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VOL. XII.] WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1872. [NO. 55.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

RECEPTIONS.

The President will hold receptions from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, February 1 and 15.

Mrs. Grant's receptions will take place hereafter on Tuesday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Mr. Colfax will receive on Wednesdays during the season, from 9:30 till 5 p. m.

Speaker Blaine's receptions will be held on the following Friday evenings, from 9 to 11 o'clock, viz: January 26, and February 9.

Mrs. Secretary Delano will receive on Wednesday of each week.

Mrs. Attorney General Williams will receive Wednesdays at her residence, 1613 I street.

Mrs. and Miss McDonald, wife and daughter of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, will receive on Mondays, between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., at the Arlington.

Mrs. Marshal Sharp receives on Fridays of each week.

Speaker Blaine is compelled, in consequence of sickness in his family, to omit his reception previously announced for this evening.

WE ARE requested to state that in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Lady Thornton, she and Sir Edward Thornton regret being obliged to postpone receiving the friends whom they had invited for this evening until Thursday evening, February 8.

AFTERNOON RECEPTIONS OF THE LADIES OF CABINET MINISTERS.

The ladies of the Cabinet officers had a favorable day yesterday for holding their usual Wednesday receptions, and from the increased number out calling it may be safe to presume that on the return of mild weather the ladies will flock to pay society honors with that willing and ready spirit which characterized the first week of the fashionable season. Many of the ladies receiving had their drawing-rooms crowded during the hours appointed for visitors, at times uncomfortably so, and their managing powers were considerately tasked to entertain them, but by the ready tact and diplomacy which seems ever at their command the guests were given a very pleasant and agreeable visit.

Mrs. Vice President Colfax makes all feel so much at home in her parlors that it was not astonishing she should have a large influx of friends, who appeared perfectly willing to enjoy the sociability they met with. Miss Partington and Miss Carrie Parsons are still with her, and are becoming great favorites in the social circle.

Mrs. Secretary Boutwell had surrounded herself with quite a corps of aids; Miss Boutwell, Mrs. and Miss Athey, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Powell assisting her in the pleasant duties of the day. The ladies were allowed little time for meditation, for the steady stream of visitors that entered the mansion for two hours required all their time and patience to receive and entertain.

At the third corner above was the residence of Mrs. Secretary Delano, who appeared to be besieged with an army of callers; the fair hostess at one time appeared to be in a dilemma—her house was full, and still her friends continued to arrive; but with the able assistance of Mrs. John Delano and Mrs. J. C. Ames she managed to care for all, and make their brief sojourn pass pleasantly.

Mrs. Postmaster General Creswell's reception took place at the end of the west route for Wednesday calling, but this by no means deters her numerous friends from traversing the distance to exchange pleasant words and pass a few moments in her charming parlors. Besides this it is a favored spot for the young folks, who are very partial to the dancing receptions she gives them on these occasions. She had with her yesterday, as assistants, Miss Swayne and Miss Chandler, both pretty and possessed of brilliant conversational powers, as those to whom they dispensed their favors will willingly testify.

Mrs. Attorney General Williams, who was receiving her guests alone and single-handed, proved herself fully able to perform the task. The pleasant smile that accompanies her kind words on greeting each guest entering her parlors is a sufficient recompense for having called. She has become a general favorite since entering the fashionable world this winter.

At the hospitable mansion of the Secretary of War was to be found a court of pretty ladies. Mrs. Bower was performing the duties of hostess, and to and excellent aids in Miss Davidson, Miss Lawrence, Miss Banks and Miss Worthington. With such an able staff, it was to be expected that the flow of conversation would be steady and never lag for supporters. The ladies were most constant in their attention to the visitors, and gave no one an opportunity to feel neglected.

Mrs. Speaker Blaine, who has for two weeks past been compelled to forego the pleasure of receiving her friends on Wednesday afternoon, owing to the illness of her son, resumed her receptions yesterday, and was the recipient of many visits from friends who are always eager to display their love for her.

Miss Dodge, who was with her the greater portion of last winter, was to be seen beside her yesterday bestowing her valuable aid in entertaining those calling.

Mrs. Fernando Wood was at home in her beautiful drawing room, and received with her usual courtesy some many friends. This is one of the houses where guests like to linger, and her afternoons "at home" are always sure to attract a throng of visitors.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The following is the programme of music arranged for the President's reception on February 1, 1872:

Overture Triomphale ..... Gautes
Aud and Waltz, "Wilder Blast" ..... Heinecke
Galop and Waltz, "Wilder Blast" ..... Faust
Selections from Huguenots ..... Meyerbeer
Silesia Polka ..... Bilse
Serenade, "Ye Merry Birds" ..... Gumbert
"Lisa" Polka Mazurka ..... Herrman
Waltz, "Weib, Wife and Song" ..... Strauss
Cavatina—"Czar and Carpenter" ..... Lortzing
Galop, "With Love and Joy" ..... Faust
Yankee "Musical Jokes" ..... Ringleben
National Airs "Potpourri" ..... Heinecke

NOTES OF THE DAY.

BOSTON owes less than $17,000,000.

ALBANY is now enjoying the luxury of a haunted house.

THE snow is 16 feet deep on a level at the top of the Sierra Nevada.

DELAYED passengers on the Pacific railroad pay $1 per pound for crackers.

NORFOLK, VA., is to have new waterworks, to cost five hundred thousand dollars.

THE Zoological Gardens in London have been enlivened by the appearance of an infant hippopotamus born on the premises.

THE reorganized National Guard of St. Louis has fitted up an elegant armory, the main hall being 120 by 60 feet.

FIFTY-NINE new theatrical and musical journals were started in Spain last year. All but four of them died.

MORE than $500,000 was put into the savings banks in Massachusetts, upon an average, every week in 1871.

THE Winchester Arms Company of New Haven last week shipped $200,000 worth of arms to Turkey.

THE New York bar-keepers say they can tell a Boston customer when he calls, because he always fills his tumbler half full of their poison, while a native takes a modest drop.

THE sheriff broke up a baptism on the banks of the Ohio, at Cairo, saying that the water was too cold, and that if the minister persisted he would prosecute him for murder.

TO THE inquiry of his physician as to how he felt after he was wounded Fisk is reported to have replied—"I feel as if I had an old-fashioned Vermont green-apple stomachache of the worst sort."

WHEN the German indemnity is paid, France will have the largest national debt of any country in the world, amounting in round numbers to $4,500,000,000, or more than double the present amount of the public debt of the United States.

IF THE French Government can farm out the monopoly of the sale of tobacco in French domination for thirty years, to bankers who will pay off the balance of the war debt, it is fortunate. The people of France can pay the debt in this way if they chews.—*Boston Post.*

THAT wonderful toad which has such an inclination for resting coolly for a thousand years or so in the middle of a solid boulder has been disturbed again down in North Carolina. He was found in the centre of a large rock, as usual, and we are glad to hear that he is still in a vigorous condition.

WOOD PAVEMENTS AND THEIR PRESERVATION.

The advantages of a good wood pavement over those constructed of any other material, when well and skillfully laid, consists in compactness, solidity, and smoothness of surface, being comparatively free from noise, affording ample foothold to horses, easily kept clean, producing less than one fifth the wear and tear of horses' shoes, wagon-tires, wagons, &c., and in every respect less injurious to the horses' feet and limbs. They enable animals to perform greater service with less tax upon their energies than other pavements.

It cannot be gainsayed that they contribute to the enhancement of the value of property largely in excess of their cost, while for comfort and business purposes they are preferable to all others.

THE COST.

Their cost is less than that of any first-class granite or block stone pavement, and if properly constructed upon a well made foundation of gravel and sand will retain evenness of surface longer than any other material. We refer to pavements which possess not only theoretical, but practical merits in their construction.

It is a well settled fact that the best flooring is an unnecessary appendage, as are also all attempts to make the blocks immovable by such appliances as grooves to receive cotter or cement, wood slats or pegs for fastenings, nailed or tongued slats, wedges or blocks nailed to floorings.

Experience has demonstrated that each block should possess in its body the principle by which, when laid, they will form a solid pavement so arranged that when one block receives the pressure of any weight, it will immediately distribute the same to all adjoining blocks until its force is expended.

Due allowance must also be made for contraction and expansion.

FORMATION OF THE BLOCKS.

Engineers of the highest authority who have made this subject a specialty, assert that the base of the blocks should exceed in width the surface face, yet the latter should be of sufficient width to prevent "corduroy," or the rounding of the edges. If the surface wear is too great upon a single block the wheels passing from one row to another will prevent the percussion from falling upon the centre, consequently it must be received upon the edges, which will cause the tenacity to loosen the fillet and destroy the adhesiveness of the material used for filling the cells. This objection, and it is a serious one, has driven what is known as sectional pavements into disuse, for they break loose at connections, and as their manner of construction force calls or grooves to be made in their surface in the body of the wood, not to be invited without a hindrance. This will apply to any block of a width sufficient to require cells for foothold to be laid upon their surfaces.

The preparation for and manner laying of a wood pavement is the all important feature essential to its lasting success.

PROPER MODE OF LAYING.

The bed of the roadway, after grading, should be rolled with a heavy roller and then gravel applied in layers, each being thoroughly and compactly rolled so as to receive a final layer of good sharp sand, from one to three inches, for working purposes, and subjected to similar treatment with a heavy hand roller or large steel wheel faced and rimmed. This will form a hard, firm bed of equal density, capable of resisting any pressure that may be imposed upon the wood bed surface.

Such a foundation is a sure protection against frost, dry rot, &c., while it affords easy access to gas, water or other pipes, necessary for their repair, the same material being used again in the latter case at a great saving of expense.

The well made foundation permits all water which may find its way through the cells to pass off at once, while the board flooring resists it at a great sacrifice. Pavements constructed in the manner we have described, will certainly last for fifteen or twenty years, with little or no additional cost or keep in repairs.

THE TREATMENT OF WOOD.

We desire in this connection to call attention to the following article upon the treatment of wood for the preservation which appeared some time since in the columns of the *Scientific American:*

"Vapor, produced from fixed oils, impregnation with gas tar, creosote from beech-wood tar, saturation with oleaginous vapors, coal, tar, &c., &c., have all been successfully experimented upon as preservatives of wood, and all have successively proved failures.

"Vapors from fixed oils caused the explosion of the works erected for its treatment of wood in England, Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City and San Francisco causing loss of life and property. Wood impregnated with gas-tar became mouldy sooner than the same wood in its natural state when exposed to moisture, and of the failure of the other processes there are reliable reports."

The results of all the various experiments made for the preservation of wood would seem to prove that the process of "resinizing" the wood has given the most desirable and successful results. It has been tested in several Western cities, and has won for itself especial commendation.

It is claimed by this system that the sap is thoroughly expelled and resin made to take its place. The texture of the wood is hardened and improved, and is not at all affected by alternate exposures. Also, the most eminent engineers of this country and England have used wood so prepared with perfect success upon many of the principal railways. We are glad to learn that the subject will receive due consideration at the hands of our authorities here.

While we are satisfied that a pavement constructed as we have described possesses lasting durability, yet if any known process will increase their durability we trust it will be adopted. Let us have the best.

Protective Policy of Brooklynites.

A New York daily contains the following letter from a correspondent, who thinks he has now some idea of the outrages in Brooklyn:

WAVERLY NEW YORK, January, 1872.—I have just received a letter from a friend of mine who resides in Brooklyn. He says crime is rampant over there, and the thieves and cut-throats are getting to be awful. He says the other night he had occasion to go half a block to get two cents' worth of milk. He was in some hurry, so he ordered out a guard, and proceeded in the following order:

Band.
Company of Cavalry.
Band.
Company of Artillery.
Cannon.

Cannon. Friends with milk pitcher. Cannon.
Cannon.
Band.
Company of Infantry.
Band.

It does seem to me that in a civilized, well-regulated community, these precautionary measures would have been sufficient to prevent highway robbery, but, he writes me that he was attacked, knocked down, his pitcher broken, and the two cents taken from him, and no arrests were made; did this, too, at 9 o'clock in the evening. Oh, what are we coming to?

JOHN.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The central committee of colored men entrusted with the furtherance of the supplementary civil rights bill, have, through their secretary, Mr. Henry Johnson, addressed a letter to Senator Nye, thanking him not only in their own behalf, but in the name of justice and humanity generally for the able, generous and unanswerable arguments advanced by him in favor of loyalty and patriotism in his speech in the Senate on Tuesday last. The latter concludes as follows:

"I required no reference on your part, as in the position always assumed by you when the question of freedom and slavery were in antagonism. Of the many bright pages in the history of our common country, there are none brighter than those containing the many gems of truth and eloquence as fall from your lips in the behalf of a poor down-trodden and oppressed race. Again permit me to thank you, and be assured that your continued efforts in the behalf of those whose only crime, in addition to their color, consists in being American born, speaking the English language, and an unyielding devotion to the institutions of a free government, are fully appreciated."

WAR OF 1812—NAVAL SERVICE.—Some of the survivors of the war of 1812, who served in the navy, sometimes complain of the delay in acting upon their claims. This delay is not the fault of the Government officials, but of the carelessness of a large number of the applicants who furnish little or no data save only their names and that they entered the naval service. Among the hundreds of rolls and ten thousands of names, it sometimes requires several days to hunt up one claim.

SEVENTY-SIX horses trotted in 2:30 and under during the past year.

A MAN in Vermont has, it is said, recently sold ten bushels of potatoes for $500.

HARTFORD no longer allows goats the freedom of the streets, and they will henceforth be confined to the Masonic lodges.

"JANUARY and May" are to be united in marriage in February, at Greenwich, Conn. He is 85 and she is 18.

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENTS.

THE United States currency outstanding yesterday was $370,067,070.18.

"SELF-EXAMINATION" has turned into the sinking fund $100.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is not in favor of stamping cigars separately.

RECEIPTS from internal revenue for the month ended January 31, 1872, were $11,018,935. Total for the fiscal year $75,549,878.

AMONG the visitors at the Capitol yesterday were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and his bride. They were the recipients of marked attention.

THE delegation before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday opposed the abolition of duty on salt.

AT THE session of the board of supervising inspectors of steamboats yesterday a resolution was adopted excluding all registering gauges which the inventor would not warrant for a year.

GENERALS PORTER AND BARCOCK, having been summoned to give testimony before the investigating committee, they will leave here this evening for New York, and will appear before the committee to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS.—The President sent the following nominations of postmasters to the Senate yesterday: S. Card, Mason City, Iowa; J. H. Allen, Maquoketa, Iowa; Lewis Leavitt, Middleton, Ohio; Balzar S. Young, New Lisbon, Ohio; Jeremiah Clark, Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE PRESIDENT has appointed as additional commissioners, to attend the trial of pyx, at the Philadelphia mint, on the 12th instant, Professor George Davidson, of the United States coast survey, and Hon. R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury.

THE BILL for the better protection of immigrants, &c., submitted to the sub-Committee on Commerce, and of which Mr. Conger is chairman, has been carefully considered, and it is understood that it will be favorably reported upon, and may pass at this session of Congress.

THE committee appointed by the National Commercial Convention, held at Baltimore in October last, had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday, and presented their theory for the building up of American shipping in earnest. They will to-day be heard by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Ordered, Commander D. B. Harmony to command the Mohican par steamer of 12th of February; Midshipman A. P. Nazro to the navy yard, Boston; Midshipman James M. Gore to the Michigan. Detached, Commander Wm. M. Dow from the Mohican and ordered to return home.

THE resolution offered in the House on Tuesday, by Mr. Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, providing for a new bill to be added to the number on appropriations for the construction and repairs of public buildings, will undoubtedly pass, as it was the result of a conference between that committee and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It is heartily approved as a step in the right direction.

IN THE secret service bureau at the Treasury Department there are counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the following New York national banks, of which there are some in circulation: National Bank of Commerce, Merchants' National Bank, National Shoe and Leather Bank, and Tradesman's National Bank, and the Oneida National Bank, of Utica. All these counterfeits were printed from the same plates, the only difference being in the name of the banks. The plates were captured several months ago, and with them most of the bills that had been prepared for circulation.

THE apportionment bill having passed, the State Legislatures will now be called upon to re-district the States. In cases where the representation has been diminished the States will be compelled to re-district, but in those States where the increase is but one or two Representatives they may be chosen at large. Until this is determined upon the President cannot order the reconsolidation of the revenue districts, but it is hoped that the reduction of revenue officers can be carried out by the end of the present fiscal year; so that at the beginning of July next the new system may be carried into practical effect.

THERE was no business transacted before the Southern Claims Commission yesterday. Several cases were set for hearing, but owing to the absence of witnesses the cases were continued. To-day will be devoted to hearing additional testimony in the case of Mrs. Lizzie Hamilton, of Grand Gulf, Miss., widow of Colonel J. Hamilton, for supplies taken, amounting to $139,205, and in the case of A. D. Young, of Wilmington, N. C., amounting to $15,000. In the case of Henry Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburgh, amounting to $78,000, important evidence on the government has been obtained from the rebel archives, now in possession of the War Department.

THE PICOTAGE QUESTION.—Hon. William Moore, late member of Congress from New Jersey, now in the Senate of his State, has introduced a bill relating to pilots, which is of some interest to a vast number interested in marine affairs. It makes it lawful for any citizen of the States, who is the enrolled or registered master of any vessel of the United States, who shall have sole command and charge thereof, and whose vessel shall be bound either in or out of any of the navigable waters of the State, or over which the State has concurrent jurisdiction with other States, whether the same constitutes waters wherein pilotage is usually charged or demanded, who shall have the charge of his own vessel for that purpose, and he is declared to be a pilot duly commissioned and authorized to act as such.

A MEMBER of the House Committee on Commerce yesterday jokingly remarked that the shipping question was where the ships should be—"at sea." There are, perhaps, a dozen bills before the committee, each representing different interests and emanating from people who feel for them show a zealous regard for the shipping interests, especially in regard to the fishery question, now agitating the New Englanders. What appears to be demanded is a single line of policy to meet the wants of the merchant marine. In all probability, should a bill pass, it will be a compromise measure, and in such manner that it will not give one interest an advantage to the detriment of another. This is a work which calls for great efforts at statesmanship, and it cannot be accomplished without members of Congress will give it the closest attention. Secretary Boutwell was before the Commerce Committee yesterday, and in a short time Senator Chandler's bill to promote American commerce. The matter will be again considered by the committee on Wednesday next.

BRITISH-AMERICAN CLAIM COMMISSION.—At the session of the British-American Claim Commission yesterday, in the case of Thomas Ward vs. the United States, the following award was made: Without expressing any opinion upon the effect to be given to the evidence of Thomas Ward and Sarah Ward, the commissioners are of the opinion that the receipts and vouchers given by acknowledged officers of the army at the time show that the cotton was taken from the claimant for use by the United States. This we think sufficient in the absence of all counterveiling proof to show the taking by the United States. Nothing appears to indicate that it was taken as enemy's property, and the question of right so to take is therefore not involved. It was taken nine days after the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by the United States, and the possession of the place was afterwards continued in the United States.

We are not prepared, on facts before us, prepared to hold that at the time of the taking of the property the place was enemy's territory. We agree, therefore, that the claimant is entitled to compensation for the property, the amount being the average value of cotton usually produced in the neighborhood, with interest at six per cent. per annum until January 31, 1873. We therefore award that the sum of $231.44 be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in respect to the claim of Thomas Ward. (This award is payable in gold.)

In the cases of Geo. Adlam vs. United States, No. 10; Francis Doyle vs. United States, No. 49; David Robert vs. United States, No. 47, and James Tongue vs. United States, No. 49, having been submitted on demurrer, on printed arguments, the commission are of the opinion that in the cases of Geo. Adlam, David Robert and James Tongue the question is raised as to whether, in consequence of the claimants having declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and to renounce their allegiance to Her Britannic Majesty, they have ceased to be British subjects within the meaning of the treaty.

We are of opinion that, notwithstanding the claimants having expressed this intention, they still remain British subjects until the necessary formalities having been completed, they acted upon the intentions so expressed. In all the cases there appear to be statements in the memorials which may possibly furnish ground for liability on the part of the United States. There are, however, many items of the claims for which, under no circumstances, can there be such liability. In the case of Doyle, however, for instance, the United States cannot be liable for any injury caused by the shells thrown in the attack upon Vicksburg, and in that of Jas. Tongue there can be no liability except for the number for which a receipt is said to have been given. Demurrers overruled.

The case of A. D. Palmer vs. United States, No. 11, and George Moore vs. United States, No. 37, are submitted on printed arguments for the defence, and the claims were disallowed.

The commission will meet again to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

The New York Custom-House Investigation—Maye Developments Regarding the Tammany Frauds—The Case of Tweed Postponed Until March—Another Suit Against Ex-Collector Murphy—The Congressional Investigation at New Orleans—Col. McClure to Contest the Senatorial Election at Philadelphia—Chief Justice McKean Refuses to Admit Prisoners in Utah to Bail—The Japanese Embassy Leave San Francisco for the East—Proceedings of the National Convention to Secure a Religious Amendment to the Constitution—A Meeting in London in Aid of the Livingstone Expedition—A Strike of Carpenters at Brussels.

NEW YORK.

The Tammany Frauds.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Many of the persons who are charged with furnishing supplies to the city departments, in the accounts published yesterday, represent that they never received the money charged them. It also appears that many of the articles were never furnished. The disbursements by bureau reports, published to-day, show that a quarter of a million of dollars were paid out. Eighty thousand of this ranks as repairs to the police and civil courts, though not one tenth of this amount was actually expended.

DECLINE IN SCRANTON COAL.

A hundred and twenty thousand tons of Scranton coal was sold at auction to-day. The attendance of buyers was large, but the bidding was rather quiet. The following prices obtained: show a considerable decline from last month: Lump, 9,000 tons at from $5.35 to $5.45½; stove coal, 9,000 do., $5.70 to $5.85; grate, 1,000 do., $5.50 to $5.75; egg, 18,000 do., $5.45 to $5.80; stove, 30,000 do., $5.60 to $5.17½; chestnut, 18,000 do., $5.30 to $5.45.

THE LIABILITY OF RAILROADS FOR LOSS OF BAGGAGE.

The commissioner of appeals, in the case of Steven against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have decided that the limitation of a liability to $100 for loss of baggage is not a contract, and awarded the plaintiff $4,900 damages for her baggage lost by the defendant.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional committee resumed its sessions to-day. A letter was received from a coal importer, alleging irregularities on the part of the inspectors. A letter was also received from General Porter and Barcock, asking to be subpoenaed to testify against the statements made adverse to them. Generals Porter and Babcock will be heard next Friday. Charles Bellows testified that in the beginning of President Grant's administration, five gallons to the cask, and he could get no satisfaction at the custom-house.

Before the adjournment of the custom-house investigation to-day there was a court scene, a wrangle between Senator Pratt and Senator Casserly. The latter reminded the gentleman of the other side of the great advantages they possessed in having the whole organization of the administration of the Democratic party, and that Casserly had all the complaining merchants at his back. Casserly denied that he had got an half a dozen suggestions since they began. He also called attention to the slovenly way in which any reference was made to the Hartford case in, as compared with the prompt manner in which all returns were supplied from the custom-house to Senators on the other side.

The committee adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow, when Mr. Jayne, Treasury agent, will be examined.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

has been invited to address the Young Men's Christian Association of Troy, N. Y.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST MURPHY.

Another suit has been commenced against ex-Collector Murphy to recover the amount of a political assessment paid by an office-holder in the custom house.

THE WATSON MURDER.

A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Hyde, the husband of Fanny Hyde, as accessory to the murder of Watson.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE AS EX.

Mr. Patterson, whose name is disagreeably connected with the failure of the Market Savings bank, visited the receiver to-day, and declared that he was still willing to pay the loan made to him. The receiver expresses the opinion that the bank is unable to pay its depositors over 40 per cent.

CRIME IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police have arrested burglars, believing that much of the crime in that city may be attributed to violations of the excise law in keeping saloons open after the legitimate closing hour, have determined to rigorously enforce the law in future.

UTAH.

A Motion in the United States Court to Admit All Prisoners to Bail—Chief Justice McKean Refuses.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—In the United States Court this afternoon Assistant Attorney General Williams, telegraphed by Attorney Bates, moved that all prisoners in custody of the United States authorities in Utah be admitted to bail.

Chief Justice McKean delivered a decision, which received universal and hearty commendation from Gentiles and Liberals. He alluded to the fact that of the eleven prisoners charged with murder six had been released on bail, without expense to the Government, and five at Camp Douglass, at thirty cents per day, and continued: "Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of great mystery and atrocity, and others openly in the face of mankind. Were these prisoners turned loose before trial the action would be without precedent. Besides, there are reasons which cannot be made public why these prisoners should not be admitted to bail—reasons which District Attorney Bates cannot have communicated to Attorney General Williams, and to which Bates seems quite indifferent. Indeed, he is known by the courts to have made in other particulars serious misstatements in other particulars in regard to affairs in Utah. I am placed here to decide under the law all judicial questions that shall arise in this District Court. Were I now to shrink or swerve from plain duty, it is not improbable that the irresponsible magistrate called Judge Lynch would assume the seat which I would thereby have proved myself unworthy to hold. I refuse to admit the prisoners to bail."

It is understood that Mr. Bates urged the application for bail upon the Attorney General ostensibly on the ground of saving expense.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Expedition to Recover Sunken Treasure—The Northern Pacific Surveying Party Abandon Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The steamship Moses Taylor sailed this morning for Ecuador, with divers and money for raising the treasure she sank in the Spanish frigate Lerzadia in 1862.

The California Senate refuses to pass to a third reading the resolution recommending the adoption of a Government postal telegraph system.

The weather in Oregon is very cold. The Northern Pacific surveying party, under Captain Maxwell, abandoned work in the Pen D' Oreille country, and reached Walla Walla recently, after great hardships and the loss of several animals.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese party, numbering one hundred and six persons, started for the East this morning in a special train consisting of five palace cars. At Sacramento this evening the Embassy was received by the Legislature.

MARIPOSA ESTATE SOLD.

The Mariposa estate was sold to-day. It was purchased by Judge Hepdenfelt for $600,000, in the interest of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, of New York.

STEAMER DELAYED.

The sailing of the steamship China for Japan and China has been postponed till Sunday, on account of the snow blockade on the Union Pacific railroad, delaying the mails.

BOSTON.

Suits Against Apothecaries Compromised—The Woman Suffrage Association.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Government cases against numerous apothecaries for neglecting to stamp articles exposed for sale were adjusted to-day by the apothecaries paying a compromised sum to cover the fine imposed by the statute.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association continued in session to-day, and was addressed by champions of the cause. Resolutions embodying the demands of the association were adopted. The attendance was unusually thin.

The State temperance alliance, at a meeting to-day, appointed a committee to make arrangements for a conference of all the temperance organizations in New England.

PHILADELPHIA.

Col. McClure to Contest the Senatorial Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Col. McClure, the defeated candidate for the State Senate, publishes a card denouncing the result of the election as a fraud, and declaring his determination to punish repeaters who aided in the return of his opponent. The Enquirer styles the election as a false vote and false count. The Age calls the election a farce. The Republican papers generally announce the result without comment.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—McClure asserts there has proof that sixteen hundred votes of repeaters were accepted in two wards, and over three hundred in another. He says he will contest the election in the Senate, besides punishing the repeaters by criminal suits. The votes cast yesterday were, however, over ten thousand less than that in October last.

CINCINNATI.

National Convention to Secure the Recognition of God in the Constitution—The Resolutions Adopted.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The national convention to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution met today. About 250 delegates were present from different States.

Judge M. B. Hogan, of Cincinnati, was chosen president, together with a number of vice presidents and a secretary.

Letters were read from a number of gentlemen, including Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, regretting their inability to be present.

Information was received of 20 organizations, with memberships of two or three hundred each. A disturbing element was introduced by a notice given by F. E. Abbott, the editor of a paper devoted to the interests of free religion, that he desired to make an other remonstrance against the object of the convention. After discussion Abbott was requested to reduce his remonstrance to writing and present it to the committee on business, to whom the whole subject was referred.

The committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which were laid over for discussion. They declare that the State exercising jurisdiction over millions of human beings, as the sovereign arbiter of life and death, and as the ultimate power, has, namely, the moral character and accountability of its own; that it is the right and duty of the United States settled by Christians with Christian laws, and with Christ acknowledged as the governing force in accomplishing itself in its Constitution to be a Christian nation; that the failure by this nation to acknowledge its relations to God has formerly been a history that the Government of the United States has nothing to do with religion, and that State lines in favor of the Sabbath Christian marriage and the use of the Bible in public schools are unconstitutional; that we recognize the necessity of complete harmony between our written constitution and the actual facts of our national life, and the true way to effect this harmony is not to expel the Bible and abrogate the laws enforcing Christian morality and shelter all observances in connection with the Government and all idea of God and religion in our schools, but to insert an explicit acknowledgment of God and the Bible in the fundamental law, and that the proposed religious amendment is directly opposed to the union of Church and State.

Adjourned till to-morrow, when the session will close.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Investigation—Tax Collector Herron Charged With Being a Defaulter.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Mr. Moncure, of Cadiz, General Emory, Capt. Smith, United States army, Capt. Bury, of the revenue cutter Wilderness, Collector Casey and Chief of Police Begley testified before the Congressional committee to-day. Bury admitted that there were gunboats similar to the Wilderness, and said he was obeying orders. Casey said the Senators were on the Wilderness waiting until other witnesses arrived. He considered he had done his duty as a citizen, but admitted that he committed an error in allowing the Wilderness to be used. Mr. Moncure testified that the proposition to impeach the Governor was not a part of the compact first formed by Democrats and Republicans.

An action was brought by the State before the Eighth District Court to-day, against T. J. Herron, tax collector, and his sureties, charging Herron with being a defaulter. The amount of the defalcation is over $6,000. Herron is the party who published a card in the New York papers, January 15, questioning the veracity of the Associated Press dispatches sent thence.

The St. Louis hotel will be reopened to-morrow under the management of Hiram Cranston, formerly of New York.

CHICAGO.

The Smallpox.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—There have been nineteen deaths from smallpox during the past week, and the disease is on the increase.

There are now thirty-four patients in hospital. Seven physicians have been prosecuted for not properly reporting cases.

The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 31.—The Legislature is making an important educational bill. The Senate committee investigating the penitentiary fraud is embarrassed by the absence of the contractors, and has appointed an experienced civil engineer to superintend the work.

The committee on printing awards the State printing to Wm. A. Hearn, of the *Daily Carolinian.* (Democratic.) The Old-Line Whigs, not upon giving it to Josiah Turner, of the Sentinel, (Conservative,) at figures 25 per cent. higher.

The General Assembly compared the Senatorial vote to-day, when Gen. M. W. Ransom received thirty-seven.

The redistricting under the apportionment act and the State debt are the most important matters now before the Legislature.

The Snow-Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Jan. 31.—Eastward-bound trains on the Union Pacific road are snowed up at Cheyenne during last night. Some of the passengers, claiming to have been 16 days on the road from Ogden, report that when they got through a drift the wind blew the snow back into the cuts and filled them up behind.

Rawlings station reports that the wind is blowing west and the snow drifting. Two trains going West got as far as Cooper Lake, and remained there until noon to-day, when they started West again with snowplows and a large force of men. A passenger train standing at Sidney was run into by another train to-day, and one passenger was injured.

The United States Steamer Worcester.

PORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—The United States steamship Worcester, the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, dropped down to the Compass Buoys to-day to swing ship. She will sail in a day or two for the West Indies. Newspaper men who have been here have smuggled into the air-cylinders of the 15-inch gun-carriage shades. The gun has been fired fifteen or twenty times, and everything now works admirably.

The Case of Tweed Postponed Until March.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—In the Supreme Court to-day the cases of Ex-Senator Tweed and others were postponed until March, as this practically puts the cases over until the close of the session of the Legislature it is probable that Tweed will now take his seat.

Seats ced to be Hanged.

WEST CHESTER, Jan. 31.—The application for a new trial by the counsel of George Grant, convicted of the murder of Amanda Spence, was, this morning, after an able review by the court, overruled, and he was sentenced, by Judge Butler, to be hanged.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 31.—The Constitutional Convention is holding short daily sessions, awaiting reports from committees, before beginning actual business.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Livingstone Expedition.

LONDON, January 31.—A meeting in aid of the Livingstone expedition, held at the Mansion house last night, at the call of the Lord Mayor, was well attended and quite enthusiastic. Subscriptions were received to the amount of three thousand pounds. Measures were taken to complete the organization and equipment of the relief expedition and send it out at an early day.

A SHIP STRANDED.

The ship City of Halifax, Captain Elberry, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., January 9, with cotton, for Liverpool, is stranded in Carnarvon Bay. She lies in an easy position, and if the weather holds fair will float off.

THANKSGIVING CEREMONIES

in St. Paul's, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, are announced for the 27th instant.

FRANCE.

Sentenced to Transportation.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The director of the *Official Journal,* published under control of the Commune, has been sentenced to transportation.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

In the National Assembly to-day debate was begun upon the recent report from the committee providing for the withdrawal of France from the treaty of commerce with England.

GAMBLING AT THE WATERING PLACES.

The syndicates of the towns of Aix, Vichy, Plombrolas and Baregre have petitioned the Government for the abrogation of the law against public gambling, and forty millions of francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments at those watering places.

BELGIUM.

Carpenters on a Strike.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—The journeymen carpenters of this city are on a strike, and the masters have closed their shops. The men are now parading the streets. No disturbance has occurred.

SPAIN.

The Late Riot at Barcelona.

MADRID, January 31.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances.

It appears that the crowds which assembled yesterday burned the houses where the octroi duties had been collected, and fired on the troops. The latter replied with such effect that two of the rioters were killed and another of them seriously wounded. The place is now quiet, and owing to the precaution of the authorities no further trouble is expected.

MEXICO.

The Progress of the Revolution.

MATAMOROAS, January 31.—General Quiroga, Sanked Cortina yesterday, and now holds possession of this side of Comargo, intercepting communication. Cortina previously telegraphed here for reinforcements, which could not be spared. Quiroga received 600 reinforcements, making his command 2,000. Cortina has only 600. It is supposed that Quiroga will advance on Matamoros, leaving a sufficient force near Comargo to prevent Cortina's moving. The severest storm of the season prevails, and has the effect of obstructing military operations.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Debate on the Amnesty Bill in the Senate—Remarks of Messrs. Chandler, Sumner and others—The House Passes the Bill to Regulate the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—Debate in Relation to the Negotiation of the New Loan—Miscellaneous Business.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Ramsey: Allowing settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota until 1873 to make their entries.

By Mr. Osborne: To acquire certain lands adjoining the United States barracks at Bananas, Florida.

By Mr. Flanagan: Providing for the cession to the State of Texas of certain territory to the United States for Indian reservations; and for the repeal of the law providing for the formation of the four new states out of Texas.

By Mr. Conkling: To establish a national registry of American vessels, to protect our passengers and seamen, and to prevent oppressive rebates in the duties on merchandise damaged on ship board imported into the United States. The registry is to be made and kept by the board of trade of the city of New York, a standard record of shipping, a society organized and existing in New York city for the survey of vessels, three members of which, together with three officers of the Government, are to constitute a board of survey and direction.

BILLS WERE REPORTED

as follows: By Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce: For the enlargement of the St. Mary's Falls ship canal, in Michigan. Authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase such land as may be necessary, at appraised valuation