

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

Spanish Intimation of a Grave Contradiction to Secretary Fish.

The American Cuba Circular Not Officially Communicated in Madrid.

With reference to the statement made by Secretary Fish before the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives respecting negotiations between Spain and the United States, it is semi-officially pointed out that the Washington government, not having yet replied to the Spanish note of the 15th of November, 1875, nor having officially communicated at Madrid the contents of the American circular note to the European Powers, all reports of a favorable reply from Spain may be regarded as destitute of foundation.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CONSPIRACY.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin says:—"No Spanish circular note has been received here regarding the American circular concerning Cuba. So far the various Powers have made no representations to Spain. The American circular did not contain any declarations liable to affect the friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Its mere acknowledgment by the European Powers would not induce the United States to take further steps; consequently it is not expected that the incident will lead to any complications."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1876. The returns from the departments of Loiret, Meuse, Eure, Charente, Manche, Cher, Calvados, Pyrénées, Orientales show conservative majorities in the election for Senatorial delegates.

PARLIAMENTARY CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE IN THE ELECTIONS—THE MINISTER REFUSES TO EXPLAIN.

At the sitting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly to-day the Left complained that the Prefects were influencing the elections.

THE MINISTER REFUSES TO EXPLAIN. M. Buffet refused to discuss the subject, alleging that he did not desire to anticipate the debate on the verification of the elections in the new Assembly. He only admitted the committee's right to summon the present Assembly if it saw fit. He maintained the legality of his instructions to the Prefects in relation to the press, which were to the effect that the licenses of newspaper dealers may be revoked in case legal regulations were not complied with. If the Left disapproved they could appeal to the tribunals.

THE CASES OF GAMBETTA AND THE BONAPARTISTS. M. Buffet likewise refused to make any explanation in regard to the suppression of the banquet to M. Gambetta at Marseilles, or take notice of the reports that the government favored a Bonapartist candidate in the department of the Gironde.

M. GAMBETTA IN PARIS. PARIS, Jan. 20, 1876. M. Gambetta has arrived here.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO WARNS THE PORTS OF HIS NEUTRALITY—THE TURKS MAY PRECIPITATE A COLLISION.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1876. The Times this morning publishes a letter from Vienna containing the following details in regard to matters in the northern provinces of Turkey:—"In consequence of the Turkish operations on the Montenegrin frontier, the Prince of Montenegro summoned a War Council of Senators and military officers, which resolved that if the concentration of the Turkish forces on the frontier is to take such proportions as to really carry into effect the reported plan of blockading Montenegro on that side, it will be considered a casus belli, and the Prince should summon all Montenegrins liable to duty and march into Herzegovina; that in the event Montenegro will keep an expectant attitude, and not disturb the peace if the Turkish operations develop nothing more serious than the present situation."

A MORAL LESSON TO THE SELTAK. This resolution, it seems, was chiefly taken for its moral effect on the Sublime Porte and the Montenegrins.

A WAR MINISTER AT HIS POST OF DUTY. VIENNA, Jan. 20, 1876. The Montenegrin Minister of War has returned to Cetinje.

THE COMING OF THE INSURGENTS A POINT OF DIFFICULTY. LONDON, Jan. 21, 1876. A special despatch from Vienna to the Standard reports that the Liburnian has issued a proclamation resigning the leadership of the Herzegovinian insurgents.

THE TURKISH COMMANDER RETURNED TO THE CAPITAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20, 1876. Server Pasha has returned to this city.

BAVARIA. ROYALIST PLAN OF REVOLVING A PARLIAMENTARY TAX DIFFICULTY. LONDON, Jan. 20, 1876. The Full Mail Gazette's special Berlin telegram says it is stated on apparently good authority that the Bavarian Chamber will be dissolved as the only means of removing the dead-lock.

THE MONEY UNIT PLAN. BRITISH PRESS OPINION OF THE AMERICAN SENATORIAL PROPOSITION. LONDON, Jan. 20, 1876. The Times this morning has an article in its financial department on the proposition of Mr. Sherman recently introduced in the United States Senate for a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain.

THE SLOOP OF WAR MARION. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 20, 1876. The United States steam sloop-of-war Marion, having received no damage from drifting ashore at Pumpkin Island, has been ordered to proceed to Norfolk.

SPAIN.

THE ALFONSOISTS MOVING AGAINST THE CARLISTS IN NAVARRE. MADRID, Jan. 20, 1876. General Martinez Campos' army has commenced moving against the Carlists in Navarre.

ALFONSOIST RELIEF TO AN ENDANGERED POPULATION. SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 20, 1876. The Alfonsoists have thrown supplies of provisions and ammunition into Oyarzun in the face of a heavy fire from the Carlist batteries.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL RENAMED. GIBRALTAR, Jan. 20, 1876. The American bark Josephine Martin has been rechristened the Antoina Casanova. She cleared from this place on the 8th of January under the German flag for New York. The bark was last from Gibraltar, September 21, for Boston, Mass. She arrived at Gibraltar October 9, where she discharged her cargo, and was sold soon afterward at auction for \$7,000.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. CALCUTTA, Jan. 20, 1876. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Lahore to-day.

BRITISH TRADE FAILURES. LONDON, Jan. 20, 1876. The liabilities of Joseph Gaury & Co., whose failure was announced yesterday, are not so heavy as at first reported. They will not exceed \$210,000.

LIABILITIES OF RECENTLY FAILED ENGLISH HOUSES. LONDON, Jan. 20, 1876. The liabilities of Messrs. Samuel Radford & Son, the grain merchants, whose failure was announced yesterday, are about \$630,000 and their assets \$770,000. Their creditors took acceptances in full, payable in three, six and nine months.

A REPUBLICAN REVOLT. A POLITICAL MOVEMENT DOWN SOUTH AGAINST THIRD TERM ASPIRATIONS—DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS TO MEET IN CONVENTION IN MARCH—GRANT AND HIS POLICY DENOUNCED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20, 1876. An important political movement is under progress here which may not be without its influence upon the canvass for the Presidency. An address has been issued to leading republicans throughout the South calling for a convention, to be held in Charleston about the 1st of March. This circular has received the adhesion of many republicans, and is supposed to represent the views of Governor Chamberlain. This I infer from the fact that the leading friends of the Governor are earnestly at work in this direction. They contend that the military organization in which Grant holds the Southern republicans should be broken, and are resolved to disappoint the expectations of those followers of the President who hope to bring the Southern States to concentrate as a unit for a third term. The address summoning the Convention is still a secret. It recites the fact that seven years ago the republican party was in full possession of every State which had joined the secession war except Virginia. To-day, it says, out of the ten States five are completely controlled by the democratic party, three more are virtually in the hands of that party, leaving only two—Louisiana and South Carolina—in which it maintains a clear ascendancy. It shows that, while in Georgia and Tennessee the democrats came into power by natural preponderance, in the other States the change is to be attributed to the bad management of the party leaders, notwithstanding the organization has been sustained by the vast influence of the whole off-lying element in State and national politics.

DEBTS AND ASSETS OF A LIVERPOOL FIRM. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20, 1876. The liabilities of Messrs. Samuel Radford & Son, the grain merchants, whose failure was announced yesterday, are about \$630,000 and their assets \$770,000. Their creditors took acceptances in full, payable in three, six and nine months.

THE DEBATE ON THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION AND ITS PROSPECTS. The debate on the Centennial Appropriation bill will probably close to-morrow. Mr. Blaine, contrary to general expectations, will not speak on the subject. In his opinion the bill will pass. General Hawley and Governor Hartman, who have been somewhat alarmed for the fate of the bill, were among the auditors on the floor of the House to-day and are more hopeful to-night of its success.

ESCAPE OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE WHISKEY TRIALS. It is said here to-night that Everett, the man who acted as the go-between and paymaster for the St. Louis Whiskey Ring, and who was to be the chief witness in the next series of trials, has escaped the vigilance of the government detectives and taken passage for Europe by one of the Baltimore steamers.

A CONDENSATION OF THE DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Mr. Cox, of New York, is maturing a plan for the condensation of the debates and proceedings of Congress into a manual of reference, with copious indexes, after the style of "Hansard's Reports of the British Parliament." The present full official shorthand transcript will not be discontinued, but will be placed on file for consultation and reference. The smaller book or digest will be available in facilitating the researches of committees and others who in the course of business may wish to recur to past legislation, a matter of great difficulty with the unwieldy volumes which form the present "Congressional Record."

THE MAINS REPUBLICANS. AUSTRIA, Jan. 20, 1876. At the Republican Legislative Caucus to-night delegates and alternates were chosen to the Republican National Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1876. The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day and decided to hold the Convention at Lancaster on the 22d of March.

INDIGNITY AT THE POLLS. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1876. One of the judges of election named Jackson, in the Second precinct of the Twentieth ward, at the last county election, was to-day convicted of having excluded a republican challenger from the polls. The penalty is one year's imprisonment in the County Jail. A motion was made for a new trial of the case.

THE FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH. MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRALS LEROY AND MULLENBY—MONITORS MAKING READY. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 20, 1876. The fleet will probably move to Port Royal about the 10th of February, or as soon as Admiral Leroy has relieved Admiral Mullenby. The Brooklyn is expected at Key West about the 24th, and Admiral Leroy will then proceed to this point overland. Admiral Mullenby is to relieve Commodore Bache at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on the 1st of March.

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WASHINGTON.

Boiling of the Political Cal-dron in Mississippi.

SENATOR MORTON ON ANCIENT HISTORY.

Sectional Partisanship Going Down Before Centennial Patriotism.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Prospects of the Various Republican Candidates for Nomination.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1876. POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI—MOVEMENTS OF THE RIVAL REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

There is a new movement here for the removal of Pease, Postmaster at Vicksburg, the Ames men being very anxious to get this mark of the President's favor to strengthen them in Mississippi and keep them at the head of the republican party.

The question of Ames' impeachment still hangs undecided in the Legislature at Jackson. A significant circumstance is reported from Jackson. At a recent local election there the republicans have carried their entire ticket. The majority of candidates were white men, men of substance and intelligence, and thus the ticket was popular. A republican, not of the Ames wing, writing from there says:—

By taking such a course throughout the State we can form a party that will be lasting, but to make the party consist only of carpet-baggers and negroes will insure our defeat always. It is a rope of sand.

It is reported that the Ames leaders say if Senator Alcorn wants to be taken back into the republican party he must first sit on the stool of repentance. They acknowledge that his leadership would be an advantage to the party, but they will not take him back unless he eats humble pie.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1876. A REACTION FROM THE SECTIONAL PARTISANSHIP IN THE HOUSE—BASE POLITICAL CHARGES DENIED—A CHILD THAT WAS NOT NAMED JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

A reaction against the bitter partisanship of the minority of the House is quite observable, now that the free general interchange of sentiment in the discussion of the Centennial appropriation has given the Southern members an opportunity to express themselves, with few exceptions, in what sounds like the sincerest professions of loyalty and good faith toward the government. The debate has been a political Apollonox, in which the Southern Congressmen have surrendered, one after another, openly, squarely and unequivocally, to the authority of the United States. The reaction makes the more headway as the baseness of some of the charges used for party purposes is revealed. For instance, it was said that General Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had suppressed his military record out of deference to his Southern colleagues, when the fact is the alteration in the "Congressional Directory" from last year was made to bring the sketch of his life within the limit prescribed by the publisher. Of a piece with this slander was the story that the clerk of the same important committee, Dr. Hamblinton, had a favorite child who he named John Wilkes Booth, after the assassin of President Lincoln, when the fact is that the child was christened John Wilkes simply, and in honor of an uncle of Dr. Hamblinton.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH ON THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. A large audience occupied the galleries of the Senate to-day as Senator Morton delivered the second installment of his Mississippi speech. He had spoken only an hour and a half, when his poor health compelled him to desist until another day. He spoke with great earnestness, and his tone was deliberate and severe. At his request, Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, who is called the literary Senator, read the numerous extracts from reports and letters which occurred in the speech.

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tion, were all before the Grand Jury. The chief point examined was as to the relations which ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer and ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines sustained to the case.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH PROJECT. The postal telegraph project is again before Congress, and several bills are to be introduced looking to the establishment of postal telegraph facilities.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST—WHAT THE SELECTION OF CINCINNATI BY THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEANS—PROSPECTS OF PROMINENT CANDIDATES—HOPES AND FEARS OF THE THIRD TERMERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1876. The designation by the National Republican Committee of the time and place for the assembling of the next National Republican Convention, which is to name the standard bearer of the party in the coming Presidential campaign, has greatly added to the interest which attaches to so important a public event, and has brought under discussion and into calculation the prospects of those candidates who from present indications are likely to be brought prominently forward in the efforts to secure the nomination for first place.

An undue importance has been attached to the fact that the Convention has been called to assemble at Cincinnati, it being generally claimed that this alone adds largely to the chances of Morton for securing the first prize. This view, however, will be found to be illusory. If the selection of a Presidential candidate by the Republican Convention is to be made by the hurrahs of the attendant crowd, and not by the calm, deliberate votes of a majority of the delegates, based upon the wishes of their respective constituencies, then the mere proximity of Cincinnati to Indiana might enable the adherents of Morton to muster in full force; but even this advantage, if such it is, is possessed to an equal or greater degree by at least two of Morton's most prominent and dangerous competitors. If it comes to counting outside votes, Brantow, whose popularity and availability are still on the ascending scale, and based upon a substantial foundation, can muster as numerous and strong-lunged a following from the blue grass republicans of Kentucky as will at least equal the Hoosier clans who shout for Morton.

As between these two candidates, Morton and Brantow, the local advantages of Cincinnati are greatly in Brantow's favor. The republican vote of Cincinnati and of Hamilton county is largely made up of Germans. It was this German vote that lost the State to the democrats and Governor Allen at the last election. As a class they are in favor of hard money, an early return to specie payments and opposed to inflation in all its forms. It is upon these grounds and under the wise financial teachings of Carl Schurz that the German vote of Cincinnati and Hamilton county was polled for the republican instead of the democratic ticket. The same reason which will render Morton distasteful as a Presidential candidate to the German republicans of Cincinnati—his well known rag money and inflation tendencies—will prevent him from becoming the choice of the National Republican Convention as its standard bearer.

It is safe to assert, even thus far in advance of the assembling of the Convention, that while it is impossible to name the man who will be nominated by that Convention, it can be almost positively asserted that certain men prominently named will not receive the nomination. It requires no guesswork to say that both the candidates and platform put forward by the National Republican Convention will be unmistakably in favor of hard money. This alone will destroy Morton's chances in the Convention; for, while he was forced by the tide of republican sentiment last fall, as manifested in the various State conventions, to give utterance to views favoring hard money, yet he can hardly expect that his earnest efforts one year ago in the Senate as a leader and exponent of the inflation theory and a firm believer in rag money can be so readily forgotten. Morton and Ferry were comrades in the battle for inflation in the Senate, and it was not until the President vetoed the Inflation bill and the political ascendency which preceded the fall elections of 1875 indicated the drift of public opinion in favor of hard money that Morton began reeling his inflation sails and trimming his political bark to catch the hard money breeze.

The candidate who has probably gained most advantage by the selection of Cincinnati as the place for the sitting of the Republican Convention is General Hayes, of Ohio. The reason which induced the committee to fix upon Cincinnati was not that it would help or weaken the chances of this or that particular candidate, but that in order that the party should succeed in the Presidential race next November it would be necessary to carry Ohio—one of the doubtful States—at the State election in October, three weeks in advance of the election of President, and it was claimed that the holding of the Convention in Ohio would go far toward making that State safe next fall. Formerly it was claimed that as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union, but since the election in the Keystone State is no longer held in October the saying has become applicable to Ohio.

The friends and supporters of Governor Hayes will urge, and justly, that so long as it is limited by the fact that it is absolutely essential to republican success that the electoral vote of Ohio should be cast for the republican candidate that safety demands the nomination of Governor Hayes as the Presidential standard bearer, for the reason that he has proven his popularity and strength among the voters of Ohio by carrying the State for the third time and redeeming it from democratic rule. Another element in his favor will be his unimpeached character and record. Even democrats in the last canvass were forced to acknowledge his purity of character, as well as his administrative ability, while with Morton the case is entirely different. He has been the recognized champion and advocate of every corrupt and extreme measure put forth during radical sway. Even his physical disability will exert an influence against him, as the American people will hesitate before offering the Presidential chair to a man who can only hobble to it on crutches.

It remains to be seen whether the political capital to be derived from the revival and agitation of the questions long since settled by the war, and upon which, added to the manufacture of Southern outrages, Morton has so long maintained a doubtful influence, will be sufficient to give a real candidate for the Presidency on the high road to success. Blaine, from having been suspended, and with reason, too, of having been tainted with liberalism in '71 and '72, suddenly leaps into the political arena of '76 so thoroughly mortized that while he recognizes the voice as that of Blaine, the sentiments and battle cry are those of the Hoosier Senator. The part taken by Blaine in the discussion of the amnesty question may have given him notoriety, possibly reputation as a shrewd and skilful parliamentarian; but it will fall to do that which he hoped to do, to him strength as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Until Brantow disposes of the Whiskey Ring cases in St. Louis and Chicago, particularly those in the former city, and until the fight which is to determine Babcock's fate has been ended, it will be impossible to decide how high in the list of Presidential aspirants Brantow deserves to be placed.

Conking begins to loom up into more prominence than formerly. One great advantage possessed by him over those named above is the belief among men of his party generally that in case Grant concludes that a third term is impracticable or beyond his reach—the only reason, by the way, which will deter him from attempting to secure it—then the entire influence of the administration is to be exerted to make Conking the successor of Grant. Conking favors a third term if success is probable, if not, Conking favors Conking's first, last and all the time.

The foregoing statements are not offered solely as the opinions or conclusions of the Herald correspondent, but are derived from a careful survey of the political field as gained from an impartial study of representative men and leaders of the republican party. In the same connection efforts have been made to ascertain the probable action of the National Democratic Convention, but as yet everything is beyond the even range of probabilities. The same motives which decided the selection of Cincinnati as the place for holding the Republican Convention—the desire to influence the vote of Ohio at the State election in October—may influence the democrats to wisely choose the same place.

If confidence is to be accepted as an indication of success Grant and his immediate adherents regard the third term as a matter whose accomplishment is almost assured. The aspirations of neither Blaine nor Brantow nor Morton are looked upon with serious concern. And it is safe to say that if Grant is to be defeated in his efforts to ob-

tain the nomination for a third term, it is by the occurrence of some event yet in the future. In other words, he is still far in advance of any of his competitors in the race for the nomination. While planning for the latter, the third termers have not neglected to look beyond the nomination and consider the obstacles that would still be in their way. The strength of each probable democratic candidate has been carefully estimated, and the following may be relied upon as being a correct reflection of Grant's views as obtained from a pronounced third termer known to be in the confidence of Grant.

Supposing the latter to succeed in obtaining the nomination, he has no fears of the result of the election if either Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks or Bayard becomes the democratic candidate. Tilden, while having strong claims as a reform candidate and possibly able to carry New York, could not carry Ohio for the reason that during the last election in that State the impression was disseminated that Tilden and his friends in New York had contributed funds to secure the defeat of the democrats in Ohio. It was at least known that he did not desire the democratic ticket to be elected by a large majority. In revenge for this opposition or lack of support, thousands of Ohio democrats under the lead of Wash McLean and the Cincinnati Enquirer declared unalterable hostility to Tilden and his Presidential ambition, and this hostility would prevent him from receiving the electoral vote of Ohio. Thurman, respected for great abilities, but for the last election in Ohio would probably become the candidate of his party; but unfortunately his position on the currency question was not such as to satisfy either the hard money men or the inflationists. It is doubtful even if he can receive the vote in convention of all the delegates in his own State. Hendricks, although a life-long bullionist, was prevailed upon to make a few speeches in Ohio. This, added to an old rivalry or quarrel with some of the leading democrats of Ohio, weakens him as a candidate. Bayard could probably poll the full democratic vote of the South and of New York, but it is doubtful if he would do as well in the West, where he is justly regarded as the extreme of contractionists. Disposing of the four most prominent of the democratic candidates in this summary manner who does Grant look upon as likely to become formidable candidates? There are two men either of whom, if nominated by the democrats, would forever dispel from Grant's mind all hope of securing a third term—Charles Francis Adams and General Winfield Scott Hancock. The former, as opposed to Grant, would not only obtain the full democratic vote throughout the Union, but would withdraw from Grant thousands of independent republicans, who, while strongly opposed to a third term, would yet prefer Grant to pronounced democrat or one who might not be considered a safe man on the financial question. Adams would receive the vote of the financial most of whom are now acting with the republican party. Carl Schurz and the Germans could also be counted upon to swell the Adams vote.

Hancock, while being as strong, perhaps a stronger candidate, would, of course, receive the solid democratic vote of the country; but he would be particularly strong in two localities. First, he is a favorite with the South, having on more than one occasion stood their firm friend when their constitutional rights were being assailed; second and more important, he would probably be the strongest candidate for President the democrats could offer to secure the vote of Pennsylvania. He is a native of that State and extremely popular, particularly with the soldiers. Many of the Pennsylvania soldiers served under him during the war. He would more nearly divide the entire soldier vote of the country with Grant than any candidate the democrats could name. With either of these revolutionary names, Hancock or Adams, as that of the centennial candidate, the democrats could make a most patriotic, enthusiastic and successful campaign.

"But," added my informant, "judging from the last three Presidential campaigns and the tendency of the democrats to kick the kettle over just as it begins to boil, their ticket will not contain as strong a name as either that of Adams or Hancock. As in 1872 they put a war man on a peace platform, and in 1874 put forward a candidate and platform totally at variance on the tariff, so in 1876 they may be expected to nominate a hard money man of a rag money platform, or vice versa." The democratic party has not been one of late years to pluck the fower safety out of the nettle danger.

THE WHISKEY "RING."

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY OF GOLDEN AND GOODSELL BEFORE THE CHICAGO GRAND JURY. CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1876.

The Grand Jury heard two witnesses to-day, Golden and City Marshal Goodsell. Golden was recalled to explain certain portions of his previous testimony regarding the payments to Rhem and Heing, the assignment of gagers and the general dealings of the Ring in "crooked" whiskey, but his testimony developed no new facts of importance. Goodsell explained his indorsements of notes of "crooked" distillers, and denied generally that he ever had any connection with the Ring, although he admitted he had many business transactions with them.

The Grand Jury then adjourned till Tuesday next, as the gagers composing it were anxious to get their work done at this rate, making about three days a week, and only three or four hours per day, it will be weeks before they can finish their work.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES BEFORE THE MILWAUKEE GRAND JURY—THE DISTILLERS BEGGING QUARTER. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20, 1876.

The evidence given before the Grand Jury to-day was principally that of Fitzgerald, late United States gager, by which the bottom dropped completely out of the Whiskey Ring deluge. The most prominent distillers are trying to make terms, offering to plead guilty on being called to trial on the condition of saving their bondsmen. It is understood that this has been agreed to in the cases of Lewis and Samuel Rindskopf, Leopold Wirth, Thomas O'Neill and others, whose assessments, fines, forfeited bonds and confiscated property represent nearly \$500,000. The evidence is said to be of the most startling character, implicating men high in position whose names cannot be given until the indictments are returned, probably to-morrow, and finally establishing the fact that the distillery business was subject to regular assessments, frequently equaling the government tax and sometimes reaching \$1 per gallon and a half discount. One man's evidence, it is alleged, showed that there was a regular fund, out of which Mann, Supervisor, Conkling, Special Agent, Webster, Deputy, and Eisking, Collector, received regular payments. Another that Mann collected \$10,000 in 1869 and \$2,000 in three sums, and Conkling and Webster about \$2,500 per month each. The gagers and storekeepers averaged from \$100 to \$250 per month each.

THE DEMURRER IN THE CASE OF M'KEE DENIED—THE TRIAL NOW TO GO ON. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20, 1876.

As an evidence of the great public interest felt in the developments expected to result from the whiskey "ring" trials is the fact that when Judges Dillon and Treat took their places on the bench to-day every seat in the court room was occupied, and a large crowd collected around the doorways in a vain endeavor to get in. The Judges at once took up the motion to quash the M'Kee indictment filed yesterday.

Judge Dillon, in reply to the argument for demurrer by a long speech, in which he claimed that the indictment was fatally defective and should be quashed by the Court. Colonel Broadhead replied in a powerful speech, showing the utter absurdity of the objection raised by defendant, and arguing that the indictment was as good as one that had ever been presented in any court, and that it must stand. Judge Glover closed the argument for the defense.

After ten minutes' consultation with Judge Treat Judge Dillon delivered quite a lengthy decision, overruling every point made by M'Kee's counsel, and dismissing the demurrer.

A good deal of time will be consumed in getting a jury to try M'Kee, as he is so generally known throughout the State and his case has been given great publicity. Dan W. Voorhees will make the opening speech for M'Kee.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE FAVORS PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST AMERICAN SKILLED INDUSTRY. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20, 1876.

The Dominion Board of Trade resumed their sitting this morning. A resolution was passed urging the government to pass an act to clearly define the respective rights and liabilities of common carriers by land and water, as well as what constitutes the delivery of goods by vessels arriving in the ports of the Dominion.

Adam Brown, of Hamilton, moved, and Moses Staunton, of Toronto, seconded resolutions to the effect that the depressed condition of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion calls imperatively for such legislation as will afford protection to capital already invested in manufactures, encourage further investment and afford employment to people in the workshops of Canada; that while recognizing that the depression re-

ferred to may, to some extent, be due to over-production, it is, in the opinion of the Board, mainly owing to the competition of American manufacturers, who make Canada a "dumping" market for surplus productions; that there is no reasonable ground for anticipating that this system of unfair and unequal competition will, without Canadian legislation to meet it, be lessened in the future, but on the contrary, this Board is of opinion that the gradual recovery among the people of the United States from the effects of civil war promises to increase it in the future; that in the opinion of this Board the true and patriotic policy for the Canadian government would be to adopt a thoroughly national Canadian legislation, and, further, that the products of the soil, the forests and mines and the manufactures thereof be considered.

Mr. Brown held that protection was the true policy of a country building up its manufacturing industries. To make a country great there must be population to consume the products of the soil.

Messrs. Sturtevant and Elliott, of Toronto, spoke in favor of protection, and Pennock, of Ottawa, and Everett, of Fredericton, on the side of free trade, when the debate was adjourned for recess.

THE LATE DR. HOWE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20, 1876. A meeting in honor of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe will be held at Music Hall on February 3. Governor Rice will preside and prominent speakers will make addresses.

DEFALCATION AND SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1876. Henry C. Kible, secretary of the Belcher, the New York, the Jackson and the Lady Washington Mining companies, was found dead in bed to-day, having shot himself through the head. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$110,000, mostly from the New York Mining Company. The Belcher Company does not suffer.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Judge George F. Constock, of Syracuse, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. R. B. Angus, manager of the Bank of Montreal, is residing at the Brevoort House. Chief Engineer Henry H. Stewart, of the Boston Navy Yard, is at the Union Square Hotel. Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel Jedediah H. Baxter, of the Medical Department, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel. Colonel Thomas J. Treadwell, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rev. Dr. Boynton, of Maryland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIED.

BETH—In this city, on Thursday, January 20, ANNA DOROTHEA, wife of William Betts, and eldest daughter of the late Beverly Robinson, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, on Monday, the 24th, at ten o'clock A. M. The friends of the family at Jamaica are likewise invited to attend the concluding services at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., on the same day, at one o'clock P. M.