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The Intelligencer.

THE Democratic papers have very generally taken the alarm about "the $10,000 recess" and warn the Legislature that they must not draw their per diem for that time. Here is a sample utterance which we take from the Moorefield *Advertiser:*

"There is one thing we want to hear of this Legislature doing immediately upon its re-assembling, and that is, to put upon record a vote unanimously refusing each and every member their *per diem* for the period they have been absent from the Capital. This is a matter of importance. The aggregate amount will reach about $10,000. Not one hour's service has been rendered the State in the time named, and a sense of honor should prompt each member in declining to receive pay. We look at this matter in the light of "retrenchment and reform," a project which the Democratic and Conservatibe party pledged itself to carry out prior to its election to power.

"We shall fight down all extravagance and corruption. The people's treasury should be securely guarded, and if those in whom the voters of the State have placed confidence should betray the trust bestowed upon them, the same power which elected them will hurl them from their positions as unceremoniously as was the corrupt Radical party which previously held the reins of government in West Virginia."

In view of the scandalous rascalities which have prevailed at Charleston since the virtuous Democracy took hold, the less said by these gentlemen about the "corrupt Radical party" the better. That kind of talk was "a good enough Morgan" for campaign purposes while the Republicans were in office; but now it is an insult to the intelligence of every one who compares the administration of State affairs before 1870 with that since. If the Legislative majority now concludes not to take that $10,000 for the recess, it will be simply because the popular indignation over their purpose warns them that they dare not. But their will was good enough; and the will if not the deed will confound them.

It is worthy of note that none of these very virtuous Democratic sheets had a word to say over this intended robbery of the treasury till it was exposed and denounced in the colums of the INTELLIGENCER.

THE Wellsburg *Herald* loses no opportunity to express opposition to the proposed removal of the Capital to Wheeling. As well as we can make out, the *Herald's* reason is that "it is better," in its own language, "to put up with the inconveniences of the Charleston location than to run the risk of an interminable squabble, to say nothing of the cost." It seems to us the "interminable squabble" is far more likely if the seat of government remains where it is. The people of the State cannot become reconciled to having the Capital at a point with which communication is so difficult, and the struggle for removal will be kept up just so long as it stays there, while the effort to keep it there will color and corrupt all important legislation, as it is doing this winter. As to "the cost," we do not see just what our cotemporary means. Wheeling proposes that the State shall not be at any expense, either for removal or for accommodations so long as the capital remains here. There will be no cost till the work of building a capitol is begun; and if when that time arrives the temporary capital is here, there will be opportunity for a free, untrammeled choice as to the point where the capitol shall be built. But if public sentiment can be brought to acquiesce in the location at Charleston, as the *Herald* advises, then a demand will be made for appropriations to proceed with the erection of a capitol. The Charleston people will move for this just so soon as they dare.

THE letter of Mr. ARNOLD, of Weston, printed in this paper, leads us to suppose a scheme is hatching at Charleston for the imposition of a State income tax. Such a tax was laid on the people of Virginia a year or two before the war, and the Legislature of Virginia probably never did a thing that was more odious to the people in this section of the State. There is not the slightest authority for such a tax; and if gentlemen in power at Charleston want to try the experiment of confiscating the property of the people of this State under cover of a tax on incomes or salaries to furnish supplies for the plunderers who are bleeding the treasury, why let them try it. If they want more money than the present rates of taxation produce, let the taxes be honestly and lawfully increased; but let us have none of this robbery in the guise of terminating unjust and unlawful taxation on incomes, or special exactions from the business community by a tax on privileges and franchises, with a view of concealing the fact that the burdens and disbursements are being increased.

THE Evangelical Alliance prayer meeting in New York last Friday devoted its time to praying for the purity of the press. In view of the numerous Church scandals that have transpired within the last year, we suggest that the Alliance devote a day to praying for the purity of the pulpit.

THE Charleston *Journal* expresses the solemn conviction that "OAKES AMES is a villain." If the testimony taken before the Congress Credit Mobilier Committee may be believed, Mr. AMES has several partners in the business.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad in New York, Saturday, action was taken concerning a mortgage on the road for $40,000,000. The bonds to be raised under the mortgage will be the form of security which the company will sell to obtain money to lay additional tracks.

Some of the Inconveniences Experienced at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., January 6.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer.

I am not in the habit of complaining of any small inconvenience or the ordinary ills or crosses of life, but there are times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. A man who has been in the habit in the evening after the labors of the day are over, of sitting down and reading the morning papers from Baltimore and your city with the latest dispatches from more than half the world, to be transferred to this postal neglected valley where we get our mails once or twice a week, with half worn, travel stained papers, and letters none less than a week and some a month old, feels as lonesome as a convict at Botany Bay. I am now speaking of letters and papers along and north of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. I learn that the mails from Cincinnati arrive more frequent. About one half of your daily issue comes to hand. What becomes of the missing numbers I cannot learn. If the missing and detained mail bags captured by the pretended mail agents are ever recovered, we may hope to get some valuable but very stale news. The postoffice at Charleston is well kept by an accommodating and gentlemanly set of officers, but there is a *leakage* in the mails north of this place. The completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad will be of immense value to the beautiful valley of the Kanawha, rich in mineral and water power, with a delightful climate. But if added to this the water communication now contemplated should be made, connecting the waters of the James with those of the Ohio river, this long neglected region will be the most desirable and richest portion of the State. Congress in all fairness ought to undertake and finish this great national work. It is due to that once generous, but now impoverished old State and her numerous offspring lying in the great Valley of the Ohio, that they should be connected with stronger ties of interest, both political, social and commercial. Congress has been for years donating most liberally of her lands, credit and money, to build up great national thoroughfares, mainly to enrich and beautify the Northern States. It would seem that the time had now come when the general Government, as the head of a common sisterhood of States, should turn their attention to the more neglected portions of the Union. If Congress passes the bill now before it in relation to the James river and Kanawha improvement it will not only be an act of justice but it will do more to restore harmony and good will among our people than all the reconstruction acts they can pass.

WM. G. BROWN.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

The Importance of a Good Dinner, and How Whitewashing is Done --The Penitentiary Investigating Committee and How it Worked.

(From the Moundsville Reporter:)

The special committee sent by the Legislature, to investigate the management of the Penitentiary, has come and gone, and the State will get to pay the members their mileage and per diem, and that is the most they will ever get, either in knowledge or any other way.

The committee arrived in Moundsville, on Friday, at noon, we believe, and was met at the depot and taken to the Penitentiary, not to look over the books and into the accounts, etc., but to a splendid dinner, prepared for that august body. There is about four hours time between the arrival of the trains here. These men arrived at the Penitentiary, took dinner, and by close work got back to the depot in time for the evening train to Wheeling, where some interested parties had prepared a grand entertainment for the benefit of these gentlemen, most of whom are little more than beardless boys.

The next day, Saturday, they revisited our model prison pen, and went to work in sober earnest, and dispatched business speedily, that is, dispatched *another dinner*, said to be a good one, too; by the time this matter was properly attended to, it was train time and some of these solons were compelled to go home on the half-past twelve train, else they would not get a due share of the $10,000 spree which the Legislature voted to its members. Our information is, that during the prevalence of the disease which killed some seven of the convicts last summer, and when it was thought necessary to have a consultation with some prominent physicians of Wheeling, the Commissary fearing to let it be known that they had been fed on sour bread, unfit for use of any kind, had a small batch of that material, which the head-baker estimated at six or seven hundred loaves, thrown over the fence to the hogs. We would like to know it the committee made any investigation of that fact, or will they judge of the kind of bread used there, by what they were fed upon? We also wonder if the committee made any inquiries about a little transaction in hay, wherein the very gentlemanly Superintendent figured extensively, and perhaps cleared a few dimes by using convict labor and State teams to haul hay to the stockade and ship it from there to Wheeling on his own account. We wonder how it was that Major Showalter was the only officer left out in the cold during the visit of this "Special Committee" and the Board of Directors, for be it understood that that Board was present all the time. He was not only not present at either of these fat dinners, but was not even invited to help "Pet" Scroggins and two "common" guards lick up the crumbs at the close of the feast. Had his warm and open support of Governor Jacob anything to do with the slight? Of course the State will have to pay per diem and mileage to the Board of Directors for being present at this investigation, and showing the Committee how not to do anything. Common decency should at least have kept them away while this investigation was going on, but of course everything is lovely now. Look out for a red hot report from this committee.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—Alexander, who killed Nichols, of Hernando Road, a few days since, surrendered himself to-day and was committed for trial.

Jas. Furney was arrested to-day on charge of having embezzled $14,000 from J. Dessaur, a bankrupt in 1870, while Furney was U. S. Marshal for that district.

Steamboat Explosion in Alabama.

EUFFA, January 12.—One of the flues of the boiler of the upward bound steamer Julia St. Clair, collapsed near here last night, scalding thirteen persons, mostly colored deck hands and firemen. One man died instantly, one was drowned, two mortally injured and one unaccounted for. Among the scalded is engineer Berry, who is also injured in the face.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

(By the Western Union Line, Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe sts)

Terrible Weather in the Northwest.

COLOMA, Mich., Jan. 11.—The storm which began Tuesday, stopped this morning. No trains have got through since Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. For four days the thermometer has been about zero, and the wind blowing a gale. This storm has been many times worse than the one of three weeks ago. There are many drifts fifteen feet deep, and as many rods long. Large gangs of men are at work on all sections of the railroad. One train left Holland this morning for Grand Junction, thirty miles south, but has not yet got through. One work train is between this place and Benton Harbor, clearing the track. There are bad drifts where the mail train was stuck three weeks ago to-night, near Hogan. The engines got off the track, but are on again without loss of life or property. It is expected that the Chicago, Pent Water and Grand Rapids Expresses will run Sunday night and all passenger trains by Monday next. There is now about twenty miles to clear out before trains can run on the highways. In all parts of the country much suffering has been caused by the storm but it is impossible to get particulars.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—A Minneapolis, Minn. dispatch says the storm on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was the severest ever known. At a station called Kirk Haven, there were several in town when the storm first burst upon them, they left for home with their teams and very few have been heard from. One wagon was found containing a Mrs. Soland and a boy who were frozen to death. Many teams, both oxen and horses, are found frozen in the drifts and the fate of their owners unknown.

MILWAUKEE, January 12.—A St. Paul dispatch says the great storm of the past week resulted in a good many fatal casualties in this State. It was entirely misprecedented in its severity and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of succor if they had known in what direction to go Three brothers, Charles, John and Stephen O'Neil and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two horse teams, started for Wilman with wheat, on Tuesday; they were found on Friday, about ten miles away, two of the ONeils and one of the Holdens were frozen to death in their sleigh, the others were alive but will scarcely survive. Five ox teams, in the same vicinity were frozen to death, the drivers abandoning them and perished. A man was frozen to death by losing his way while going from the depot to the tank house, at Herman Station, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. A little boy, near New Ulm, undertook to go home, but lost his way, and his body was found eight miles distant. A man was found yesterday near St. Peter, frozen. A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of. The wind blew the snow so it was impossible to see a foot in advance, and the storm came so sudden that it caught persons out, and they perished because unable to find the way.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, January 11.—The new Territorial appointments and expected changes continue to excite discussion. To-day's *Herald* warmly extols Judge Mitchell, who succeeds Streetland, claiming him an honest, capable and upright judge, and expresses surprise that the Government smiles so benignantly upon this blighted portion of the country.

The *Tribune* continues extremely conservative, saying to-day that the influential and conservative classes will no longer permit the Radicals to carry away the situation. The vital interests of the country demand this. Thousands in the States are waiting to invest in our mines and pour in a population who will have no concern in the hateful past, but deep interest in the prosperous future.

The *Journal* will reserve its criticism of Judge Mitchell until he has been tried in the balance.

The snow continues in the mountains, but does not prevent shipments from the principal mines.

The weather in Southern Utah is mild and pleasant.

Important Financial Decision--The Senate Committee Clips Mr. Boutwell's Expanding Wings.

NEW YORK, January 11.—A Washington special says the Senate Finance Committe have decided that Secretary Boutwell has no authority for issuing any portion of the forty-four million of legal-tenders, which he claims as a reserve fund. This leaves the treasury with but $4,500,000 available currency. The Secretary of the Treasury says that if Congress indorses the action of the Finauce Committee it will cause a contraction, as the treasury will be compelled to keep a much larger currency balance on hand than at present.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the middle States easterly to southerly winds, vering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature and cloudy weather with probably rain.

From Tennessee to Lake Erie and lower Michigan cloudy weather and probably rain, with winds vering to westerly and northwesterly on Monday afternoon and clearing but partly cloudy weather.

CHICAGO.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

CHICAGO, January 11.—A profound feeling of sadness is caused among the merchants on change to-day, by the reception of news, it is believed, the fatal illness of J. W. Preston, late president of the board of trade, and one of the most highly esteemed merchants of this city. Mr. Preston was on change yesterday. His disease is said to be cerebro spinal meningitis.

Sentence of Mrs. Sherman, the Connecticut Poisoner--A Confession.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Lidia Sherman, reputed poisoner of three husbands and two or three children, but who was only convicted of manslaughter in poisoning her last husband, was sentenced to States Prison for life yesterday. She received her sentence with the utmost indifference, and at its conclusion gracefully curtesied her acknowledgment to the Court. It is reported she has made a thrilling confession of her crimes.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Coburn, of Ind., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely a number of private bills, which were laid on the table; also a bill for the sale of the grounds and tenements, at Pittsburgh, now used as a U. S. Quartermaster's depot; also several private bills, which were passed.

On motion of Mr. Conger, from the same committee, a bill was passed for the sale of the present cemetery grounds at Fort Gratiot Military Reservation, Michigan.

Several private bills were reported from the same committee. Some were passed and some rejected.

On motion of Wm. R. Roberts, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed if not incompatible with the public interests, to order a resumption of work on the New York Postoffice.

The House then in Committee of the Whole, took up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The pending question at adjournment yesterday, was an amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of New York, forbidding the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims, for cotton captured before June, 1865, except special appropriations are made for them.

Mr. Garfield replied to Mr. Smith's speech yesterday, repelling the idea that any of the judgments had been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, except in compliance with the law. He cited the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that a receipt of pardon relieved the claimant of all difficulties in regard to their loyalty; that whenever the United States Government hold property which it has forcibly seized it holds it only as trustee and must restore it. Mr. Smith did not ask the House to throw itself in the teeth of the decisions of the Supreme Court, but if the Supreme Court was of the opinion that the disloyal claimant, Livelove, of Georgia, who was a Confederate Loan Commissioner, who had already recovered four hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; if Latter, of Savannah, Georgia, were to be paid he submitted that at least it should be on the report of those judgments to Congress, so that Congress and the country should know it. In the McCardle case Congress had deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction. He admonished Congress, the Supreme Court and the Administration that the people were behind them, determined that loyal people should be paid first. Mr. Potter expressed his satisfaction at hearing the Court of Claims arraigned for not being loyal, because if there ever was a Court superservisably loyal, it was the Court of Claims, which had at its head as Chief Justice the Drake amendment.

Mr. Perce opposed the amendment as being an attack on the South. He showed various stages of proof which claimants had to go through in order to get the net full value of cotton, but the net proceeds of unpaid into the treasury, which, in some instance did not amount to one-fourth the value. He asked whether they should then be compelled to come before Congress and have their claims passed upon by partisan influence. He appealed to all Southern Representatives to vote against the amendment.

Mr. Hawley of Conn., sustained the amendment and said that he wanted every judgement of this kind reported to Congress so that it might exercise its discretion, whether it would pay these claims in preference to claims of loyal men.

Mr. Sargent denied that the cotton embraced in these claims had been seized after the close of the war—after the proclamation of peace. There was therefore no justification for its seizure, or the withholding of payment from its owners.

Mr. Shellabarger said the way of meeting the difficulty was to remit it to the Court of Claims to the position it originally occupied, that being really the auditing committee of Congress to audit the claims presented to Congress, its findings to be really nothing more than information on which Congress was subsequently to act. They would have to come back to that point, in order to escape the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the rights of amnestied persons.

Mr. Maynard argued in favor of extending the privilege of the Court of Claims to this class of claimants until January 1, 1872.

Mr. Merriman offered an amendment repealing the law giving jurisdiction over these cases to the Court of Claims, but on a point of order being raised by Mr. Sargent, the amendment was ruled out. He argued in support of Mr. Smith's amendment.

Mr. Bingham opposed the amendment, and argued that the only remedy was the repeal of the law, and that could not be done in the appropriation bill.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Harris, Beck and McIntire.

Mr. Farnsworth argued against the idea of subjecting the judgment of the Court of Claims to be passed upon by Congress. It would be like appealing from Phillip sober to Phillip drunk.

Mr. Smith denied the statement by Mr. Sargent that these claims were for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. By the express terms of his amendment, such cases were excluded from its operation. Such claims were now adjusted, not by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Finally debate closed, and the amendment was rejected, there being only 38 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of mails or troops while such company is in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

Mr. Sargent made a point of order that there was nothing in the bill to which the provision could apply.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and excluded the amendment.

Subsequently Mr. Randall found an item for contingencies in the War Department, and the point of order against it was overruled.

Mr. Holman moved to amend the amendment by repealing the law under which the Pacific railroad companies were relieved from the necessity of allowing charges against the Government for transportation to be withheld from the amount of interest paid by the Government on the bonds given or loaned to the companies.

Mr. Sargent made a point of order against Mr. Holman's amendment, and it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Holman appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. Sargent opposed Mr. Randall's amendment and argued that even if it were adopted it would only be an item of $12,000, to which it would be attached and would be otherwise binding on the executive. He denied that legislation which relieved the Pacific Railroad Company was got through in a surreptious manner as is charged by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Holman declared that the section referred to had been read in the house to-day for the first time; that the House had known nothing whatever about it. Every dollar withheld from the Treasury under it had been wrongfully withheld. Instead of repealing indirectly, it should be repealed by direct provision of law—blotted out of the statute book as a measure which was never there rightfully.

Mr. Beck, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the names of Dickey and Logan, as on the committee of conference through which the section referred to had become a law, said he did not recollect having signed the conference report, but he expressed the opinion that the section complained of was only carrying out the plain provisions of the new organization of the Pacific Railroad Company. He suggested that the discussion go over for the present, until he should be able to look into the matter. The suggestion was concurred in.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for a law to refund the amount of differential duties on merchandise in a French vessel on the 30th of October last.

At 4:20 the House adjourned.

MISSOURI.

Senatorial Caucusing at Jefferson City.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—A Democratic Senatorial caucus was held at Jefferson City last night at which resolutions were adopted fixing the time for the caucus balloting for Senator to-night, and providing that a majority shall nominate, and that the members participating shall be bound by the action of the caucus. An amendment requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate was rejected by a vote of 95 to 7.

A series of resolutions were offered which set forth that the Democratic and Liberal members of the General Assembly being convinced that the events of the recent campaign while demonstrating their self abregating patriotism and devotion to their country, has also given a signal proof of the necessity of adhering rigidly to these sacred principles which can never be sacrificed without disaster; and resolve in favor of local self-government, reduced taxation, reform in the manner of assessment, and coalition with Texas in order to decrease the number of tax gatherers, against monopoly taxation, or banking facilities, and railroads, in favor of a direct vote by the people for President, and against the theory that to the victory belongs the spoils.

After considerable dissension, the resolutions were referred to a committee, one from each congressional district, to report at some future meeting.

The House Committe on Federal Relations reported a substitute to the resolutions referred to them relative the establishment of a territorial government for the Indian territory, to the following effect: That Senators in Congress be instructed and Representatives requested to urge the passage of a bill for the organization of a territorial government for the Indian territory, which shall prohibit land grants to railroads and which, after providing for the Indians, shall open the remaining lands to actual settlers; provided that the Indians desire said territorial government. In the event of a failure to procure such territorial government, the Congressional delegation is requested to urge the removal of all restrictions to inter-state communication and commerce.

Reports from Jefferson City indicate that Senator Blair has much the most positive strength as a Senatorial candidate and that he will be nominated in caucus to-night.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The express train on the St. Louis, Kansas & Northern Railway struck a broken rail two miles north of Montgomery at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The baggage car, two coaches and the Kansas City sleeper were thrown down an embankment, turning over entirely. Edgar Churchill, of Pava, Ill., had a collar bone broken and was otherwise severely injured; ten or twelve other passengers were more or less hurt, none seriously.

The Kansas Senatorial Bribery.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The Senate Committee on Elections, to-day proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the Caldwell Senatorial case. Jonathan Hammond, who had been examined before the Kansas Legislature, testified that Geo. Smith told him if he had any money to procure the election of Caldwell, to call on Simcock, who was at Topeka in Caldwell's interests. Witness had no pecuniary interest in Caldwell's election, but was in favor of it, because he thought Caldwell could bring Kansas land into the market. Mr. Sneed, a member of the Legislature, said something to the effect that he would vote for Caluwell for two thousand dollars. Witness went to Simcock to make the arrangement, but he was not to be found. Sneed never complained of not having received money. Witness testified as to one Finney, another member of the Legislature, being influenced to vote for Caldwell, asking $2,000 for his vote. It was the intention of witness not to pay the money to Finney unless he could make an arrangement for that purpose; witness did not know whether anything was given to Finny.

Senator Caldwell asked: Were you authorized by me to offer money or any consideration to procure votes? Witness answered No.

Sidney Clark inquired whether witness understood Finney was elected as a Clark or anti-Clark man? Witness replied his opinion was that Finney was elected as an anti-Clark man, but that was not an issue in the contest. Witness did not know that any money was paid Sprigg.

The next witness said he did not personally know of any money having been paid. Gov. Smith was at Topeka and was a very active friend of Caldwell. Several members of the Legislature were with Smith at the hotel, and it afterwards appeared that Smith had negotiated for their votes. A note of Butler's for $800 was surrendered to him in consideration of his vote for Caldwell. It was said that $1,000 had been paid for another member's vote. Smith spoke as if he had paid money.

BOSTON.

Lawyer Arrested for Forgery--Small-Pox.

BOSTON, January 11.—James A. Whitman, a lawyer, is under arrest charged with forging a mortgage note for $10,000 and altering the same. The accused is alleged to be implicated with Charles Canada on charges of fraudulent transactions.

The deaths this week were 207, of which 96 were from small-pox.

WASHINGTON.

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The Executive Committee on the inauguration ceremonies intend inviting military organizations throughout the country to be present on the 4th of March.

MR. SUMNER.

Senator Sumner was considered to-day in better health than yesterday. He hopes to take his seat in the Senate some time next week.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Elections this afternoon determined not to send commissioners to Louisiana, but to summon all needed witnesses to Washington to give their testimony. It is understood that a deputy sergeant-at-arms will be dispatched to New Orleans this morning for that purpose.

TREASURY BALANCES SATURDAY.

Balances in the Treasury to-day were: Coin, $64,041,361; currency, $3,599,925; coin certificates, $24,463,000.

CANNON WANTED FOR THE THOMAS STATUE.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Representative Dobbs, of Ohio, yesterday presented a memorial from Gen. Grosvenor, Capt. Barnet and Garfield, Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, reciting the origin and organization of the Society. Its purpose is to erect a National equestrian statue to the memory of General Thomas; the steps already taken, and asking donations of eighty-eight pieces of discarded and unserviceable bronze cannon. The memorialists ask also that Congress appropriate a sum of money to the Society. They design to make a special effort, May 30th next, decoration day, to raise a fund for the purpose. The monument is to be located on one of the squares of Washington and it is hoped to raise at least $50,000 outside of the aid here asked.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury in a recent order has decided that, except in a case where the circumstances are peculiar, it is inexpedient to commence a suit for the recovery of duties upon goods in a bonded warehouse within the lines of the so-called Confederate States at the time the war opened, or for the recovery of duties on goods imported into said States while the jurisdiction of the United States was interrupted. Several suits are now pending in southern courts awaiting a decision.

Attempt to Revive the Patent Straw Paper Swindle.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The *Journal of Commerce* editorially calls the attention of the press of the country to a covert attempt to again revive the patent straw paper swindle in Congress. The dodge now attempted is in a proposed amendment to the patent laws now before Congress, in which is the following clause:

"And no extension granted prior to the passage of this act shall be held invalid by reason of the fact that the certificate of extension was not annexed before the expiration of such patent."

The *Journal of Commerce* says there is no other use to which this amendment will apply except to revive the old French Millier patent straw paper swindle, defunct five years ago. This amendment has been read twice and in a few days will be put on its passage. The effect of its passage will be to add one cent to every pound of paper purchased by newspaper publishers.

The Protest of the United States Against Slavery in Cuba--Emancipation Progressing There.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special Washington despatch says the Spanish Minister states that the misunderstanding referred to in Fish's letters to Sickles of Oct. 29, published yesterday, has been removed, and the relations between the two governments are quite friendly. The system of emancipation adopted by Spain has already released fifty thousand slaves in Cuba, and that law is being faithfully carried out. Another report states that the reply of the Spanish Government to Secretary Fish's note was courteous, and gave assurance that friendly relations shall not be interrupted. The party now in power in Spain believe itself strong enough to pursue the policy of emancipation, and will make efforts to that end. One result of our remonstrance has been the order restoring our estates seized by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Cuba correspondence has been quite vigorous since Nov. 1st, mainly by telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The city is quiet. The politicians are active. There is a quorum in both Legislatures. The fusionists are making preparations on an extensive scale for McEnry's inauguration Monday, in Lafayette square, if clear, and in Exposition Hall, if raining. Ladies are invited to be present. The Pinchbackers will inaugurate Kellogg, Monday, in Mechanics' Institute.

The steamer Katie was sold to day for $23,300. When repaired, she will be commanded by Capt. Jno. N. Cannon.

Ubasari will reply to Dion's challenge, of Tuesday, accepting the terms proposed, except the number of games to be four, and the number of points two thousand. The first game is to be played in New Orleans, the balance where he designates.

Almost a Bad Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The express train from Albany to New York, on which Gov. Dix was a passenger, narrowly escaped being thrown down an embankment twenty feet high, yesterday afternoon. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown from the track by a broken rail sending the engine plowing its way a distance of thirty yards, when it suddenly stopped. All on board escaped injury.

Gen. Crook's Campaign Against the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—Advices from Arizona to January 4th say: Gen. Crook this morning received a dispatch from Major Brown, stating that his command had a fight with the Apaches, killing fifty-seven and capturing twenty-three. His only loss was one Pinca Indian. The battle occurred at the fortifications on Salt River, thirty miles above McBuell and lasted five hours.

Fire in a Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, January 11.—While the performance for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Robert Craig was progressing at the Globe Theatre, last night, a scene was pushed against a gas-light and took fire, but the flames were immediately extinguished. No damage was done. The smoke found its way into the auditorium and a panic was imminent but fortunately was prevented.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALBANY, January 11.—The trial of ex-Comptroller Connolly of N. Y., for fraud, takes place this month. To-day an affidavit was filed by his counsel, that he has a good and substantial defense.

It is stated there is clear evidence against Houghtaling, charged with poisoning the Hazleton family at Coymans.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The case of Henry William Morgan, traveling agent of George Paine & Co., Liverpool, and whose extradition is sought by that firm on a charge of having forged an endorsement to the amount of £1,118, was before the U. S. Commissioner yesterday and adjourned till Tuesday.

It is understood that all the conductors on the Harlem Railroad have tendered their resignations in consequence of the order requiring them to keep check books of their receipts and give a punched ticket to each passenger paying his fare.

Judge Benedict of the U. S. District Court, yesterday, in the case of the brig Monte Cristo, confiscated by the Government, decided that the claims against the vessel for the informers and other fees, can be paid from the registry of the Court here, instead of waiting to receive them through the Treasury Department at Washington. This decision will facilitate the reception of dues very materially, saving months of delay.

At a meeting of the East River Bridge Company Commissioners in Brooklyn yesterday, W. C. Kingsley was appointed General Superintendent, and the question of a change of charter was referred to a committee of five.

The Police Mutual Aid Association paid $22,947 to the heirs of deceased members last year.

The Hawkins Zouaves have a general reunion on February 8, the anniversary of the brilliant baronet charge at Roanoke Island. The General Commanders under whom the regiment served will be invited.

Judge Pratt gave judgment yesterday for Joseph H. Havens, who sued the receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn for $3,125, the amount of a check deposited for collection in the bank the day before its failure. The ground taken was that in receiving the check without disclosing the condition of the bank, the officers obtained no title to the check.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURGH, January 12.—The river continues to recede slowly. The marks this evening show 4 feet 11 inches. The Alleghany is putting out a large amount of ice. Weather cloudy, but more moderate. Mercury 30.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—The weather is thawing rapidly, but cloudy with a misting rain. Thermometer 46 at 6 P. M. There is no danger apprehended from the ice in the river.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—The river is falling; 9 feet 8 inches in the canal, 7 feet 8 inches in the chute. Weather clear and pleasant this morning, but cloudy and mild to-night. Mercury ranged from 40 to 53. Some ice is still floating, but mostly porous and soft. The reported gorge at Madison, is denied. The towboat Oakland is breaking the ice in the head of the canal preparatory to putting her tow through.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The river is falling. It has fallen about two feet since the decline commenced. The weather is cloudy and mild, and thawing is progressing briskly, but the ice gorges continue strong. The tugs Fisher and Clubb are breaking the ice in the lower harbor, and had reached the foot of Plum street to-night. To-morrow probably there will be an open channel from the bridge piers to the iron furnaces at East St. Louis, through which coal can be taken to the furnaces.

STOKES.

The Application for a New Trial.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The bill of exceptions in favor of Stokes has been completed, and will be soon argued before Judge Boardman. If he does not grant a new trial, the bill will be taken before every one of the thirty one judges of the Supreme Court. Stokes was much dejected yesterday.

The German Government and the Papacy.

BERLIN, January 12.—The *Post* in an article evidently inspired by the Government, says: "The dogma of Papal infallibity has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in the same manner as members of other new religious societies."

Execution in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 11.—Barnes and Dunston, negroes, were hung at Jefferson yesterday, for rape. The former confessed his guilt, but the latter asserted his innocence.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—Saturday in New York was one of the coldest days of the season.

—Four hundred and eighty-eight thousand hogs were slaughtered in Cincinnati, since November first.

—The bill has passed in both houses of the Legislature increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice and each Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan, from 2,500 dollars to four thousand dollars annually.

—The Ontario Government owns 5,700 square miles of timber lands in the Ottawa region, it is estimated to be worth $25,000,000.

—At St. Maysville, N. Y., Friday night, Mrs. Otis Crain and three children were killed by the falling of a tree.

—The fourteenth of January is the date fixed for the execution of the contract between the Dominion Government and Pacific R. R. Company.

—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Observer* says Count Schowalaff has been sent abroad to negotiate for the marrage between a prince, whose name was not given, and a daughter of the Czar.

—At Skowhegan, Maine, Saturday morning, thermometer 30 degrees below zero. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Brunswick, Maine, at 5 o'clock the same morning.

—A Belleville, Ont., dispatch says Prof. McAud has returned from a tour to the Pacific coast, his discoveries are said to be of incalculable value to the Canadian Government.

—The Paris *Journal Official* announces the appointment of Corcellers as French ambassador to the Vatican in place of Bomgerng resigned.

—Manufacturers of American cut nails and spikes of the Atlantic States, at aspecial meeting in New York Friday, decided to reduce their wholesale prices 50 cents per keg.

FOREIGN.

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, January 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement, at Sandingham, for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Napoleon. Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilda, Prince Mathilda, Paul Cassanroe and a number of other Bonapartists arrived at Chiselhurst, when the important conference on the course to be pursued, is expected to take place. Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London the other in Paris.

MADRID, January 11.—The Countess DeMontijo, mother of Empress Eugenie, left here for Chiselhurst.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The *Gaulois* says the only officers of the army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon, will be those who were attached to the household of the Emperor during his reign in France.

LONDON, January 11.—The remains of ex-Emperor Napoleon will probably be buried on Tuesday next, under the seal of the family in the chancel of the Roman Catholic church at Chiselhurst.

[LATER]

LONDON, January 11.—It has been definitely decided that the funeral of Napoleon will take place next Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Royal family of England, will be represented on the mournful occasion by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Christian also will accompany the ex-Empress Eugenie.

ROME, January 11.—In the Italian Chamber, yesterday, the Minister of the Interior announced the death of Napoleon, saying the government learned of the event with regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy. The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm applause.

LONDON, January 11.—The body of Napoleon is embalmed, and will lie in state till Monday or Tuesday. The report that the Empress Eugenie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial, is denied.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor.

A dispatch from Paris says that numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral, but have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's household.

MILAN, ITALY, January 11.—Several newspapers of this city have opened subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by the French troops under Napoleon after the battle of Magenta.

ENGLAND.

Emigration to America—Manchester Failures.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

A despatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners in that city have failed.

Guilford Onslow George Whalley, Member of Parliament, appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 20th inst., for having in speeches delivered in St. James Hall accused Sir John, Duke