National Republican.

VOL. XIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1874—DOUBLE SHEET. NO. 96.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VICTORIA'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE TRANSFER LAND QUESTION—HOW THE SPEECH WAS RECEIVED BY THE COMMONS—GLADSTONE PROMISES THE NEW GOVERNMENT A FAIR SUPPORT—NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, March 19.—Parliament reassembled to-day. Shortly after the opening the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Chamber of Peers to hear the Queen's Speech read. It is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I resort to your advice at the earliest period permitted by arrangement upon the retirement of the late administration. Our foreign relations continue most friendly, and I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace and the faithful observance of international obligations.

The marriage of my son is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great empires.

The Ashantee war has terminated in the capture and destruction of the capital, and negotiations which I trust may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than heretofore. The courage, discipline and endurance of my forces, and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition, has brilliantly maintained under the most trying circumstances the traditionary reputation of the British army.

I deeply regret that the drought has affected the most populous provinces of our Indian empire, and produced extreme scarcity, in some parts amounting to actual famine, over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates for expenditures during the current fiscal year will be forthwith submitted to you.

My Lords and gentlemen, the delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England has long been felt to be a reproach to our laws and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property. I trust measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil which is complained of.

You will probably be invited to consider the advisability of the adjournment that the rearrangement of the judicature and the blending of the administration of law and equity, which were effected in England by the enactment of the last session, ought to be extended to Ireland. You will be asked to devote part of your time to the accomplishment of this object. The greater part of these changes are applicable to tribunals in Scotland, but you will be also invited to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing procedure upon Scottish appeals into harmony with recent legislation. Among other measures relating specially to Scottish interests, a bill amending the law relating to land rights, and facilitating the transfer of land, will be laid before you.

Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances been made by large classes of the community as to the working of the recent act affecting the relationship between master and servant, of the act of 1871, dealing with offences connected with trade, and of the law of conspiracy relative subjects. I am desirous that before attempting fresh legislation you should be in possession of all the material facts and of the precise questions in controversy. For this purpose I have issued a royal commission of inquiry into the state and working of the present laws with a view to their early amendment if found necessary.

A bill will be introduced for amending such parts of the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints, and appear to deserve the interference of Parliament.

Your attention will also be directed to laws affecting friendly provident societies.

These matters will require grave consideration.

I pray the Almighty to guide your deliberations.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

an address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Marquis Lothair and seconded by the Earl of Cardogan. An interesting political debate followed. The Duke of Cleveland, Liberal, made a sharp attack on Gladstone for listening to and not encouraging parties who favored the dismemberment of the Empire.

Earl Grey, another Liberal, described the dissolution of the last Parliament as an act of political suicide committed during temporary insanity.

Lord Selborne, late Lord Chancellor, came to the defence of Gladstone with a brief but eloquent vindication of his course.

The Earl of Derby, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of some non-committal remarks on England's policy abroad, intimated that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Princess Marie was a matter of political importance.

The address, which is the mere echo of the royal speech, was adopted without amendment.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

there was a very full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Disraeli, on entering the chamber, was received with triumphant cheers by his supporters. When the members had returned from the Chamber of Peers, the speaker read a letter from Chief Justice Cockburn, informing him that one of his ministrances under which one of its members [Whalley] was adjudged guilty and fined for contempt of court.

Anderson gave notice that on the 31st instant he would call attention to the fact that the British subjects had not yet received compensation for their losses in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

An address in response to the Queen's speech similar to that introduced in the upper House was moved by Sir William Sterling Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Callender.

Mr. Torrens moved as an

AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS,

declaring Parliament is conscious of its obligation to specially care for India, and assuring Her Majesty of the interest and anxiety with which it will consider measures to alleviate the distress in that country and prevent its recurrence.

Gladstone rose, and said he would not seek to place any obstacle in the way of the Government in its treatment of India. He deprecated the creation of a commission to inquire into the relations of the employers and employed, but concluded by promising to give the new Government a fair trial.

Disraeli objected to the amendment moved by Mr. Torrens as inopportune, and it was withdrawn.

The address was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

Thomas E. Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under the new government, has been re-elected to Parliament from Dublin county by 961 majority.

DISRAELI AND THE FENIANS.

LONDON, March 20, 6 a. m.—The *Daily News* says it has been given to understand, on good authority, that Disraeli intends shortly after the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

THE LIBERAL WHIP.

Arthur Peel has been designated as the Liberal "whip" during the present session of Parliament.

Tempestuous weather is reported on the Scottish coast, with some damage to shipping.

GERMANY.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, March 20—2 a. m.—The *Daily News* has the following special from Berlin: The Viscount of Gontant-Biron, the French ambassador, is about to resign in consequence of unpleasant relations with Prince Bismarck.

BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

An adjournment of the Reichstag is probable on account of Bismarck's illness.

CHINA.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The news from China is unimportant. Currency is depressed, and the statistics of the chamber of commerce of Hong Kong show an unsatisfactory condition of the finances.

It is reported that the questions between Peru and China, relative to coolie traffic, will be referred to Russia for arbitration.

JAPAN.

RECEPTION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The steamer Great Republic has arrived here from Hong Kong February 13, and Yokohama February 24. The Japan *Gazette* of February 23 contains the following: "On the 29th of January, the Empress received the wives and families of the English, United States and Belgium Ministers. The Emperor has ordered that his income shall pay a tax equally with his subjects. He will pay about $25,000.

REBELLION AND MUTINY.

When the Government undertook to put down the rebellion of the Samouraia, many of the military threw down their arms and refused to fight their countrymen. The *Gazette* says that people need have no fears for the safety of their friends in Japan, nor for the financial condition of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inoburn has nearly recovered.

The census shows the population of the empire to be 33,100,000.

Advices from Yokohama to February 23 state that a revision of the Japanese treaties makes little progress.

A scheme is under consideration for improving the harbor of Yokohama by building piers so as to shelter the anchorage from prevailing winds.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF IWAKURA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The Associated Press correspondent's summary of the Japanese news to February 23 gives an account of the attempt on the life of Iwakura, and says that some of the assailants were discovered and arrested towards the end of January, while others still remain at large. It is understood that their motive was one of political hostility which is felt towards Iwakura by many persons of various degrees of rank. It was never suspected that the assassins was sanctioned by any of the real leaders of the antagonistic parties.

These leaders made a much more formidable demonstration against the Government, of which Iwakura is the most important member early this month (February) by means of a memorial to the Mikado, attacking the administration in violent terms, and urging the immediate adoption of reforms, chiefly in the establishment of a national legislative body.

The intemperate tone of this document would have deprived it of all weight had it not been signed by some of the most powerful and popular persons in the country, among them Soyejima, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Great surprise was expressed at finding the names of persons of such station and power among the signers, and sentences appended to the memorial, but no action was taken beyond the publication of a brief answer to the effect that the subjects alluded to had long been under the consideration of the Government, and the establishment of a Parliament had some time previously been decided upon.

Immediately after the appearance of the memorial the country was startled by

REPORTS OF INSURGENT GATHERINGS

in Hizen. The most facts of the insurrection, up to the present time, are not of an alarming character. The trouble first broke out in the neighborhood of the city of Saga, and has not yet spread any considerable distance. The ostensible motive for the rising was to concentrate the force of Samouri in that nation for war with Corea, but that is believed to be only the nominal rallying cry, the real grievance being the combined hardships which, it is alleged, some of the last three years have brought upon the military classes at Saga, to which place Hizen belongs.

No change of consequence in the movement is mentioned, but it is feared the rebellious will be in readiness to rise in force. There is reason for believing, however, that many of the disaffected have taken advantage of the temporary disbandment enacted by his Majesty's Ministers of their demonstration more effective than it otherwise might be.

The Government acted with great promptitude and that too with enough caution. In the dark days of the morning some officials were seized, a bank was attacked, and an old castle besieged, but about the middle of the month troops were collected and dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, and Count Itoh, Minister of the Interior, was charged with instituting official inquiries on the spot.

THE FIRST ENCOUNTERS

between the national troops and insurgents took place at the small town of Tofurcki and at Ahryama, in the vicinity of Saga, which latter city had been in possession of the rebels for several days. The Government troops numbered only a hundred, but the resistance offered to them was so slight that the rebels retreated in confusion towards Saga, upon which their assailants were advancing at last accounts.

The Treasury Department has presented an official protest against future regulations of tariff by treaties.

Towards the last of January $2,500,000 was paid to each of the three foreign representatives, who had announced their determination to export the balance of the Simonoski indemnity in case certain commercial and other concessions should not be granted by the Japanese. Those installments were for England, France and Holland. No part of the amount due the United States was offered to Mr. Bingham, in accordance with wishes expressed by him to that effect.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

The troop ship Tamar arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the Gold Coast with the fusileers on board.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 26,320,000 francs during the past week.

The Americus called for New York, from Brest, on Sunday. Berthold, the new French Minister at Washington, is a passenger.

The Paris *Univers* newspaper has resumed publication, the term for which it was suspended having expired. It signalizes its reappearance by publishing a letter from the Pope, denouncing the enemies of the Church.

FROM CUBA.

LARGE OVER-ISSUE BY THE SPANISH BANK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—From private advices received from Havana, under date of March 11, the Cuban merchants in this city have learned that the commission De La Dendo have been engaged in an examination of the affairs of the Spanish bank, and have ascertained that institution has issued $200,000,000 in paper currency, instead of $60,000,000, which the bank has acknowledged in their published statement, and that their capital is only $6,000,000. It has been further ascertained that the basis for this overissue has been a loan to the Captain-General of Cuba of the first of November, 1873, in order to pay the troops in paper currency, without specie to back up the notes. In addition to this immense issue, a very large quantity of counterfeit bills have been discovered, and this has created so much excitement in Havana that specie is going up rapidly, and many persons are exchanging their currency for real estate and buildings. In the creation of the latter there is entirely no speculation in city property, the money being far more anxious to have property in buildings than to hold any quantity of the depreciating currency. An effort will be made to introduce foreign specie into Cuba, as the currency has not been very successful. So far the specie has only gone into the ports and out again in foreign trade. The discovery of all these facts, the Cuban letters state, has thrown the financial condition of the country into a state of chaos, and destroyed the calculations of all foreign merchants trading with Havana.

TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—The convention of friends of the Trans-Alleghany canal project met this afternoon. Quite a large number of delegates, principally from Pennsylvania and Maryland, were present. Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Md., was chosen president. He addressed the convention in favor of the enterprise. He said the convention was not conceived in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but the latter were not adequate to meet the wants of transportation.

An address welcoming the delegates to Pittsburg was made by W. McMeans, Col. Sedgwick, the engineer under whose direction the government survey was made, gave an able description of the projected canal, advocated its construction, indorsed it as entirely practicable and stated that the cost of the undertaking would probably exceed $20,000,000, but under contingencies could be built for $18,000,000.

Addresses were made by Hon. J. H. Gordon and J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, on the national importance of the subject; by George H. Thurston, on the advantages of the proposed work, and several other gentlemen.

A series of resolutions asking further appropriations for surveys from Congress were passed, when, after congratulatory addresses the convention adjourned to meet in Washington, on the 23d of April next, at which meeting several committees will report, and Hon. Montgomery Blair preside.

MAIL ROBBER COMMITTED.

RICHMOND, VA., March 19.—Andrew Harris, the negro mail-wagon driver, arrested last night for robbing the mails, was examined to-day by United States Commissioner Pleasants. The testimony was most conclusive, and nothing being brought forward in defence the accused was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury of the United States District Court, which meets April 7. Checks and drafts, amounting to about $15,000, were recovered, which involves transactions between banking institutions and merchants of this city and other points South with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other Northern cities. The bundles found on Harris' person when arrested contained nearly three hundred letters. These robberies have been going on since the 1st of February, and it is impossible to ascertain to what extent, as the accused admits having destroyed many of the letters.

OUTLAWRY IN THE WEST.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 19.—A special to the *Journal* indicates that Saline county, Ill., is infested by an organized band of robbers, who are committing outrages in Harrisburg and its neighborhood. Several murders have recently been committed by masked men, and a number of robberies committed. Night before last the circuit clerk's office was entered by means of false keys and a large sum of money belonging to the county was stolen.

This was the third time that particular office had been entered by robbers.

Last night the county clerk's office was entered and seventy indictments, principally issued against saloon-keepers, were stolen, making the fourth burglary at this building within a short time. During the last few days the outrages foot up one murder and two robberies.

LOUISIANA FOREIGN BOND HOLDERS.

[Special to the Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—14 patches appear in the evening papers here, dated London, to the effect that Louisiana bond holders had held a meeting protesting against the funding bill. This dispatch was expected, as it was telegraphed here several days since that A. L. Lee, one of Warmoth's old confederates, and other holders of fraudulent Louisiana securities, were endeavoring to procure some movement in London with a view of telegraphing here for effect. The funding bill and constitutional amendment will be almost unanimously indorsed by the people at the next election without regard to party.

FIRE IN THE OIL REGIONS.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—A dispatch from Pittsburg says an oil tank was struck by lightning at Modoc City yesterday, and burst at one o'clock last night, the flames spreading in all directions. The burning well is owned by Jabish Adams; the tank and oil belonged to the Union Pipe Company. A hardware store and a number of dwellings below the tank were burned. The total loss is estimated at $20,000.

HEAVY SUIT.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—A. Dwight, as trustee, sued the Cincinnati and Indiana, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroads and Judge Hoadley, trustee, for $600,000, alleged to have been received in the last seven years to secure $6,000,000 of bonds of those roads.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The Senate passed the bill for the New Jersey Central railroad to increase its capital $10,000,000.

The local-option bill, limiting the question of license, to be determined on by the legal voters of the State at large, passed by a vote of 15 to 10.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Donohue, who was to have been hanged to-day at Auburn, N. Y., has been respited till the 14th of April.

Yesterday morning, at Hartford, Conn., a white woman, the wife of a colored man named James Freeman, living at Farmington, beaten her daughter, aged 12, with an axe. Jealousy was the cause.

It is now stated that the detectives killed by the Younger brothers in St. Clair county, Ill., the day, belonged to a party who came with St. Louis privately, in the hope of capturing the God's Hill bushwhackers. No further purchasers of the affair have been received.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 19.—A final hearing in the case of Johnson the murderer, was held at Halifax, N. S., yesterday. Johnson will likely be committed for extradition.

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

NEW FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH PROPOSED FOR THE DISTRICT—REFORM IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE—THE MOIETY INVESTIGATION—POST OFFICE ECONOMY—FIRST NATIONAL BANK INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds recently submitted to the Secretary of War a copy of the House bill No. 1864, providing for the appropriation of $65,000 to cover a part of the expense of a new fire alarm telegraph for the city, and requested his opinion as to the advisability of granting the amount determined by the bill. As Gen. Sherman was perpetually familiar with the matter, the Secretary of War called upon him for an opinion, and there yesterday came to the House. After a concise account of the fire alarm telegraph system the report comes immediately to the point at issue, and is as follows:

"The improvements made within the last ten years embrace provisions by which the alarm is given by merely pulling a handle which cuts off all other boxes while it is sending a message, and this secures a legible message in all cases. It also sounds a gong in each engine house near the fire. New apparatus and wires are needed to replace the old, obsolete and worn-out apparatus and wires in existence, and at least one hundred boxes are needed for the city, which has greatly extended in the last few years. Provision should also be placed on the principal public buildings, containing property of great cost and records of inestimable value belonging to the United States. The city advertised for a new fire-alarm telegraph, and found that no responsible person would put one up for the sum it had appropriated, $65,000. This bill proposes to appropriate $65,000 on the part of the United States, which has a very great interest at the capital—the Treasury, the Patent and other public offices, the Navy Yard and the Arsenal being the principal points to be protected. The bill provides that twenty new boxes shall be properly placed on public buildings as designated by the officer in charge of the United States public buildings and grounds, and that not more than one hundred boxes to be located by the city authorities. The sum named appears to be no greater than a fair and just share of the cost of this telegraph, which is important to the United States as to the city itself. Beginning and at the close of the war the War Department maintained in this city, for the protection of the vast quantity of military material and the store-houses then located here, two steam fire engines well equipped; but as the greater part of these military stores were removed and the buildings disposed of, these engines were sent elsewhere, and the men who had manned them were discharged. I recommend that the bill be returned to the honorable committee, with the recommendation that it be favorably reported to the House of Representatives."

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform have agreed to report favorably the bill proposed by Mr. Woodford, which contemplates the reorganization of the customs revenue service of the United States. It provides that within ten days after its passage the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a board of commissioners, of whom at least one shall have been an importing merchant, whose duty it shall be to codify, simplify and arrange all the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department with regard to the importations from foreign countries and the collection of duties thereon, for the reasonable reduction of allowances and charges, and shall also provide for proper safeguards in respect to seizures of books and papers; that such commissioners shall be required to present their report to the President on or before the 1st day of November, 1874, in order that he may transmit the same, with such recommendations thereon, to the present Congress at the opening of its second session; and that such commissioners shall reside in Havana that special rate of $6,000 per annum, and shall be authorized to appoint such clerks as they may require, which said clerks shall jointly receive a compensation not exceeding $4,000. Said commissioners shall report their determinations as aforesaid. Although amended in several particulars it is substantially the same bill as when first introduced.

THE MOIETY BUSINESS.

Hon. Noah Davis, of New York, was heard by the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday in explanation of his connection with the mooted prosecution of Phelps, Dodge & Co. As a prosecutor this firm was charged with frauds upon the revenue Judge Davis was the United States district attorney for New York, and it was stated to the committee that he had received a portion of the money refunded to the Government by Phelps & Dodge. He denied ever receiving any money in the transaction, and gave a concise history of his connection with the case. As his position as the law representative of the Government has already been explained to the committee, it is perfectly familiar with the statute under which the system of moieties has been practiced, and also to witness its practical operations, the committee intend giving the matter a thorough investigation. The committee also intend to allow Mr. Sanborn an opportunity to present his views on the question, Tuesday next being the day awarded him.

ECONOMY IN THE MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day officially notified heads of bureaus of the Post Office Department that for the remainder of the present official year there must be no increase of expenditures, which must be confined to the actual wants of the Department, as at present. This order is based on the following act of Congress:

"That it shall not be lawful for any Department of the Government to expend in any of the fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations."

In accordance with the instructions issued to the heads of bureaus to-day, no new mail routes will be created or extensions made until the commencement of the next fiscal year.

HOWARD COURT-MARTIAL.

The Howard court of inquiry yesterday continued the examination of Second Comptroller Brodhead, Second Auditor French and Third Auditor Rutherford as to the rules governing disbursing officers of the army while Gen. Howard was commissioner, and made responsible under the act of March 29, 1867, the same as other disbursing officers.

To-day the court will continue the examination of Second Auditor Powers, and also commence the examination of Assistant Adjutant General Vincent.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for the continuance of the Hydrographic office during the next fiscal year. This bureau, although not under the immediate control of the Navy Department, is conducted by naval officers, and in conjunction with the valued service rendered to commerce afford legitimate work for naval officers while off on leave. The continuance of the office has been petitioned for by many insurance companies who have so great an interest in the successful fulfillment of the labors here performed.

INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency designated to conduct the examination into the affairs of the First National bank of this city have had their report completed several days, and are now awaiting the presence of the chairman, who is now ill, to present it to the full committee. Although it has been decided to preserve the strictest silence as to the contents until its presentation to the House, it is intimated that the developments are not such as will be startling to the public. While the committee find that in some instances there has been a great speculation in the investments of the bank, still there has been no evidence of fraud or connivance by which the depositors were made losers.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations were generally engaged yesterday in hearing statements on the deficiency accounts of the several offices of the Government. Mr. Conant, in charge of the Treasury warrant room, gave an extended statement, in which the various departmental accounts were explained to the committee. After he had concluded, Messrs. Verdi, Langston and Bliss also made explanations of the deficiencies in the appropriations granted the Board of Health. They asked the appropriation of $64,000 to meet the deficiencies of the present fiscal year, but the committee decided to refer the matter to the District Committee for investigation and subsequent recommendation. Although working daily on the deficiency bill, it is not expected to complete it before the expiration of a week.

GEN. VAN BUREN'S CASE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have at last agreed to recommend the confirmation of Gen. Thomas A. Van Buren as Consul to China. A strong opposition has been made to his confirmation, his main reliance being the alleged irregularities in his office by his predecessor, Minister to the Vienna exposition. In the consideration of the nomination the committee very thoroughly investigated this matter, and the favorable action here follows a presumption of evidence that the charges were not well founded.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the following nominations: Thomas Ray, Death, of Georgia, Indian agent at Green Bay, Wis.; W. W. Anderson, of Montana, Indian agent at Milk River Agency, Montana; James M. Steele, of Kansas, Indian agent at Neosho Agency; Postmasters: Chas. H. Jones, Augusta, Me.; P. D. Gingery, Sparta, Ga.; R. F. Pomeroy, Charlotte, N. C.; Jos. A. Scammon, at Scranton, Pa.; E. D. Abbott, Freeport, Ill.; Thos. C. Fielding, Salt City, Kansas.

The nomination of Malvin Stockton, of Kansas, to be marshal of the New Orleans district, was rejected.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Captain Manual F. Franklin, detached from command of the Chesapeake, and ordered to command the Pensacola, Pacific station, and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Jas. Alden, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, on the arrival of the Pensacola at Mare Island, Lieutenant Commander T. J. Hillyard, from the Navigation and ordered to command the Kearsarge, Lieutenant Commander Chas. H. Rockwell, from the Kearsarge, and ordered to the Navigation, Master Jas. Forsyth, from the Navigation, Master Wm. H. Brown, from the Kearsarge, Master Wm. H. Hunter, from the Kearsarge, Master Wm. O. Rhoades, and Master Chas. F. West, from the Chesapeake, ordered to the Kearsarge, Master Wm. W. Kimball, from the Navigation, and Master Jas. H. Dayton, from the Navigation, and ordered to the Pensacola, Lieutenant Commander Jas. Lyons, from the Kearsarge, and ordered to the Colorado.

Acting Rear Admiral Jas. Alden, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, has recently made the following: Rear Admiral Jas. Alden to be superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, vice Worden, who takes command of the European squadron, vice Case, to be retired next fall; Commodore Howell to be chief of the bureau of yards and docks; Commander D. L. Braine to be chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting; Rear Admiral Reynolds to command either the Asiatic or North Atlantic fleet.

THE EUROPEAN FLEET.

The following vessels of the United States navy have been designated to form the European squadron, viz: Franklin, Congress, Alaska and Juniata. Rear Admiral Case, commanding, will transfer his flag from the Wabash to the Franklin, and the fleet will sail from Key West early in April for Europe. About the same time the Lancaster, flagship of the South Atlantic squadron, will leave Key West for Rio de Janeiro, and the Shenandoah and Wyoming sail for New York.

Flag Ship Wabash with officers and men belonging to the Charleston, which is now being fitted out for immediate use, will be stationed at different points in the Gulf.

The following vessels will for the present remain attached to the South Atlantic fleet, Rear Admiral Scott commanding: Worcester, Guerriere, Constellation, Lancaster, Brooklyn, Wyoming, Shenandoah, and the tugs Pinta and Mariner. The Pinta will resume the survey of the Mexican Gulf coast from the Rio Grande to the Bay of Campeachy.

ALASKA SEALS.

The House bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to fix the time of killing seals in Alaska and the number to be killed passed the House yesterday. The Secretary of the Treasury has signified that he will not order the number to be killed increased until it is satisfactorily shown that there will be no danger in so doing.

THE ELECTRIC SUTLER HUMBUG.

The exposure of the Budd Smith sutler humbug has caused much comment in Washington. Some of the officers in the Patent Office say that the discovery of matters which were supposed to be kept secret until the patent was formally issued is very remarkable as a journalistic fact.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Daniel J. Vaughn, pension agent at Portsmouth, N. H.; Ada C. Sweet, pension agent at Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Milburn, to be assign in the navy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $2,780,955; special deposits of legal tender for disbursement, $1,000,000; gold deposit, $92,963,000; coin, $85,088,623; including coin certificates, $40,706,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $336,047.36.

LOUISIANA.

THE REFORMS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15, 1874.

(Correspondence of the National Republican.)

The Louisiana Legislature has just closed its labors, and will be remembered so long as Louisiana has a history as having accomplished more during its brief session of sixty days for the welfare of that Commonwealth than any Legislature of its number ever preceded it. Much has been said in the halls of Congress and in the press of the country in reference to the Kellogg government, but few of those who have spoken, and fewer still of those who have written on this subject, are at all aware of the herculean task of reform so ably inaugurated and so successfully consummated by this administration.

A little over a year ago Kellogg was inaugurated as Governor. The State at this time was worse than bankrupt, for the people seemed to have lost all hope, and to be paralyzed with a bitter despair, which permeated all classes of society, and was painfully apparent in the utter stagnation of all business.

If it were not useless now to allude to the causes which engendered this terrible condition of a once prosperous and happy people, we might allude to the oft-blended assassinations and bulldozing murders of the one side, and the (white) plunder and relentless spoliation of the people on the other.

It was to redeem the State from this chaotic condition that the national Republican party was organized in Louisiana, under the leadership of Marshal Packard and Collector Casey. The then Governor (Warmoth) was the head and front, if not the very embodiment, of all the immorality which had brought odium and disgrace upon the Republican party, and as the new organization had for its main object the purification of the government, it met with his (Warmoth's) most determined opposition. The war between the Warmoth and custom-house party, as it was then termed, was a long and bitter one, but in the end justice and right prevailed over rascality and venality, and the respectable citizens of the whole Commonwealth of Louisiana to-day, without distinction of party, thank God that the national Republican party was successful in the late election, and the Kellogg administration intrusted with the power to work out the reformatory measures which have already given a new life and hope to this lately despondent people.

To say that taxes have been reduced one half, the expenses of the government cut down many hundred thousand dollars, and the finances of the State, heretofore in the most inextricable confusion, placed on a sound and solvent basis, would be to sound the key-note of the long list of reforms which will insure in the future an honest, economical government for Louisiana, with full protection to the persons and property of all its citizens, in contradistinction to the reign of terror and spoliation which characterized the one which preceded it. But this great work was not accomplished without a bitter struggle. Warmoth, who led the opposition in the late election, held possession of all the State courts and controlled the military, constabulary and police of the entire State. He made and unmade judges at his will; appointed all commissioners of election, and held the whole machinery of government in a firm grasp, using it with a wild, reckless usurpation, as occasion required, to accomplish the defeat of the Republican party.

The election over, Warmoth's own friends and sympathizers admitted the most barefaced frauds and openly gloated over them. The sovereign people and will of a large majority of the people was about to be set aside by the most flagrant usurpation of power. The Federal judge, Durell, was appealed to under the enforcement act to protect the sacred rights of the citizen, and prevent a perpetration of this usurpation on the part of Warmoth, and it was for the use of the authority honestly believed to be vested in him under this act, to-wit, the issuing of a restraining order against these conspirators, which was simply intended to protect the honestly elected Legislature in assembling, that they now seek his impeachment, hoping thereby to open the door for Congressional interference with the present State government, and prevent the complete consummation of these measures of reform which, although perfected so far as the Administration and Legislature had the power, have yet to be submitted to the people in the form of constitutional amendments, when they will assuredly receive an almost unanimous indorsement of the citizens of the Commonwealth irrespective of party.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The bring industry, from Santos, was run into by an unknown schooner Wednesday night, which stove her starboard bulwarks and broke her stanchions.

Robert E. L. Patton, of Philadelphia, went to Cape May from Philadelphia yesterday, ran from the train to the breakers, plunged in and drowned himself. He left a note in his hat, saying he was tired of life.

A body, supposed to be that of John G. Vost, of South Orange, N. J., was found on Wednesday on the beach at Atlantic City, N. J. The deceased came from Haddonfield, and registered himself by the above name at the West End hotel on Tuesday. He left, promising to return soon, but was not seen until his body was found. A bottle of laudanum was found in his pocket. There were no marks of violence on his person.

The spring factory of Ingall & Dovey, at Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $10,000.

William R. Chew has been arrested at Philadelphia, charged with marrying three wives—all living.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1874—1 a.m.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States rising barometer, falling temperature, northwesterly and northerly winds and partially cloudy and clear weather. For New England and the lower lakes northwesterly winds, falling temperature and clearing weather. For the Southern States northerly and northwesterly winds, rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Ohio valley and Missouri, north-easterly and northwesterly winds, slowly rising temperature and increasing cloudiness in the evening. For the Upper Mississippi valley, rising barometer, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather. The Missouri river will probably rise from Pittsburg to Leavenworth, and the Ohio from Pittsburg to Cairo.

The display of cautionary signals will be returned at the lake stations on April 1.

OREGON DEMOCRACY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: The Democratic State convention organized yesterday. J. S. Vanderver was elected president. The following adopted was then adopted: Resolved, That the Democrats of Oregon hold no fellowship with the Cronies, Ring Rulers and Jobbers of the Republican party, who have so long misruled the Government, and have so well illustrated the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils of the State," and we hereby invite the honest men of all parties to join us in a united effort to free the Government from the control of these men.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Democrats of the Atlantic States our political friends, and we hereby invite the co-operation of the Democracy of the Pacific States in the approaching contest for the redemption of the Government from the control of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we recommend the Democrats of the Pacific States to adopt such measures as will secure the nomination of a Democrat for President.

Resolved, That we recommend the Democrats of the Atlantic States to adopt such measures as will secure the nomination of a Democrat for President