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A SPECK OF WAR.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

Accurate Statement of the Situation—The London Press Sustaining Gladstone Against Disraeli—No Official Complications—The States of the United States—No Trouble with the Washington Treaty—The Feeling in Congressional Circles.

The following is the latest information in relation to the feeling in England in respect to the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims and the treaty of Washington:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON Feb. 5.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* of this evening announces that it has seen an early copy of the Queen's speech, which is to be delivered at the opening of Parliament to-morrow. It thereupon proceeds to give an annexed abstract of the contents of the document:

"The Queen," says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, "congratulates Parliament and the country that her relations with the nations of Europe are of the most friendly character." Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the Alabama claims, upon which the Queen says: "To uphold scrutiny and to extend the area of my international obligations, I have concluded a treaty with the United States of America for the settlement of questions which have been discussed for some years, it having become obvious that the horrors of war are avoidable by peaceful arbitrament, instead of arbitrament of the sword.

"I have therefore given my consent to the reference of the Alabama claims to an international tribunal, the highest authority to which their decision could have been intrusted. Through a parliamentable error right on the part of the negotiators the claims were not expeditiously limited to direct losses, and therefore the President of the United States has preferred a considerable amount of indirect claims, to many of which my Government her demurred. I hope the amount to be ultimately defrayed will not exceed the French payment to Germany."

The Queen deplores the troubles in India, felicitates Parliament upon the condition of the finances of the country, and the collection of the unprecedented revenue; refers to the peaceable state of Ireland, and promises the introduction of bills in relation to the ballot, for the regulation of the mines, for the acquisition of railways by the State, and for the regulation of licenses for the sale of liquors.

The foregoing alleged synopsis of the Queen's speech is given for what it is worth. It is the theme of universal comment to-night, and though nothing is positively known upon the subject, the opinion is freely expressed that the Pall Mall *Gazette* has been made the victim of imposition.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGARDS IT.

The English excitement over the American claims, as presented to the tribunal of arbitrators at Geneva, is regarded here, in the best informed official circles, as a matter of domestic concern only, produced by local causes, and designed to accomplish local effects upon English politics, and nothing more. Dispatches of the most trustworthy character, received in this city yesterday from London, justify the view taken by the State Department, and warrant the clearest inference that any vigorous movement on the part of the American Government in the present posture of affairs would awaken genuine surprise in Lord Granville, and transfer the demand for explanations from this side of the ocean to the other. Up to the present writing, not a line or a word of official inquiry or statement has passed upon the subject that is being so sensationally treated by the press of the two great commercial cities.

The genuine astonishment of the English Government and people at the size and scope of the American demands is a complete vindication of some late silly accusations that the points of the American case had somehow found their way into unfriendly hands. That the surprise of the Gladstone Cabinet was unfeigned is attested by the extraordinary means adopted by it to avert the disastrous use it was feared the Disraeli party would make of the American statement in the Parliamentary session beginning to-day. In the opinion of those best calculated to judge, nothing less than an absolute fear that, under a burst of popular indignation, Disraeli would force through a vote of censure upon the Government for its share in a treaty which gave opportunity to what would be stigmatized as insulting and extravagant demands, could have tempted the Liberal Cabinet to the dangerous expedient of resorting to its semi-official organs to open an unofficial but offensive warfare upon the argument of the United States as presented at Geneva. That this was the moving cause of the whole affair, there is now neither room to doubt nor deny; but there is great doubt if the English Government has been a consenting or approving party to the extent discussion has been carried by the press that is not restrained by official connection with the Liberal party.

A secondary motive with the English Government has been a desire to influence the individual judgment of the foreign members of the Geneva conference. The tribunal is not at present in session, and its members, it is hoped in England, cannot fail to be impressed with the general European view of the extravagance and untenability of the American demands as reflected in the European press. This is an important point with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, because, though the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration should be carried through amicably to a final award, there will be a necessity for much skillful management in passing the consequent appropriation bill through the House of Commons.

The attitude of

THE UNITED STATES

is easily explained. There is no political exigency calling for inspired and passionate articles in a semi-official press. The Geneva tribunal is regarded in the light of a high court of justice, whose ample jurisdiction is found in the first article of the treaty of Washington. The United States Government is the sole judge of the character of the case it presents to the tribunal under the third article of the treaty, and the questions as to whether the demands made are extravagant or reasonable, and whether they are within or beyond the intended jurisdiction of the tribunal, are questions to be decided and announced at Geneva. In the opinion of officials here in Washington there would be no more propriety in the Foreign Office opening up a diplomatic correspondence with the United States concerning the "case" of the United States just presented to the tribunal than there would be in the pursuing by the State Department of the same course towards the British Cabinet for calling on its journalistic support in London to forestall and break the dreaded attack of the Tory enemy in the opening Parliament.

The opening arguments of both parties have been presented at Geneva, and there is no present reason to believe that the remaining provisions of the treaty are not to be carried out in perfect good faith by both Governments, none the less because the reputation and interests of both point this out as the proper course to pursue.

No amount of resistance to the American claims, if made by the counsel of Great Britain, before the chosen tribunal, can possibly occasion any official complaint or complication, and there is a genuine disposition here to abide by the award that the two Governments have jointly invited from representatives of impartially friendly powers. All statements by the American press to the contrary of what is here stated are erroneous, and result from love of sensation, hostility to the treaty, or from the schemes of Wall street coadjutors of certain London operators who have hastened to take advantage of a temporary excitement.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The cable dispatches of possible complications with England, growing out of the action of the British commissioners, was the leading topic of conversation yesterday in and out of the Capitol. Friends of Senator Sumner claimed his views, as given in his Alabama claims speech, were sustained by the action of our counsel insisting on full and exemplary damages for all losses arising from cruisers fitted out in British ports. The friends of Gen. Butler, with greater show of reason, point to his address delivered last October in Philadelphia, when the present difficulties were foreshadowed, and the strongest kind of "points" made by him with reference to difficulties sure to arise. In support of this view they point to the first criticism made in the speech on the treaty when it was asked "why did not the American commissioners insist upon the recognition of the liability by Great Britain for the acts of the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and Georgia, so far as we mean to insist on this liability, so as to leave no room for dispute before the arbitrators upon such questions?"

Many prominent Representatives look upon the above as prophetically correct, and as evincing the native shrewdness and far-seeing judgment of New England's fishery champion. Evidently, General Butler's star is in the ascendant among thinking Congressmen who have examined this matter, and the public look anxiously for another expression of opinion on a subject studied with great care and fully digested by one so capable as Mr. Butler. The

WESTERN MEMBERS

do not evince that interest shown by Congressmen from the Eastern and Middle States. Confidence is expressed in Minister Schenck, and the vexed question of arbitration and awards of damages, if opened again, will find a firm support and intelligent expression from the old "thunderbolt of the House." It is believed that we may not get all the "loaf" we contended for, and that our right to separate the damages received from each cruiser must be acknowledged, and the bullying conduct of the British Chief Justice will not affect the firmness of our Government in sustaining its position.

ANOTHER VIEW

is that the whole outcry is the "little game" of the opposition in Parliament, who thus may force a vote of "want of confidence" in Mr. Gladstone, and force a resignation of the present ministry. As a practical political opinion, this last obtains favor among many of our citizens who affect a knowledge of "the ways that are dark" surrounding foreign diplomacy.

THE OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The *Times*, in its leader of Saturday, used the following language: "We repudiate the construction which has been put on the Treaty of Washington in the American case, and must withdraw from the arbitration if this construction is insisted on; but this point rectified, we are ready to stand loyally by the treaty."

The *Times* to-day is afraid that the attempt to solve the Alabama difficulty may prove abortive, and hopes the failure will not incite a bitter feeling in Alabama.

The *Times* thinks that it will be time enough when the United States refuse to withdraw their demand for indirect damages to decide upon future action. The same tone pervades the articles of the other morning journals.

The weekly press, most of which went to press Friday about the time of the flurry of indignation in the American case culminated, was savage and bellicose, especially the *Saturday Review*, which generally took the ground that the United States preferred to have no settlement, and wished to hold these Alabama claims as a perpetual menace for political uses.

The *Daily News* says the Queen, in her speech at the opening of Parliament to-morrow, will express the wish that the tribunal at Geneva may be able to proceed with its duties on a basis acceptable to the English Government and the nation.

The *Times* complains that the American case has been translated into continental languages, and scattered broadcast over Europe, and says it the intention is to make retraction impossible, no method could be chosen which could prove more effective. Our expectation of a successful issue continues.

The *Times* is extremely moderate. It says: "We do not give up all hope, but once being established there can be no sequel other than the abandonment of all reference of the claims to the board of arbitration.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The extent and punitive tone in which the English journals treat this question is wholly unjustifiable. The tribunal which is to pass upon the matter between the two nations is now in session. There has been no indication that any doubt of the entire impartiality of this tribunal exists in England or here. There is no reason for believing that Great Britain will not be treated with perfect justice. Both the British and American arbitrators are men of pre-eminent ability and fairness, men who will demand no more and accept no less than justice. The representation of the three friendly powers are men of equal integrity and judgment. Both sides have named some of their best and most sagacious lawyers to carry on the discussion. It is natural that on either side they shall make the strongest statement of which the nature of the case will admit.

"It is not to be expected that because we are seriously disposed, and because England has expressed her regret for the escape of the rebel cruisers from her ports, that we have therefore waived our claims for the restitution of our property robbed or destroyed. It is a childish error to suppose that the Washington treaty settled the questions at issue. It only provided for a means of settling them, and the amount of damages to be awarded to us by the board of arbitration is a matter to be determined by argument and not by the respective Governments, and still less by the New York and London newspapers. * * * It is probable that the storm of indignant comment, which has risen as suddenly as that which followed Mr. Sumner's speech, will subside with equal facility. But if popular clamor should defeat the ministry on this question, and compel their successors to renounce the principle of arbitration, the treaty of Washington, it is not the United States that would be the heaviest losers by such a course."

The *Times* thinks that the action of the British Government, as announced by the *Observer*, will be a matter of complete surprise to the American people. We cannot conceal the fact, also, that this action will arouse a good deal of feeling warmer than surprise. We were all heartily glad when we supposed the matter was to be settled peacefully way had been found to settle the ugly "differences," as the treaty calls them, growing out of the Alabama business. If it shall turn out that our confidence was misplaced, disappointment will be added to the sources of bad feeling which were already too numerous. We sincerely trust that the reported reopening of the matter—for the action of the British Government is nothing less—may assume some less threatening form than that in which the cable dispatch presents it.

DUTY ON SALT.

To the Editor of the Evening Republican:

The New York *World* has another attack of salt on the brain, which this time takes the form of incoherent raving, because the salt-producing interests in the United States have ventured to appear before the appropriate committees of Congress and present their case, argued in advance on one side by the free-trade organs, and respectfully protest against being made the victims of a gladiatorial raid upon them alone. For exercising this right that interesting and truth-telling sheet calls us "swindlers" and "pirates," and other endearing names. It states as a matter of fact that, about twelve years ago, some half dozen odious monopolists of Onondaga, in the State of New York, got possession, by some questionable process, of the several millions of capital invested in the business of manufacturing salt at that place; that they still hold such capital, and are making fortunes out of the tariff on that commodity.

I write this note, Mr. Editor, to refute this the latest of the many romantic stories which the *World* has told concerning us. Knowing something more of this subject than the editor of that paper, I beg to assure you and all others who may take any interest in the matter that the capitalists who own the Onondaga salt-works are at least one thousand in number, and give employment to more than five thousand persons in the production of salt and the industries directly connected with it and in its transportation to the markets of the country; and I beg further to say, from an exact and intimate knowledge of the business, that these capitalists and other capitalists engaged in the same business in other parts of the country are furnishing cheap salt to the people of the United States, not only without making fortunes, but without making the average rate of lawful interest upon their capital. I state it as a fact, and challenge examination, that the domestic manufacturers are delivering salt in all parts of the United States accessible to their product not only cheaper than the price of foreign salt now, but cheaper than it was before the war and in the free-trade period.

I do not address this note to the *World*, because I know from past experience that it never admits the correction of error when falsehood will best answer its purpose.

J. W. BARNES,
Sec'y of the Salt Company of Onondaga.
WASHINGTON, February 5, 1872.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

RECEPTIONS.

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

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

Mrs. Colfax will receive on Wednesdays during the season, from 2:30 till 5 p. m.

Speaker Blaine's next reception will be held on Friday evening, February 9, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

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

Mrs. Attorney General Williams will receive Wednesdays at her residence, 1812 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.

RECEPTIONS YESTERDAY.

The mild, spring-like weather of yesterday proved most acceptable to the devotees of society, although the walking was miserable; but as most of the ladies visiting had carriages at their command this seemed to be but a slight hindrance to their enjoyment.

At Mrs. Justice Strong's a very pleasant gathering was found. The parlors were filled during receiving hours with numerous friends, to all of whom a hearty welcome was extended. Her daughters aided her in the agreeable duties, and by their pleasant words dispensed sunshine and contentment to those about them.

In the handsome drawing-room of Mrs. Justice Swayne, the hostess with her daughter, Miss Lillie, Miss Chandler and Miss Hattie Morgan, were steadily engaged for over two hours in exchanging kind greetings with those who called upon them. The ladies make it so entertaining for their visitors that they are excusable for overstaying the time society dictates.

Mrs. Solicitor Bristow holds charming receptions; there is so much life and animation about her that visitors never fail to appreciate their reception. Miss Ballard was with her, and proved a most acceptable assistant.

Mrs. Admiral Porter was compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting her friends, as she is still indisposed.

Mrs. and Miss McDonald did not receive yesterday owing to other engagements.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.—The number of mercantile failures in the United States during 1871 is reported at 2,915, the aggregate amount of liabilities being $85,252,000. In 1870 there were 2,551 failures, aggregating $88,242,000 liabilities, and in 1869, there were 2,799 failures, with $75,054,000 liabilities. In 1867 the aggregate liabilities of failures during the year were over $97,000,000; in 1866, over $87,000,000; in 1865, $80,000,000, and in 1857, over $291,000,000. Considering the great growth of the country, the showing for 1870 and 1871 is not so bad.

A NEW YORK EXCHANGE talks as follows about Clara Louise: "People in New York are beginning to find out that as an opera singer neither Parepa, Nilsson, nor any other stands higher in general excellence than our own Clara Louise Kellogg. Parepa may excel her in the concert-room, but neither Moulton nor Nilsson can. This was expressed by me long ago, and we were considered partial, but now we have plenty of converts."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

— The woolen mill and boarding-house of C. O. Aldrich & Son, at Granby, Mass., were burned yesterday. Loss, $35,000.

— During a quarrel between sleighing parties at Central park, New York, on Sunday evening, Charles Hilbard was fatally shot.

— Alexander Clapperton, implicated in the sub-treasury frauds, has been brought to New York from Leavenworth and held for trial.

— The remains of Gen. Robert Anderson will be landed at Fortress Monroe to-day, and turned over to Gen. Barry.

— Samuel A. Parker, for many years State treasurer of Rhode Island, died yesterday of pneumonia, at his residence, in Newport.

— A special Mexican dispatch says that the Juarista hung all the officers, including the revolutionary leader, of the gang captured at St. Tergo, about thirty miles from Matamoras.

— The house of Henry McLellan, in Washington township, Erie county, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. He himself perished in the flames. He was 75 years of age.

— All the courts of Baltimore city, also the United States District Court, after opening yesterday morning, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Robert J. Brent.

— The new iron ferry-boat Fulton, on the Fulton-street route, sprung a leak in the middle of the stream, yesterday afternoon, and sunk. The passengers were all safely rescued.

— A petition was presented in the Massachusetts House of Assembly yesterday, for a declaratory statute, that women are entitled to hold office in the Commonwealth.

— Enoc White, brought from Baltimore on the charge of having robbed the Bank of Kentucky, in Louisville, out of $3,800 on raised checks, yesterday waived an examination in the city court, and was held in $5,000 bail.

— The receiver of the Market Savings Bank at New York says its securities are worth 60 and the liabilities $600,000. He believed the depositors would ultimately receive 45 cents on the dollar, or, in the worst event, at least 40 cents.

— The coroner's jury in the Lehigh Valley railroad accident yesterday returned a verdict that the deceased came to their death by an unavoidable and unforeseen accident, caused by the breaking of a rail.

— Addison Beigs, an ex-member of the Legislature, was stabbed and killed by D. Johnson, at Platte city, Missouri, last Friday. The affray grew out of some remarks made by Beigs to Johnson's wife about watering her pony at a spring on Beigs's place. Johnson surrendered himself.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1 a. m., 1872.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The barometer has risen somewhat since Sunday night at the south Atlantic stations, and more so in the Middle and Eastern States. The low barometer in Texas has extended northeast into the Ohio valley, and rain is reported from the Gulf coast to Ohio and snow on the lakes. Southwest winds have backed to northeast from New York and Ohio westward; southeast winds prevail from Louisiana to Georgia. The barometer has begun to rise in Texas, with brisk northwest winds and low temperature. Cold and partially cloudy weather has apparently prevailed north and west of Iowa.

PROBABILITIES.

The central lowest barometer will probably pass northeastward over the Ohio valley to the St. Lawrence, with snow turning to rain in most places; cold northwest winds and clear weather prevail on Tuesday from Missouri to Lake Huron and northwestward; cloudy and clearing weather from the southwestern States to Missouri, with cold northwest winds from Alabama westward; cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated other than the brisk northwest winds on the Louisiana coast, and northeast winds on the lower lakes.

SELMA, Ala., will celebrate Mardi Gras.

THERE are 185 tobacco factories in Virginia, of which 70 are in Richmond.

MOTOI AYUMA, a Japanese nobleman of high birth, was in Charleston, S. C., a few days ago. He is now in Atlanta.

MAJOR W. G. GUERRANT, of Montgomery county, Va., has discovered a large vein of zinc ore on his farm, eight miles south of Christiansburg. The ore is said to be very rich.

THE last Danville (Ky.) *Advocate* says more hemp has been raised in Boyle county, Ky., last year than was ever before known. The present market price is $8.25, delivered in Danville.

AN editor, of Utica, New York, has been sent to jail on a charge of libel, and the last edition of his paper is largely devoted to jail intelligence, and contains a column of personal notices of "jail birds."

THE Conservative State convention of North Carolina is called to meet in Greensboro' on Wednesday, May 1, and the Republicans will hold a convention in Raleigh on the 17th of April for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers.

THE Illinois Legislature has passed a statute which provides that all candidates for admission to the bar shall have passed two years in the study of the law, either in a law office or law school, before presenting themselves for examination.

TWO CITIZENS of Grundy county, Nevada, settled an old grudge lately by a resort to the ropes. One of the duelists was armed with a revolver, and the other with a musket, which, either by accident or trickery, was not loaded. The result was that the man with the unloaded weapon was killed.

THE Chicago *Post* says: "The first real advantage that we have gained lately by a report of last year, by the fair sex, was at Galesburg. A young lady, who must for the present be nameless, proposed to a young clothing merchant in due form. He not stated whether the young man accepted."

BY TELEGRAPH

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

The New York Custom-House Investigation—The Question of the Legality of the Indictment of Stokes to be Tried on Monday Next—Ex-Senator Harry Gene and Tom Fields Arrested—Explosion of Powder Mill in at Springfield, Ohio—Five Men Killed—Governor Warmoth Before the Congressional Committee—Warmoth's Message to the Legislature—Bail Fair Granted a New Trial—Accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—A Large Number of Persons Wounded—Large Mass Meeting of the Supporters of Sir Charles Dilke—The Riots at Barcelona Instigated by the Internationals—A Number Arrested.

NEW YORK.

Stokes Again in Court.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Stokes, the assassin of Fisk, was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. There was a large attendance of spectators, and all the counsel were present. Judge Cardozo was on the bench. District Attorney Garvin stated that the counsel for Stokes had interposed seven special pleas, to the first six of which he entered a demurrer. The seventh he would traverse, and would supply the counsel with copies at an early date. He stated the question would be tried by jury. The prisoner's counsel said it would require time to procure witnesses.

It was settled that the trial of the question of the jury be held next Monday, and the Judge stated that he would summon an additional jury of five hundred. The court then adjourned to Monday. The issue to be tried Monday is that raised by the prisoner's counsel against the legality of the indictment by the Oyer and Terminer grand jury.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional committee met and voted to adjourn on Saturday, to meet after that date in Washington.

Special Agent Jayne gave the Congressional committee a long recital of proceedings taken in the cases of fraud on the revenue. In one instance a fraud was attempted to be covered up by a custom clerk, which afterward netted the Government $30,000. The system of weighing is very defective.

Jayne also testified that in cases of seizure of goods worth under $500 the whole amount is divided between the collector, naval officer and surveyor in the shape of the fifteen dollars demanded and the moieties afterwards divided. Witness also stated that he had found proofs of fraud against fourteen weighers, whose names he mentioned, and then on witness coming to Washington he found the officers were in fraud on the part of inspectors, no person detected in fraud now in office. Adjourned.

HARRY GENEE AND TOM FIELDS ARRESTED.

Senator Harry Genee was arrested this morning on two indictments charging him with forgery in the third degree. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and he was taken before Judge Barnard, who bailed him in $10,000. His forgeries are in connection with the Tammany frauds. Tom Fields was charged with bribery, and James H. Ingersoll, charged with forgeries, both in connection with the Tammany frauds, whites arrested this afternoon.

Tom Fields, Assemblyman, was arrested this afternoon on a bench warrant and immediately bailed him in $5,000 on the felony and $2,500 on the bribery charge.

MORE INDICTMENTS AGAINST TWEED.

Five new indictments have been found against "Boss" Tweed, and nearly as many against Connolly.

THE CHARGES AGAINST FIELDS AND GENEE.

Tom Field's bondsmen are Wm. Florence, comedian, and Michael J. Quigg. His case has been removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The indictments charge that Geo. Beller and Garrett B. Tunison, members of the fire department, received valuable presents from the city, assigned an equal moiety thereof to Fields, a member of the Assembly, for his efforts in procuring the passage of a law authorizing the payment of these claims.

Genee is charged with forgery in the third degree, being charged with having in his custody on the 14th of July last, an order for the payment of money, viz: a draft payable to J. Mott Davidson or order for $4,807 for iron work, assigned by Richard B. Connolly, and counterfeited the name of Davidson on the back of the draft, and then forged on this order the indorsement of Davidson.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

has accepted an invitation to address the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association on February 22.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY

meets to-morrow night, when it is expected the vacancies of Sachems Tweed, Hall and Connolly will be filled, and Augustus Schell installed as Grand Sachem.

THE PREACHING OF WOMEN IN REV. DR. CUYLER'S CHURCH.

The presbytery of Brooklyn met to-day to consider the preaching of women in Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church. Rev. Mr. McClellan made a statement of the case to those who called the meeting. He said there was no doubt of the preaching, and the presbytery should determine its course. The signers of the call did not want to show any hostility to the pastor, Dr. Cuyler. He believed the latter's church had decided that the Presbyterians should affiliate with the Friends, and that licensure and ordination should be dispensed with in inviting Quakers to preach. This modified and changed this usage and custom of the Church, and the presbytery should affirm or negative it.

Mr. Cuyler was invited to make a statement, and said that the rules of the church government neither permitted nor prohibited women preaching; that the Bible was non-committal on the subject, and that it was next to impossible to draw a line in the Bible about women's action in the Church. It was an open question to be decided by conscience, common sense and circumstances. The Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists encourage woman to preach. Women were ordained in the different denominations according to circumstances. He regarded it a nonessential matter, and not subject to discipline. He admitted that it was not an ordinary Presbyterian usage for women to take part in public worship; he was not in favor of a change of usage.

Mr. Cuyler concluded with a warm eulogy of his church. Ex-Mayor Lambert, an elder of Mr. Cuyler's church, followed, in the assertion that the session stood by its pastor.

Rev. Mr. Butler moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a minute of what had been heard.

Rev. Mr. Spear thought the whole matter insignificant, and should be definitely postponed.

Mr. Butler's motion was carried, and the committee retired to deliberate.

The committee appointed by the Brooklyn Presbytery reported at the afternoon session a document to the effect that it was inconsistent with the rules of the Church to allow women to preach. This was discussed till 8 o'clock, when the Presbytery adjourned till to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

Message of Governor Warmoth to the Legislature—He Urges the Modification of Certain Laws.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—A message from Gov. Warmoth to the Legislature says that thirty-four days of the session have been dissipated in contests which have tended much to weaken the confidence of the people in a free government. There are laws on the statute book which must be modified, and which the Legislature pledged in the most solemn manner, to modify in a way to render them acceptable to the great body of the people. The public voice has spoken on this behalf with no uncertain sound. It is the sole of the representatives to give the people's will the force of the law without further delay.

The Governor says: "I will be candid with you and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject, which so much time is wasted in delay. Every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves and to myself, requires that the modification of these laws should receive your prompt and undivided attention."

The message recites that the condition of affairs, which in 1868 made necessary the enactment of the most stringent registration and election laws, has ceased to exist. The relations between the white and colored citizens, then unsettled and hostile, have now been established on a basis of quiet and growing respect for each others rights. If such laws are necessary to hold and retain the Republican party in this State it is better that it should perish.

He recommends modification of the constabulary, primary and revenue laws, and the repeal of railroad charters where work has not actually commenced. The latter would save the State $12,000,000. Concluding with subjects of political and economical reform, the Governor says: "So fully has a committee been made on these subjects that failure to crystallize them into law would be universally and justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt for public opinion."

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Warmoth was before the Congressional investigating committee nearly five hours to-day. After protesting against the interference of the committee in the State's affairs the Governor read a voluminous document, giving a brief history of his administration. If the Governor did not succeed in showing that his administration had been just and wise he did not fail to make a strong case against his political opponents, especially the leading Republicans of the coalition. He charged that all the laws which they claimed were odious were mostly framed and supported by them in the Legislature.

MARDI GRAS DAY.

All the city and State courts and the Congressional investigating committee have agreed to hold no session on Mardi Gras day, the 13th instant. The display promises to be the grandest ever known in this country. The Mystic Krew of Comus will appear in a grand allegorical procession. The Grand Duke Alexis and suite have closed their visit so as to be here during the carnival. Guests from all parts of the country are already flocking to the city.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

Five Men Killed—Great Destruction of Property.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Feb. 5.—Two powder mills, belonging to the Miami Powder Company, and located between Xenia and Yellow Springs, on the Little Miami railroad, exploded at 10 o'clock this morning. Five men were killed and another is missing. The ground is strewn with timbers and debris for half a mile around. At Yellow Springs hundreds of windows were demolished. This city was considerably shaken, and the citizens ran into the streets in alarm. The particulars as to the cause of the explosion have not yet come to hand.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Feb. 5.—The names of the killed in the explosion at the Miami powder mills were Nott, Ballard, Robinson and White, and a colored man named Conley, who was blown into fragments. Nothing could be found of him but a portion of his head and trunk.

The shock was distinctly felt at Dayton, Urbana and Xenia. The amount of loss has not been ascertained. Hundreds of citizens are hurrying to the scene of the disaster, and are rendering all possible assistance. Duncan, a soldered man, is so terribly lacerated that death is momentarily expected. Search is being made among the ruins for more workmen, some of whom are missing. The boiler of the dead are shockingly mutilated and burned. The concussion was so great as to produce the explosion of all the mills. Brick houses standing more than a mile away had windows completely blown out, and were otherwise damaged. Great excitement prevailed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mrs. Fair Granted a New Trial—The Stock Excitement Increasing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Fair has been granted a new trial, on the ground that the court erred in her allowing the counsel for the defense the opening and closing, and in permitting evidence to be taken of her former bad character for chastity.

Investigation by the legislative committee into matters connected with the building of the new city hall fully exonerates the commissioners from charges of extravagance or mismanagement.

The stock excitement is increasing. Savage, which fell at $61 on Thursday, rose to $97 selling at $200, and Hale and Norcross at $250.

The weather is exceedingly favorable for the crops. The thermometer has not fallen below 44, nor risen above 72, this winter.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

About Thirty Persons Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The tender, baggage car and three passenger cars of the Washington accommodation train on the Missouri Pacific railroad were thrown from the track this morning, and tumbled down an embankment three miles west of Meramec. Some sixty passengers were on the train, about half of whom were more or less injured, but none fatally. The accident was caused by a displaced rail.

Ku-Klux Outrages in Tennessee.

CROCKETT, Feb. 5.—Walter A. Lyon, formerly of this city, but now representing several houses in Memphis, gives the following account of some Ku-Klux operations which came under his observation while on his way to this city from Memphis:

Near Grand Junction, Tenn., on Friday, a band of Ku-Klux had just hung a negro, whose dead body was placed on the train, accompanied by his brother and sister and some friends of the deceased.

About the same time the train was boarded by 100 armed Ku-Klux, each armed with two navy revolvers. After the train had left the station the Ku-Klux commenced firing on the negroes in the car, wounding four of them, one very badly. A number of other persons had their clothing perforated with balls. As the train passed through the woods, one of the parties passed through the baggage car and over the tender, from which he jerked the engineer, the ball passing through the engineer's hat. The engineer then seized his assailant and hurled him down an embankment, the brakeman firing two more after him. The engineer then thinks they expected to stop the train and take possession of objectionable parties who were on board. At Hill's station the party left the cars, taking the wounded with them.

The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Feb. 5.—Four or five more inches of snow fell along the snow blockade belt of the Union Pacific Saturday night and Sunday, accompanied by high winds. The snow drifted badly.

Passenger trains from Ogden, January 26, are reported at Miner station, and the passengers were subsisting on crackers and fish.

Passenger trains that left Omaha January 15 to January 17 are reported as passing Rock Creek station, having been six days in going the last fifty miles.

Freight and passenger trains at Modena are reported to have been snowed in since the 25th ultimo. Snow ploughs are at Laramie for Laramie to-day with sleds to procure supplies.

The weather is very cold at Rawlins this evening. High winds prevail, and the snow is drifting. No train has arrived.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

NORWICH, CONN., Feb. 5.—A man named Wm. Ewing, employed by Dr. Samuel Johnson, at Bozarah, to-day attacked his employer's daughter with a shot gun, inflicting probably fatal injuries. He then attacked her mother, who came to her daughter's relief, causing painful wounds. Ewing then went to his room and cut his throat from ear to ear, causing death. The young man was in love with the young lady, but his suit was discouraged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Prince of Wales attended church at Sandringham yesterday. The number of seats in St. Paul's was, on the occasion of the thanksgiving ceremonies, is limited to eight thousand.

SAVAGE TREATMENT OF MUTINEERS.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the Deputy Commissioner Cowan has ordered fifty of the Kooka mutineers to be blown from the mouths of cannon.

MASS MEETING OF THE SUPPORTERS OF SIR CHARLES DILKE.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Evening.—The supporters of Sir Charles Dilke organized a meeting in Trafalgar square to-night. Fully ten thousand person are in attendance, but the proceedings were not in keeping, and disturbances are improbable.

PROTEST OF THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL.

A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss Federal Council has forwarded to the French authorities a protest against the deportation of French communists into Switzerland.

GERMANY.

Meeting of Georgia Bondholders.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5—The holders of the Georgia State bonds have held a meeting here, at which they adopted resolutions regretting the action of the Legislature of the State on the veto of Gov. Conley. A committee was appointed to lay the grievances of the bondholders before the President and Congress of the United States, and the Governor of Georgia.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE

has ordered the professors in his seminaries to subscribe to the dogma of Papal infallibility, the penalty in case of refusal being excommunication.

FRANCE.

Great Interest Felt in the Discussion of the Alabama Claims.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Great interest is felt here in the discussion of the Alabama claims, now going on in England, and the result is awaited with much anxiety.

NOMINATION OF A MINISTER.

The resignation of Minister Gaulmier Porter is in the hands of the President. No successor has yet been chosen, but it is expected that the matter will be definitely settled to-morrow.

SPAIN.

The Disturbances at Barcelona Instigated by the Internationals.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—An investigation has led to the discovery that the disturbances at Barcelona and elsewhere were fomented by the International Society, and many of the members of the organization are now under arrest.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PAY THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

Subscriptions have been opened here to aid the people of France in the payment of their war indemnity to Germany.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Captain General of Cuba sends a reassuring dispatch to the Spanish government here. He says he has just made a journey through the disaffected districts of the island, and declares from personal observation that the insurrection will be ended by March or April. He makes a requisition for only two thousand fresh troops from Spain, with which he promises to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion.

NEW DOMINION.

The Feeling in Regard to the Treaty of Washington.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—The intimation of the English press of the intention of the British Government to repudiate the treaty of Washington excites grave comments here. It is believed that such a violent course would be almost a certain cause for war. The English Government, it is thought, will therefore pause before consenting to follow public opinion as far as to take so decisive a step. The merchants of Halifax are deeply interested in the treaty.

A PENNSYLVANIA EDITOR, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of potatoes, says: "It is kindness like these that bring tears to our eyes. One peck of potatoes makes the whole world kin. We have trusted in Providence, and this is our reward. We would like a little kindling wood and some good turnips, but that would be asking too much, so we will try to do without them."

A REGULAR ATTENDANT at one of the churches of Kokoma, Iowa, wears a wig. Recently, while sitting in his pew, his wig disappeared. His wife noticed the fact, and both began to look after it, but it was quite a while before it was found, when it was found swinging from a button of a lady's dress. The lady had passed in the pew behind the gentleman, and had unknowingly taken the wig with her. She surrendered it without complaint.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Debate in the Senate on the Amnesty Bill—Numerous Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the House—A Bill to Carry Into Effect the Treaty of Washington—Miscellaneous Business.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman submitted the following as an amendment to Senate rule 24:

"Petitions and memorials, other than the memorials of a State Legislature, shall hereafter be presented to the Secretary, and shall be entered on the journal, and shall be referred or disposed of as the Senator presenting them may direct."

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Anthony: Amendatory of the pension laws.

By Mr. Morrill, of Vt.: Amending the patent and copyright act of July 8, 1870, by striking out the word "person" from first line of 71st section and substituting "citizen of the United States."

By Mr. Harlan: Authorizing home railway on Rock Island bridge, in Davenport, Iowa.

By Mr. Kelly: Amendatory of college grant law of July 2, 1862.

By Mr. Caldwell: Relating to the publication of army regulations.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the following bills without amendment:

To extend the time for the State of Wisconsin to complete a road from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior.

To create two additional land districts in Minnesota.

To re-establish the Monroe land district in Louisiana.

To continue in force a grant to the State of Nevada for college purposes.

Also, the bill relative to homestead settlers borned out in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, with a favorable report, to allow the time one year from the passage of this act to rebuild on and reoccupy said homestead lands.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported House bill providing for the survey of the harbor and river at Washington, D. C., with an amendment, adding the superintendent of