THE FREMONT BONDS.

Minister E. B. Washburne on the Charge of Being Bribed.

AN INDIGNANT DENIAL.

"I Exposed Their Fraudulent Character and Advised the State Department."

"A GREAT AMERICAN ENTERPRISE."

President Grant's Reply to the Senate Resolution.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 11, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Regarding the charge of the New York *Sun* that I received $10,000 for my official influence in getting the Fremont bonds placed on the Paris Bourse, it is, to the last degree, false and atrocious.

"I NEVER RECEIVED A DOLLAR."

I never received a dollar and was never offered a dollar in my life for my official influence in this or any other matter.

ALREADY PLACED.

These bonds were placed on the Paris Bourse a month before I arrived in France.

THEIR FRAUDULENT CHARACTER EXPOSED.

In the spring of 1869 I exposed their fraudulent character and advised the State Department about them.

My correspondence was called for by Congress and printed.

THE PARTIES FURIOUS—"A GREAT AMERICAN ENTERPRISE."

The parties who put the bonds on the market were furious with me for giving information as to their true character, and Fremont published a pamphlet on the subject arraigning me for discrediting a great American enterprise. E. B. WASHBURNE.

THE SENATE RESOLUTION.

[From the NEW YORK HERALD Washington despatches, June 24, 1870.]

PRESIDENT GRANT'S REPLY TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:—

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 4th inst. in relation to the Transcontinental Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, I transmit reports from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying papers. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1870.

MR. WASHBURNE TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, June 4, 1869.

SIR—I take the liberty to send you, enclosed herewith, certain advertisements, documents, &c., in connection with what is called "The Transcontinental Memphis-Pacific Railway." The advertisement has appeared in nearly all the newspapers of Paris, besides being placarded all over the city. The bonds of this company have been put on the Paris Bourse, and I am advised have been sold to the amount of 15,000,000 francs. Many inquiries have been made of me by persons who have invested in these bonds, but I am unable to answer them with the exactitude I could wish. I have my own opinions touching this whole business, but I shall guard myself in expressing them until I have correct information, as I do not wish to do any injustice to the company.

I have thought proper to address you on this subject to the end that you might have it investigated at the Interior Department, if it should be conformable to your views of propriety, and have you transmit me the result of such investigation.

I send you a copy of a letter I have just received from M. Malespine, a leading liberal editor in Paris and a devoted friend of the United States. I also enclose a translation of some articles in his paper on the same subject. You will see that the affair is making a great talk here. I should be glad to have this information at as early a period as practicable. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

M. MALESPINE TO MR. WASHBURNE.

OFFICE OF EDITOR IN CHIEF OF LA PRESSE LIBRE, PARIS, June 4, 1869.

SIR—A company calling itself the "Transcontinental Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company" has recently issued 38,000 mortgage bonds of $100 under the form of public subscription. From personal information—for I lived a long time in the United States—and on the strength of other information given by American residents in Paris I have earnestly opposed the subscription.

The company of the Transcontinental pretends:—

1. That Congress has voted a bill authorizing its fusion with all the railroad companies which, starting at the Atlantic, meet at Chattanooga.

2. It pretends to have received great concessions of land, which it offers as security.

3. It pretends that the government of the United States has guaranteed to the subscribers an interest of six per cent.

4. It pretends that some of the bonds are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the President of the United States himself is obliged to interfere in case a delay of a single day should happen to delay the payment of the interest coupons.

Is it possible for you to inform me, Monsieur le Ministre, whether Congress has engaged itself in this affair, and if it has voted on this head one or several bills sanctioned by the President?

I have defended the United States constantly for the last ten years; the United States are more for me than a second native land. I admire and love their political institutions. I am proud of their successes and their prosperity. I do not wish, therefore, that speculators, without conscience, should any longer be able to injure their credit. I would not, above all, wish to see the moral influence exercised everywhere in Europe by the great American Republic lessened.

Accept, Monsieur le Ministre, I beg, the assurance of my most respectful and most devoted sentiment. A. MALESPINE.

His Excellency Mr. WASHBURNE, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

MR. FISH TO MR. COX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1869.

SIR—I have the honor to submit for your perusal a despatch of the 4th inst., No. 5, from Mr. Washburne, the Minister of the United States to France, and the papers which accompanied it, in relation to suspected fraudulent transactions in connection with what is advertised as the "Transcontinental Memphis Pacific Railway."

I commend to your favorable attention Mr. Washburne's suggestion that an early investigation of the matter be made under your direction, with a view to enabling him to put an end to any uncertainty which may exist in Paris in regard to the character of the scheme referred to.

I will thank you to return the enclosed papers when you shall have done with them. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior.

MR. OTTO TO MR. FISH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1869.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. transmitting a letter and accompanying papers received by the Department of State from Mr. Washburne, Minister of the United States to France, in relation to the "Transcontinental Memphis Pacific Railway Company." * * *

I believe that a project was formed to construct a railroad through Arkansas and Texas to the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, and from thence to the Pacific coast through the southern portions of New Mexico, Arizona and California. The records of this department, however, furnish no evidence on the subject. The United States have granted no subsidies, either in land or money, to aid the construction of that railroad, nor have they, in any instance, guaranteed the payment of interest on bonds or debentures issued by any railroad company.

The papers are herewith returned. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, Acting Secretary.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

GENERAL FREMONT TO SENATOR HOWARD.

In a letter addressed to Senator Howard, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, General Fremont makes the following statement:—"So lately as October last Mr. Washburne informed Mr. John A. C. Gray, of New York, then in Paris, but now in this city, that, in response to an inquiry respecting the value of the Memphis-El Paso bonds made by a person of rank and position, who was the holder of some sixty of them, he had told him 'they were not worth the paper they were written on.'

"The public have in this connection a right to know how far a Minister of the United States, in the gratification of personal hostilities and interests, shall be allowed to use the authority of his official position and the weight of the government to break down individual American enterprises."

MR. FISH TO MR. WASHBURNE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1870.

SIR—Referring to your No. 128 of the 24th ult., in relation to the complaint of Captain Sabiani, in connection with the Transcontinental Memphis Pacific Railroad, I have to inform you in reply that your proceedings as therein explained are approved. I am, sir, your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

E. B. WASHBURNE, Esq., &c.

Every disinterested person who gives the subject any attention must heartily approve of the course of our Minister to France in the whole business. Hon. E. B. Washburne is not the man to attack any person or interest wrongfully. He certainly is not disposed to take back anything in this "Transcontinental Memphis-El Paso" affair; for in a private letter, dated Paris, June 2, 1870, to a friend in this city, he writes as follows:—"That Transcontinental matter is terrible and it has inflicted a blow on the credit of our country here in Paris that we cannot recover from in years."

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

will doubtless be provided for in Senator Howard's bill during the present session of Congress. A line will be chartered to run through on the parallel of Vicksburg, connecting with the existing system east of the Mississippi River; but the franchise will not be given to the "Transcontinental Memphis and El Paso" lobby.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO CONTINUES HIS ROUTE TO THE CAPITAL.

MADRID, Feb. 11, 1875.

King Alfonso has arrived at Burgos—130 miles north—on his way to this city.

FRANCE.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION FOR THE CREATION OF A SENATE—THE AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE BILL VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

PARIS, Feb. 11, 1875.

The Assembly to-day took up the bill for the organization of a Senate.

An amendment providing that the Senators be chosen by the same electors as the Deputies in the lower chamber was adopted by a vote of 322 yeas to 310 nays. The debate was then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SENATE BILL AMENDMENT VOTED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Feb. 11—Evening.

The amendment to the Senate bill was carried to-day by the united votes of the Left and the Bonapartists.

Fifty Legitimists abstained from voting; but they hope to cause the rejection of this as well as all other constitutional bills when they come up for final action.

POLITICAL GRUMBLING WITH PARTY DISSATISFACTION.

The Right Centre is dissatisfied with the course legislation has taken, and the Committee of Thirty are disposed to resign.

The Left has decided to make every possible concession in matters of detail in order to save the constitutional bills.

ENGLAND.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1875.

In the House of Commons to-day a bill amendatory of the International Copyright law was read the first time.

The bill introduced by Lord Elcho placing the entire metropolis of London under one municipal government also had its first reading.

IRELAND.

THE REPRESENTATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1875.

Hon. David R. Plunkett has been re-elected to Parliament from Dublin University without opposition.

BISMARCK AND THE PAPACY.

GERMAN ECCLESIASTICAL PROTEST AGAINST LAY INTERFERENCE IN THE PONTIFICAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1875.

Twenty-three bishops have issued a protest in behalf of the entire Roman Catholic episcopate of Germany against any such interference in the Papal election as is implied in Bismarck's late circular despatch.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE OUTRAGES AGAINST THE AMERICAN MISSIONS IN SYRIA THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11, 1875.

The dragoman of the American Legation, who has just returned from Syria, where he has been investigating the outrages on the American missions, reports that the first accounts were much exaggerated.

The ill treatment by the soldiers is a pure invention.

The question relative to the forcible entrance into a missionary house remains unsettled. It appears the house was American property, but it was inhabited by Turkish subjects.

CHINA.

THE CELESTIALS INCLINING TOWARD CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1875.

Telegrams from China say that a civil war in that country is considered imminent.

CUBA.

COMMERCIAL OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.

HAVANA, Feb. 11, 1875.

Details of the Tariff bill pending in the United States House of Representatives have been received and published.

It is the general opinion here that the increase of duty on sugars will not affect our planters, while the addition to the tobacco duty, unaccompanied by a corresponding increase on cigars and cigarettes, will be of considerable benefit to our manufacturers.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 11, 1875.

Gold, 216 a 217. Exchange steady; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 112 a 113 premium; short sight, 114 a 115 premium; on Paris, 113 a 114 premium. Sugar firmer; No. 12 Dutch standard, 14½ a 15 reals per arroba.

LOUISIANA.

TEXT OF THE CONSERVATIVE PROPOSITION OF ADJUSTMENT SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AND REJECTED.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1875.

The following is the conservative proposition of adjustment submitted to the Congressional Committee:—

First—The election of 1872, now before Congress, not to be included in the adjustment.

Second—The election of State Treasurer and members of the General Assembly of 1874 to be submitted to Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, it being distinctly understood that those returned born of the Returning Board and Conservative Committee are to be accepted as legally elected.

Third—The House of Representatives to be organized *de novo* on the basis of the committee's award.

Fourth—The House of Representatives, when organized, to send to W. P. Kellogg, Acting Governor, and to the Senate, as constituted by the award of the committee, a message informing them that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.

Fifth—The conservative members to sign an agreement that, while not approving or recognizing the legality of the government known as the Kellogg government, we agree not to disturb the Executive because of his past political acts so long as he is sustained by the President.

Sixth—The members of the House of Representatives, returned by arbitration, not to be changed except by death, resignation or expulsion for just cause.

Seventh—Senators returned by arbitration to be seated.

This proposition was adopted by a vote of 59 to 8, and a committee appointed to hand it to Mr. Wheeler. The committee left for Mobile on the morning of the 9th inst. with the proposition, and that night the following reply was received:—

MOBILE, Feb. 9, 1875.

TO JOHN YOUNG, Chairman:—

Your proposition is not accepted.

W. A. WHEELER.

FLORIDA.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR—ASSEMBLYMAN JONES, A MODERATE DEMOCRAT, ELECTED—NOT STRICTLY A PARTY TRIUMPH.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 11, 1875.

The protracted Senatorial contest ended to-day, on the twenty-third ballot, by the election of Charles A. Jones, democrat, of Pensacola, to fill the place of Abijah Gilbert, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The Legislature in joint session has stood 36 republicans, 37 democrats and 2 independents—Hicks, of Dade, and Hill, of Lafayette. Martin, republican, of Gadsden, then changed his vote to Jones, giving Jones, who is a member of the Assembly, the opportunity of voting blank. Parlin, of Escambia, republican, and Sutton, independent, of Taylor, also then changed their votes to Jones.

THE NEW SENATOR.

Senator-elect Jones was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to this country when ten years old; in 1854 he took up his residence in Pensacola, where he has since resided. He is a self-made man, having educated himself, was admitted to the Bar in 1857, and is confessedly one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1872 he ran for Congress on the democratic ticket, and was defeated by William J. Purman, present member of Congress, by 1,726 votes, Purman receiving 17,537; Jones, 15,811. In 1874 he ran for the Lower House of the State Legislature from Escambia county, to which he was elected. Senator Jones is a moderate democrat, and his election is not strictly a party triumph, the extreme wing of neither party being satisfied with the result, but Florida has redeemed herself from the disgrace of her present weak delegation, and sends an honest and able man to represent her in the national council.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

DR. PETERS' OPERATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND—INTERESTING OBSERVATION OF THE TRANSIT.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1875.

The *Morning Herald* will print to-morrow a letter from C. H. F. Peters giving a detailed account of his operations and success in observing the transit of Venus in New Zealand. The letter bears date of "Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand, December 11, 1874."

Dr. Peters writes:—"In the morning telegrams dropped in from all parts of the island announcing rain here, clouds there, clouds all over New Zealand, cloudy also at Queenstown. It was also overcast at this station till two minutes before the beginning of contact. The sun then shone out and continued bright for nearly two hours."

The letter continues:—"By orders everybody did his duty silently. So silent is all that in my house, 'Equatorial,' sixty feet off, I can distinctly hear the springing of the photographic slide, every clasp announcing me one picture more.

In my inclosure I continued to measure the distances of Venus and the sun's limits; then, after the planet had far advanced upon the disk, took advantage of the occasion for measuring with the double image micrometer the apparent diameter of Venus. Thus was determined for the first time, as I believe, since the creation of the world, the real size of Venus, with the accuracy of about the 300th part of its value. During the latter part of the transit floating clouds interfered; but photographs were taken as often as a gap revealed the sun. In all 239 pictures were taken in the last sixteen minutes before egress."

"When all was over," says the Doctor, "I called together the assistants to give three hearty cheers, and to dip three times our glorious flag."

Very meagre success was attained by any other New Zealand party.

A DRY DOCK SUNK.

SINKING OF THE LARGE FLOATING DRY DOCK IN PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD—COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11, 1875.

This morning a commission of naval officers met at the Navy Yard to investigate and endeavor to discover the cause of the sinking of the large floating dry dock in the basin of the yard, which occurred on Tuesday afternoon. This dock was brought from Brooklyn in 1852, having been in use nine years at that station. It consists of nine sections, each 30 feet long, making a total length of 270 feet, and costing originally about $400,000. It sank preparatory to berthing the steamship Pennsylvania. This was a work of considerable difficulty, as the machinery worked hard on account of the frost. The sections finally settled down into their places, and the vessel was brought into her place over them. Machinery was started to pump water out of the sections, but gave out, the rods connecting with the engine pumps giving way; and, while thus submerged, floating ice struck the upper portion of the dock and wrecked them, but not until the steamer had been towed out and returned to her dock.

The dock has been so long in use that it is a wonder it has held out so nobly. It is feared it will prove a total loss. It is estimated that if it could be raised it would cost $150,000 to put it in good order, and that the cost of a new dock would be at least $300,000. The Commission will ascertain, if possible, whether fault attaches to any one who aided in working the huge machine and will report as soon as possible.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF JAY COOKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11, 1875.

At the hearing to-day before Register Mason, in the matter of Jay Cooke & Co., asking for their discharge from all their debts provable, the bankrupts were in attendance, as also a number of the creditors. The Register read all the statements filed by the firm and the individual members thereof, showing in detail, with the balance sheet filed, what otherwise would form a complete examination in a bankruptcy proceeding. After the Register had concluded the reading the bankrupts stated that they were ready for any further examinations. Only one creditor expressed a desire to continue the examination, and to oblige him another meeting was fixed for next week.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1875.

Commander Milton Haxtun is ordered to equipment duty at the New York Navy Yard; Lieutenant C. M. Anthony to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Surgeon George W. Woods to the Benecia.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1875.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE—SIGNIFICANT VOTE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill was resumed by the House of Representatives and resulted in its passage. The ill-favored spectre of the franking privilege again arose and looked its murderers in the face, and there was some evidence of a quailing on their part. But the hour of the resurrection is not yet come. Mr. Coburn's amendment, providing that all seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department and public documents sent by Senators and Representatives to their constituents shall pass through the mails free, which, it is acknowledged, is a partial restoration of the repealed privilege, was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 97 yeas to 75 nays. During its discussion Messrs. Negley, of Pennsylvania; Fort, of Illinois; Speer, of Pennsylvania; Mills, of Texas, and Beck, of Kentucky, expressed sentiments favorable to a restoration of the franking privilege. Mr. Speer characterized its repeal as an act of bald cowardice, to which he confessed that he had been accessory, but was driven by the lash of manufactured sentiment and the lash of the metropolitan press. Mr. Willard was quite ready to abolish the Agricultural Department. The bill was finally reported to the House, and Mr. Coburn's amendment was defeated by 125 nays against 93 yeas, after which the measure was passed.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1875.

INHARMONIOUS REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN MEASURES—STRONG OPPOSITION TO FURTHER SECTIONAL LEGISLATION.

A joint caucus of republican Senators and Representatives was held at the Capitol to-night, but owing to a misunderstanding the attendance was not large. The joint committees of the caucus of both houses made a report, representing a bill, authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and in accordance with previous acts giving him power to use the army and navy to maintain peace and suppress disorder, to appoint deputy marshals and supervisors of elections in Congressional districts, who, in addition to their other powers, can arrest persons who may attempt to intimidate voters or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the conduct of the election. Provision is made for a fair and full registration of legal voters under prescribed regulations, and it is made unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose excessive poll taxes or to require the prepayment thereof as a qualification for voters at any election at which members of Congress are to be chosen. The bill declares the exhibition on use of deadly weapons on days of registration and election for the purpose of intimidation or violence a criminal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and so of violations of other parts of the bill.

Representative J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia, moved to strike out the words "Reconstructed States," his object being to destroy the sectional reference, so that, if the bill was to be passed, it should be applicable to all the States. He protested against further federal interference in the affairs of the South.

Representatives Dawes, of Massachusetts; Cobb, of Kansas, and Williams, of Michigan, agreed in the main with the gentleman from Virginia, but Messrs. Lawrence, of Ohio; Albright, of Pennsylvania, and Lynch, of Mississippi, took the opposite ground, insisting that there was the greatest need for federal interference to protect colored men in the exercise of their rights. The caucus was not altogether harmonious, and, without action, an adjournment until to-morrow night took place. Several of the members stated that they would not attend, as they thought their time would be more profitably employed.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SCANDAL—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF IRWIN.

The investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy scandal was resumed to-day. Mr. Irwin was cross-examined by Mr. Clark Bell, with a view to showing that the contract for Irwin's services was made by Stockwell individually, and that not only the first $250,000, but all the other checks furnished to him were Stockwell's individual checks. Witness swore he could not find the copies of his letters to Stockwell, nor the two letters that may have been written to him by Stockwell in answer to his of February 15 and May 4, 1872. He was not positive whether he destroyed his checks on the Exchange Bank, or the stubs of his checks on other banks; he thought they were in existence, but could not find them; he was not interested in any stock speculations during the pendency of the subsidy bill. Mr. Bell read to Mr. Irwin an extract from a letter addressed to the managing director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the China Trans-Pacific Steamship Company, January 19, in which they state that Mr. Irwin was before their Board about three weeks prior to the telegraphic confirmation of their charter, and proposed that if the company was uncommitted to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company he was prepared to submit eligible offers for the employment of two of their vessels, namely, the Vasco de Gama and the Vancouver. Mr. Irwin denied having made this offer, but admitted he had made a suggestion to the China Trans-Pacific Steamship Company, of London, that the latter should delay action in their negotiations with the Pacific Mail Company in order to receive a proposition from the overland railroad companies, and that he had written authority from the railroads to make this suggestion. He was present when Charles Abert drew the money on his check for $125,000 and thinks he was present when Whiting drew the check for $100,000; the money was drawn in New York, May 27, 1872. He went on to Philadelphia that evening and proceeded to California the next day. Though witness could not find the copies of his letters to Stockwell he was certain he had correctly stated their contents. He could not recollect positively whether or not he received replies to the letters of February 15 and May 4 which he wrote to Stockwell. Mr. Bell then asked Mr. Irwin whether he furnished the letter to the New York *Times* of December 4, 1874, signed "Vacuum Gauge," insinuating that John Roach had some improper connection with the subsidy movement. He declined to answer unless the committee decided that this was a proper question. Being informed that he should answer, he replied, "I have not made any such insinuations." He was then asked, "Did you not write the letter signed 'Vacuum Gauge?'" He declined to answer unless the letter were to be placed in evidence. Some discussion arose in the committee, which was ended by Mr. Bell's stating that he intended to put the letter in evidence if the witness' answers should warrant it. Mr. Irwin thereupon replied that he did not write the letter. The next question was:—"Did you inspire or direct the writing of this letter?" Mr. Irwin responded that he must object to the question on the ground that it did not relate to the subject of the inquiry. After some discussion the committee sustained the objection, and the time allotted to Mr. Bell having expired the session was closed, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow. It was understood, however, that this investigation will not be resumed before Saturday.

VENEZUELA.

AN INSURGENT GENERAL KILLED—THE REVOLUTIONIST MOVEMENT DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

LAGUAYRA (via HAVANA), Jan. 24, 1875.

The insurgent General Ducharme has been killed and his whole staff taken prisoners.

THE WORK OF PACIFICATION.

General Quevedo has routed the remaining insurgents at Guiria, in the eastern part of the Republic. Peace has been re-established in the east and centre.

In the west the trouble is limited to the State of Coro, and there it is expected to end soon.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

We have about half a dozen balls a year which excite society, so to speak. The French ball stirs the fever in the blood of age or adolescence, as the case may be. The Charity ball rustles graver sensibilities and propounds the solemn question as to what clothes we shall wear in the life to come and whether immortality will be worth while unless confined to the best society. The Jewish ball relates to the hidden senses of antiquity, and makes society arise to the novelty of something old, stately, and cosmopolitan. Lastly, there is our Liederkranz, the noblest of *bals masques*. It is known by name throughout the United States. Occasionally it becomes a summer ball, and in some portion of our suburbs absorbs a miniature park, lights in the green grass, a dancing floor, fountains and nooks of arbor. But every winter, certain and sure, it is ushered in at the Academy, and all other masqueraders on this side of the Atlantic retire from consideration in the light of its respectability, bounce, numbers and substantiality. The whole framework and underpinning of the ball is the Liederkranz Society itself. The members meet every week and know each other. Their patrons and associates become distinguished from the flying mass of people and assimilate in general appearance. The true follower of the Liederkranz explains himself and requires no credentials. About this ball gathers the whole German tradition of humor, mystery, surprise, delicate assignation, whatever the old poets and painters conceived of the *bal masque* in its knightly, civic, semi-feudal relations.

Last night the Academy of Music was made brilliant by this superb ball. It had been a dreadful day for sleet, slush and slipperiness; but that made no difference to the great multitude which had been dreaming of the Liederkranz, preparing dresses, selecting partners and arranging to meet society in general and renew greetings. The price of tickets was high enough to make the company pecuniarily select. Fifteen dollars was thought the democratic figure for one gentleman and two ladies, and tickets had to be purchased prior to the night of the ball under decisive restrictions, and from not more than twenty leading citizens of German birth or origin. As compensation for so much care and discretion the ball began early with dancing, at half-past nine o'clock. At that hour the splendid pageant was already attended by a multitude and the tableau was unfolded with huzzas of satisfaction, while the many sets hurried to their places and the thunder of their feet put voluntarily, nay, gladly, into motion, warmed up the night from the commencement. Then ensued all the versatility and genius of the *bal masque* as it is indigenously—the contrariety, irrelevancy, color, glitter and anacronism and suggestiveness of a thousand costumes; the mystery and mischief of ever hurrying, peering, unsatisfying eyes, complacently segregated from the face to which they belonged and tantalizing him on whom they were turned. Here, perhaps, in some fluttering breast was felt the apprehension that the strange, disguised figure, ever hovering near, was the domestic tyrant who had fathomed the design of its victim's escape to the ball, and had silently appeared like a spectre in the joy, scarcely speaking a word, but with its cold, shrouded eyes looking things remorseless. Again in the masculine breast some miracle resided in the proximity of two changeless oros, which were ever at hand, moist, melancholy or merry, refusing to be identified, fair or false, but all the night moving, penetrating, reminding. This is the glory of the *bal masque*, and for its opportunities of dramatic effect the composer selected it for one of his quaintest operas. Where confidence exists, such domestic and parental confidence as more usually attends old races and old society than in our nervous and errant American social life—the masked ball is most joyously and ingeniously appreciated. Numbers of the same family, man and wife, brother and sister, self-sustaining, near at hand but independent, seek out their affiliations, touch hands, dance and whisper and then retire, perhaps to recognize the unknown acquaintance of the night when the masks are removed, and at will continue the favor of the *incognito*, or by a colder smile dismiss the acquaintance.

Such pleasant casualties in the Liederkranz ball might have suggested the recitation which one of the poets of the occasion put in loose English numbers last night as a souvenir of the *bal masque*. If the English is rougher than the original German the haste of the translation will be its apology:—

A LIEDERKRANZ GREETING, 1875.

As from the throng of moving masks
I drew a space apart:
Well known to some, unknown to me,
By my imperfect art.
One in the habit of a nun
Stopped short, as in surprise,
And through her domino I saw
Two soft, regarding eyes.

Strange did they seem; but still I felt
Her voice no mischief spoke,
And knew it, when a woman's hand
Reached to me from her cloak;
A voice I never heard before,
But most sincere and sweet,
Said, "Oh! my love, do we once more
Clasp hand in hand, and meet?"

"Fair Domino," I said, "indeed,
Unmask before you go,
And tell your trouble in my ear—
Why do you tremble so?"
"I tremble for the virgin years,
When o'er my mind supreme,
You were the subject of my tears,
The idol of my dream."

"And did I never know your love,
When then, perchance my heart,
Like yours, was panting for a shrine—
A mistress, and an art?"
"No, mine was all the pleasant pain,
And heaven permits it here.
To say that still, as when a child,
I follow your career."

"My husband seeks us. Nay! You must!
No guilty secret mine——"
A strong man's hand came frankly forth,
I saw his dark eyes shine:
"In honor's path God keep you long!"
These manly sounds I heard.
"And never may you cease to be
Our favorite household word!"

They vanished in the moving throng,
And left me wondering quite,
Until I heard my comrade say:
"Whom have you seen to-night?"
"To guess," I said, "were fruitless task,
When all this maze I see;
But, if they ever come in masque,
Two angels spoke to me."

Not the least interesting features of the Liederkranz ball are such *jeux d'esprits* as the above, which in French, German or English are thrown off and frequently preserved in the commonplace books of the society.

Last night the brilliant lights, rich costumes, wide play of fancy and perfect repose and confidence of the maskers and dancers in each other made a scene and an atmosphere very creditable to the native and foreign society which mingled in the Liederkranz celebration, and gave this ball a *distingué* and cordial character entirely unknown in the ordinary miscellaneous balls of Continental capitals. The music of itself illustrated our artistic resources. The merry order exhibited our civilization and our *bonhomie*.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

From the "Talisman" to the Liederkranz ball is like a change of scene from Palestine to Brabant, from Baile to Wagner, from the crescent to the spiked helmet, from "Tamhourgr" to "zwei lager" or from Arthur Mathison to Ernst Pfeiffenschneider. Yet only twenty-four hours intervened between the two events. The Germans regard the jolly prince as a personage to be approached in no familiar manner, but they prepare for his annual visit with a solemn earnestness and gravity of demeanor that to the mind of the disinterested looker-on seems to preclude any idea of fun. Take the most ludicrous costumes on the floor, which would provoke a smile from St. Simon Stylites himself. On each of those fearfully and wonderfully made costumes a committee has sat (figuratively speaking, of course), sometimes the entire family, from the *grossvater* to the *kleinstes Kind*; on other occasions members of the society in solemn conclave assembled. Over each detail of the costume there are not discussions, and when the wearer is fully equipped there is little chance for his or her most envious rival to find fault.

There is one advantage about a German *masken ball*—it begins before midnight. About nine o'clock last evening the carriages began to throng into Irving place, and the air was filled with the cries of hackmen and policemen, discordant enough to be efficient in a Wagnerian opera. A calcium light threw its rays across the entrance to the Academy, and revealed many a shivering group of the "uninvited," who sought relief from the miseries which a hard winter has brought to them, in a momentary glance at the rich toilets which emerged from the carriages. Within were the committees, sturdy Teutons, who were supposed to receive the incoming guest; others who looked after the masks and decorations; some, again, who belonged to the "house;" Russian noblemen of the period of "Demetrius" (whoever he may be), who took the tickets and tore off the coupons; Spanish grandees and followers of the Prince, who arranged the sets on the floor.

THE ENTRANCES TO THE FLOOR

were guarded by sad-faced men at arms, who were as immobile as the sentinels at the Horse Guards in London. The music of Bernstein gave the signal for the commencement of the ball, and a graceful compliment was paid to the composer of "The Bohemian Girl" by a spirited rendering of the overture to that popular opera. Verdi's "Aida" solaced the waiting throng before the hour arrived when the curtain went up and a series of tableaux was exhibited.

THE PROCESSION.

The arrival of His Sandwich Islands Majesty was celebrated in a very provokingly ludicrous manner, and King Kalakaua would have been much astonished, had he been present, at the elaborate make up of his counterfeit presentment. There were followers in the train of the King such as no Pacific Islander ever dreamed of, and grotesque masks sufficient to scare any nervous person out of his senses.

On the floor, when the clock tolled forth midnight (and only the hackmen and policemen and shivering Russian noblemen at the door heard the summons), the scene was such as might be ascribed to the Arabian Nights. There were clowns, columoines, pierrots, knights, Indians, monks, brigands, cavaliers, Louis Quatorze beauties and gipsey maidens by the score, and there were many of those nondescript costumes which belong to no particular class, but are nevertheless very funny.

The naturalist might find fault with some of the attempts to represent birds, beasts and fishes, especially when a jolly, red face peeped out at him. The menagerie of the Stock Exchange and the mysteries of cremation were represented in a style that would scarcely find admirers or advocates in those questions of the day, and few would be inclined to show favor toward the representatives of social scandals.

But, above all, the spirit of real enjoyment was predominant. The Germans, with all their proverbial seriousness and stolidity, have a keen sense of the ludicrous, and many a side-splitting cartoon from "Kladderadatsch" and "Fliegende Blätter," many a clever hit at Bismarckism and Van Arnimism were given at the Liederkranz Ball with an unctuous humor and telling effect that caused even the grim features of the men at arms in the vestibule to relax in a broad grin. Notwithstanding this is the season of Lent, everybody and his wife were present last night.

As we go to press the great ball is still in its height and splendor, the equal of itself in the many years of the past.

HAYTI.

THE TREATY WITH ST. DOMINGO—ITS MAIN PROVISIONS AND GUARANTEES—A SOCIETY OF CANNIBALS—MOST HORRIBLE REVELATIONS—MILITARY OFFICERS PLACED IN ARREST.

JACMEL, Jan. 30, 1875, Via HAVANA.

The new treaty between Hayti and St. Domingo binds both countries to maintain the integrity of their respective territories; to neither cede, alienate, nor compromise any part of their territories or the adjacent isles to or in favor of any foreign Power; to neither solicit nor consent to foreign dominion in any form on their soil.

It also provides that a convention shall be entered into for the construction of a railroad from Port au Prince to the city of St. Domingo and guaranteeing reciprocal freedom of intercourse between the two countries.

As an indemnity for the superior advantages which it is estimated Hayti will derive from freedom of trade across the frontiers she is to pay to St. Domingo for eight years an annual subvention of $150,000.

Each government engages to banish from its territory individuals whose presence might be troublesome to the other.

GENERALS OF THE ARMY PLACED IN ARREST.

General Laurent Fabre, who arrived here from St. Thomas, was arrested on landing, placed in irons and sent to Puerto Principe.

General Nord Alexis, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, has also been arrested and placed in irons.

STEAMSHIPS' TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

The Haytian government has issued regulations imposing new charges on steamship traffic. Steamers hitherto exempt will in future pay port charges and tonnage dues at the rate of twenty-five cents at the port of arrival, but no tonnage dues will be required at other ports of call. Steamers whose contracts specially providing for exemption from such dues have not expired, are excepted from the operation of these regulations, which are to go into effect sixty days after the 16th of January for European steamers, and thirty days thereafter for American steamers.

A SOCIETY OF CANNIBALS—HORRIBLE PROOF.

The recent arrest of a man with a human head in his possession has led to the discovery of a society of cannibals in the interior.

Their chief, Tonte, and eighty of his accomplices have been captured. It has been proved that they were addicted to eating human flesh, and all will be executed.

The head has been identified as that of a woman who disappeared some time ago. Her body has since been found, with portions missing.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee is abundant, and is quoted at $13.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Mr. James F. Bull, holding a clerical position of trust and responsibility with H. B. Claflin & Co., was arrested last night by Officer O'Neill, of the Sixth precinct, on a warrant issued by Recorder Hackett. The warrant was based upon an affidavit made by Dexter N. Force, a member of the firm, which states that Bull embezzled the sum of $12,000 belonging to his employers. The prisoner was locked up to await examination.

DIED.

DODD.—In Jersey City, after a short illness, of pneumonia, JULIAETTE, wife of Moses Dodd, in the 65th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYMAN.—In this city, on Thursday, February 11, ANNA S., wife of Edward M. Lyman and eldest daughter of Cornelius W. and Sarah M. Brinckerhoff.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STAMM.—On Thursday evening, February 11, 1875, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Henry Monroe, 41a Fourth avenue, after a painful illness, ELIZA, beloved wife of Edward Stamm, aged 27 years and 8 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

A COMPLIMENT FROM THE FACULTY.—PHYSICIANS everywhere are recommending HALE'S HONEY OF HORHOUND AND TAR, as a cure for Coughs and Colds, preferable to all other remedies.
FINK'S TO