THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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HAVOC IN NEW YORK

AND ALONG THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

The Great Metropolis Swept by a Terrible Storm —All the Telegraphic Wires Down and Travel Impeded—Great Damage to Houses and Shipping.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The storm last night and this morning was very severe in this city, though no serious damage is reported to life and property. Travel of all kind was interrupted, especially on ferries and connecting railroads. In Central Park and Madison and Union squares the weight of the ice broke off heavy branches of the trees, rendering it dangerous for pedestrians to pass beneath them. The telegraph wires are down in all parts of the city, blocking the street-cars and causing at times interruption to elevated railway travel.

The mails coming into this city to-day were delayed to a great extent by the storm. The falling of thousands of telegraph lines throughout the city to-day caused great inconvenience to business men and loss to the various telegraph companies. The Western Union people say that to-day's storm would cause greater loss to the company than the one of the same kind which visited the city in January, 1878. The Gold and Stock and Metropolitan Companies have also suffered severely. No accidents of any kind were reported at the police headquarters to-day, owing to the fact that the wire connecting with all of the station-houses were down. The fire department wires are down, and it is impossible to get an alarm of fire from any quarter.

Arrangements have been made with the police to run to the nearest engine-house in case of fire and give the alarm. Most of the streets are blocked up with broken telegraph wires. Trains on elevated railroads make but slow progress, having to stop every now and then to cut the wires which block the track. The telegraph companies are making no attempt to repair wires, but men are out looking after them and securing them. A portion of the rear wall of a building on Nassau street where a number of wires were fastened was torn out. Business at the produce, cotton, and other exchanges was almost suspended to-day owing to the great storm. The Metropolitan Telephone Company is greatly damaged, and its officers state that great inconvenience will no doubt be experienced in business circles from the interruption to its service.

A HOTEL DEMOLISHED.

The mammoth hotel in the course of erection next to the Columbia House, at Asbury Park, N. J., was demolished by the gale at one o'clock this afternoon, the gale blowing eighty miles an hour. The loss will exceed $5,000. Almost at the same moment a partially completed cottage, near the Grand Avenue Hotel, was blown to pieces, occasioning a loss of $1,500. The storm has done great damage.

AMONG THE SHIPPING.

The storm made havoc among the vessels lying at the foot of Nineteenth street, East River, to-day. The Wellington, of Nova Scotia; Sanchem, of Boston, and Hamilton Fish were all full-rigged ships. Beside there were many smaller vessels. The Wellington was struck sideways by the full fury of the storm, and was in so dangerous a position that her crew abandoned her early in the day. She was on her keel at nightfall, nevertheless, but the Sachem had been upset. A heavy squall threw her over on her side, and the stove in the cabin was upset. John F. Holon, the ship's carpenter, sitting beside it, escaping with difficulty. The cabin was set on fire, and threatened the destruction of the ship. After about two hours' work the fire was got under control, but the portion of the vessel that had not been submerged had been considerably damaged. The Sachem is valued at $50,000, and is owned by Captain Pickering. She arrived in this port from the West Indies on Christmas day.

HOW THE WIRES WORKED.

At half past ten p. m. the Western Union Telegraph Company had ten wires working between Williams Bridge, West Chester County, and Albany, eight wires from Albany to Buffalo, and six wires from Buffalo to Chicago. On the south five wires are working from Elizabeth, N. J., to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and two wires are working from Paterson to Buffalo. On the east wires are working from Albany to Boston. Dispatches to us from the east, west, north, and south are conveyed by messengers between the New York office and Elizabeth, Patterson, and Williams' Bridge, whence, as stated above, wires are in operation in all directions. Communication by telegraph is only served in the immediate neighborhood of New York city.

AT PORT JERVIS.

A terrible storm of hail and sleet began there at three o'clock this morning, accompanied by a gale of wind. In the afternoon it changed to snow, the wind continuing. It has fallen already fifteen inches deep, and at seven o'clock this evening is still falling. Travel on the railway is almost totally blockaded, and the highways are utterly impassable. No train had reached there over the Monroe Railway and the wires are down, so that no dispatches can be had from there.

THE DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the damage to trees and telegraph poles and wires was as great as in New York. In many places the poles were broken down for blocks. Richard L. Byrne, a lineman in the employ of the Western Union Company, was endeavoring to repair the wires on Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, when the pole broke under him and he fell, receiving fatal injuries. The municipal wires were torn badly from their framework on the roof of the City Hall, Brooklyn, carrying away part of the foundations and a large chimney. Ice from the East River on the Brooklyn bridge fell frequently during the day, causing some minor damage to property and nearly maiming several of their passengers who were outside the cabins.

ON THE JERSEY COAST.

The entire southern coast of New Jersey has been swept all day by a terrible gale, accompanied by hail and sleet. The wind blew from fifty to sixty miles an hour. At one o'clock a squall of terrible velocity continued for fifteen minutes. The only damage reported here is the breaking down of trees, which were heavily coated with ice. A brig is reported ashore above the highlands. The telegraph wires were torn and twisted by the gale. There is no little abatement of the storm to-night, and serious disasters are feared.

All the schooners in number, running across the Newark Bay bridge have been carried away. The bridge is one and seven-eighths miles long.

For twenty-four hours the severest gale of the season has been making destruction at Point Pleasant, New Jersey. The yard of the Central Railroad, three-quarters of a mile from the ocean, is flooded by the overflowing of the sea. The tide is the highest ever known, and fears are entertained that the tide at night will lift and carry away the bridge. All the Western Union wires are down, the only wire surviving the gale being a single railroad wire.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Fatal Railroad Accident Attended with Loss of Life.

CARSON, Ia., Jan. 21.—Three passenger-cars of the express train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which left Council Bluffs yesterday morning for Chicago, were thrown from the track by a broken rail near Pond Creek, Ill., early this morning. One of the cars took fire from the lamps. Two of the passengers were fatally injured, and four others were so seriously hurt that they were obliged to remain at a hotel at Tiskilwa, Ill., under the care of a doctor. Mrs. Kirby, of Nevada, Ohio, was so badly burned that she died a few hours after the accident occurred. The conductor of the train was badly burned about the hands and face in his efforts to extinguish the flames in which Mrs. Kirby was enveloped.

Matthew Phelps, of Grinnell, received such internal injuries that it is thought he cannot recover. The following are the names of the passengers who were left at Tiskilwa, and whose exact condition is not known: Mrs. W. M. Hatton, of Patterson, Ia.; Mrs. J. D. Orr, of Winterset, Ia.; Byron Phelps, of Decatur, Ill.; J. W. Piggett, of Chicago, and a Belgian, whose name is not known. The officials of the Rock Island Road, from whom the above information is obtained, state that the accident was unavoidable, as the track was perfect as money and care could make it.

Gambetta Elected President.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—M. Gambetta, who was re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, received 307 votes, which is only three more than he received in 1880, when his friends sought to explain the falling off by alleging that the election was hurried. The extreme Left evidently did not vote for him, as forty-five votes were thrown away on other persons.

News from the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—It is stated in official circles that Germany recommends the Powers to accept the Porte's proposal for a fresh conference on the Greek frontier question. It is reported that Greece is preparing a note asking the intervention of the Powers. The ex-Khedive of Egypt has again asked leave to come to Constantinople.

Stirring Up Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 21.—An earthquake lasting about ten seconds was felt throughout this region at 9:45 last evening. At first there was a loud report, followed by a rumbling sound as of a heavy team going over a frozen ground. The windows rattled and distinct oscillations were felt.

Hardly True.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Durban to the Times says: There are hundreds of loyal Boers in Pretoria, and it is said that they can muster 5,000 in arms. Hundreds of Boers may desert to the British ranks when Sir George P. Colley approaches the Boers' forces.

Entertaining Buckeye Editors.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—The Ohio Editorial Association, numbering one hundred and ten, among whom are Mr. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*, president of the association, and about a half dozen ladies, arrived in this city about midnight last night on a visit to Baltimore, and afterward to Washington City. From Zanesville to Baltimore they were the guests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. To-day the entire party, in charge of committees from the Baltimore Press Association, the Board of Trade, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the Corn and Flour Exchange, made an excursion to Locust Point, where they inspected the elevators, dry-dock, the immigrant wharves and several large European steamships which were a novelty to several of the party. Afterward they proceeded down the river on the large ice boat Maryland, passing Fort McHenry and within full view of Fort Carroll, when they returned to the city. To-night a formal reception and welcome took place at the Carrollton Hotel, when speeches of welcome were made by the president of the Baltimore Press Association, by Mayor Latrobe, by J. T. Crow, for the Baltimore press; Mr. J. I. Middleton, president of the Corn and Flour Exchange; Mr. James Hodges for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Mr. George H. Baer and others. Responses were made by Mr. Mack, president of the Ohio Association, and others.

Sculling and Pigeon Shooting.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Laycock, the oarsman, practiced yesterday in Shoreham harbor. The umpire states that there is no chance whatever for the race between Hanlan and Laycock to be rowed to-morrow, till which time it had been postponed, and advises the scullers to meet to-morrow to decide as to a future day for the race.

The date of the pigeon-shooting match between Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott has been altered from the 1st of February to Monday, the 7th of February.

Rum Did It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Detroit says: William Van Blaiscom, a farmer of Geneva, Livingston County, Mich., shot his wife dead yesterday, and then killed himself with a revolver. Dissipation and family troubles were the cause.

The Capital of Peru Captured.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated January 20, says: "Chilians have attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. General Pierola, president of Peru and commander-in-chief of the army, has fled. Chilians occupied Lima, the capital, without resistance on the 17th instant. General Pirola's brother and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle of Chorillos is said to have been seven thousand killed and two thousand prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice and ask that the person of Senor Pirola be respected.

The Ballot at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day without effecting an election, as follows: Oliver, 89; Wallace, 87; Grow, 52; MacVeagh, 2; Agnew, 1; Baird, 1; Snowden, 1; Hewitt, 1.

There were a number of pairs, and only 234 members were present. The convention adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

The Dead Comedian and His Son.

THE REPUBLICAN yesterday published the dispatch announcing the death of the distinguished comedian, E. A. Sothern, exclusively. The cablegram was sent to Mr. John McCullough, in whose company, as has been said, a son of the deceased is playing. Mr. McCullough was of course much shocked at the announcement, but controlled himself so as to give no signs of the grief he felt, and after the performance was over he called young Sothern to him and said:

"My boy, I have bad news for you."

"Good God!" said the young man, "Is it about the governor?"

"Yes, my dear fellow," said John, "you must brace yourself for a great shock. The worst that could happen has occurred. Your father is dead."

The bereaved young man was so stunned at the news that he said not a word, but the tears gushed from his eyes, and, leaning upon the shoulder of the tragedian, who has been a friend and almost an elder brother to him, he sobbed out his grief; and McCullough, greatly moved, mingled his tears with those of the orphaned son.

In speaking with many of the dramatic profession yesterday, there was expressed the most sincere regret at Mr. Sothern's death, and all referred to him in the most affectionate manner.

Steamship Mail Service.

When the Appropriation Committee reports the Post-Office bill to-day an attempt will be made by the friends of that measure to attach the Shelley bill as an amendment. This bill provides in substance for paying steamship lines for carrying the mails in the same manner as railroad companies are paid for performing similar service, and appropriates one million and a half of dollars for the year's ocean mail service with all foreign countries. The bill requires all contracts to be let to the lowest bidder, that the service shall be performed on American-built steamers constructed of the latest and most approved models, and equal in all respects to the best vessels running to the same ports, and limits the annual rate of compensation for such service to not exceed thirty dollars per mile (one way) per annum.

The opponents of the Shelly bill in the House are confident that the effort to attach it to the Post-Office appropriation bill will fail, but fear that when it reaches the Senate that body will amend by attaching the Williams bill, which is very similar in its provisions. Should these predictions be verified, a very stubborn fight between the two branches may be looked for.

In Favor of the Ship Railway.

Commander Farquhar, of the navy, the officer who did all the hydrographical work on the Atlantic side during the United States survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and an officer noted for the accuracy of his work and the correctness of his judgment—now commanding the "Quinnebaug" at Alexandria, Egypt, in a letter to Rear-Admiral Shufeldt says:

"You are in Washington in good time to talk up the Isthmus Canal. I wrote last spring a long letter to the Hon. Mr. King, of Louisiana, on the Tehuantepec route as a favorable one for a ship-railway. I did not send the letter, however, for it was then reported that you were on your way home. I am of the opinion that Tehuantepec possesses the best route for transit. I do not see why a railroad capable of carrying a ship could not be built, and why the long slopes of our route should not be the best. The fact of a harbor twenty-five miles long on the Atlantic side is of the utmost importance, more so than the one on the Pacific shore, because that is almost always a weather shore in that latitude."

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is quite ill.

The Committee on Appropriations will call up the Post-Office appropriation bill to-day.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $373,943.11, and from customs $708,278.88.

Edwin H. Zepp has been commissioned as postmaster at Zepp, Shenandoah County, Virginia.

The House without dissent passed the Senate bill to retire General E. O. C. Ord as a major-general.

First Lieutenant Walter S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry, is to go to the Delaware breakwater on signal duty.

First Lieutenant H. H. Bellaso of the Fourth Cavalry, has a six months' surgeon certificate of disability.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, got back from Harrisburg yesterday. He says the deadlock will continue some time.

The only nomination confirmed in the executive session yesterday was that of Oratio J. Wolfe, to be postmaster at Fostoria, Ohio.

The following internal revenue appointments have been made: Storekeepers—John McGinness, fifth district of Illinois; G. P. Royster, fourth district of California; and W. H. H. Crosier, twenty-fourth district of New York.

Representatives Aldrich, Butterworth, Hawley, Sherman, Van Voorhis, Hiscock, Hazelton, Wilbur, and Heilman called on the President yesterday.

The President has approved the joint resolution appropriating $2,000 for the expenses of the international sanitary conference and the act regulating the award and compensation for public advertising in the District of Columbia.

According to a report received at the Department of State from the consul at Bremen, the emigration from that port to the United States during the fourth quarter of 1880 reached the number of 16,011, and for the entire year 78,203.

On the House calendar there is a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules to appoint a standing committee "on the rights of women." Mr. Frye intends to call it up at the first opportunity for action. If adopted, all questions affecting women suffrage will be referred to this committee.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to loan the inauguration committee the flags in the depot here, to be used in decorating the city of Washington on the 4th of March next.

The committee appointed by the gentlemen interested in the passage of a bankrupt law have selected a man to father the Lowell bill in the House, and say that it will be introduced Monday, referred to the Judiciary Committee, reported back at once, and pressed to passage.

Mr. E. Moody Boynton, the Greenback (Massachusetts) contestant for Dr. Loring's seat, was accorded an hour by the House yesterday to present his side of the case. His claim to the seat was solely on the ground that the State laws of Massachusetts had disfranchised many citizens who would have voted for him.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. T. Bransford has been ordered from special duty at the Smithsonian Institute and ordered to the naval hospital in this city, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray, who is placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown has been ordered to duty at the navy pay office, Boston, and Assistant Surgeon A. G. Cabell to the Norfolk naval hospital. The order directing Captain J. G. Walker to hold himself in readiness to command the Shenandoah is revoked.

SENATORIAL SOLONS

SEEKING SOME SECRET SNATCHERS.

Another Senate Conclave on the Chinese Treaties—A Proposition "On Honor"—Suspected Statesman—Other Matters of Interest at the Capital.

The heroic effort of the Senate to purge itself of suspicion of itself in the matter of communicating its own secrets to the press was resumed yesterday in executive session, and in the discussion each of the venerable investigators solemnly asseverated that he had the most profound belief in the innocence of all of the others. Still the fact remains unquestioned that the doings of all of their executive sessions becomes a matter of common report before the rising of the morrow's sun. Why this thing is thus was the question that puzzled them, one and all. "Here, only yesterday," said one Solon, "we held a secret meeting to discuss the best method of obtaining information as to how the Chinese treaties got out, and to-day our secret proceedings on the subject of the violation of the secrets of a former secret meeting are published in all of the newspapers. It seems to me," said this sagacious would-be searcher of human hearts, consciences, and things, "that the thing to do would be for each Senator to get up on his forked end in the awful presence of all of his fellow secret savers and say upon his honor that he was not the man who did it. This proposition was received with great favor by all of the suspected Senators, but it was noticed that the Senate did not up-end its dignified self with a degree of alacrity such as would have indicated unanimous belief in its own innocence. Pending this proposition, the secret meeting adjourned, to meet again next Monday in executive session, for the purpose of discovering if possible how the report of the proceedings of its secret meeting of yesterday got into the newspapers. The discussion of this question will probably take up all of the time of that secret meeting, and as such discussions of similar reports of secret meetings held to discuss the betrayal of the secrets of other secret meetings will always be first in order, the secret discussion of preceeding secret meetings will probably preclude the possibility of reaching a conclusion on the question of the publication of the secret Chinese treaties during the present session of Congress. In conclusion, we may be permitted to remark that while we share the perfect confidence expressed by each Senator in the honor of his fellow-Solon our duty to the public compels us to state that suspicion, after soaring like a turkey-buzzard over the whole length and breadth of the Union, has finally settled down upon the green hills of Vermont, and there, so to speak, hovers.

It is thought that one grave and reverend seignior doth protest too much. We would that it were other than it is, but as 'tis as 'tis, 'tis our duty to say so, and in so saying we seek to violate no secret of the doings of the secret searchers in secret meetings.

Hunting a Quorum for the House.

When the House met last evening at eight o'clock there was a comparatively large attendance of members. The private calendar was proceeded with in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, in the chair.

The first Senate bill was for the relief of Theophilus P. Chandler, late assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston. It relieves him of all liability on account of public moneys loaned by Julius F. Hartwell, his disbursing clerk, to Mellen, Ward & Co., such liability amounting to $180,000.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, in supporting the bill, stated that it had never made a claim against Mr. Chandler, and it was doubtful that it could successfully prosecute such a claim. The passage of the bill was only asked in order to enable the estates of Mr. Chandler's bondsmen—some of whom were dead—to be settled.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, opposed the bill, arguing that inasmuch as the defaulting clerk was an appointee of the Assistant Treasurer, that gentleman was liable for the default, and should remain so.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, made a strong speech in favor of the bill. Every principle of justice and equity, he contended, demanded that where, as in this case, the officer made a final settlement of his accounts, Congress ought to grant relief. The House ought to pass the bill, or let it be understood that hereafter it repudiated the principle on which it had acted heretofore.

The vote was finally taken on reporting the bill favorably to the House, and stood 85 to 17; no quorum. This point being raised by Mr. Sparks, the committee rose and reported that fact to the House, and after a good deal of noise and confusion the doors were closed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms dispatched after absentees.

At three o'clock the House was still in session with closed doors, no quorum having been secured. Various members were brought in from time to time. It is probable that the statesmen will wrestle with the grave subject of absenteeism and fun until daylight this morning.

Status of Contested-Election Cases.

In the early part of the session, the House Committee on Elections promised to take up and dispose of the contested-election cases pending before them as rapidly as possible. Nearly two months of the session have passed, and yet only one or two minor cases have been disposed of. The contestants in these cases had little or no claims to a seat. How far the committee have succeeded in "cleaning the calendar" may be judged from the following cases yet to be taken up:

The famous case of Donnelly vs. Washburn, Third Minnesota District, is now in the hands of a subcommittee, which is not yet ready to make a report.

The counsels in the case of O'Hara against Kitchin, the sitting member, Second North Carolina District, will probably not be ready for a week or more to submit their briefs.

The case of Mackey against O'Connor, Second South Carolina District, is sleeping in the committee-room, and will probably never awake.

In the case of Yeates against Martin, First North Carolina District, the majority and minority reports were submitted yesterday to the full committee and laid over until this morning. Mr. Speer read the majority report yesterday, in favor of seating Yeates.

Mr. Field will submit a minority report this morning in favor of Martin retaining his seat. The majority report will no doubt be sustained by a strict party vote.

The case of Boynton against Loring (Sixth Massachusetts District) was disposed of by the House yesterday in favor of Loring, the sitting member.

The Bisbee-Hull case (Second Florida District) will be called up immediately after the morning hour to-day, and in all likelihood Hull will be unseated and the seat given to Bisbee. This completes the list of cases now before the committee, with the exception of the Herbert-Acklen case, which will never come to light.

Retiring Army Officers.

Adjutant-General Drum has been directed to prepare papers for the retirement of four or five army officers from active duty. There is every reason to believe that among those who will be placed on the retired list are Judge-Advocate-General W. M. Dunn and Assistant Quartermaster-General Van Vliet. It is believed that the vacancy of Judge-Advocate-General will be filled by the appointment of Attorney-General Devens or of Major Swaim, of the corps of judge-advocates, who is an intimate friend of General Garfield, and has for some months past acted as his private secretary.

The appointment of Attorney-General Devens it is understood, if made, will be with a view to his ultimate appointment to the Supreme bench when a vacancy occurs, at which time Major Swaim will be appointed Judge-Advocate-General. This arrangement, however, is liable to be changed, and Major Swaim may relieve General Dunn.

The Bill to Retire General Grant.

The bill to retire General Grant came up before the Senate Military Committee yesterday. There were present Senators Randolph, Cockrell, and Grover, Democrats, and Messrs. Logan, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Burnside, and Plumb, Republicans. Senators Hampton and Maxey were absent. A motion to report the bill favorably was adopted by a strict party vote. Afterward, in the Senate, Mr. Logan reported, with two amendments and a recommendation for its passage, the Senate bill to place General Grant on the retired list. He thought there could be no objection to the bill, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Edmunds objected, but upon being apprised of the character of the bill said the bill was one of such special and peculiar interest that he withdrew his objection with pleasure.

Mr. Logan said the amendments of the committee consisted in the addition of a provision that the General may be required to do active service, and another that would prevent his interfering with any officer of similar rank.

Mr. Randolph, the chairman of the committee from which the bill had been reported, said there was not a full meeting when the bill was acted upon in committee this morning, and the report had been made only by a majority of those present. He asked that the bill and amendments be laid over and printed.

Mr. Logan said the measure presented only one question, that of admitting General Grant to the retired list, and this was one upon which Senators did not need much time for reflection as to how they would vote.

Mr. Kernan called for the printing of the bill, as there were amendments to it.

A single objection being sufficient to lay it over, the subject was disposed of with a statement by Mr. Logan that he would call up the bill at the next meeting of the Senate.

Banks in Washington and Baltimore.

The report of Comptroller Knox shows that the total amount of loans or promissory notes of the six national banks in the city of Washington in October was $1,477,411; the total number of loans, 2,551, and the average amount of each loan about $580. These banks held 673 loans of $100 or less, 1,153 loans of between $100 and $500, 327 loans of between $500 and $1,000, 302 loans of between $1,000 and $5,000, 29 loans of between $5,000 and $10,000, and 7 loans of $10,000 and over.

The national banks of Baltimore, which are fourteen in number, had loans at the same time amounting to $19,066,216, and the average amount of each loan was $1,593.[illegible] [illegible] of these loans were in amounts of $100 [illegible] 5,010 in amounts of $100 to $500, 1,750 i[illegible] from $500 to $1,000, 2,639 in amount[illegible] $1,000 to $5,000 1,022 in amounts of from [illegible] $10,000, and 290 in amounts of $10,000 and [illegible]

The same table gives similar statistics in reference to the distribution of loans in sixteen of the principal cities of the United States, the amount held in each geographical division, and the amount held by the banks in each State separately.

An Old Claim Revived.

The petition of Davis Hatch, of Norwalk, Conn., regarding which there was some discussion last session when it was presented to the Senate, was yesterday, on motion of Senator Eaton, taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to send for persons and papers and to thoroughly investigate the allegations contained in the petition. Mr. Hatch in his petition prays for indemnification for losses sustained by reason of imprisonment in Santo Domingo during the latter part of 1869, at the time an effort was being made to annex Santo Domingo to the United States. He alleges that his imprisonment was owing to the efforts of General O. E. Babcock (at that time private secretary to President Grant) and others, who, he further alleges, conspired with President Baez to secure his arrest and imprisonment for the purpose of depriving him of valuable concessions in Santo Domingo.

Final Dividends Declared.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared final dividends in favor of the creditors of the Commercial National Bank of Saratoga Springs, of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, and the First National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, making dividends in all of one hundred per cent. and interest to the creditors of these banks.

He has also declared dividends of five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Newark, making in all dividends of eighty-five per cent.; to the creditors of the First National Bank of Delphi, Indiana, twenty per cent., making in all eighty per cent.; of the Charlottesville National Bank, Virginia, five per cent., making in all fifty-five per cent.; of the German-American National Bank of Washington, D. C., ten per cent., making in all thirty per cent.

A Claim Disallowed.

The First National Bank of New Orleans failed some time ago. There was due to the United States from its assets $65,000. A counter claim was set up, which, if allowed, would have brought the United States slightly in debt to the bank. Comptroller Knox indorsed the claim. The question was referred to the First Comptroller, who decides that the counter claim cannot be allowed. The Secretary of the Treasury has, upon this decision, directed Comptroller Knox to turn the $65,000 into the Treasury.

Nevada and Wyoming.

The Census Office reports the population of Nevada complete as follows: Male, 42,013; female, 20,252; native, 36,623; foreign, 25,642; white, 53,571; colored, 8,691; total, 62,265.

The population of Wyoming Territory is as follows; Male, 14,151; female, 6,637; native, 11,943; foreign, 5,845; white, 19,436; colored, 1,352; total, 20,788.

Steamboat Supervisers.

At the session of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels yesterday an informal discussion occurred as to the advisability of asking for authority from the Secretary of the Treasury for building a boiler at a suitable place with which to test the strength of large boiler flues. No action was taken on the subject beyond the appointment of a committee to take the matter into consideration and report. The balance of the session was devoted to the reading of the annual reports of the several District supervising inspectors.

OUR PERSONAL BUDGET

Of Interesting Events in the Social World —Receptions, Parties, &c.

The tenth annual banquet of the Alumni Association of Princeton College, N. J., made up of residents of the District of Columbia and Southern States, was given at Welcker's last evening, under the auspices of the Hon. Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior.

There were present nineteen guests, as follows: Dr. Harvey Lindsley, class of 1820; Charles T. Stansbury, 1840; J. H. Voorhees, 1841; Dr. James C. Welling, 1844; Judge A. B. Hagner, 1845; H. B. Munn, 1847; General W. W. Belknap, 1848; L. Thayer Abert, 1848; Rev. Dr. Witherow, 1860; Joseph K. McCammon, 1865; J. S. Blair, 1866; Rev. J. Kelly, 1870; J. M. Johnston, 1870; Mr. Whittlesey, 1874; E. Davis, 1876; C. D. Fowler, 1876; J. G. Davis, 1878; Mr Payne, 1881.

The Unity Club held an interesting meeting last evening at the residence of Major George N. Lamphere, appointment clerk of the Treasury.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Beale have issued cards to the marriage of their daughter Violet and Mr. George C. Bloomer. The wedding will take place in Epiphany Church, Wednesday evening, February 2.

Mrs. General Emory gave a "high tea" last Sunday evening to the prospective bride and groom, which was a very gay affair, and was attended by a large number of their friends.

The five o'clock "tea" seems to have taken the place of the afternoon receptions. Mrs. Towson Caldwell gave a very delightful one at her pretty home, on Eighteenth street, near Connecticut avenue, this week. Mr. Caldwell's father and mother are residing with them this winter.

Senator Ingalls has discarded the fancy suits he has been in the habit of wearing, and appears in a handsome blue-black suit, which is exceedingly becoming to him.

Senator Windom is exquisitely neat in his dress, and wears an immaculate white neck-tie.

In appearance Senator Beck is not so much like a Scotchman as Senator Hill, of Georgia; but when he speaks there is no mistaking the decided Scotch accent. In debate he is very earnest and easily excited, is a strong partisan, and usually commands attention.

A most interesting entertainment was given last evening at the residence of Mr. F. J. Heiberger by Mrs. Julia Maeder and her pupils. The programme was carefully selected, and the performances of the scholars showed the care that has been bestowed upon their instruction. The attendance was quite large, and the utmost satisfaction on the part of all was apparent.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

FREDERICK KESLER, of the town of Buckey, Iroquois County, was hanged yesterday at Danville for the murder of his wife in August, 1879.

MRS. C. Adele Fassett will receive her friends on Wednesdays after two o'clock p. m., in her studio, which is at her residence, 1418 N street northwest.

JOHN G. FARR, who was convicted yesterday of the murder of his wife in September last, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life at Thomaston.

HERR PRETORIOUS, the Boer triumvir, has visited Mr. J. H. Brand, president of the Orange Free State, to solicit his mediation and permission to obtain ammunition.

AT LOS Angelos, T. Rinder, a soldier of Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, was shot and killed in John Nasworthy's saloon by a gambler named Watson, who escaped on a race horse furnished by friends.

WILLIAM BURTON, who was convicted of the murder of Jack Rush at the last term of the court at Weatherford, Tex., was sentenced to death, and the Court of Appeals has affirmed the verdict of the lower court.

A DISPATCH from General Terry to General Sheridan says: "Have just heard from Allison, at Wolf Point on the 18th, through Major Brotherton. He is confident of bringing the negotiations for the surrender of Sitting Bull to a successful close within five days."

THE emigrant fare war has had a fresh start. The Pennsylvania agent at Castle Garden announce the following: To Cleveland, $3.37; Chicago, $7.80; St. Louis, $9.33; Cincinnati, $6.90; Louisville, $8.55; Fort Wayne, $5.65; Columbus, $6; Indianapolis, $7.53.

BOURBON JOHNSTON

TRANSFIXED BY A READJUSTER.

Views of State Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, on the Recent Alleged Reply of Senator Johnston to General Mahone—A Few Incontrovertible Facts.

Learning that Hon. H. H. Riddleberger, a Virginia State senator, and champion of the bill on which the Readjusters made their stand in 1879, was at the Metropolitan Hotel, a representative of THE REPUBLICAN hunted him up and asked him if he was prepared to submit to an interview. The Virginian readily replied that he was always ready for any agreeable conversation. Our representative said he wanted to know what the senator had to say to Senator Johnston's statement.

Senator Riddleberger said this would involve a careful reference to figures, which would be rather tedious as a conversation. At the request of THE REPUBLICAN he consented to make a careful statement, referring to official reports as he proceeded.

The following is a verbatim report:

The case he makes out is the same which was put forward in 1879 in behalf of the McCulloch bill, and was thoroughly exposed before the people in the canvass of that year, and entirely refuted by the actual condition of the treasury on January 1, 1880. The figures given by the Senator are taken from official sources, but whoever prepared the statement (either from lack of conversance with the subject or for want of time to go below the surface in investigation) has been content to accept appearances for reality and to repeat errors already challenged and abandoned. The sources of authority relied on by Senator Johnston are the auditor's reports of 1878 and 1879, and these are used alternately, as the one or the other happens to present the most favorable view of the particular question in point.

NOT DEEP ENOUGH.

It is obvious, from examination of the reports upon which Senator Johnston relies, that he has not gone deeper than the very threshold of those documents, and he gives nothing of the information, with which the records teem, damaging to his view of the matter and sustaining to the full General Mahone's statements.

In illustration of the justice of this general criticism, it is instanced:

Senator Johnston assumes that our revenues are $2,649,899.07 (page 1, Auditor's Report of 1879.) Document XI of the same report shows that our gross tax levy upon the assessments for that year, covering real and personal property, capitation tax, income, and licenses, was only $2,578,487.06. The same report, Document XIX, shows cost of assessing and collecting the revenue, insolvent capitation and personal tax, and delinquencies from other sources to amount to $237,323.18. This would leave us, on the basis of the report of 1879, a net revenue for that year of $2,346,563.88. By the same report the real-estate levy was for the gross sum, $1,242,279.67, from which, upon the basis of the reassessment just completed in Virginia, must in future be deducted at least twenty per cent.—$248,455.93—leaving for future calculation a reliable net revenue per annum of $2,092,107.75.

HE FAILS TO EXPLAIN.

Again, Senator Johnston seeks to discredit General Mahone's calculations by referring to the fact that for the year 1880 the treasurer reports receipts $2,877,396.41; but he fails to explain that this apparent excess is only due to the fact (notorious and not denied in Virginia) that the auditor and treasurer have this year collected money (nearly $400,000) due and uncollected under Funder administration in past years, the truth being, as said above, that the total levy on all assessments is only for $2,578,487.06, from which is to be deducted, when seeking actual revenue for the future, not only the inevitable charges for collection, delinquencies, and defaults, but an already ascertained decrease in the assessments on real property of twenty per cent.

Another point in which the Senator relies on the ignorance of his readers is where he treats of the interest on the McCulloch bill, which he proclaims could only be $906,000, or three per cent. on $32,000,000. This would have been true if all the funding under the McCulloch bill had been done in one day or in one year. But is the Senator really so little acquainted with the measure he undertakes to discuss as an expert as not to know that the bill itself provided for funding by installments, an operation covering a term of years, during which the unfunded consols would be carrying six per cent.? The McCulloch bill became a law in March, 1879, and previous to January, 1880, a fraction over $8,000,000 only had been funded, composed, in round numbers, of five millions of consols and three millions of peelers; so that we now pay three per cent. on $8,517,000 of ten-forties under the McCulloch bill, when hitherto we paid six per cent. on $5,678,400 of consols, or a saving in tax coupons of only $85,056, while we are still paying six per cent. on the consols of 1871 (about fifteen millions), and a like rate on the peeler debt, both of which are yet unfunded under McCulloch's scheme. And it was thus General Mahone showed that the interest for three years from the passage of the McCulloch scheme (or until all the bonds should be funded under it) must continue to be in excess of three per cent. on $32,000,000.

ITEMS EXCLUDED.

And it may be well to remark here that Senator Johnston fails utterly in his effort to attribute the comparative financial ease of the State under Readjuster management to the working of the McCulloch bill. It is manifest that an improvement of which the schools and asylums have received large benefit) amounting to nearly $100,000 cannot be accounted for by a saving in the interest, which only amounts to $85,056 per annum, especially in a State whose annual deficiency (by the very report on which Mr. Johnston essays to found his views) was over $800,000.

Again Mr. Johnston says: "The auditor's report for 1879 also shows that the actual expense of the government for the year ending September 30, 1879, were $778,888.87, and the estimates for the year ending September 30, 1880, at $600,588." Now, by the auditor's regular report for 1879, the "ordinary disbursements" for that year are placed at $791,557.72. But this result is obtained (as the report will show to any examiner) by leaving out many of the current and always recurring expenses, and by failing to mention some considerable items, because, while due, they were not paid. In the same report the auditor puts expenses of government at $1,000,000, including ordinary and extraordinary. Senator Johnston excludes the latter. For the year 1879 there were $101,929.92 of just such usual expenses not included in the report as ordinary, besides $120,850.85 of arrears to the charitable institutions and colleges, and a default of $188,039 to public schools, or a total of legitimate and usual expenses of $1,202,367.91. As to the year 1880, why does the Senator use "estimates" in place of "results," except that the results contradicted the estimates, and would not sustain his views? These estimates were utterly put to rout by the logic of events, and no respectable Funder authority in Virginia has ventured to use them since January 1, 1880. On that day we had been promised by the authority upon which Senator Johnston bases his statements a half million of surplus; when the time came (according to statements from the auditor of Virginia, published July 16, 1880), the arrearage on various accounts was found to be $7,757,050.89, to meet which there was in the treasury as our legacy from Funderism just $22,494.05.

THE MCCULLOCH BILL.

Mr. Johnston declares that the McCulloch bill "did not fix or attempt to fix the amount of the debt." The McCulloch bill provides for the funding of all outstanding bonds and past-due interest in a manner which forces the arithmetical conclusion of more than thirty-three millions of dollars. If that is not fixing the amount of debt, what would be? And the original estimate has been increased (perhaps the Senator doesn't know it