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TELEGRAPHIC.
DOMESTIC NEWS.

Sumner and San Domingo

More of Forgotten Letters

Porter's Estimate of Butler

Swindling in the Cuban Junta

Alabama Gets Her Governor

The Move against W W Holden

Resolution of Impeachment

New Orleans Custom Frauds

WASHINGTON.

How Grant Loves Porter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphed last night as follows:

It is reported here to-night that the President and Admiral Porter have been reconciled, and that Gen. Sherman has been acting as peace maker. It is argued by Admiral Porter's friends that, as Gen. Sherman was promoted before the rank of General of the Army was abolished, so Admiral Porter should be allowed to succeed to the office made vacant by the death of Farragut, before action is taken on Gen. Logan's joint resolution.

Much curiosity has been evinced in regard to the original manuscript of Porter's letter to Welles. It is now on file in the Navy Department, but it is asserted it has been recently put there. It is marked, "private."

Charges Against Admiral Gordon.

The Paraguayan Investigation Committee of the House, indulges in a sweeping censure of Admiral Gordon, for not affording better protection to Minister Washburne, and the attachees of his legation during the war, and a court martial or court of inquiry is likely to pronounce on its verdict.

The State of Lincoln—The Prohibition of Polygamy.

The House Committee on Territories have a bill ready to report for the admission of New Mexico as a State under the name of Lincoln. They have also a bill to establish a territorial government for the Indian Territory, which will not be completed, however, till after a conference with the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Another bill will be reported to prohibit polygamy in Utah, if the Senate does not act on the one passed last session. Mr. Cullum, Chairman of the Committee is not a member of the next Congress, and it is reported the President offered him the Governorship of Utah Territory. He says he cannot afford to take it.

The Funding Bonds

John W. Burson, President of a bank at Muncie, yesterday sought permission from the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange $170,000 in 5-20 bonds for an equal amount of 5 per cen. bonds authorized by the funding act. The Secretary declined the offer unless Burson would take an equal proportion of the amount in bonds of the rate 4 and 4½ per cent interest. Boutwell said, however, that he would soon advertise the loan and that it would be sold to the highest bidder not below par.

Brigham Young's Income Tax.

The collection of the tax recently decided to be due from Brigham Young as Trustee of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, has in consequence of representations which have been made, that the internal law exempting certain religious communities was to include that of which Young is the head has been suspended for re-adjustment or legislation.

It is not expected that any public business of importance will be transacted until after the holidays.

Georgia not to be Admitted till New Year.

The Senate will not take action regarding the Georgia Senators until January. Col. Farrow, one of the contestants, leaves Washington for Georgia to-night.

Grant on Schurz.

A Western Senator, who has lately seen the President, says the latter was very bitter on Senator Schurz, and accuses him of having lost Missouri to the Republican party irretrievably for the next two years; "in fact," said the Western Senator, in language becoming the land of the setting sun, "Grant damned him up hill and down."

Big Mails.

As an evidence of the amount of business transacted in the Internal Revenue Bureau, it is ascertained that it takes eight men two hours every day to open and distribute the mail which relates to the business of the office, and during the last assessment seventeen tons of paper was required upon which to print the blanks necessary for the income tax alone.

More Developments.

It is said that letters written by Admiral Porter during the war, which reflect somewhat severely upon Gen. Butler, then an officer of the army, will soon be given to the public.

Schenck and the English Mission.

Gen. Schenck, in conversation last night regarding the English mission, said the President would not offer it to any one who could not accept it. When asked if he could accept it, he promptly answered that he had given notice of contest to Gen. Campbell, and, consequently, would be compelled to remain here.

Gov. Walker on the Administration.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, in his annual message of yesterday, shows the way in which Grant sends Federal troops over the South, and pays his respects to him as follows:

"I feel bound to say that, in view of all the circumstances, the sudden withdrawal of these troops while in the midst of the performance of the delicate duty to which they had been assigned of sustaining the civil authorities in Norfolk county in removing negro squatters, in accordance with an order from the President himself, without any notification to, or consultation with me, endangering, as it did, the lives of our officers and citizens and the peace of the community, was, in my opinion, an act of official discourtesy, and a manifestation of an indifference to possible consequences, of the gravest character, without a parallel in the history of the country. If the original order for the assignment of Federal troops to this duty were right, then its revocation, under the circumstances, was an inexcusable wrong."

Work of the Court of Claims.

From the annual statement transmitted to Congress it appears that the Court of Claims during the year ending Dec. 5, 1870, rendered judgment in 164 cases. The aggregate amount claimed by the parties bringing these suits against the United States was about $3,900,000. The total amount awarded was $931,387—all in favor of the claimants, except in one case where suit was brought against the United States for damages to the amount of $100,500, resulting from an alleged violation of a contract by the military authorities in Virginia. The government set up a counterclaim upon performance of contract and was awarded $1,649. The largest claim was for the amount of $735,644, and interests from March, 1865, for the net proceeds of some 4,000 boxes of tobacco converted and destroyed by the armies of the United States during the late war. This suit was dismissed, but, like most of the others so decided, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Among the awards is one of $58,000 in favor of the Rothschild Brothers for the net proceeds of 186 hogsheads of tobacco captured by the United States military forces in Richmond, and sold by the Treasury under stipulation. The total amount of the judgments against the United States in the suits brought for the recovery of the proceeds of captured cotton and sugar is, in round numbers, $295,000.

Distillery Decisions.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in reply to a letter from the Assessor, of the First district of Illinois, that no objection is seen to the use of water through closed pipes into the refining or purifying tubes, for the purpose of refining spirits while in the process of continued distillation; but the arrangements for introducing it into the tubes, however, must be so constructed as to preclude the possibility of obstructing the spirits from the tubes, or of thereby introducing any other material than water into the spirits. With this view the pipes should be constructed with a stopcock controlling the flow of the water, the same to be under the lock and key of the storekeeper, and he be instructed at each time of introducing the water to closely examine the same and see that no other material being introduced therewith. All the vessels and pipes through which the spirit passes must, of course, be so securely closed as that no access can be had to the spirit while in transit. When charcoal or any other material is used in distilling for purifying or refining spirits, under this ruling, the same will not be allowed to be removed from the distillery after being so used until the spirit absorbed and remaining therein has been recovered therefrom. The distiller will be permitted to recover spirits from the materials so used on his distillery premises by introducing it into the course of his original distillation—as, for instance, into the doubler, and conducting the spirit, when so recovered, through the closed pipes and vessels to the receiving cistern.

NEW YORK.

Cuban Patriots and Cuban Plunderers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Senor Domingo Rinz jointly accused with Gen. Thos. Jordan of violating the neutrality laws, will surrender himself at the United States Circuit Court before Judge Woodruff for the purpose of furnishing bail to appear at the February term of that court to answer the indictments which have been found against him. It is said the disclosures of evidence in the case will develop the fact that a bitter quarrel exists among the Cuban leaders in this city, and that several of them are engaged in collecting money for their own use under the pretense of using it for the Cuban cause. It is reported that a number of wealthy Cuban leaders in this city sold their jewelry in order to provide money to carry on the war against Spain, and that the proceeds fell into the hands of adventurers who converted it to their own use.

Treasury Figures.

The receipts of the Assistant United States Treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $704,808,045 17, and the balance held from the previous year was $155,680,340.85; expenditures $710,985,914.42; cash balance in the Treasury at the close of the year $149,502,471.50; gain over the previous year in larger collections and reduced expenditures represented at $68,694,020.

COMMERCIAL

National Board of Trade—Second Day.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—The National Board of Trade was called to order at 9:15 this morning by President Fraley.

The President reported that the Executive Council had agreed upon St. Louis as the next place of annual meeting.

The President reported that the action of the Executive Council on an amendment to the constitution in relation to the rates of taxation and representation would be postponed until the next annual meeting.

Free Trade Between States.

A motion was made to reconsider the action of yesterday in regard to internal trade, and a resolution was passed instructing the Executive Board to continue its efforts for the removal of all restrictions on internal trade and the abrogation of such local laws as interfere with the general system of free trade.

Mr. Shyrock, of St. Louis, offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that as the Legislatures of the several States would soon hold their annual sessions, it was important that they be apprised at once of the action of the National Board in regard to State and municipal taxation levied on non-resident traders, and that the Secretary be directed to forward to the State Legislatures, and to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce such tax laws, and that they be requested to urge the repeal of said laws at as early a day as possible. Adopted.

The action of the executive council relating to the selection of St. Louis as the next place of meeting was endorsed by the Board.

A Government Department of Commerce.

The next question related to the establishment of a department of commerce, and the Board reaffirmed its action of last year, recommending the organization of such a department by the general Government.

The Franking Privilege.

The Board then passed resolutions approving the recommendation of the Postmaster General favoring the immediate and unconditional abolishment of the franking privilege. The debate arising on this question was ably conducted by argument pro and con, being advanced by delegates from different sections of the country.

The Public Lands.

A long discussion followed on a proposition from the Newark Board of Trade discountenancing the granting of the public lands to railroads and other corporations.

A substitute was offered in favor of such grants in special cases under stringent restrictions, but this failed to receive a two-thirds vote on its final passage, and was therefore, lost.

The Tariff, etc.

Several propositions relating to the tariff were postponed by a vote of 32 to 30.

A resolution was adopted looking to the securing of uniformity in appraisal of goods and levying of duties in the several districts of the United States.

The subject of subsidies to promote postal service between this country and Europe, was referred to an able committee of five who will report to-morrow.

An invitation from the Buffalo Board of Trade to the National Board to visit Niagara Falls at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon was unanimously accepted, and it was agreed that the National Board adjourn in time to carry out the proposed trip.

The Board then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is thought the Board will be able to close the business of the Convention by midnight Saturday.

The delegates are being entertained at a banquet by the Buffalo Board to-night.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Resolution Introduced for Holden's Impeachment.

RALEIGH, Dec. 9.—The following resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Standwick:

"Resolved, That Wm. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will probably be acted on to-morrow and a committee appointed to conduct the trial before the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will take prompt action in the matter, and that the court of impeachment will shortly convene.

ALABAMA

The Regular Governor Installed.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec 9.—This morning Mr. Smith withdrew from the contest for the Governorship and yielded to Mr. Lindsay. No demonstration was made except thankfulness that the conflict was ended.

MEMPHIS

A Negro Offender Shot Dead by an Officer.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Fred. Smith, colored, was shot and killed by policeman Edward Maloney on Commerce street this afternoon for resisting arrest after stabbing an old man. The inquest acquitted Maloney.

9,000 Pounds of Tobacco Seized.

In the District Court of the United States to-day a verdict was rendered against Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co. for nine thousand pounds of tobacco seized by the government a year since for want of proper stamp.

CLEVELAND.

Nail Factory Burned—300 Men Thrown out of Employment.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—The rolling mill belonging to the Cleveland Iron and Nail Company was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $100,000; insured at $102,000. The fire caught in the roof from a spark thrown off by a saw while the workmen were engaged in cutting bars into lengths. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Customhouse Frauds—Trial of Perry Fuller.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A correspondent writes from New Orleans on the 2d, that on that morning, in the United States Court, Judge Dwerell presiding, United States District Attorney, J. R. Beckwith, called up the case of Percy Fuller, ex-Collector of New Orleans, against whom nineteen indictments had been found by the grand jury for fraudulent entries of sugar and coffee during his term of office.

The civil cases were tried last year, resulting in every case in the verdict of confiscation against the consignees, August E. Contourie & Co. The whole amount involved was some million of dollars. The cases have since been compromised in Washington by the payment of the duties, but the criminal charges against the officers of customs through whose active connivance the frauds were perpetrated, remained on the docket. The United States Attorney endeavored to bring these to an issue. The result is seen. Perry Fuller was called twice on his bond and failed to appear. His sureties, Alexander M. McDonald, United States Senator from Arkansas, and E. G. Ross, United States Senator from Kansas, were then called upon to bring the body of Perry Fuller into court. They failed to make answer. District Attorney Beckwith moved for an alias capias, stating that the bonds were taken in Washington and seemed to be very imperfect if not worthless.

The Case of Waddy Thompson.

Waddy Thompson, against whom indictments of similar character had been found, was then called on his bail and also failed to appear. District Attorney Beckwith stated that the bond of the accused had been stolen at Memphis. Thompson had been several times arrested at Memphis, near which city he has a magnificent plantation, but has always been released by obliging courts on writs of habeas corpus.

How Uncle Sam Compounds with Crime.

The correspondent after giving one of thirteen cases found against Perry Fuller and associates, to illustrate the heinous nature of the charges, says the prosecutions of these cases in the Circuit Courts, cost the Government $100,000, and after confiscation had been decided in every case, a compromise has been effected by the simple payment of the duties which the party was willing to pay from the first. The main argument on trial was that it was officers of the United States Customhouse who were really guilty offenders. They have been released on straw bail, or at least, upon informal recognisances, and thus this much vaunted vindication of the integrity of the revenue laws ends in a costly fizzle. There is a mouse in the mealhouse somewhere, and United States Senators together with a distinguished Congressman from Indiana, could probably give information on the subject.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

A Lively Scene in the Radical Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It has been stated by a Radical Senator that the President had declared that it seemed to him unfair that one of the principal committees of the Senate, that on foreign relations, should be so organized as to be against one of the most important questions of the administration's foreign policy. An attempt was made in the Republican caucus this morning to remodel it by displacing Mr. Patterson and appointing Mr. Conkling, as a strange counter-irritant to Mr. Sumner's well-known opposition to the San Domingo annexation scheme. Although Mr. Conkling voted against it at the last session, it is said that he now supports the new plan of annexation proposed in the message, and hence the contemplated change. Mr. Sumner flared up at once and very warmly denounced the proceeding as a censure on the past action of his committee. Mr. Wilson took the same view. The caucus committee said that Mr. Patterson had been given the chairmanship of the District Committee, which was a compensation for the change. Mr. Sumner did not agree to that. Mr. Patterson, he said, desired to remain with the Foreign Relations Committee, and the change looked like an attempt to pack the committee in advance in favor of San Domingo. The debate at this point became very excited, Senators Morton and Chandler stepping forward and warmly defending the change. Mr. Trumbull thought it was a small matter to produce such an excited discussion, and counseled moderation and harmony between Republican Senators themselves and with the administration. Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Patterson felt aggrieved at the reported change, and desired to remain, for personal reasons, on his old committee, and he (Wilson) therefore moved to recommit the subject to the Caucus Committee, with instructions to report the old Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Patterson here jumped up and said he did not propose to take a single crumb from the administration through the hands of Mr. Chandler. Wilson's motion was carried by two to one, and subsequently the caucus reassembled, received the report, ratified it, and afterward the whole list of committees was reported in open Senate and adopted.

PRUSSIA.

The March of Imperialism.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Three million pounds sterling loan recently authorized by the North German Parliament will be alloted to subscription in London.

The following letter from King Louis, of Bavaria, to King John, of Saxony, has just been made public:

The Germans led by the King of Prussia celebrated the brotherhood of arms, giving a glorious proof of the importance and power of united Germany. I have negotiated to this end at Versailles and now I invite you and other German Princes to urge the King of Prussia to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, united with the presidential functions. Proud thus to take the first step in the crowning of Germany unity I hope for your assent and that of other Princes and free towns.

Bismarck's Views.

It is said that Bismarck will treat the acceptance or rejection of the South German treaties as a cabinet question.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Bismarck considers the delay in voting for the new constitution is working mischief.

ENGLAND.

Grant's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Times believes certain recommendations made in the President's message will fall still-born like many of those of Grant's predecessors. The document marks another stage of the President's downward career, and teaches how far the highest authorities will go when the balance of parties are unstable.

Gladstone on the Pope's Temporalities.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, dated Nov. 30, to Mr. Edmund Deasee, M. P., for Queens county, Ireland, acknowledging the receipt of a petition praying for the intervention of England in behalf of the temporal authority of the Pope. Mr. Gladstone says Her Majesty's government has not interfered with any changes in Rome since the election of Pius IX, but it feels bound to make, and has made provisions for affording protection to the Pontiff. In the meantime Italy explicitly engages to protect the Pope's freedom and to maintain his dignity.

FROM SPAIN.

Protest of Queen Isabella.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Ex-Queen Isabella has sent her formal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain. She states that she has no intention of appealing to force.

Popular Opposition to Aosta.

All political factions in Spain are violently assailing Prim and the party supporting Aosta.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At College Hill, Ill., Wednesday a man was killed while asleep by an insane wife.

The Cuban privateer Hornet escaped from New York yesterday.

THE WAR.

Paris Dates up to Thursday

Prussians Baffled at Belfort

Mismanagement on the Loire

10,000 Prisoners at Orleans

Hostile Attitude of Russia

Heavy Estimates of War Office

Spanish Opposition to Aosta

FROM FRANCE.

The Army of the Loire—Forward!

TOURS, Dec. 9.—Montargis, in the department of the Loire, has been evacuated by the Germans. The army of the Loire have again started on a forward movement.

Paris—Ducrot Withstands a Charge of 120,000 Germans.

Advices from Paris have been received by balloon to the 8th inst. The Prussians are actively at work constructing works on the river lines from which the French recently drove them. A large number of prisoners arrived at Paris, captured in the battles at the east and south of the city. On the 2d inst. the Prussians in their attack hurled over 120,000 men against Ducrot. Yet he held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

Belfort—A Prussian Regiment Cut to Pieces.

Advices from the garrison at Belfort to the 6th say the siege is progressing vigorously. The Prussians had attempted to storm the place but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the attack.

10,000 French Captured at Orleans.

A dispatch from King William to Queen Augusta confirms the report that 10,000 prisoners, 77 cannon and four gunboats were captured at Orleans.

Several Towns Taken by Storm.

The King adds that Von Lewisten has carried Gidy, Janvey and Prems by storm and Manteuffel occupied in return after a victorious encounter, Gidon now holds the city. Eight guns were found in the entrenchments.

Loss of the Mecklenburgers.

SCHWERIN, Dec. 7.—A telegram from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg states that the loss of the Mecklenburg troops in the battles from the 2d to the 4th of December were 3,200. The enemy lost 2,000 killed and 1,400 prisoners.

Von Moltke to Trochu.

TOURS, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Lamans, to-day, says, a balloon has arrived from Paris with news from the capital to the night of the 6th. No military operations of importance had occurred since the 3d. Gen. Trochu had received a letter, from Gen. Von Moltke, announcing the defeat of the army of the Loire and offering safe conduct to such parties as might be designated to verify the news. The offer was refused by the government who at once issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, giving the information of the proposition of Gen. Von Moltke and their reply thereto, saying, that if the statement were true they would still have the right to expect a great movement of the nation to their assistance and will continue the combat.

Advices from reliable parties show that the recent successes of the Prussians were greater than had been supposed.

When the balloon started firing was heard south of Paris.

Bourbaki.

The Journal of Tours announces changes in the army of the Loire, which is divided into three corps, under the command of Gens. Bourbaki, Chanizy and Billa.

Provisions for Paris When Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The town is full of rumors purporting that Paris will capitulate on the 10th. Great contractors are known to have prepared provisions to despatch to Paris, and special contracts have been made for railroad transportation.

King William's Domestic Troubles.

Private letters from Rouen state that a spiritualist is retained constantly in the company of King William, over whom he exercises complete influence.

The quarrel between Bismarck and the Crown Prince has broken out worse than ever.

French Mismanagement on the Loire.

A correspondent telegraphs from Tours on the 7th inst. that the Goverament states that the army of the Loire is at its old quarters, but the loyalty is not given. Despair has seized some here and the spirits of others have risen to meet the desperate condition of affairs. The Government declares that the reverses were only of temporary importance. Many railway trains loaded with cattle, sheep and provisions, had been concentrated near Orleans for the succor of Paris. They were all saved. Most of the guns taken by the Prussians were mounted navals.

The evacuation of Orleans was caused by the demoralization of some new French troops and the mistaken strategy and indecision of Gen. D'Aurelles d Paladines, who allowed two corps to be overwhelmed by the whole Prussian army, although he had 200,000 men within reach.

Official returns state that the army of the Loire consisted of 300,600 men with 1,000 guns in the engagements of the 3d and 4th. Only 60,000 French fought against 150,000 Germans. The plan of the Campaign was devised by Gambetta, aided by Deuerre, a young officer of the engineers, and was either not carried out by Daurells, or the plan itself was fatally erroneous.

Napoleon's Chances for Restoration

WILHELMSHOHE, Dec. 5.—Special to the Herald—A general impression prevails that the prospects of the restoration of the Emperor are steadily improving. The argument in favor of his restoration is the ruinous consequences to many poverty-stricken sections of Germany in case of a much longer protraction of the war. It was asserted yesterday that an autograph letter arrived from Emperor Alexander to Napoleon.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

French Accepts the Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The French acceptance of a conference for the settlement of the Eastern question is unconditional.

The Bold Attitude of Russia—Forty Millions for Immediate War Expenses.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Special to the World—Mr. Allen writes me from St. Petersburg on the 2d instant: A warlike feeling is prevailing all over the Empire. The arrival at Sebastapool of the news of Gorschskoff's circular created a universal feeling of joy.

Notice is given by the Emperor to reserve the corps and to hold themselve in readiness, which is considered of grest importance. This measure has not been resorted to since the crimean war. Russia is committed to a bold line of conduct and resolved to carry it out in spite of all opposition. It has been announced by the Emperor that $40,000,000 roubles will be devoted to extraordinary war expenses by the 1st of January; 49,700 remodeled guns and 150,000 breech-loaders will be ready for use.

Why Bismarck Seeks Delay.

The club says Bismarck used his influence to postpone the rupture between England and Russia only to secure the granting of a German loan of $800,000 which will be brought in London market next week.

The Austrian Standpoint.

An Eastern budget to the seventh has just been received here. The Ministerial crisis at Vienna, continues the result depending on the debates of the delegations. The Russian reply to Austria was read by Novikoff to Von Buest on Sunday a note, with a verbal explanation. The Ambassador promises a satisfactory basis for a conference.

The Austrian Minister of War states that Austria has now in stock 900,000 Wendell rifles, and 700,000 uniforms, and that it will require from one to two months of peace to put the army on a war footing.

The Fate of Europe in the Balance.

PESTH, Dec. 9.—Lloyd says that the present events are simply the fruit of the plans made between Prince Gortschakoff and Bismarck, at Ems, last June, and that the fate of Europe rests with Beust and Granville. In addressing the delegation at Pesth, Beust said that Austria seeks a canference, but while abandoning the neutralization of the Black Sea, the mouth of the Danube must be secured before.

Another Russian Circular.

Another Russian circular has been issued.

Gen. Ignatiff has notified Gortschakoff that Turkey was wholly prepared for war.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

San Domingo—Sumner Calls for the Papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Sumner submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the Island of St. Domingo or the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to any agent or consul of the United States with the correspondence of such agent or consul; also any protocol of convention signed by such agent or consul; also an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican government, especially its obligations to the neighboring Republic of Hayti; also the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica so far as the same relates to the sale or transfer of the National domain; also of any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is affected; also of any communication from the neighboring Republic of Hayti or from our Minister there relating to the proposed annexation; also instructions to the commander of our naval squadron in the waters of the Island since the commencement of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such commander; also, any information tending to show what European power, if any, proposes to acquire the jurisdiction of any part of the Island, and if so, what part; also, any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war; also, any information with regard to the sentiments of the people in Dominica, and the reported pendency of civil war; also, any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the Republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica. Upon suggestion Mr. Conkling's resolution was laid over temporarily.

Mr. Sumner asked that it might be printed which was so ordered.

The Subsidized Railroads.

Additional resolutions were offered by Mr. Edmunds, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the report whether Railroad Companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reinburse to the United States all interest paid on such bonds before maturity of the principal thereof, and if so what legislation if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursements. Adopted.

Moving Armies in Time of Peace.

Mr. Casserly submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to transmit to the Senate if not incompatible with the public interests the following information:

First, When and where since March 4, '69, the army or navy of the United States, or any portion thereof, has been employed to aid the civil power, State or Federal, either by enforcing revenue laws or assisting in any manner at State or Federal elections, or contests arising out of the same, or preserving the public peace, except in what are known as the Indian disturbances, or in any way whatever other than in the guarding and preservation of forts, ports and places and property of the United States.

Second, On whose request, advice or representation, either verbal or written, the army or navy was thus employed in each case, together with copies of letters, dispatches and papers, from Government officers and civilians which are in possession of the Executive, or any of its departments or bureaus, advising, asking or justifying such employment.

Third, Complete copies of all orders, dispatches, requisitions or reports made in each case either by the President, Secretary of War or Navy, or any military or naval officer, together with a statement of what were the dispositions in detail made of the army and navy in each case, and what orders were issued for such dispositions and for arming and other preparations of said army and navy, and copies of all reports made of what took place under the aforesaid orders and dispatches, requiring information respecting the same.

Fourth, An estimate in each case of what was or will be the probable cost to the Government of such employment of the military or naval forces, including the pay and rations of officers and men, the transportation of men, their arms, munitions and supplies.

Fifth, A copy of all orders or regulations printed or written, general or special in force in the military or naval service of the government at this time, describing the circumstances under which the army or navy, or any portion thereof, may in time of peace move or otherwise act in aid of the civil powers and ordaining what civil officer, if any, shall be responsible for the conduct of the military or naval forces towards the people or for injuries inflicted by them on the people on such occasion in violation of the laws of the land.

Sixth, What civil officers of the United States or of any State have been since March 4, '69, or are now recognized by the administration as having authority otherwise than by a requisition of the Legislature or the Governor of a State, to call upon the President, or directly without his intervention, on the commander of the army or navy, for service of the army or navy, on the ground of executing the laws of the United States or of a State, or regulating elections, or the registration of voters, or preserving peace within the limits of any State of the Union; and whether or not, when such commander when called on by the civil officers of the United States or the State is permitted to make an independent inquiry into the circumstances of the case, or the exercise of his discretion as to the necessity and extent of the military or naval services to be rendered by the forces under his command.

It was so ordered.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Ross, directing an investigation into the alleged frauds in the sale of lands in the Miami Indian reservation was adopted.

Reducing Naval Rank.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Spencer to reduce the number of certain offices in the Navy; providing for the discontinuance of the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral after vacancies occur in the same; and the reduction of the number of officers of the grades of Rear Admiral and Commodore to three and six respectively by ommission so fill any vacancy hereafter occuring. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Drake, to regulate rank in the navy of the United States and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Appropriations, reported favorably a bill to authorize a delegate to Congress from the Indian territory.

At 12:50 the Senate went into executive session and one hour later adjourned to Monday.

A Valuable Invention.

We were shown yesterday a new self-rake, the invention of Wm. B. Wootton, of Hopkinsville, Ky., that bids fair to take the place of all others in market. It is attachable to any rear-cutting machine, and is so situated that it prevents all tendency to side draft, as we were assured by the inventor, that the entire self-raking apparatus will not exceed 60 (sixty) pounds in weight, when made strong and very durable. It is the only rake in the market that delivers the gavel by a pure side delivery, and it seems to us surprising that a machine so simple and yet effective, had not long since been discovered. Mr. Wootton has properly secured his invention, and we learn expects to go North at an early day, to make arrangements for its manufacture.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—The Senate met at 11 A. M., Speaker Thomas in the chair and a quorum present.

NEW BUSINESS.

The Committee on Finance and Ways and Means offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee of one from the Senate and —— from the House, to take into consideration the report of Thomas H. Butler, Secretary of State, and report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Faulkner was appointed on the part of the Senate.

By Mr. Palmer—A bill to repeal an act passed Dec. 2, 1868, to regulate ferriages in Union county. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Martin—A bill for the benefit of the Clerks and Masters in Chancery. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Hawes—A bill to amend the act to preserve the public peace and prevent homicide, passed June 11, 1870. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Hall—A bill to fix the time of holding Chancery Court in the 11th Chancery division of the State. Passed first reading.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The report of the Comptroller was taken up and on motion the reading of it was dispensed with and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

THE GOVERNOR.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication which he desired to transmit, reported that they had discharged their duty, and that the Governor had no communication to transmit at present.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

For the relief of the counties of Cocke and Morgan. Rejected.

To compile the exemption laws of the State into one. Rejected.

To prevent a conflict of jurisdiction in the Circuit and Criminal Courts, where there is an interchange of judges. Rejected.

For the better security of public money. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To enforce article two, section 28, of the Constitution. Indefinitely postponed.

To declare the rights of common carriers. Passed.

To require guardians to settle with their wards. Rejected.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

To grant further time for the commencement of construction of railroads within the limits of the State. Passed.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To increase the number of Justices of the Peace in the 2d Civil District of Knox county to three. Passed.

To change the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the 12th and 13th Circuits and the 11th Chancery Division. Rejected.

To amend Article XV Section 2,291 of the Code in relation to the rights of widows and children to use of certain property, etc. Rejected.

To change the time of holding the courts in the 12th and 13th circuits, and in 11th chancery division, and to change from the three to the two term. A bill in lieu by the Judiciary Committee, to change and fix the time of holding the courts in the 12th and 13th circuits, was adopted and passed.

GOVERNOR'S VETO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Senate bill to place the Rogersville and Jeffersonville railroad in the hands of trustees, the objection of the Governor to the contrary, notwithstanding. The bill was passed on its third reading, and transmitted to the House.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—The House was called to order by Speaker Perkins at 10 o'clock; a quorum present.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Rosson, for the benefit of Sheriffs. Passed.

By Mr. Boyd, to increase the revenue by taxing every gallon of whisky imported into the State. Passed.

By Mr. Tucker, to provide a stock law for the farmers of Tennessee. Passed.

By Mr. Tucker, a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay out Tennessee money on school warrants. Lies over.

By Mr. Neil—To amend the road laws. Passed. Also, to repeal chapter 121 of an act passed Jan. 20, 1870. Passed. Also, a resolution directory to the Comptroller. Lies over.

By Mr. Boyd—A resolution to provide postage for members. Lies over.

By Mr. James—To regulate the fees of District Attorneys. Passed. Also to incorporate the R. E. Lee College, in DeKalb county. Passed.

By Mr. Steele—To repeal an act to authorize A. Gattinger to index certain surveys. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Bright—To provide transcript judgments in Justices' courts. Also to provide for notices in attachment laws. Also, to regulate the fees of sheriffs and constables. Also, to regulate the fees of Justices of the Peace. Passed.

By Mr. Singletary—To repeal an act passed July 6, 1870. Passed.

By Mr. McElwee—To increase the fees of County Registers. Passed.

By Mr. Spears—To compel county officers to keep an office at the county site. Passed.

By Mr. McBath—In relation to public roads. Passed.

By Mr. Rhea—To encourage and regulate the improvement of streets in towns and cities. Passed.

By Mr. Enloe—To amend the act passed Dec. 9, 1869, to ratify the lease of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Passed.

By Mr. Dillon—To authorize the issuance of writs of possession in certain cases. Passed first reading.

TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. Colville entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the act to repeal the law increasing the pay of Public Printer.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To detach Scott county from Second and attach to a Third circuit. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To preserve the school fund. Amended and passed by a vote of 45 to 19.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To revise the laws of Tennessee. Withdrawn.

To change the time of holding Circuit Courts of Warren county. Passed.

To change the time of holding the Chancery Court in the Ninth Chancery division. Passed by a unanimous vote.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

For the benefit of turnpike companies. Passed.

To change the time of holding Chancery Court at Humboldt. Passed.

To fix the rate of commissions of tax collections. Passed.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

THERE recently appeared in the Akron *Germania* a betrothal (such as is customary in the old country,) a translation of which is given below:

The betrothal of our daughter, Andrea, with the printer, Mr. W. C. Miller, in Akron, Ohio, is hereby given notice of.

H. GENTZ AND WIFE.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12, 1870.

ANDREA GENTZ.
WILHELM MILLER.
Betrothed.
CLEVELAND, Ohio. AKRON, Ohio.

The McMinnville *New Era*, referring to the so-called Ku-Klux outrages, says: "We have listened to the Radical twaddle about Ku-Klux outrages for a long time, but supposed it really meant nothing but election sensation articles, with a desire to induce Congress to reconstruct our State, and we were remarkably surprised to learn that there are still men in the North unwilling to risk their lives and capital in Tennessee. Now so far from their being any danger in old Warren, there is not even disturbance enough to change the dull routine of monotony."

Mr. James S. Maddox, said to be the champion hog-raiser of Warren county, recently brought into the McMinnville market a pig which weighed four hundred and eighty-one pounds, nett, and measured eight feet from the end of the snout to the root of the tail.

STATE NEWS.

The price of coal is falling in Memphis.

A strange disease of the throat has been prevalent for some time past in Maryville.

Chattanooga is to have a grand fancy dress carnival on Christmas eve.

More houses are said to be needed in Knoxville.

Knoxville claims to be one of the healthiest cities of its size in the country.

Work on the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad has been commenced.

Hogs generally throughout East Tennessee are selling from 6 to 6½ cents gross. The crop is unusually magnificent.

A German Fair for the benefit of the German widows and orphans is to be held in Knoxville on the 26th inst.

As compared with last year, the cotton trade of Memphis shows an increase of nearly ninety per cent.

At the late municipal election J. A. January was elected Mayor of Murfreesboro.

Mr. W. Y. Huff, Chairman of the County Court of Loudon county died recently after a short illness.

The prospect for the early completion of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad is said to be very good.

The Murfreesboro *News* states that a daughter of Dr. Thomas Black was severely burned a short time since by the upsetting of a lamp. She is doing well at present.

The Fayetteville *Observer* states that a savings bank has lately been established there, and adds that within a few days past it has done business amounting to several thousand dollars.

Chancellor Key has appointed James A. Caldwell Clerk and Master for Hamilton county. The Chattanooga *Times* says it is one of the best appointments that could have been made.

Mr. S. P. Hale, Clerk and Master of the Monroe Chancery Court, was recently thrown from his horse, by which accident one of his ankle bones was broken.

A citizens' meeting was recently held in Huntingdon, at which the merchants agreed