbishop Manning had done, and as the bishops and priests were doing in this country. The Pope had written a letter the other day to the Union, blessing it and granting indulgences. A large crowd rose and then knelt in front of the altar and took the pledge from the Rev. J. De Concilio, pastor. Rev. P. Hennessy, Rev. F. Cannon and other priests were also present. The President of the Metropolitan Union, Alexander Patton, with a large deputation of the New York State officers, were present, as were also the National Secretary, J. W. O'Brien, and other officers of the National Union.

WHISKEY WAR IN OHIO.

Effects of United Pulpit Eloquence—Whiskey Dealers Say, "Nobody is Hurt"—Programme of the Conservatives—The "Hutchins Brake"—The Catholics in the Movement.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1874.

The general pulpit dissertations upon temperance yesterday and last evening seemed to have had no marked effect upon the community, either among pious people or among the dramsellers or dramdrinkers. The saloonists consider it a draw game—a sort of draw game of poker or lager—while the congregations of the various churches still hold to their own original opinions on the whole subject. The grocery men who sell and those who do not—and there are very few of the latter—and the average dramdrinker, who declares he will have his regular grog whether his wife goes to church meeting or not or whether his stated preacher likes it or not are all agitated. The pious temperance people express themselves content, and yet "they are not happy."

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN EXPLAINS.

Among the reverend gentlemen who preached last evening on temperance, one who took a slightly liberal and independent view of the question and who says he was somewhat misapprehended by the reporters, was the

REV. MR. HUTCHINS,

of the First Congregational church, a very respectable pastor of a highly respectable church. The fact of his having opposed the street and saloon visiting, singing and praying operations of the women, has brought down upon him the wrath of certain pious progressivists, and he ought to be allowed to place himself right upon the record. The reverend gentleman declares to your correspondent that his objections to the plan adopted in the small towns of praying on the sidewalks, entering saloons, singing hymns, exhorting, &c., are that that plan would work better in smaller places than in Columbus, because the influential ladies are not known here from the uninfluential. Again, in the smaller towns, where there are but few saloons, public sentiment is concentrated against them by the act that they are known to have ruined certain well known young men; but here men are ruined and the fact is known to only a small circle of friends. Another objection is the lack of that homogeneity among our population which characterizes the smaller towns. Still another objection is that prayer should be addressed to God, and not offered to be heard of men, or chiefly to make an impression on men. He would have the ladies do nothing which could be interpreted as a trespass upon the business rights of any party. He would have them keep quite within the limits of the law. His plan is (1) that the movement here, as in other places, should be characteristically religious; (2) that the women should be kept in the front; (3) that daily prayer meetings be held; (4) that the ladies go out two by two, calling at every office and every place of business, and, if possible, at every house, with the pledge, and solicit every man and woman to sign it and promise his or her influence against the drinking and sale of intoxicating liquors; (5) that the ladies go to every liquor seller with two pledges. The first, a promise to give up selling entirely. In case he refuse to sign this, let a second pledge be presented promising to sell only as the law permits. So far in regard to pledges. Then (6) let the names of the signers to these or either of these pledges be (7) reported to the morning prayer meeting and published in the papers. Then let (8) thanksgiving be made for every dramshop closed and (9) prayer offered for those who refuse to sell. Moreover, let it be understood who they are who refuse to obey the laws. At this point let (10) the brothers come to the rescue, and, with united influence and by the aid of money, proceed to prosecute the offenders of the laws and secure obedience to them.

The above is the plan of the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of the Congregational church, in this peculiar crisis, and may be called the "Hutchins brake" to the railroad precipitancy with which the women are prosecuting the present crusade against the whiskey kings and the princes of the vat.

HOW THE WORK IS GOING ON.

The interest in this remarkable movement does not seem to lack enthusiasm among the women, even in places where their work is apparently fully accomplished, and though the reign of King Alcohol is ended, they still labor, sing and pray and appoint committees to visit other places where the success of the women has not been so marked. One thing is pretty certain, and that is that the press, in keeping a daily and even hourly record of their proceedings, is doing grand service in helping along this women's movement. In the judgment of many the influence of the press in this cause is more effective than that of the pulpit for cases are not unfrequent where the evangelical influence of the press steps in where the rum power of the churches fears to tread. The quotation is slightly changed but the inference is obvious.

MODERATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

The moderation and conservatism of the Catholic clergy in the religio-temperance crusade have been commended on all sides, and the address of the Right Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, Catholic Bishop of this diocese, at St. Joseph's cathedral in this city last evening, has been so generally and favorably commented upon that I transmit a few of his remarks in full:—

SERMON OF BISHOP ROSECRANS.

Temperance in Catholic language, he said, has a much wider meaning than abstinence from excessive drinking. It is one of the four cardinal virtues—so called, because they are the virtues on which hinge all the other virtues of both the natural and supernatural order. It means that virtue which strengthens the will against all manner of excess in good things, and holds it midway between the evil on the one hand of making too much, or on the other of making too little of what gratifies us in life. Men lose their souls because they love earthly goods and fear earthly evils too much. If they were temperate they would prize both the evil and the good at their true worth, as disclosed by the Church's teaching, and would never be lost. From this you see plainly that the custom now established of calling abstinence from hard drink temperance is not a Catholic custom. No virtue in its proper sense can exist in the soul unless it has all its integrity. A man may believe some doctrines of revelation, but if he doubts a single one of them he has not the virtue of faith. So of hope and charity. So a man may abstain from drink, yet be intemperate in eating; or he may be temperate in his diet, yet be intemperate in his judgments, views and language.

To have the virtue of temperance one must be free from excess in thought, word and deed. He must keep straight in what he believes, in what he studies, in what he designs, in what he says and in what he does. He must not be turned aside by fear of danger or allured by hope of gain. He must not be swaur from his steadfastness by the joy of success or the humiliation of defeat, by the applause of his fellows or the hootings of the multitude, by the promise of life or the threat of death. With this understanding of the virtue of temperance, let us examine what is known as the temperance cause.

To abstain from intoxicating drinks does not straightway make a man virtuous. To be free from one vice does not insure freedom from all vices. The fact is, most men point out some vice that they are free from, and do so when their conscience troubles them. In the prison and the haunts of outcasts one may hear boastings of hardened wretches of the crimes they have never committed, of the meannesses they never stooped to. In the Catholic countries of Southern Europe, where intemperance is rare, you never read or hear, in instructions to the people about gluttony, the advice to abstain totally from the use of wine. Of some saints it is told, as a marvel, that they never tasted wine at all—or during Lent or Advent. Wine there is as much an article of diet as tea or coffee here and quite as harmless, yet there, as here and throughout the whole Church, intemperance is denounced and condemned with the same emphasis and for the same reason.

These reasons, there as here, are:—

1. The intrinsic malice of the sin which destroys the image of God in the soul, reducing men to a level with the brute.

2. The repeated prohibition of the sin by Almighty God under the most awful threats both in the old and new law.

3. The disasters it brings upon its perpetrator and victim, which may be summed up thus:—(a) The loss of God's grace, which it, in common with other mortal sins, entails; (b) the spiritual blindness it brings upon the understanding, and the impotency to which it reduces the will; (c) the loss of health, strength and comeliness it brings upon the body, of good name upon the reputation and of poverty upon the earthly fortune; (d) the crimes of which it is the occasion—such as impurities of all kinds, quarrels, murders, cruel treatment of families, brawls, and thefts and robberies.

The Bishop here drew a picture of the evils of intemperance in this country, resulting, as he said, from the eagerness with which we seek what we seek at all, from the force of evil example and the poison of adulterated drinks. He mentioned with eulogy the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, and exhorted all, particularly heads of families and young men, to enrol themselves among its members. He begged also all who prize the name of Catholic to have nothing to do with the keeping or frequenting saloons. In conclusion, he said this duty of ours is not new, except as the day is new. Our duty every day is to conform our spirit to the spirit of the Church and of Jesus Christ.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER FIASCO?

The Women's Committee who were expected to visit London this morning, and learn from the sisters there how to work the singing and praying on the sidewalks part of the programme, did not start. Hence there are surmises of a want of cohesion in the elements that are to appear here to-morrow, both in the shape of mass meeting of women in the morning in the Town street Methodist church and a general State Convention in the afternoon in the City Hall. It is a somewhat singular fact that while the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. George L. Converse, has been thanked for assuring ladies that they were welcome to hold prayer meetings in the Assembly, for praying might do some of the members much good, the trustee of the Second Presbyterian church has been rebuked for want of proper courtesy, and prayers for a change of heart in regard to his views on the women's movement recommended.

MARCHING ON PITTSBURG.

A New Plan To Be Adopted for Crushing Out the Liquor Traffic.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 26, 1874.

Upwards of 300 ladies, comprising among the number many of the wives of our merchant princes, met this afternoon to effect a perfect organization for the purpose of waging war on the liquor dealers. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. McDermitt reading from the Scriptures, followed by a prayer, after which the reverend gentleman addressed the meeting, saying that for thirty years he had heard nothing but moral suasion cried to induce men to give up this traffic, but now when the ladies have arisen to use the power of moral suasion men stand aghast and say women will be subjected to insult, and also say if they go into the sewers of iniquity they must suffer the consequences; but that must not be so.

A communication was read from Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, wife of Peace Commissioner Brunot, stating that at a regular meeting of the Women's Christian Association of the cities of Pittsburg and Alleghany, held this morning, reports were received wherein the evils of intemperance were vividly portrayed, and the following resolution was adopted:—

That we express our heartfelt sympathies with the temperance cause, and we pledge our prayers for a successful issue of any movement on its behalf.

Large numbers of communications of encouragement and sympathy for those enlisted in the cause were also read, and the following plan of organization was suggested by an old lady, who evidently had experienced sorrow from the waywardness of husband or son. The plan seemed to meet the unanimous approval of all the ladies present. This plan suggested the immediate election of officers, including an executive committee of fifty and a visiting committee of the same number. The army of workers was to be divided into companies of one hundred or less, each to have a leader, and numbered Company A, Company B, &c. Company A was to devote the first hour to singing and prayer at the first saloon visited. Company B was to follow, while Company A proceeded to another saloon. In case any of the company were arrested they were to proceed to the Mayor's office, where bail would be forthcoming. They would then resume operations. They want neither cowards nor timid persons. This is God's work, and the same power is here that has so successfully guided the forces on to victory in Ohio.

Tuesday next is fixed as the day on which the real work is to begin.

A DIPLOMATIC WEDDING.

Marriage of M. de Westenberg, Minister from the Netherlands—A Grand Assemblage at Baltimore—The Secretary of State and Diplomatic Corps Present.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26, 1874.

The event of the week in social circles occurred