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The Intelligencer.

Export Trade Convention.

While Congress has been wrangling and contending to little purpose, a body which better represents the people has been sitting in Washington, considering matters which lie at the very door of every citizen of this Republic. The National Export Trade Convention, which sat for two days, was made up of men who are largely engaged in manufacture, buying and selling, and in the ocean-carrying trade—men who are heavy tax payers; men who represent thousands of the hard-fisted. There was a well-planned effort to capture the Convention in the interest of free trade and a special subsidy that was very dear to the hearts of certain gentlemen. The first thing that the Convention did was to put its great foot squarely down on the free trade viper, and squeeze the life out of it. Following this very necessary and creditable performance came the declarations in favor of a liberal and judicious system of subsidies in the nature of compensation for ocean mail service. Unfortunately "subsidy" has fallen into disrepute, and carries with it an unsavory odor. It has been abused and doubtless will be again as often as opportunity *shall offer and jobbers get* the upper hand. But abuse does not mar the principle. There are some things which the government ought to encourage for the general prosperity and its own glory. There are enterprises which individuals cannot carry to a successful issue and yet which are as necessary to a live people as life-boats to a sinking ship. When the benefit is to all and to generations to come, it is good political economy for the government—being the people in Committee of the Whole—to put its shoulder to the wheel and aid private enterprise. Does anybody suppose that the British Commercial Marine would rule the world if the British government had not helped to build it up—did not still give it aid wherever the exigencies of strong competition make aid necessary? If the British Commercial Marine had been left to be buffeted about by every adverse wind, the British flag would to-day fling its shadow on a very small part of the great ocean pathways. There is no first rate power save our own that leaves its shipping to take care of itself. England—brawling free trader that she is—has not only protected her commerce against all comers, but she has pointed her prows, in an offensive trade warfare, against the commerce of every people on the globe. The British Lion is the great commercial gobbler. We are making better and cheaper commodities than England; we are selling to her and her possessions the very products which, but a few years since, we bought from her. In cheap cotton fabrics, edged tools and a score of staples once her boast we have left her far behind. We are sending "coals to Newcastle," but we are not carrying them; we have not the bottoms. The problem is very simple and easy of solution: We have come upon hard times; production has been stimulated and the home demand has fallen off. Here are cause and effect bound together. We are making goods which a great part of the world wants; if we could supply the demand we should unload the stock on hand, loose the tied-up hands of labor, build more mills and factories, and enter upon an era of solid prosperity such as this country has not known. Our first need is ships. Brazil, for instance, which offers so fine a field for our wares, cannot afford to buy them to be shipped via Liverpool, and we cannot afford to sell subject to an allowance for the difference. Our own Ohio valley, growing in extent, variety, quality and finish of its products is suffering to-day for want of this very outlet—the whole country is in the same plight. With our resources we must be a selling instead of a buying people or our mission will fail of accomplishment. To this end we must have such encouragement as a government may give with profit to the whole country, so wisely ordered that there may be free competition among our own people. We must avoid scandal by avoiding narrow legislation in special interests. But this will not be enough, we must have tariff laws that will foster, not kill. There could be a profitable division of the tariff, but the device which Mr. Wood offers is not of that kind. Once we pass such a law we shall have nothing to sell, for we shall make less than we need. This country is not ready for free trade, The example of England in this respect is held up by free traders for our emulation. The advice is better than it is intended to be. Let us emulate it. Let us do as England has done—build up a commercial marine and *protect home industries until they no longer need protection.* This is the course England has pursued—without sentiment, without regard for her neighbors, with her eye fixed steadily on her own gain. If any man thinks the time has come to abandon our industries to the mercy of a competition made possible by the degradation of European labor, let him look on the toilers of this country—his countrymen and neighbors—and say first whether he would have them degraded to the same level.

THE business men of Germany are limiting the credit system in conducting their transactions. Recently a meeting of delegates from thirty-three commercial corporations was held at Frankfort, and decided that in business between wholesale dealers and manufacturers and retail merchants and tradesmen cash payments are to be adopted as far as possible. No greater delay for payment than three months will be allowed, and notes are then to be given. Payments in detail are to be all cash, and in this case no longer delay is to be granted than a month—not a year, as has been the custom heretofore.

THE *Journal of Commerce* says in the event of war between England and Russia privateering on the part of either belligerent stands abolished by the treaty of Paris. Both belligerents will be bound by that treaty, which forever abolished privateering. Our Government, under the then Secretaryship of W. L. Marcy, refused to become a party to that treaty.

JOHN CARROLL, a member of Co. F. 1st United States Infantry, was frozen to death on the night of the 30th of December, near Fort Sully, Dakota Territory. He enlisted at Columbus, O., and is supposed to have relatives residing in this neighborhood or in Monroe county, O.

District Telegraph.

The District Telegraph goes into operation this morning. The signal boxes have all been put in their places on the premises of subscribers, and the electric gongs are attached in the engine houses. Cards giving the location of the boxes have also been placed in the engine houses. When a fire occurs the number of the signal box will be instantly struck on the gong three times, thus enabling the firemen to definitely locate the fire before leaving their houses. A test of the fire feature of the system will be made made about two o'clock to-day by a committee of Councils, under the guidance of Mr. Thomas Blair, Chairman. The committee will repair to some place where a signal box is located, and without informing either the firemen or the operators in the District office of the number, will strike the fire signal, summoning the fire department to that place.

The other features—Messenger and Police—have been canvassed by the Company's agents amongst our citizens, and, therefore, require no notice. We understand that the number of subscribers, although not sufficient to remunerate the Company, is still enough to warrant them in starting the enterprise, believing that once in operation, the system will be found too useful to be dispensed with, and that additional subscriptions will be made at once.

THE New York *Bulletin* has mail dates from London to the 9th inst. Business in all the manufacturing and trade centres may be said to have been at that time almost wholly paralyzed—to an extent even beyond what the telegraph has reported—by the prevalent anxiety on the war question. According to a letter from Dewsbury, the Continental trade is opening very badly, and travelers who have returned from their usual visits to France, Germany and Austria report that orders are difficult to obtain, and when given are small. Makers of army goods are expecting large orders, and it is reported that two firms in Batley and one in Ossett have received some orders during the week, chiefly for artillery blues. The Manchester *Examiner* says: "It may be said broadly that no one in this market is acting upon a belief in the imminence of a great European war, while many buyers are eager to find sellers willing to discount such an event." At Birmingham, the feeling was rather cheerful, on the anticipation that if England were drawn into the war the prospects for iron and steel would necessarily improve.

THE paper currency of denominations ess than $5 is reported as not exceeding 56 millions of dollars. This amount is made up of $1 and $2 notes. There are no $3 notes, as some have supposed, and as was the case when our paper currency was furnished by State banks. These $1 and $2 notes, which are daily scarcer in circulation, are of great convenience in the Atlantic States, and no one would be the gainer by having them withdrawn in favor of silver dollars except the Government. There is a great deal of money in small sums sent through the mails. If people were obliged to send silver instead the postal service would be benefitted, but the senders would be out of pocket, and the temptations to purloin money from letters would be increased.

THE Philadelphia *North American* thinks it would not have been a very serious calamity to the United States if the rumor concerning the postponement of the Paris Exposition had proven true. The reasons given are substantially that the brief time elapsing after the close of our own exhibition, and the unwillingness of some of our largest and best establishments to undertake the enormous expense attendant upon a proper exhibition of their products, will naturally result in many great deficiencies.

THE Bellaire and Southwestern Railroad Company advertises for sale $60,000 of their first mortgage bonds at 80 per cent. These bonds are to run 20 years and bear 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and are secured by a first lien on the first division of their railroad leading from Bellaire to Woodsfield. The bonds are of the denomination of $100, $500 and $1,000, respectively.

THE Wisconsin Senate has passed a bill to increase the cost of fire insurance in that State, by imposing a tax of 2 per cent on all premiums, the proceeds of the tax to be given to the local fire departments. The effect of the law will be to tax the persons who insure for the maintenance of fire-extinguishing arrangements for the benefit of those who don't.

THE nomination of Henry J. Johnson to be Postmaster at Cumberland, Md., was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday.

THE Silver Bill will not be sent to the President until Monday.

The Tobacco Warehouse.

The original bill providing for the establishment of a State Tobacco Warehouse in this place, aimed to appropriate $40,000 for that purpose. It was amended, and the amount cut down to $10,000, and in this shape it passed. Every intelligent Legislator who voted for the bill, knew that it would take more than that amount of money, and yet the present Legislature, after the State has spent $10,000, and is liable for all other amounts contracted by its agents, refuses in a manner to make any furthur appropriation with which to complete the building and get it in operation. But this is only another item to a long list of very foolish things done by the present General Assembly. Here is the building erected and almost completed. A little more money from the State and the Warehouse will be ready to receive tobacco; and we are informed by reliable persons that the prospects of receiving a good lot of tobacco just as soon as it is opened is very good. Taking all these things into consideration, is it not the wisest and best thing the Legislature can do to appropriate enough money to complete the establishment. Not to do this will insure a direct loss of at least $25,000, to do it cannot do more than this, with a good chance of not losing any.—*Bellaire Leader.*

Barnum has accumulated eighteen elephants for the next biggest show on earth.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Prosecutions.

THE SILVER BILL.

Special Correspond nce of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

THE LOUISIANA PROSECUTIONS.

Public opinion is not always right, though demagogues are fond of apostrophizing it as the great infallible; but public opinion, if properly interpreted, is very apt to furnish an outgiving on any public question that will show how the wind is blowing. As we read it here, the Louisiana prosecutions are beginning to sour on the popular stomach. Perhaps this is all wrong. It may be that each member of the Louisiana Returning Board ought to be nailed by the ears and exposed in the market-place while the people shout "Crucify him! crucify him!" But who shall say that even this would satisfy an impartial justice? who shall say that among the white-souled statesmen who are conducting these Louisiana prosecutions there are not some who are in the full fellowship of crime with the *Returning Board men* in any wrong they may have done? It would be an ungracious task to champion the cause of any man who was mixed up in that Louisiana affair. This applies equally to both sides. It is no secret that Tilden's friends dickered with men who were thought to represent the controlling influence in the Returning Board. There was some crooked work down there which has not yet been straightened out—and probably never will be. If a settling day ever comes it will be found that it was not a one-sided affair by any means. This is the view which public opinion is taking. In his recent letter, Wells hits some hard blows, which have made an impression here. A Southern Democratic Congressman, who stands solid with his party when it comes to a vote, said to your correspondent to-day, "The country is getting sick of this thing—it's all bosh anyhow! Our people had better stop throwing stones; they'll find it doesn't pay. The Louisiana Democrats were glad enough to make promises to get the troops away and they ought to keep them." This is the point. The Louisiana Democrats pledged themselves to "let the dead past bury its dead;" now they are raking up the political corpses which have strewn their highways since reconstruction began. Leading Democrats who see the hand of Grammercy Park in all this maneuvering and bad faith are not slow to vent their disgust in private conversation. When it comes to a field day in the House it is a very different matter; then party men must dance to the music of the party fiddle. If one thing be more apparent here than another it is a yearning and a reaching out after something better in Southern politics than we have seen for a long time. Nobody believes that a brighter day will dawn while any set of men are trying to make party capital out of the persecution of another set. The millenium can't come that way. A new deal must be accompanied with fair play or there can be no good in it. The President has slept on the subject and concludes that he can afford to let events take their course. The wisdom of this conclusion is profound.

SILVER BILL.

At last we have a silver bill through both Houses, and soon it will become a law. What we will do with it and the way we came by it are matters of equal interest. If it fail to bring financial relief there will be the shock of a great disappointment, for much has been made of it by both sides and much is expected. Here is a prediction for what it may be worth: The law will disappoint its friends and its adversaries; it will prove neither so good nor so bad a measure as the prophets have foretold. Probably no bill ever offered in Congress made friends so rapidly and silenced opposition so effectively as this same silver bill. When it was thrown into the last Congress there were comparatively but few who took kindly to it. When ringmaster Bland brought it into the arena this winter and exhibited its fine points the reception was noticeably more gracious, and other gentlemen sprang to the front with something of the same kind—all anxious to coddle the "dollar of the fathers." The secret lies on the surface; whether it be a good thing or a bad thing the people are anxious to try silver once more as money. So it grew in favor with Representatives and Senators, ever ready to yield what they think the people are determined to have. But the Senate was pleased to hedge the bill about with safeguards and restrictions which the House had not cared to bother with in its hurry. This it was which produced the anomalies appearing in the vote just taken in the House. The amended bill caused some queer discussions, accessions and desertions. There were ultra silver men who would not touch it; ultra gold men who gave it their support—the first because they wanted something better, the second because they feared—something worse. The entering wedge has been driven in, and we shall probably see more before we see less. Men of the Bland school are determined to put through a bill authorizing free and unlimited coinage. What the President will do no one knows, and speculation is idle. The most reliable outgivings point to a veto, in harmony with the declarations of his last message. There are, however, those who claim to know that there will be no veto. There has been no test vote to show whether the bill can command a two-thirds vote over the veto. If that come it will drive away many hard money men who have voted for the bill; and it is very likely to consolidate the whole silver vote. In this event two-thirds would be assured almost beyond peradventure. On this point there is much speculation and a very industrious, though apparently unsuccessful, attempt to pry into the secrets of the White House. No President ever kept his own counsel better than Rutherford B Hayes.

LEXINGTON.

Grant and Sumner.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A published interview with General Grant in Cairo, Egypt, revives the controversy about Sumner and Motley. The General says of the discussion of the question of the respect due to the dead: "Truth and justice are due to the living, and I only spoke in self-defense and after many years of silent submission to assaults from Mr. Sumner and his friends—only in the interest of truth and justice. Mr. Jay, as no one knows so well as Governor Fish and myself, makes a pretext of eulogizing the dead to attack Governor Fish. If any one hated Sumner it was Jay. At the time of the appointment of Motley as Minister to England, Jay wanted to go to England, and was sorely disappointed that a change would not be made in his favor, even after Motley had been fully assured of his appointment. Jay most probably forgave Sumner before the Senator's death, but he blamed him for his failure to go to London."

LONDON, February 22.—Steamers Othello and Arragon, from New York, arrived out.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER:

GENERAL NEWS.

The Tidal Wave at Callao.

Destructive Floods in the East.

Greenback Convention at Toledo.

Platform of Glittering Generalities.

The Silver Bill Denounced.

Infanticide.

GLOVER'S GAP, W. VA., Feb. 22.

Special to the Intelligencer:

The dead body of a baby was dragged from under a pig-pen here to-day by some dogs. The evidence elicited showed the body to have been deposited in its unseemly hiding place some two weeks ago, and points to a young girl of eighteen *named Carrie Tucker as the mother of* the child. The jury summoned to investigate the matter found a verdict of infanticide, and Carrie Tucker, who lies sick at the residence of her father, was put under arrest.

It appears that the girl left the house on the evening of February 2d, ostensibly to make a call, and remained out until about 10 o'clock. When the child was born she threw it under the pig pen and went home. Her stepmother did not seem to have noticed the condition of the girl, hence the ease with which she escaped detection until the mutilated and half-devoured remains of the child were found.

The girl alleges that she was betrayed under promise of marriage by a young man named Perry Hall. She is good looking and has borne a good reputation. The sympathy of the people is with the unfortunate girl as against the seducer.

MEXICO.

A Methodist Conference—Catholics Charge American Ministers With Sowing Dissension Among the People—Failure of a Large Commercial House.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 17.—Members of the American Methodist Church North are in Conference here. Twenty-six preachers are present. Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Church South, attended the first sittings, and since returned home.

The Catholic journals accuse Americans of sending missionaries to Mexico for the purpose of sowing dissension among the people.

The large commercial house of Merodi & Blanco, of this city, has failed.

Two rich quicksilver mines have been discovered in the State of Guerrevo.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

In New York.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A heavy rain storm ushered in Washington's birthday anniversary, and, continuing throughout the day, kept people away from church and theatre, all of which were open. The Custom House, the different Exchanges, the United States Courts, and other municipal offices, were closed. The cannon in the Navy Yard thundered a salute, and the chimes of Trinity Church and St. Thomas Church rang out a welcome to the day. This evening there will be a variety of celebrations indoors.

In Washington the Executive Departments were closed, flags were flying from the public buildings, and business was very nearly suspended.

Dispatches from other points show that the anniversary had a very general observance.

AT WASHINGTON D. C.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The day was observed as a holiday, all the executive departments being closed. The oldest inhabitants association met at City Hall, where Washington's farewell addresses were read and oration declared, there was a dress parade by the Washington Light Infantry. The principal even of the day was the temperance demonstration, which included the street parade, several thousand persons being in line. In the evening there was a mass meeting addressed by Francis Murphy, Secretary Thompson and others.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated by the partial suspension of business. Flags were displayed throughout the city and on the shipping in the harbor. A review of the National Guard was the only public demonstration made.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Secretary Schurz and Assistant Attorney General Marble were before the House Committee on Indian Affairs giving their views on the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The Secretary expressed his desire to have the question settled as soon as possible, in order that the necessary estimates of appropriation for that department during the next fiscal year may not be interfered with. He also proposed the enactment of a bill appropriating $250,000 to be expended in pacifying the Sioux and other hostile Indian tribes.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions to-day for discontinuing the receipt by the San Francisco and Carson mints of deposits for returns in trade dollars, and that deposits hereafter made be settled for in that coin on satisfactory evidence being furnished that the same will be exported, or, if preferred by depositors, they may receive their silver back in fine mint bars.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day heard an argument by Vice President Brown of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. This concludes the arguments, but the Committee has granted permission to all parties to file printed briefs.

National Agricultural Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22.—The National Agricultural Convention last evening listened to Senator Windom upon the subject of water transportation being necessary for cheap transit, and the national importance of improving the Mississippi River. The Convention resolved that the Government ought to control the inter State commerce, and that Congress be asked to take some action in regard to it.

Instructs for Pensions.

HARRISBURG, February 22.—In the House of Representatives to-day a resolution was adopted requesting the Pennsylvania Congressmen to vote for the bill to give the soldiers of the Mexican war pensions.

The Greenback Convention.

TOLEDO, February 22.—The Convention of the Greenback party of the United States met in its first regular Convention at half past ten this morning at the Wheeler Opera House, and was called to order by Dr. D. E. Sturgeon, of Toledo, who after an invocation by Rev. D. H. M. McCracken read the call for the convention, and briefly stated the objects sought and their importance, and alluded to the widespread interest in the greenback movement, he then nominated Capt. R. L. Trevellick, of Detroit, as temporary Chairman. Messrs. O. J. Smith, of Terrehaute and F. L. Scott, of Toledo, were appointed Secretaries.

A motion was carried that one person shall be nominated by each State Delegation here represented to constitute a committee on credentials and that no person who has any present affiliation with either political party shall be appointed on the committee. The call of the States was taken and the committee on credentials appointed.

There were two delegations from New York, and as they were unable themselves to determine which was the representive body, the Speaker was authorized to appoint their committees for them, and did so in the case of the Committee on Credentials, but refused to assume the responsibility as to the other committees, and that question was consequently, on motion, referred to the Committee on Credentials.

General Carey moved that the credentials of all bodies sending authentic delegations to the Convention, whether they be from workingmen, industrial or greenback organizations, shall be received by the Committee on Credentials.

After a song the Convention adjourned till 2:30 P. M.

The most numerously represented State in the Convention is Pennsylvania, which sends fifty-four delegates. Illinois sends thirty. Michigan, Ohio and Indiana are also very largely represented, but there is only one delegate from the Pacific coast.

At a meeting last night the more prominent delegates decided to eliminate from the platform all mention of the interconvertable bond, which seemed at that time to be the only point of contention among the delegations.

Upon re-assembling the committee not being ready to report th convention was entertained by the singing of greenback songs. In response to a call Mr. Harper, of Illinois, made a speech, and Mr. Allison presented the views of the Greenback State Central Committee of Wisconsin on the financial question. He read a long speech in the course of which he promised that Wisconsin, which was already a strong greenback State, would cast an overwhelming vote in the next National Convention if the platform adopted by this convention was well formed.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted as the rules of the Convention.

By permission the ladies of Toledo presented a communication from the Toledo Women's Surffage Association urging the Convention to include in its platform a plank recognizing the rights of women to participate in the elective franchise.

By a unanimous *viri voce* vote Judge Hughes was formally introduced as permanent President of the Convention, and after thanking the Convention for the honor, reviewed at length the national banking system from 1789 to the present; also the problem of labor and capital. He predicted the adoption by the Convention of a national platform that would, with great force, carry into higher places its standard bearers in 1780.

The Convention then took a recess until 7 P. M., when it re-assembled and the platform and resolutions were read. They denounce the existing parties and point out the mission of the Greenback party. They ascribe all our woes to the limiting of the legal tender quality of the greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetization of silver, the exempting of bonds from taxation and the contraction of the circulating medium, and the act for the resumption of specie payments.

As a remedy they suggest the suppression of all bank issues as money and all money to be issued by the government and made full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value. Coinage of silver to be placed on a par with that of gold.

Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor. The equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business fixing a minimum amount per capita to the population as near as may be—otherwise regulating its value by wise and equitable provisions of law, so that it will secure to labor its just reward.

As educated labor has devised means for multiplying the production by inventions and discoveries, and as their use requires the exercise of mind as well as of body, such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil be reduced, giving the working classes more leisure for mental improvement and social enjoyment, and saving them from premature decay and death.

The adoption gf an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and Federal taxation, reduce and equalize the cost of transportation by land and water, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, and secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, denouncing the silver bill just passed in Congress, condemning it as a financial measure.

A resolution was adopted thanking those Representatives in Congress who had been prominent in urging forward the silver bill, and complimenting them on the passage of the bill. This resolution was, however, immediately reconsidered and laid on the table.

In speeches on reconsideration the spirit of the resolution was indignantly repudiated, and both the Republican and Democratic parties were warmly denounced as having proven recreant to their trusts, and as having been driven into the only popular financial legislation that had been accomplished by them.

A New York member offered a resolution providing for county organization and discipline, but as it was understood he directed against a member of the convention who was subsequently accused of having worked against the interests of Cooper and Carey in 1876, although professedly working far them, it met with considerable disfavor and was tabled. All further resolutions partaking of the nature of a platform were shut off.

After the usual resolution of compliment and the singing of the doxology the Convention at 11:10 P. M. adjourned *sine die.*

Railroad Fares.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—The officers of the Missouri Railroad are being notified by the State Board of Commissioners that the law fixing the maxium rates for passengers and freight will be put in effect next month by an act of the Legislature, in 1858. the Missouri Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joe, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Iron Mountain, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and the St. Louis & San Francisco were released from State interference for ten years. The term is just expiring. The roads have been charging 4½ and 5 cents a mile. The law will reduce the rate to 3 cents on the main lines and 4 cents on branches.

The Tidal Wave at Callao.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A correspondent of the *Star and Herald* of Panama, writing January 27th, says of the tidal wave at Callao, that on the morning when the tide receded it was noticed that the boats and coasting craft along the shore were left high and dry, and when the wave returned it passed with immense force over the walls of the Muelle Dorsena, rushing up over the newly made ground towards the station of the Oroya Railroad for a distance of three hundred feet, carrying everything before it. Launches, numerous little cane huts built in esplanade, and many enclosures around coal and lumber yards, &c., were completely destroyed. The massive walls of the Muelle Doreena in front of the English Railroad station were torn away, and a train of cars was wrecked, such was the amount of water entering the station. The surf was tremendously high. The waters in the Bay of Callao during the day were so troubled as to render communication with the vessels almost impossible, so that the damage done them could not be ascertained for ten days. Previously several strong earthquake shocks were felt at Lima, but no serious damage was done.

Iquique and Arica experienced several earthquake shocks on the night of January 23d, causing great excitement and some damage, while Payti was visited by a heavy rain storm, a phenomenon unprecedented there within the memory of man.

A correspondent writing Wednesday notes the drowning of five men, two being swept from the iron bridge connecting the shore with the docks. Although hundreds of persons witnessed the drowning no assistance could be given. The sea was very violent, in which ships rolled fearfully, and the decks of the Peruvian man-of war Huascar were repeatedly swept by the waves. The eight-ton blocks of concrete, of which the coping of Muelle Dorsena was formed, were knocked out and strewed about. Coal and goods struck on railroad tracks were overturned and scattered in different directions, and a large amount of goods were destroyed. Several vessels broke their moorings but were again secured. Almost all the old wooden moles have been swept away. All the forts fronting on the sea suffered.

From a letter from Boscas Del Toro the *Star* and *Herald* learns that on Jan. 31st an armed band boarded the American schooner Sunbeam, Captain Kain, at Port Timon and took forcible possession. The Captain was on shore at the time and the officer in charge remonstrated and told them the United States government would regard their action as piracy. They replied that they did not care what the United States government said or did. At 2:20 on the morning of Feb. 1st another detachment arrived on board and immediately gave orders to proceed to sea. They were informed that the Captain was not on board, an armed squad was sent to find him and did, he being in company with the United States Counsul, the guard seized him and forced him to go aboard, when there he was forced to get under way on peril of being shot. The vessel proceeded with about forty of these people to Boscas Del Toro where the leaders arrived at Colon Way to Boscas Del Toro. The British gun boat Contest was spoken, but the Captain of the schooner was forbidden to make any signs for help on pain of instant death. The authors of these acts of violence are defeated revolutionists of Greytown or elsewhere.

FLOODS.

Destructive Floods in Canada.

PORT HOPE, CANADA, February 22.—The late heavy rains caused the greatest flood that has ever visited this locality, the ice and water coming down with terrific force, sweeping away bridges and everything before it. All the stores in the lower part of town are full of water and great damage is done. All the railroad bridges in the vicinity were carried away.

OTTAWA, February 22.—A heavy rain last night caused the waters to rise 7 feet, overflowing King street, flooding Honey's fanning mills, Cedardale works and Small's flour mills, doing much damage. A house near the bank of the stream, in which were a young lady and child, was swept away but the inmates were rescued. The damage along its course was very heavy.

MERIDEN, CONN., February 22.—The rain, which began falling on Thursday at noon, still continues in torrents. The flats along Harbor Brook are completely submerged. State street, Pratt street and part of Main street are flooded. A large number of dwellings and underground bar-rooms are overflowed. Several buildings of the Meriden Brittania Company are filled with water six to eight feet deep. At the Meriden Silver Plate Company's factories work is suspended on account of the flood. The factory of C. Rogers & Bro. is also flooded. The train from New Britain was thrown off the track about half a mile out by the washout and the engine overturned. No one injured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., February 22.—A heavy rain storm has been raging here for two days. The river is very high; the creek is overflowed and the lower portion of the city is flooded, causing great damage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 22.—A flood is pouring down the Valley of the Moussahouk river. It is feared that the reservoir above has given way.

Floods in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—A Sacramento special says: The levee on the Andros Island in the Delta river broke yesterday, and that Island and Brannon Island, which is connected with it by dykes, were flooded yesterday. The levee on Grand Island broke and the Island is now flooded. These three Islands contain about 30,000 acres, mostly in a high state of cultivation. The high bankland along the river is mostly devoted to orchards and vegetable farms. The loss is probably from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Steamers and barges were sent from Sacramento to save the live stock if possible. Weather clear for the two last days, but is now clouding up again.

Respited.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 22.—The Governor to-day granted thirty days' respite in the case of P. Fisher, sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst. He also issued warrants for the execution of Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tulley, to take place the 25th of March; and also for the execution of Jonn Kebo and Dennis Donnelly to take place April 18th.

A resolution was offered in the House to-day asking Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 to the Centennial Exposition authorities as the Government's share of the expenses of the exhibition.

Railroad Meeting at Grafton.

GRAFTON, February 21.—The citizens of Taylor county held a meeting here today in the interest of the Pittsburgh, West Virginia and Narrow Gauge Railroad, to run from here to the Pennsylvania Line below Morgantown, and there connect with the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Narrow Gauge. A committee of five were appointed to raise all the money possible, and then submit the question of subscription to the county. It is estimated that the cost of the road bed will be $3,000 per mile. The road will be forty miles long through a rich coal and iron country.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Delicate Status of Eastern Affairs.

The Workingman's Demonstration at Hyde Park.

Increasing Difficulties About the Conference.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Effects of Bismark's Speech.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The state of feeling here in consequence of recent events, especially the speech of Prince Bismark and the Reichstag, is fairly represented by the following passage from the *Bedomost*: "Ingratitude is the ordinary result of the self-sacrificing activity of Russia. We become so accustomed to it that it no longer astonishes us. No sooner is the war finished than we meet on all sides intrigues and hostility, not only from powerful neighbors who can support their words by force, but even powerless little nations like Roumania and Greece."

Some attach much importance to the statement that Emperor William telegraphed the Czar reminding him of his promise to fulfill certain duties toward Austria, but fear of the Czar has lost all control over the war party.

It is officially announced that the Turks begun the evacuation of Erzeroum on the 17th inst., and expected to complete it by the 21st. The *Galos* states that the Russians, under General Todleben, entered Rustchuk on the 20th inst.

FRESH DIFFICULTIES ABOUT THE CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, February 22.—Fresh difficulties seem to have arisen about settling the preliminaries of the Conference. Two days ago it was announced that the French government, though making no objection on principle to a Congress, instead of a Conference, expressed some apprehension lest such a general meeting, without any distinct limitations, may lead to the discussion of other questions than the Eastern Question. Whether it be that some of the other Powers share this view, or whether Germany has come back to her objections about taking the Presidency, certain it is that there is a disposition to drop the idea of a Congress, accepted on the initiative of Russia, and revert to the original idea of a mere Conference, and the negotiations about preliminaries which seemed on the point of being concluded have had to begin afresh.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 22.—In his statement in the House of Lords, last evening, Lord Derby said he was not aware that any communication had passed between the Powers about the members of the Conference. As for England, great inconvenience would result from the absence of her Foreign Minister from the Cabinet and Parliament for the several weeks which the Conference will probably sit. Therefore, said Lord Derby, we will not depart from the ordinary course of sending the Ambassador with full powers, and I believe the majority of the Powers will adopt the same course.

The *Times*, commenting on the statements in the Parliament last evening, says: Immediate anxiety is alleged that two dangers remain. One that the Turks may even yet be encouraged to resistance by the vote of credit and recent movements of the English ships, and the other that the approximation of the war like forces of England and Russia may lead to an accidental collision.

The workmen's peace demonstration announced for Hyde Park Sunday next, will be persisted in. Five hundred voluntary constables will be sworn in to protect the platform. An anti-Russian counter demonstration will be organized unless the weather should be unfavorable, thus preventing the expected large turn out. The affair is likely to be very uproarious. The meeting at Agricultural Hall was abandoned. Gladstone did not refuse to speak. The Manager of the Agricultural Hall demanded an indemnity against damage, which the promoters of the meeting refused.

AMERICAN BONDS.

The *Times* says that the most important business in the Foreign Stock Market Thursday was the selling of United States bonds by the public. It is not so much that the selling has been of large amount as it has been that the selling was by actual holders and upon a market where there are few buyers except upon American account. There is danger, therefore, lest alarm may be generated by the fall thus caused, and the bonds may get pressed on the dealers faster than they care to have them. Holders almost always become more disposed to sell as prices go down, and very little pressure would cause a sharp fall. There is no cause for alarm, and any rush to sell is much to be deprecated.

UNPLEASANTLY CLOSE.

This morning as Sir George J. Essel, Master of the Rolls, was slighting from a cab at the Rolls Court, Rev. Henry Dodwell, of Brighton, fired a pistol at his head. The bullet grazed the ear of Sir George. Dodwell was arrested. Sir George J. Essel afterwards, in Court, stated that he had no doubt but that the man was insane. He had made some absurd application to the Court of Appeals while he (Sir George J. Essel) was sitting there, and disturbed the Court, when Sir George ordered his removal.

SOUTH GERMANY FAVORS AUSTRIA.

A Berlin special says: Prince Bismarck's speech is dialiked in South Germany, where the popular wish is to support Austria. Assurances counteracting the unfavorable effect of the speech and calculated to persuade the public that Germany will not oppose Austria in any war are circulated in more quarters than one.

The *Agence Russe* says: Namyk Pasha will not come to St. Petersburg. Such a mission as was entrusted to him could serve no purpose, as Grand Duke Nicholas is invested with full powers to treat with Turkey. The journey of Namyk would only increase the delay in the negotiations for peace. Turkey is wrong to persevere in this course.

LOCK-OUT.

A lock-out of 4,000 Oldham weavers began to-day on account of a reduction of wages.

Isabella Hooker.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker had a hearing before the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. A number of the wives of Senators and other distinguished ladies were in attendance. Of the Committee there were present, Senators Wadleigh, Merrimon, Cameron, (Wis.), Hoar and Mitchell; of the Senate, Vice President Wheeler, Senators Jones, Bruce and others, and of the House, Mr. Morgan and others.

Tariff Demonstration.

POTTSTOWN, PA., February 22.—A largely attended meeting of leading manufacturers and business men of this locality was held this evening to make arrangements for a tariff demonstration, similar to that recently held at Pittsburgh and other places.

Meeting of Mexican War Veterans.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 22.—The State Association of Mexican War Veterans met to-day and was largely attended from all portions of the State. General Morrow Coleman, commanding the United States troops at this post, and who served in Mexico, delivered an address in behalf of the Association, recounting the deeds of the Americans during that struggle. He was followed by General Powell Clayton, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor, as a representative of the Federal arms during the late war. General R. C. Newton, representing the Confederates, spoke next. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded during the delivery of the addresses. A belt worn by Colonel Yell, of Arkansas, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, which was taken from his body by Captain Beard, of Kentucky, after the battle, was presented to the State of Arkansas through the next legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 22.—The Ohio Association of Mexican Veterans met in Convention here to-day, and were called to order by ex-Governor Young. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. W. Morgan; Vice Presidents, Thomas L. Young, A. J. Robertson, A. H. Brown, O. M. Langdon and J. C. Groome; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Alex. Lecker.

Resolutions were adopted reciting the great results which accrued to the United States as a result of the war with Mexico, and asking Congress to treat the Mexican veterans with the same liberalities as the soldiers of other wars have been treated, and to pass the pending law granting pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war.

The afternoon was spent in fighting the battles of the war over again. About one hundred persons were present.

BALTIMORE, February 22.—The regular annual meeting of the National Association of Mexican Veterans began in this city to-day at the Assembly Rooms. The hall was handsomely decorated. In front of the President's seat was a collection of trophies of the Mexican war—old flint muskets, pistols, lances, &c.

Crookedness and Wickedness.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—Chief of Police Breen, of Virginia City, has been arrested, charged with having libersted a Chinaman in his custody on a charge of murder and put a paid Chinese substitute in place of the prisoner. The substitute was discovered by a relative of the man murdered by the prisoner, the latter having been fully identified by the same at the time of the arrest.

A LITTLE SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—J. Fred. Thornton, City Clerk of St. Louis, was suspended from office to-day for failing to comply with orders of the circuit court and pay into the City Treasury $23,000 which ought to have been in his possession. An investigation into his accounts is in progress, and it is thought there is a heavy defalcation. Thornton was custodian for various trust funds pending settlement of suits in court. The amount he is short is estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000. He was under $25,000 bonds.

Revolution in San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, February 7.—Revolution is raging all over the Republic since February 3. San Domingo City has been surrounded by revolutionists under Generals Gulliamo and Bellini. President Baez intends to stand the siege, and artillery is being placed in the forts surrounding the city. Baez will be unable to resist much longer on account of the distressed state of the country. The prisons are over crowded; provisions are very scarce and prices are daily advancing. Commerce is in a deplorable state; very few merchants are able to meet their engagements.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 22.—In the Senate the House joint resolution asking Congress to grant pensions to the Mexican war veterans was adopted.

In the House bills were introduced to make the Holy Bible a text book in common schools and amending the school law to provide that no pupil shall be compelled to study other than com mon English branches when parents or guardians object.

The Senate bill to repeal the registration law was passed.

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