# NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET. WATTEN.

# ENGLAND.

# The Ministerial Position Towards the Treaty

of Washington Outlined to the People.

Serrowful Homes After a Sweeping Storm-Sud--den and Fatal Accident-Bates for Money; Discount and the Stock of Bullion-Failure in the Silk Trade and Heavy Losses-Legal Application for Restoration to the Bar.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1878 At a meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Ag riculture yesterday Sir Stafford Northcote made ech, in the course of which, while declining to ass the merits of the Treaty of Washington, he red that he intended to support the govern ment's policy with regard to it. He urged the enevs Board.

SORROW IN THE HOMES OF THE FISHERMEN. Fifty-nine fishermen of Yarmouth were drowne In the recent gale.

SUDDEN AND PATAL ACCIDENT. The upper floors of the granary of the Lion Brew

ery, at Lambeth, fell to-day. The manager of the establishment, the clerks her employes were buried in the ruins. The Fire Brigade is at work trying to rescue the vie tims of the disaster, but there is little hope that

any one of them will be saved. MATE OF DISCOUNT AT THE BANK AND IN OPEN MARKET.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has reduced one-half per cent, and is now four and a half per cent.

The rate of discount for three months bills in the ppen market is one-quarter per cent below the Bank of England rate.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by one per cent.

BULLION IN FLOW TO THE BANK. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased

\$37,000 during the past week. HRAVY PAILURE IN THE SILE TRADE. Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants of this city.

have suspended payment. Their liabilities are \$500.000 A LAWYER'S APPLICATION FOR HIS WIG AND GOWN

Edwin James has appealed to the Courts against the Benchers' decree by which he was expelled from the Bar in 1861 while he was absent in america. He states that want of funds alone prerented him from making this application s Years ago.

THE MINERS' STRIKE ENDANGERING THE PRACE. Disturbances are feared in South Wales in sequence of the strike of the miners.

### FRANCE.

M. Rochefort to Return to His Convict Cell-Prince Napoleon's Suit Against the Ministry.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1878. M. Rochefort will soon return to prison to serve out the term of sentence, his health having been partially restored by his residence in Versailles. PRINCE NAPOLEON'S SUIT AGAINST THE REPUBLIC Prince Napoleon's action against ex-Minister Le franc and the Prefect of Police, for illegal expul ion from France, came up for a hearing to-day After preliminary proceedings the further hearing of the case was postponed one week. The Prince was interdicted from pleading in person.

# GERMANY.

Prussian Parliamentary Anxiety for the Bights of the Press-General Von Boon Still in the Imperial Ministry.

# TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1873. During the session of the Prussian Diet to-day an Interpellation, signed by a large number of mem ers, was introduced, asking the government what authority of law public journals had been prosecuted for publishing the Papal Allocution.

GENERAL VON BOON AND THE MINISTRY. General Von Roon delivered a speech to the leg-Islative body relative to his position towards the German Ministry.

retire from the Ministry, solely because he desired to be released of the burdens of office, of which he had become weary, but by the especial desire of the Emperor he had withdrawn his application and would continue to perform the dutics of the department.



ernments of Great Britain and the United States.

# THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1873. How the Death of Louis Napoleon is Regarded at the Capital-What the French Minister Says. The death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon has pro-

duced the impression of a startling event upon the Diplomatic Corps in this city. The Marquis de loailles, the French Minister, remarked to your correspondent this evening, "The Empire is dead now the man has died." The Marquis does not think that his death will make any change in the situation in France. The Emperor, he says, has been for some time politically defunct. There was no chance for his return, and his death will only destroy the fallacious hopes of his few persona adherents who still cherished the idea of restoration. The Marquis added, "I had no love for him living, and have no ill word against him now that he is dead."

A Sharp Despatch from Secretary Fish to the Spanish Government-Uncle Sam Wearled of His Strained Watchfolnes -"A Change in Our Line of Action" Threatened.

On the 29th of October last Secretary Fish, in idressing an elaborate letter to Minister Sickles. alinded to the fact that the present Ministry of Spain had given assurances to the public, through their organs of the press, and had confirmed the ce to General Sickles personally, of their intention to put into operation a series of extensive reforms, embracing among them some those which this government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration in relation to the nies which are our near neighbors. The Span ish government, partly at our instance passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the Indian colonies. This law, so far as the State Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently issued regula tions, professedly for its execution, are wholly inadequate to any practical result in favor of emancipation, if they be not really in the interest of the slaveholder and of the continuance of the institution of slavery. While the United States fully acknowledge their obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant partial excep tions to this rule, to the support of which the Secretary enters into an argument, and says all who countenance lukewarmness, or neglest, in carrying emancipation into effect must more or less be liable to the charge of duplicity or bad faith a charge which every man of honor in high station

ought to endeavor to avoid. General Sickles is instructed, in decisive but respectful terms, to remonstrate egainst the appa rent failure of Spain to carry into effect the E cipation act, to which she is committed. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defled in Cuba by a refusal or neglect to CATTY into effect acts of the home govern ment of a humane tendency it is tantamount 80 acknowledgment of inability to control the insurrection in Cuba. Mr. Fish says it has now lasted four years. At tempts to suppress it-so far futile-have been made, probably at a sacrifice of more than a hundred thousand lives and an incal culable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that island compel us to a report justifying those involved, yet at the same take a warm interest in its peaceful and orderly time they will quite as much hesitate to give a condition, without which there cannot be condemnatory report, which would render imperaprosperity. Cuba being separated from this reckless adventurers here to violate our law and embark in hostile expeditions thither is great Desnite the unquestioned vigilance of this govern ment to maintain its duty, and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisers, the said proximity have led Cuban and other partisans of the insurgents to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advance ment of their cause in the island. The Secretary says we certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart those schemes, occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba, should have some termination through a cessation of the cause which hitherto ha been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as a neutral. Ever since the insurrection began we have, he says, repeat edly been called upon to discharge those duties In the performance of them we are conscious of no neglect, but the trial to our impartiality by the want of success on the part of Spain in suppress ing the revolt is necessarily so severe that unless she shall soon be more successful it will force upon this government the consideration of the question whether duty to itself and to the commercial in terests of citizens may not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued. The Secretary reminds General Sickles of cases respecting citizens of this country, of causeless seizures of pursued. this estates, which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the exhaustion of all patience. In the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain." The Secretary further says to General Sickles :-"It is hoped that you will present the views above set forth and the present grievances of which this government so justly complains to the government to which you are accredited in a way which, without giving offence, will leave a conviction that we are in carnest in the expres sion of these views and that we expect redress, and that, if it should not soon be forded, Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the government of the United States. Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is in a suf-ficiently confirmed position of power to carry out the measures which it announces and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the removal of the causes of our well-founded complaints, and not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for the realization of those hopes which have been en-couraged by repeated promises that all causes of estrangement, or for the interruption of thos friendly feelings which are traditional as they are sincere on the part of this government towards Spain, will be speedily and forever removed." The Suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa-Correspon. dence Between the British and American Governments. As late as March last the British governmen represented to our own that its attention had been narticularly directed to the slave trade on the eas coast of Africa, to the system hitherto pursued and the sacrifices made by Great Britain in Attempting to suppress it and to the possibility of

devising more effectual measures to attain that object, and that the subject had also been inquired into by a Parliamentary committee. Upon mature consideration of the entire question Her Majesty's government has come to the conclusion that alone and unsupported it could not confidently hope to the slave trade, but with the operation of the other great Powers interested in the prosperity of East Africa it was thought the object might be attained first by inducing the Suitan of Zanzibar to surrender his reserved treaty privilege to transport slaves by sea within his own dominions for domestic labor. This privi-lege had only served as a cloak for the foreign slave trade, and under its foreign Arabs export their slave cargoes from ibar, or from ports on the coast, ostensibly for

within the limits open to the recognized traffic, but really for foreign ports on the coast of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Second-By opening up the trade of the coast by the establishment of more regular steam and nunication, with the countenance and

assistance of the governments interested in the commerce of the country.

Secretary Fish, in reply, said that the United States have a treaty with the Imaum of Muscat, whose dominions are understood to include the Island of Zanibar. They, however, have not and never had any regular diplomatic representative In that quarter, and may not deem it advisable to send one thither for the special purpose mentioned by Her Britannic Majesty's government. No objection, however, was entertained to directing, as would be done, the Consul of the United States at Zanzibar to intimate to the sovereign of that country that we would be glad to see that provision of the treaty between him and Great Britain terminated which reserved the right of transportation by sea, between certain limits of his own territory, of domestic slaves, as there was reason to believe that the right reserved under that treaty was a principal cause of the evil complained of and that it also had been abused.

Minister Thornton thanked our government for having acceded to the wishes of Her Majesty. Secretary Robeson, in pursuance of the suggestion of Secretary Fish, gave instructions to the first vessel of the United States Navy proceeding to or returning from the Asiatic station to touch at anzibar or Muscat and inform the Sultan or Imanm or his authorities that the United States gov. ernment looks with solicitude to the abrogation of the clause of the treaty referred to, and to express the hope that his enlightened government would consider seriously the propriety and advantage of doing so, or, if the clause should oe abrogated before such visit, to express the satisfaction the United States government has in congratulating the Imaum on his humane and statesmanlike of in suppressing what has been converted, or is sup posed to have been converted, into an abuse.

Instructions were on the 30th of October last ad cordingly sent to Commander Byron Wilson, com manding the Yantic, to co-operate with Sir H. B E. Frere, the agent of Her Britannic Majesty's gov. ernment, in any proper way to secure the succes The Credit Mobilier Investigators in

Session-Startling Developments Ex-pected-Who is the Chief of Sinners? The Crédit Mobilier investigation was resumed to-day. A few facts have been elicited which all but strike guilt home to one member of the House. There were present the much-abused Oakes Ames, whose lamb-like countenance wore a placid, baby smile, and his devoted friend and admirer, whose face is an index to his unfathomable gulf of guile. Alley, who wants to have a stone monument erected to Oakes Ames, ought to be himself perpetuated in brass. There was also visible the well-shaped head of McComb, whose unctions face would seem the very picture of massive virtue but for the hard lines in it, which tell stories of cunning and iron will. Beside him sat Judge Black, whose face the suggests Mephistopheles, but in truth the satanic countenance of the Judge belies his character, for he is the most amiable old gentleman that one can meet on a long Summer's day. In the absence of Mr. Ham, the secretary of the Crédit Mobilier, who was called to testify, but will not put in an appearance until next week, Colone McComb was asked to say something. From his testimony it appears that there is more prod direct against Mr. James Brooks than any other accused member of the House. In view of this fact it is said that Mr. Brooks was somewhat too rash in making his late speech when he swore "before his God and his country" that he was not interested in any way in Oredit Mobilier stock. The Investigating Committee appear to teel the weight of their great responsibility. After all this testimony they cannot go before the country with

with the Crédit Mobilier transaction upon h alders. He threatens that if they go too far he will produce the vouchers proving their un-righteous ownership of the stock. He says it is not fair, after their compelling him to guarantee certain profits on the stock and in every case receiving the benefit of it, to turn around now and compel him to take the stock back and make a capegoat of him and force him to father all their sins. Oakes Ames is exceedingly wrathy at the ingratitude of colleagues, and vows vengeance if they do not shoulder their own loads. Visitors at the White House

There were a large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day, including many gentle-men prominent in official position. Among them were General Sherman, Secretary Belknap, General Butler, of Massachusetts; Senators Stevensor Cameron, Sawyer and others, pesides a large num er of strangers who desired to pay their respects to the President. The Abolition and Reduction of Taxes.

The Ways and Means Committee had under consideration to-day bills relative to the abolition and reduction of taxes. All bills to abolish stamps were referred to a sub-committee, consisting o Messrs. Kerr, Ellis, Roberts and Dawes. The committee is in favor of doing away with stamps on matches, checks and proprietory medicines, but the increase of the national debt this year renders further reduction impracticable. Another sub-committee, consisting of Beck and Finkeinburg, has been appointed to take charge of the bills relating to taxes on leaf tobacco. The committee will probably propose to allow producers to sell \$50 worth of leaf tobacco without tax; but it has reported adversely everal bills to abolish taxes on tobacco, liquors There were also bills to refund duties to certain churches for clocks and other articles imported for their use, but the committee had the profanity to scout the proposition. Next Tuesday the committee will decide on the merits of the bills offered by Messrs. Hale and Lynch relative to draw backs on ships and shipping materials. Defeat of the Emigration Bill.

The most important subject of the day in the House was the discussion of the Emigration bill taking the control of immigrants out of the hands of the State authorities. It creates a Bureau of Immigration and transfers its control to the fed eral government. This bill was introduced by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, at the last session, and postponed on various occasions, but, being made the special order for to-day, it came poned up at last for discussion. The proposed measure being another step toward centralization, it was vigorously opposed by the democrats. All the members from New York, without distinction of party, were unanimously against it. It is most glaringly unjust to the Empire State, being as she is the channel of nearly the whole tide of immigra tion. Messrs. Congel, Shellabarger, Finkelnburg and Coburn spoke in favor of the bill; but Messrs. Potter, Wood and W. R. Roberts dealt it such vig orous blows that a motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was carried by over thirty majority, which is tanta-mount to a defeat of the bill for this session.

Relief Asked for Telegraph Companies on the Line of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Whiting, Attorney of the Government and General Manager of the Signal Service, was before the Appropriations Committee to-day asking that the telegraph companies along the line of the Pacific Railroad shall be released from the operation of the law which authorizes the general government to retain one half the amount for services rendered to the government by the telegraph companies as an offset toward the indebtedness of the rail road companies to the government. The committee was not favorably inclined to this proposition. If it should be carried the Western Union Telegraph Company would also come in for a share of the benefit, as it now operates one telegraph on the line of the Kansas Pacific. Postmaster General Creswell also appeared before the committee. He expatiated at length on the merits of the postal cars, explained the working of the system and the relief it affords to large central offices, and favored the extension of it. The burden of his song was that the committee should propose an increased appropriation of half a million dollars.

Cole, of California, an Obstinate Chairman.

The absolute incompetency of Cole, of California, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has been glaringly manifest since he began to secure the passage of the Indian Appropria-tion bill. Obstinately refusing to yield to requests for triffing amendments and persistently rising to explain what nobody objects to, he worries the Senators beyond measure, and this afternoon instead of waiting to pass the bill they gradually "petered" out, as the Californians say, until there was no quorum. To-morrow Cole will try it again, and the only consolation of Senators is that his Senatorial term will expire in less than eight weeks.

The Southern Roving Commission.

# NEW ORLEANS.

# Pinchback Rises to Explain His Explanations.

# What He Did Not Say About the President.

WARMOTH'S IMPEACHMENT.

The Carpet-Bag Prince Files a Long Bill of Exceptions.

# THE CITIZENS' MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

#### NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Picayune of to-day contains a long letter rom Acting Governor Pinchback, in which sur prise is expressed that a conversation, casual and sultory in its character, should have been heralded as a formal utterance of his upon the condition of Louisiana politics, and claiming that both the tenor and purport of his remarks were mis represented. The *Ploayune* states editorially that the interview was reported correctly and published by consent of Pinchback.

The following is Pinchback's explanation of what he said about the President :--

I expressed the opinion that President Grant had taken General Washington as his model and examplar. Both were great military chieftains in revolutionary periods. Both had been elected to a second term, and that the President's ambition was fully satisfied in emulating the example of

the Father of His Country. I could not conceive that the President had any personal feeling in this contest, unless so far as it might arise from the fact that Warmoth, his public traducer, was leading the opposition. But a per-sonal motive under circumstances of this sort could reasonably be supposed to exist and in-fluence the conduct of the President in the pre-

With his highest ambition satisfied. I did not believe the President intended to go outside the law and the duties of his office to subserve, in this case, either a personal or a party end, and that no sober-minded American either desired or contemplated the establishment of an empire in the United States.

Governor Warmoth to-day, by his attorney, Judge Howe, presented exceptions to the Impeacl ment Court. The following is a synoplisis :-

Judge Howe, presented exceptions to the Impeach-ment Court. The following is a synopisis:--Exception first details the circumstances of the midnight order of Dureil and the forcible seizere thereunder of the State House at two o'clock, on the morning of December 5, by a United States Marshal, with soldiery; that they still retain pos-session thereoi, excluting and admitting such per-sons as they choose; that since the meeting of the Legislature on the 9th of December such unlawful possession has been maintained, and a large number of persons, duly elected members, have been excluded therefrom; that every accused person is entitled to a public and impartial trial, which cannot be had in the State House of a State which is under the unlawful custody and control of such Marshal and soldlery. The second exception protests against and ob-jects to the body now assembled in the State House styling itself the Senate of Louisana, for the reason that it was organized by fraud, force and violence under cover of the said midnight order; that P. B. Pinenback, whose term of office expired Nover 4, and assistance of the said United States Morshal and soldiery, refused to recognize all our lawful Senators who held over to organize its body, and proceeds to recite that if the organization there-of which it states was effected with the conutenance and assistance of the said marshal and soldiery without exception shows that he is entitled to a public and impartial trial by a properly constituted to challenge for cause such pretended mem-bers of said courts as are not leggi members thereof; that the following named public and impartial trial by a properly constituted Coart of Impeachment, and has the right to challenge for cause such pretended main-bers of said coart as are not legal members thereof; that the following named persons who have been admitted into the Senate Chamber by the United States' Marknal and soldiery, were never elected, but were defeated by large majorities as shown by the sworn and legal returns. W. Gasper Blackburn defeated by G. Wesley McDonald; Allen Green defeated by E. M. Graham and Hodge, each of whom received a large Funsher of votes; J. R. Alexander, defeated by J. F. Kelly; J. Henry Burch, defeated by J. C. White; William Harker, defeated by A. P. Leonard; A. J. Sypher, defeated by B. C. White; Thomas A. Cage, defeated by Dun-can L. Cage; J. A. Massiott, defeated by A. J. Lewns; C. F. Harrison, defeated by G. M. Thompson. That the exceptor cannot lawfully be required to to make answer or submit to trial until said de-feated persons are removed and the duly elected Senators seated. *Thirdly*—In the revised statutes of 1870 if is pro-vided that if any person whatever, whether he be a member of the Lagislature or any other person, de-sires to make any charge against a public offleer, looking to impeachment, said caarge must be specially set forth and

# MURDERED WHILE INTOXICATED.

## A Party of Irish Railroad Laborers on a Spree A Determined Drunk-One of the Party Crushes in the Skull of a Com-

panion with a Cinb.

TRANTON, N. J., Jan. 9, 1878. At Marshal's Corner, eleven miles north of Trenton, Patrick Maher hit John St. John with a club at eleven o'clock last Tuesday night and knocked him insensible. He died from its effects last night. A party of railroad laborers of the Mercer and nerset Railread, including St. John and Mahon, on the night of the occurrence went to serens George Hill, who had been lately married. They were half intoxicated on starting, and then im bibed cider, mixed with whiskey, at Hill's. After being three hours at Hill's they re-turned to Marshal's Corner perfectly crasp from the effects of liquor. Maher and S wrangled; St. John attempted to hit Maher with two stones, weighing three pounds each, but missed him. This aroused Maher's anger, and hence the result.

Coroner Britton, of Trenton, was notified to hold an inquest. He went to-day at three o'clock and examined five witnesses and then adjourned until one o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

After some heavy evidence, lasting six hours, Dr. Walling testified that St. John died from concussion and compression of the brain, brought on by a blow of the club; that if deceased was drunk, leath was speedler.

Peter Carroll deposed to Maher getting a club and that he struck him; St. John threatened the witness, when he remonstrated ; the deceased was "crazy drunk ;" St. John first threw the weights at

Anaher. John Daley testified to taking the "billy" from from the deceased is the winess) was so drunk that he did not remember much. Fanny Kirvin, boarding mistress, testified to see-ing the deceased throw something at Maher; the latter then got a slub; she was so frightened; had an indistinct recollection that all wore drunk. Peter Ferris, store keeper, testified that the deceased was a dangerous character; was afraid of him; nine months back both men had a souffle in his store; the deceased was "crazy drunk;" the ther was no ill-feeling between them previously; they worked together two years, and were "chuma."

"chuma." The deceased was thirty-five years of age; Maher is eighteen; Maher was never intoxicated before; both are Irishmen. The billy was produced, also the weights; and are all dangerous looking weapons. The club could not be found. The de-ceased was a fine looking man. Maher was net arrested in the neighborhood. St. John said be-fore the occurrence that he had a six-shooter that would kill seven men. The inquest was held as fore the occurrence that he had a six-shoo would kill seven men. The inquest was Marshal's Corner and adjourned at eleven to-night. There is much excitement and sympa-thy for Maher. Maher grieved at the death of the deceased.

#### GEORGIA.

The Message of the Governor-A Full Review of the State Finances-The Question of the State National Bank Returning the Money of Small Depositors. ATLANTA, Jan. 9, 1878.

The Governor's message was delivered to-day. It shows the receipts for 1872 to be \$2,101,340 54; disbursements, \$1,335,207 14; public debt, \$8,186,-500; gold bonds of 1870, due 1890, \$2,598,000. The amount needed for 1873 will be \$1,418,935; estimated receipts, \$2,085,939. The valuati State taxable property is put down at \$334,492,468. The assets of the Georgia National not amount in real value to than one'half of the State's claims will more than one'half of the State's claims of \$12,250,350. The resolution to return their money to private depositors the Governo has deferred executing, on account of the vague ness of its provisions, until the General Assembly pass acts particularly relieving depositors. The State's endorsements of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is called to the Legislature's attention, and that body recommended-if it considers the State bound by the endorsement-te

siders the State bound by the endorsement-te siders the State bound by the endorsement-te resume possession of the road, now in the hands of an Alabama receiver, as the State's tenant at will, and dispose of it. The report of the Treasurer shows the amount of State bounds issued and of railroad bends endorsed during the administration of Governor Bullock. Of \$2,000,000 of gold bonds issued under authority of the act of September 15, 1570, \$300,000 have been returned to the Treasury and cancelled. Certain others of the same series, the numbers of wildh are specified in the act approved August 23, 1872, and amounting to \$102,000, have been declared void by legislative enactments. The balance of the series, amounting to \$2,760,000, have been declared void by legislative enactments. The balance of the series, amounting to \$2,760,000, have been dil posed of as follows:--Eigith hundred and eighty thousand dollars have been returned to the Treas-ury and cancelled; the balance, amounting to \$1,800,000, has been declared void by legislative en-actment. Of the issue of currency bonds under the act of August 29, 1870, \$500,000 have been re-turned to the Treasury and cancelled, and the ba-ance, amounting to \$1500,000, have been returned to the balance ance, amounting to \$1500,000 have been the state of August 29, 1870, \$500,000 have been the stance, amounting to \$1500,000, have been the

the act of August 29, 1870, \$500,000 have been re-turned to the Treasury and cancelled, and the bal-ance, amounting to \$150,000, have been declared void by Legislative enactment. The state cur-rency bonds issued under the act of Septembor 16, 1868, amounting to \$600,000, have been returned to the Treasury and cancelled. The endorsements on bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, amounting to \$194,000, have not been declared invalid. The en-dorsements of the bonds of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, amounting to \$25,600,000 (?) are admitted to be binding upon the State. The endorsements of the bonds of the Macoon and Brunswick Railroad Company, amounting to \$25,600,000 (?) are admitted to be binding upon the State. The endorsements of the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, amount-ing to \$3,300,000; alse the endorsements of the bonds of the Bainbridge. Cuthbert and Columbur Railroad Company, amounting to \$600,000, and of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad Company, amounting to \$275,000, and of the Cherokee Rail-road Company, amounting to \$600,000, have all been declared vold by legislative enactments.

### SPAIN.

### The Army and the Telegraphs.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK RERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 9, 1873. General Moriones has been appointed Com mander-in Chief of the forces in the North. The Bilbao Cable Company have obtained a cor cession for constructing a special line of telegraph from Rilbao to Madrid for the transmission exclu sively of despatches to be received from abroad over their cable.

# WEST INDIES.

The Sugar Fields and Harvest Prospects-The Labor Supply Diffeulty-Murder and Decapitation of the Victim KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 2, 1873.

There has been an abundant supply of rain which, though late in the season, will yet save the sugar crop, but the harvest will be delayed three months.

An agitation is being got up against the Costa Rice Railroad Company for sending their steamers here to draw off labor, while large sums of money are annually expended by this colony in the impor tation of laborers from Calcutta.

#### MURDER, WITH DECAPITATION.

A murder was committed on a bypath leading to "Seven Plantations" estate, in the parish of Clarendon. A son of the overseer, carrying money, was waylatd, his head cut off with a razor, and the murderer escaped with the money.

## FIRE IN CENTRE STREET.

#### Loss \$8,500

At five minutes past eleven o'clock last night fire was discovered on the jourth floor of the five story brick building No. 178 Centre street. The alarm was promptly given by an officer of the Fourteenth precinct, and without a moment's delay the en-gines were on the spot and at work with a will and energy characteristic of the New York Fire De-partment. The floor on which the fire origi-nated, together with the third and firh, to which it rapidly extended, were occupied by B. Finck, whose loss will loot np to \$4,000. The first and second floors were occupied by Howes & Graham, who also occupied for the first and second floors of the adjoining building, No. 176. Their loss, principally by water, will amount to \$2,000; Flick. The third and fourth floors of 176 were oc-cupied by F. Bonneau, Jr., whose damage by water will be about \$1,000; insured. The loss on the two buildings will amount to \$1,500, which is fully govered by insurance. was promptly given by an officer of the Fourteenth

#### THE FIGHTING APACEES

#### The Pierna and Gila Settlements in Aritona Invaded and Robbed. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9, 1883

Advices from Arizona state that the Apache made a raid on the Pierna and Gila settlements driving off a large number of stock belonging to the whites and Pieroa Indians. The latter raised a large party and went in pursuit. They came to the Apache camp in the monatains, attacked it, cap-tured a number of souaws and retook most of the stolen stock.

It is stated on the best authority that when the books are produced some startling facts as yet unsuspected will come to light, showing that a former member of the House, whose name has not even yet been hinted, was the chief offender. be well for the committee to demand o Oakes Ames that he give the names of all Congress men who received stock in the Crédit Mobilier, as it is evident that the list so far published is incom

plete. The affairs of the Crédit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad are still uppermost in the minds of the House. Mr. Wilson, from Indiana, introduced another resolution to instruct the select committee appointed by the House to inquire inte the relations of the Crédit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad to the government; also whether any person or corporation have received property which ought to be applied to the reimbursement o the United States for any claim against the Union Pacific Railroad. This resolution was passed, and its effect, should the committee probe to the bot tom this cesspool of corruption, will be to drag to light a rare chapter of folly and rascality. The House is becoming very sensitive to the public censure passed upon so many leading members and shows an nonest desire to weed out the tainted element.

# Secretary Boutwell After the Pacific Railroad Company. Boutwell continues to note the Pacific Railroad

people with a sharp stick, and he has now obtained from Whiting, who used to keep on hand ready made opinions for Stanton's use, a legal argument, undertaking to prove that he can retain one half of the telegraphic bills of the United States over the lines built upon the Pacific railroads which received subsidies from government. Whit ing's legal point is that the transfer by the railroad companies to the telegraph companies of the right to put up wires also transferred the obligations of railroads as laid down in their charters. Such is the scare about the Crédit Mobilier that every Congressman must now show that he is not a pai retainer of anything connected with the Pacific roads, and thus Whiting's opinion will be sustained,

whether just or unjust. Adjournment of the Committee-Oaker Ames Disgusted With His Pals.

It is reported to-night that the venerable Poland has adjourned the sessions of his committee until Monday that Chaplain Newman may preach a sermon before Congress on Sunday from the text-"And they all with one consent began to make excuse." There cannot be any other excuse for the delay, as Dawes has his statement all ready, after much consultation and deliberation, and could have read it to-morrow, that that highly respectable solid man of Boston, Sam Hooper, might have Saturday allotted to him for confession, and if either or both of these recipients of the coveted stock could not occupy all the time Alley and McComb might get up a little skrimmage to enliven the proceedings. But the whole concern, from Alley down to Poland, mean to procrastinate and to postpone, so that it will be so near the end session when the report is made that the of the "good old man" Ames will not be disturbed. Who would molest him of the large majority of the House who have received from him free passes over his road, which a respectable number have profited by ? "Excuses and delays" should be the motto of Poland's investigators.

Oakes Ames is disgusted with the manner in which several of his Congressional associates are endeavoring to throw all the odium connected | packages contrary to law.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had a long powwow to-day over the expediency of sending commissioners to Louisiana and Arkansas to take testimony concerning the recent elections there, as was authorized by the Senate vesterday, with an appropriation of \$20,000 to pay the bills. This tempting sum has aroused the noble army of martyrs here, known as Southern lovalists and their clamor for appointment has made the committee pause to inquire what will be the effect of these roving commissioners going prowling about at great expense to investigate old troubles. The Screaming Farce of the Franking

Privilege. That phiegmatic Pennsylvania Dutchman, Gov ernor Ramsey, who now so well represents Minne sots in the Senate, and who is the right bower o the Postmaster General, had the audacity to report to-day the House bill abolishing franking, and to blandly request that it be put on its passage. As every politician is in favor of this abolition, while no Congressman would part with this precious privilege, there was a general looking around to see who would stop the nonsense. After a pause, little Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, the sands of whose Senatorial life have about run out, arose and piped forth plaintively, "I gloget," So the bill went to the sepulchral pages of the calendar. Check on the Cupitaity of Territorial

Delegates. The Senate passed a House bill to-day which pro-hibits Territorial Delegates from Feceiving any compensation for services rendered in trans acting business before a department or for acting as counsel before a court martial. This is a seque to an act excluding Congressmen from similar action. But yet a Senator or Representative can so befriend or praise a Cabinet officer as to elicit a ice of thousands of dollars for professional services in a court. Why this difference, and why should not Congressmen be forbidden to accept fees for legal services in any case in which the United States is either plaintiff or defendant ? Admission of Colorado Into the Union.

The subject of the admission of Colorade as a State was again brought before the House in the shape of a bill by Mr. Taffe, from Nebraska; but a majority is strongly opposed to it; in fact the only person specially interested in its bassage appears to be Delegate Chaffee, who wants to be made United States Senator from the new State. The ir repressible Hooper, from Utah, offered an amendment to admit Utah also, under the title of "the State of Deseret." To this an amendment was proposed that Utah should only be admitted on condition that the citizens of the new State shall not indulge in bigamy or polygamy. but, in fact, should be limited to one wile. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over to Tuesday when Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, from New York, will have the floor for debate on the subject. He will oppose it on the simple ground that it would be mir that a Territory with scarcely enough inhabitants to make a Congressional district in a State like New York should be entitled to the same representation in the Senate as a great State with miliions of inhabitants.

eiston.

a decision which is of great interest to manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, prohibiting the sale of cavendish tobacco in packages larger than two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, whereas they are now put up in ten-pound and other large size

member of the legislature or any other person, de-sires to make any charge against a public officer, looking to impeachment, said charge must be specially set forth and verified by the oath of said accuser; that so veri-fied they must be submitted to the House of Rep-resentatives and dely referred to the committee thereof; that the accused officer must thereupon be duly cited to appear before the said com-mittee and attend the investigation of said charges; that he shall have an opportunity before said committee of confronting and cross-examining the witnesses against him and of himself producing witnesses to refute such charges; that in case the committee entertained such charges is in their belief established, they shall duly report the same to the House of Representa-tives, and then, and not till then, it shall be lawill for said House to adopt resolutions of impeachment; that, in defance of said statute, the resolutions of impeachment directed against this exceptor were adopted without any of the necessary preliminaries. *Fourth*—The exceptor shows that even if said resolution had been regularly adopted, the said body was not a legal House of Representatives, but a body of men assembled under cover of the mid-night order mentioned in the first exception. These exceptions were rejected by the Court

These exceptions were rejected by the Court upon the ground that they were disrespectful to the Senate.

The Troubled Waters Still Agitated-The Citizens' Committee Forward Their Memorial to Congress Through

the Attorney General-Strong Argu-ment Against Duroll's Mandates. Washington, Jan. 9, 1873. sella Martin (colored), now here, has resigned his seat in the fusion Legislature of Louisiand. The Louisiana delegation have prepared an argunjent addressed te Attorney General Williams to be forwarded to Congress with their memorial. Referring to the Antoine case, they say of Judge Durell's order :-

"It came before the people of the State by surprise. The impression made by the order is sim ply one of amazement. It is a sounding cataract. Mandate after mandate rushes along breaking the barriers of constitution, law, judicial practice and procedure and the ancient landmarks of jurisdiction in the Courts of the United States.

"The traditional stagnation of the waters of a "The traditional stagnation of the waters of a Chancery Court has been disturbed in a manner never heard of before this date. We hold, Mr. At-torney General, that the American States and iederal constitutions without an exception give to the respective houses that compose the General Assembly the entire and exclusive jurisdiction over questions relating to their organization. Each House decides upon its rules of proceeding and upon the election and qualifications of its members. Unless the constitution provides other-wise they select their own onlicers and control them.

memoers. Chieve their constitution provides other-wise they select their own officers and control them. "It is entirely beyond the power of the imagina-tion of this committee to conceive that there is any constitution, law, custom, rule, precedent or other form in which authority is manifested to justify this order of the Circuit Court of which our intelligence has had connection place a seal of emphatic condemnation upon it as beyond the United States. The adjudged cases with which our intelligence has had connection place a seal of emphatic condemnation upon it as beyond the United States, under five presidency of the Associate Justice and the Judge of the Circuit Court, would fill the country with dismay-if the country happened to be weak with determination and energy, and requiring indemnity if strong. "This committee and their constituents supposed therefore made an application that the Judges who constitute that Court in its superior condition should inquire into the validity of these orders."

### UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR NEVADA. VIRGINIA CITY, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Legislative caucus to-night nominated Mr. Jones to succeed Mr. Nye in the United States Senate by a vote which gives him thirteen ma-

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.-Elegent ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanieau. ACCEPTABLE MOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' suadry mon every-

A.-Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAVES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street

- A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
  - orner of Pulton avenue and Boeram alrest. Open from 8 A. M. to 2 i. M. On Sunday from 5 to 9 P. M.

A.-The Sentent Shirt Chart," An measurement, cutting and making perfect fitting shirts of any size. Price \$1. For sale for sent to any address, UHALT COMPANY, 20 East Fourteenth street, New York. As and swalts wanted everywhere.

A .- The Great Remedy-Watts' Nervone ANTIDOTE cured me of severe rheunatism and neural-gia. JOHN P. SIMONDS, 57 Maiden lane, New York.

Balls and Parties, Snow and Rain-Boots, Shoes and India Rubbers, at MILLER & CO.'S, NO. 3 Union square.

Christadoro's Hair Dyc .- This Splendic Dye is the only one that has ever been an found harmless.

G. Graham, Late Hojer & Graham Sign, Store and Office Painting. Removed fr 97 Duane to 683 Broadway, corner of Amity st

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tan For the cure of couglis, colds, hoarsenes, differdis, ing and all affections of the throat, brockins tok lungs, leading to consumption. Solt by all drugs 50 cents and \$1. Great as ring to buy large size, PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DIGOPS cure in one union

Ringworm, Sait Rheum Cured by Using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

Royal Havana Lottery .-- Prizes Cashed, iroulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; ost office box 4,645.

Royal Havana Lottery .- New Scheme now out. Orders tilled, prizes cashed, intormation function of the state of the sta

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MODEL PERIODICAL: A CREDIT TO AMERI-

The leading newspapers pronounce THR GALAXY the best and most ably edited Americ

It can be had for \$4 per year or 35 cents per number. A sample copy will be sent for 25 cents. Each number contains as much reading matter as an ordinary \$2 book.

Subscribe at once. Subscribe at once. In no other way can you get so much pleasure and in Struction for \$4.

SHELDON & COMPANY.

A BOOK (OF 256 PAGES), ON MENTAL AND PHY-A sical incapacity, Nervous pebulity, Exhauston, Bright's Disease. Sc., mailed on roceint of So cents.

An Important Internal Revenue De-

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made