PARITY SOLD AND AND THE VILLER PRODUCTIONS

AMERICAN FRAUDS IN FRANCE

Herald Special Report from Paris.

Others Charged with the Perpetration of Huge Cheats.

The Memphis and El Paso Railway Bonds and Other Speculative Swindles.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED.

Oredit Mobilier Financiering in Another Shape Before the Paris Tribunal.

RICH AND SPICY REVELATIONS.

Fremont's Reply to the Judicial Citation.

History of the Operations and the Bases of the Indictment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HEBALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of France: -

Parts. March 3, 1873. The case of the Memphis and El Paso Railway bond-variously known as the Transcontipental Memphis and Pacific Railroad, and as the Southern Transcontinental Railroadfrauds is fixed for trial, before the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, for Tuesday, the 4th of March.

THE INDICTMENT AND PERSONS INDICTED. Major General John C. Fremont, with six pther persons named in the proceedings, will be arraigned before the Court under indictments charging them, each and severally, with swindling divers personages by a fraudulent sale of worthless American bonds to the extent of six millions of dollars.

FOLLOW.

Exposures not unlike those which have followed from the investigation of the Crédit Mobilier's transactions in the United States are expected to ensue from the legal and judicial probing of this new and unusual case in the French Court.

PREMONT'S REPLY TO THE CITATION.

General Fremont has been cited to appear in person. He has replied to the summons by answering that he cannot get to Paris in time.

The Financial Conspiracy-Its Combination, Intent and Mode of Operation.

With the above important special telegram to the Herald we have the following special history of the financial frauds which constitute the bases of the French indictment :-

Several items have appeared in the papers in regard to the suit brought in the French Courts against John C. Fremont on account of the sale of bonds in France of what was called the "Transconwhich he was President. It is not expected that he will appear in person to detend himself, but the suit is brought in accordance with the customs of France to bring out generally all the facts in the case and endeavor to reach such Frenchmen as participated in the swindle. The writer was in Paris during the Summer of 1869 when the sale of these bonds was made, and well remembers their advertisements in the leading papers of that city. Nothing could be stronger than the terms of these advertisements. It was stated that the bonds were a first mortgage on all the lands ceded to the road, famounting to 10.240 acres per mile, or 300 acres to every \$1,000 bond, and thirty acres to every \$100 They were offered at 410 francs for every \$100 bond, payable in 1890 at 515 francs. Six per cent interest was said to be guaranteed by the American government, and purchasers of bonds at that time (May) were entitled to the first couron, payable in July. The trustees of the bonds were nnounced to be "Andrew G. Curtin. Governor o Pennsylvania, Minister Plenipotentiary of the and Syante M. Swenson," as copied from the Paris Le National, May 12, 1869. The name attached to the advertisement was M. J. Fasadis, one of the officers of the French Bourse, and there was no doubt that their introduction had the sanction of the imperial French government. Editorials appeared from day to day announcing the excellence of the bonds, the favor with which they had been received, and predicting a speedy advance in price. Every American in Paris knew their character: but it was impossible to expose the fraud, as the en procured.

A CIRCULAR In the English language was laid on the tables of the American banking houses in regard to it, but it could not reach the French. Some Frenchmen did discover the trand and denounced it, but, to gain time, libel suits were brought against them. The bonds were sold, and a gentleman connected asserted that, as the proceeds of this sale, they remitted to New York the largest sum they had ever remitted at one time-almost three millions of

To facilitate the sale of the bonds

MAPS WERE PRINTED, with large lines drawn from Norfolk, Va., to San Diego, through the whole American Continent, and It was said that the new company had formed con nections with roads already built, so that much of the line was then virtually in operation.

FOUND OUT.

The operations of the swindle, many of them, came out in a report made by the late Senator Howard, of Michigan, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, on a bill to incorporate the "Southern Transcontinental Railway Company" and grant it the right of way, presented to the Senate April 22, 1870. By his report \$8,000,000 of these bonds were sold in Paris at sixty per cent, realizing at that rate \$4,800,000. The facts as stated above were admitted before the committee, as the French papers were produced, and the only defence was that the agents made these false rep resentations without the authority of General Fremont. But for these false statements, however,

the bonds could not have been sold. When all the facts are brought out on trial

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Proclamation of Fmancipation in Porto Rico and Cuba Said To Be Imminent.

Major General John C. Fremont and The British Cabinet Refuses to Recognize the Republic.

> Battle in the Field, with a Gradual Advance of the Carlists Towards the Capital-Bourbonist Muster and Alleged Republican Mutinies.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1873. The special correspondent of the London Echo writes from Madrid that a decree abolishing slavery in Porto Rico is impending, and that one of the first acts of the Constituent Cortes will probably be to proclaim emancipation in Caba. GREAT BRITAIN REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE

REPUBLIC.

In the House of Commons this evening Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, answering an inquiry from Mr. Whitwell, stated that it was "the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that no government admitting of recognition had been established in Spain."

French Reports of the Progress of the Carlist Cause-The Situation at Pam-peluna Exceedingly Critical-General Pavia's Division Said to Have Deserted.

BAYONNE, March 3, 1873. The news received here from the Northern and Northwestern provinces of Spain, mostly from Carlist sources, shows that the insurrection is growing stronger every day. AT PAMPELUNA.

The situation at Pampeluna is critical. A rising of Federalists is apprehended within the city. The national troops withdrew on Saturday into the citadel, and the commandant threatened to bombard the town if the Federalists revolted.

The Carlist chiefs Oilo and Dorregarray, with

4,000 men, were within three mlies of the walls. The garrison numbers 3,500 men. The rein orcements seut by General Pavia deserted on the march. .

What Is Said in Paris.

PARIS, March 3, 1873. Le Figaro reports that two bands of Carlist insurgents have entered the province of Madrid.

BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICANS. The Carlists under Seballo recently defeated a government force commanded by Cebrinelty, near Tornera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed. Cebrinelty retreated to Barcelona

RAPID MUSTER OF INSURGENTS. The insurgents are rapidly organizing their increasing forces in the Basque provinces-Navarre, Alava, Catalonia, Valencia and Arragon.

AWAY FROM THE FLAG OF DEMOCRAY. The Army of Vittoria, formerly under the command of General Moriones, has been reduced by desertions from 12,000 to 7,000 men.

BOURBONIST ADVANCE TOWARDS THE CAPITAL It is reported that a Carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Aranjuez, twenty-eight miles southeast of Madrid.

War News and Legislation in Madrid. MADRID, March 3, 1873. The Imparcial says that a column of troops while pursuing the Carlists, in the Province of Lerida,

suddenly mutinied and refused to continue the pursuit. In the Assembly to-day a bill was presented by Senor Castelar re-establishing the Spanish Lega-

tion at Berne. President Thiers' Policy of French

Neutrality.
PARIS, March 3, 1873. President Thiers has issued rigorous orders to prevent the introduction of arms into Spain across the French frontier.

The Spanish mails are several days behind time AMADEUS.

The Ex-King of the Spaniards Embarked at Lisbon for Genoa-Royal Honor from the Portuguese Court-Farewell Scenes on Shore and Down the Tagus.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, March 3, 1873. The ex-King and Queen of Spain, with their children and all their Italian servants, embarked at noon to-day on the frigate Roma. They were accompanied to the pler by the King and Oueen of Portugal, the princes and princesses of the royal amily, the dignitaries of the Court and the members of the Portuguese Ministry.

The royal personages took an affectionate leave

As the ex-King stepped on the deck of the Rama

salutes were fired from the shipping and the shore.
THE SPANIARDS SAY FAREWELL AND RETURN TO THEIR FLAG.
The Spanish servants of the ex-King took their

eave of the royal family and returned to Madrid in UP ANCHOR AND DOWN THE TAGUS.

At one o'clock the Italian frigate weighed anchor and proceeded down the Tagus amid the acclamations of the multitudes of spectators, who crowded the quays and piers and buildings near the shore.

THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

The Roma saided for Genoa, but will call at Gibraltar and the French ports on the way.

FRANCE.

The Report of the Thirty Under Debate-President Thiers Breaks His Oratorical Truce-The Arsenals Replenished.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. PARIS, March 3, 1873.

The National Assembly reassembled in session at Versailles to-day. The debate on the report of the Committee of

tacked M. Dufaure and the monarchists generally. and insisted on further explanations from the government. President Phiers, unable longer to remain silent. asked for an adjournment, giving notice that he

Thirty was resumed and continued. The Left at-

would address the Assembly to-morrow. THE ARSENALS REPLENISHED. It is announced that the French arsenals are now

replenished, and all the material of war lost during the late conflict has been replaced.

A HORRIBLE MURDER. A Monster Strangles His Young Wife in a Fit of Jeslousy at St. Zepherin,

A frightful murder is reported from St. Zephe-rin, back of Sorel. A man named Benoit, aged thirty-eight, recently married a girl of eighteen. On coming home from early mass yesterday she saw an old beau and bowed to him. Beneit said nothing and went home. He went to church again at ten, and when asked why he did not bring his wife said she was dead. "Dead?" cried his friend "I saw her this morn-ing." "Yes, dead!" cried Benoit; "I have strangled her."

adroit and successful swindles of the period. It could not have been perpetrated in Eagland or Germany, where American securities are better known, nor can it be repeated in France. It has affected seriously the good name of our connery in France.

ENGLAND.

Ministerial Defence of Crown Rights After Treaty-Making-Promier Gladstone's Explanation of the Alabama Claims Award-The Irish University Bill Cuestion-

Cotton Supply-Bullion in Balance from the Bank. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1873. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Julian Goldsmid put the question, of which he gave notice last week, in regar1 to the excess of the Geneva award over the actual losses sustained by the United States, and what steps had been taken to procure a remission of such excess.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he was glad to have the opportunity of co recting a prevalent mistake. The American government, he said, had claimed £6,000,000 sterling damages; but the Geneva Tribunal had awarded a lutle more than half that mount. The Tribunal had, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the choice of two metaods of payment; one, the reimbursement of individual ses, and the other, the award of a gross sum. It decided to adopt the latter method. Following precedents, Her Majesty's government could not go ehind that decision.

The explanation was received with cheers

TREATY-MAKING BIGHTS OF THE CROWN. In the House of Lords to-night Lord Campbell moved an address to the Crown asking that all treaties with foreign Powers be presented to Parliament six weeks before ratification.

Earl Granville opposed the motion. He declared on the authority of the greatest lawyers in the land that the constitutional change thus proposed was an interference with the prerogative of the convenience it would cause and its utter impracti-

The Marquis of Salisbury supported and Lord Selborne and the Earl of Lauderdale opposed the motion, which, after further debate, was negatived witnout a division.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL DEBATE. The House of Commons debate on the Dublin University bill was postponed until Thursday next. BULLION FROM THE BANK. The amount of bullion withd awn rom the Bar

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY. Forty-seven thousand five hundred and sixtythree bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

of England on balance to-day is £25,000.

THE FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Intense Excitement in Financial Circles in Lon don-The Amount of the Frauds Not Yet Ascertained-Police on the Alert and the

Public Warned-A "Ring" of American Ewindlers Supposed to Have Been Engaged. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1873. The discovery of the immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in

It is impossible to state the amount of the forgeries or the ramifications of the operations of the swindlers, as everything is involved in mystery and the police authorities maintain the strictest secrecy in their investigations. The Bank of England has issued a notice cautioning the publ against negotiating certain s ecified five-twenty and ten-forty United States bonds, aggregating in amount to \$220,000.

It is thought that the forgeries were perpetrated

by a ring of American swindlers, and not by one.

Calculations as to the Amount Lost. LONDON, March 3-P. M. It is now believed that the frauds on the Bank of England will reach \$1,000,000.

MEXICO.

Presidential Congratu'ations from General Grant-The Chief Justiceship-Freight from the Capital to the Coast-Railway Projects.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20, 1873. Mr. Wilson, United States Minister to Mexico. made an official visit to President Lerdo on the 10th of February, carrying to him the congratula tions of President Grant on his (Lerdo's) election to the Presidency.

President Lerdo said that he hoped the friendly relations existing between the countries would remain forever. QUICK TRANSIT IN GOODS.

Goods are now expressed in one day between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. AMERICAN RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The railroad projects pressed upon Congress by fore that body for final disposition in April.
THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

It is supposed that the recent election for Chief Justice resulted without a choice-no candidate having received the necessary number of votes. Congress will now probably have to elect the Chie

CUBA.

The Spanish Democracy Opposed in the Interior The American Claims Commission Questions as to United States Citizenship-Counterfeit Currency.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 2, 1873. The Tribuno says that a pressure is being exercised in some of the interior towns upon Spaniards to prevent them proclaiming freely

their liberal or republican ideas. THE AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION The Commission appointed to examine into the claims entered by Americans for damages done them by the rebellion, are now hard at work and expect to settle at an early day, and without trouble, the ciaims of all who are indirectly American citizens.

Government agents, however, are now collecting evidence going to show that many of the claimants are not American citizens.

BANK NOTE COUNTERFEITS. A number of persons were arrested recently on charges of circulating counterfeit \$50 bills. The plates, it is ascertained, were engraved in Barce-

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Omaha, Captain Febiger commanding, arrived in the Straits of Magellan January 20. Officers and crew all well. CRUISE OF THE CANANDAIGUA AND HER TRIP POR The Panama Star of February 16 reports as fol-

lows:—
The United States steamer-of-war Canandaigua, ten guns, which arrived at Aspinwall on 12th inst., left Carthagena on the 10th February, en route to Havana. The following is a list of her officers:—Captain—William Ronekendorff.

Lieutenant Commander—C. D. Sigsbee.
Lieutenants—C. M. Anthony, W. P. Kandall and

A. Dunisp.

Masters—T. A. De Blois and L. E. Bixler.

Engineers—Chief, O. H. Lackey; First Ast
H. H. Cline: Second Assistant, W. H. Platt.

Surgeon—Henry Wells.

Assistant Surgeon—G. S. Bradley.

Surgeon—Henry
Assistant Surgeon—G. S. Bracket
Assistant Surgeon—G. S. Bracket
Pupmaster—C. W. Siamm
Second Lieutenant of Marines—S. K. Allen.
Bratiskuin—Peter Johnson.
Bratiskuin—Peter Johnson.
Bratiskuin—Reich Johnson. Paymaster's clerk—Hobart Berrian.
The suip left Key West on the 12th December, touching at Samana Bay, St. Thomas, Pointe a Pitre, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Santa Martha and

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Protty Sharp Trick on the Committee of Insurance.

WHERE IS THAT \$15,000?

The Comptroller and Fire Commissioners Called Cn for Accounts.

Another Display of Eloquence by the Famous "Seventy."

The Old Charter Arguments Rehashed for the Senate Committee.

WOODIN WANTED TO WORST THEM.

A cony of the Steuben Courier, of date 16th ult. is being scattered about among members of the Legislature. In it there appears an editorial statement to the effect that in an alleged "bill of expenses," said to have been incurred various roads interested in defeat of the Pro Rata Freight bill last Winter, and which was, it is alleged, sent by the Central to the Eric Company, the following item appeared:—"To paid Senator Harrower, \$5,000." Harrower is one of the investigating committee appointed to clear up the mystery surrounding the E ie fight of last Winter, and will doubtless, if innocent, be able to show whether this is a libel or not.

A VERY SHARP DODGE. The Committee on Insurance of the lower House last Friday reported adversely on the bill compelling insurance companies to file an annual statement of their business with the Secretary of State. The report was agreed to. It now turns out that some sharp lobbying man, who got wind of the fact last week how the committee stood, went down to New York and made a contract with the companies to have the bill reported adversely. His price on general subscription was fliteen thousand dollars, to be divided, of course, among the members of the committee. Well, the bill was reported adversely on Friday and on Saturday the money was paid to the lobbyist in New York. This "cash transaction" the committee have learned of, I understand, and they are all wild about it; they declare they have been "SOLD OUT,"

that they knew nothing about the lobbyman's transactions, and that he profited by his knowledge of what the report would be for his own benefit, and that they had nothing to do with him directly or indirectly. If the payment of the money to the lobbyist is a fact can it be that the row has been brought about simply because he wouldn't divide after he got his rake? The committee may answer. CITY COMMON SCHOOLS.

The House in committee considered the bill providing regulations for the common schools in the city of New York. Mr. Husted moved that a section be added providing that the terms of office of inspectors shall terminate in twenty days after the passage of the act, and that the Mayor shall apthree inspectors in each school district, whose term of office shall be deter mined by lot, and that annually hereafter the Mayor shall appoint one Inspector for each district. The motion was carried. The same sec tion is contained in the present law. A motion was also carried striking out the section giving the was also carried striking out the section giving the Board of Education power to appoint superintendents of grammar schools and primary departments. It was also adopted that the Governor shall within ten days after the passage of this act appoint a member of the medical profession in this city to act with the Superintendent of the city schools and the President of the New York College as a commission to codify the laws relative to schools in New York and report to the next Legislature. The bill with these changes was ordered to a turid reading.

to a third reading.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. A resolution was adopted calling on the President and Treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company to report within filteen days as to whether any officer, agent or employé of that comwhether any officer, agent or employé of that com-pany had used any of its funds in purchasing the stock of the company, and if so, whether the pur-chase had been cancelled on the books; also, whether any or the company's stock had been re-sold on the market for any purpose. The resolu-tion went over as Mr. Husted rose to debate it.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Fire commissioners to report a statement of all moneys ield and received by them; also the amount dis-ursed, and to whom, for the Fire Department re-ief fund and the moneys they hold for the Mutual hid Association.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Fire Commissioners to report a statement of all moneys held and received by them; also the amount disbursed, and to whom, for the Fire Department relief fund and the moneys they hold for the Mutual Ald Association.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY AND REPORM.

It was safely, though somewhat roughly, handled in the Assembly, and between it and the Senate. It was safely, though somewhat roughly, handled in the Assembly, and between it and the haven desired by the Custom House men lies cally the Senate and the Governor. The "Seventy" feel that there is yet life and hope, and to-day made

THE FIRST OF THEIR LAST SERIES

Of onslaughls. They were represented by their ablest men. Professor Dwight again led the column, and in his path followed Jackson S. Schuitz, Dorman B. Eaton, Howard Potter, Henry D. Nichol, Benjamin F. Tatham, ex-Governor Salomon and John Wheeler. The Senate committee was present in full force, except that its chairman, Senator Woodin, was absent, and Senator Beneelict presided, Davenport, who apparently carries his head-quarters around with the charter, was scated, unsupported by his customary henchmen, just in rear of the committee. He whittled with his jacknife most of the time and confined his argument for making a noise. Professor Dwight's speech was confined mainly to his old arguments concerning the appointing power. Governor Salomon spoke on the political side of the subject, and argued that the reform element, especially the German portion of it, would go back on the republicans and return to their democracy unless the charter was devoted more to reform than to party. Jackson Schultz gene a history of the Comptroller's office and of the Board of Finance to as

pame of the finance board.

Donnan B. Eaton followed, denouncing the article relative to secret meetings of the Board of Aportionment as revolutionary and unrecognize even in the worst kingdom of Europe. He want the 114th section amended so as to permit of a

even in the worst kingdom of Europe. He wanted the 114th section amended so as to permit of any five citizens applying for a summary examination of any city official, and urged the appointment of counsel to the Board of Health by the Board itself.

THE "SEVENTY" MUST STOP TALKING.

Senator Benedict interposed at this point, it being six o'clock, and refused to hear anything more, notwithstanding Dwight and Faton both asked the privilege of a few words on Spring elections. Even while Faton was still speaking Senator Benedict gathered his little committee about him against Tiemann's vigorous protests and began a discussion in committee. The mann, Paimer and Weissman vigorously insisted that the "Seventy" should have a further chance to tak before them, and it was finally agreed that Anothers Merting Should be held each day therealter until the subject was exhausted.

With that the "a. 'venty" withdrew, most of them returning to New 'o'k.

This may be consis. 'ered the first set back for the charter in the Senate. It delays the charter being reported from the com. 'the members of the Committee on Cities have n. of already prejudged it. What may happes when the vigorous w. Oodin gets had and resumes his chairmansh p. kely to let any such slow going concern as the Committee of Seventy stand in his way.

Comptroller green again A. ACCOUNT.

In the Senate to night Mr. Tieta. Inn presented in the Senate to night Mr. Tieta. Inn presented three separate resolutions calling on comptroller three separate statement of all costs and he said on the comptroller in the comptroller in the state of the expenditures and revenue a the various public markets. The Senator declares hat he hears of charges against the Comptroller in kelphanes of the capped and the wants to know the truth about them. If anything wrong is going on he proposes the reach the bottom of it. He will push his tender internating wrong is going on the proposes to reach the bottom of it. He will push his tender inquiries to a conclusion, and expects to hear on all these subjects from the Comptroller in our or five days, before the charter gets through the Senate.

CHALLENGES OF JURORS.

Senator Robertson's bill in relation to challenges of jurors was discussed in Committee of the Whole to-night, and progressed without amendment.

THE JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

McPherson Makes a Last Desperate Save His King-Hewitt Effort to Again on the Ramparts-Precautions Against Sharp Practice-Crowded Galleries and Great Excitement-Pools

and Betting.
The railroad fight was resumed in the Senate at Trenton last evening, and the popular excitement was more intense than ever. The galleries and hallways were crowded to suffocation; the pages and messengers were unceremoniously hustled about, and it was evident from the open ing of the evening session that some disorder would ensue from the crowding if unusual precautions were not adopted. Accordingly, the entire police force of the city was summoned to the State House. The President had no sooner called the Senate to order than Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, to whom was referred Assembly bill No. 3-the people's railroad billhanded in three bills, including the one just mentioned. There was a breathless silence, broken only by the voice of the President recognizing

"THE SENATOR FROM GLOUCESTER." Hopkins seemed se oppressed with the multitude of eyes fixed on him and the weighty responsibility that rested on his shoulders in this case, where he was called upon to stand between the people of New Jersey and a hated mono oly, that he spoke in a subdued tone, and his words were few:—"Mr. President, as proof of publication is not attached this bill now awaits the action of the Seante." Hewitt sprung from his seat as if stricken by a tunuderboit, and quickly sunk back again. What could this mean? Was it a new device of the enemy? Not at all. The country was safe this time. The proof called for was in the friendly pocket of Williams, who did not arrive till nine o'clock. The President ordered that the bills in the meantime be laid on the table, and when Williams arrived he presented the proof.

"Why did you hold this so?" inquired his neighbor. "Because," replied Williams. "I was APRAID THEY WOULD STEAL IT and we would be then enchred." And so apprehensive were the friends of the bill that it would be stolen, as a last device of the enemy, that Lether was prepared for the contingency and the lose. that rested on his shoulders in this case, where he

and we would be then euchred." And so apprehensive were the friends of the bill that it would
be stolen, as a last device of the enemy, that Letson was prepared for the contingency and the loss
of the bill would avail naught. It would not be
prudent now to state what that preparation was,
as it may be necessary to emoloy it hereaiter. As
soon as the proof was presented the bill was taken
up, and the first to jump to his feet was
McPherson anxious and nervous for the perilous
situation in which Tom Scott was placed. He
offered amendment after amendment, but they
fell upon the Senate like the
SUGGESTIONS OF AN ANTEDILUVIAN
recommending Noah's ark as a model for ocean
navigation. One amendment provided for the
payment of debts incurred by the National Railroad
Cempany on their works already commenced.
Hewitt was on the alert, and he demolished the
amendments so effectively that they were
REJECTED WITHOUT A DIVISION.

McPherson grew pale, and when he endeavored
to return to the charge he did not manifest a
titue of the fortitude which is indispensable in the
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narrowed down to a passage-at-arms between him and Hewlit, and the latter never delivered his blows with such terrible effect. The President, blows with such terrible effect. The President, maintaining his dignity and colless with as much ease as though he were witnessing a game of marbles, arose and ordered that the bill be

bles, arose and ordered that the bill be

READ A THIRD TIME.

Everybody supposed that McPherson had been discomfited, but everybody was mistaken. He objected to the third reading, and the bill was accordingly laid over till this morning. This announcement was received with expressions of indignation and disgust in the galleries, and many were the imprecations hurled against the constituency of Hudson county. Hopkins, Jarrard and Edsall, the Committee on Railroads, left their seats and oscillated between the President's room and that of the Secretary. They were in close, constant and anxious consultation. Although every Senator was in his seat not one participated in the debate except the two mentioned, Hewitt for the people of New Jersey, and McPherson for the railroad ring of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of the Senate

on the result of the railroad fight. At midnight the betting was five to three against Tom Scott. But the Senators who represent the people were warned by Havens and Cutler as to the value of eternal vigilance, and when the bill comes up this morning New Jersey expects every man to do his duty.

SOROSIS IN SESSION.

The fifth annual meeting of Sorosis was held at Delmonico's vesterday. Annual reports occupied

the morning session. The Recording Secretary, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, reported that during the year 32 persons had joined the society, 2 had withdrawn, 2 have died; the whole number of members was 168, and the average at tendance 46. There have been 50 original essay and papers and 15 poems. The "Emma Willard fund has increased. Miss Kate Hillard, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that 115 let-ters had been sent by herself and assistant to reters had been sent by herself and assistant to remote and honorary members. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss A. R. Filley, said in her report that the anniversary dinner would be given at Deimonico's, on March 17, and that Miss Emily Faithfull would be erator of the day; Mmc. C. Mirighl, poet; and Mrs. J. C. Croly would write the essay, and that songs, toasts, poems and sentiments would be jurnished by the members as usual. The President, Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, read a statistical report of the year in the chair. She had presided at 30 meetings of the society, had administered the piedge to 24 members, had been present at every meeting of the society, either for business or pleasure, during her term of office, and reported an advance in the general tone of the society.

either for business or pleasure, during her term of office, and reported an advance in the general tone of the society.

The Treasurer, Mrs. K. G. Foote, gave the receipts of the year to be by donation, entertainments, initiation fees, social meetings and insignal, \$1,515; expenditures for the education of young women, printing, stationery, insignia, social meetings, \$1,325; money now in bank, \$908.

The alternoon session was directed to the election of officers for the coming year. Brisk balloting resulted in the election of Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, President; Mrs. Mary F. Davis, First Vice President; Miss Emily Faithmil, Third Vice President; Rev. Cella Burleigh, Fourth, Vice President; Mrs. Katle G. Foote, Treasurer; Miss Ailce C. Fletcher, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Van Brunt and Miss Griffin, Auditors and Custodians. The chairmen of committees are:—Executive Committee—Mrs. R. L. Clapp; Literary—Mrs. H. M. Poole; Art.—Mrs. R. A. Morse; Science—Mrs. Wetherbee; Business Women—J. C. Croiy; Drams—Mr. A. M. Brown; Philanthropy—Mr. E. M. Powel.

After which the society adjourned, to meet on the anniversary, March 17.

THE PANAMA ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECT. Gevernment Action Between Peru and

LIMA. Feb. 13, 1873. A most important proctocol was signed on th 5th instant by the Minister from the United States of Colombia in Peru, and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by which the government pleages itself to obtain the necessary authorization from Congress to enter into an agreement with Colom-bia for the purpose of carrying into effect the pro-posed interoceanic canal through the Isthmus of

bia for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed interoceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

In the meantime the government of Peru will send a corps of engineers to the isthmus to survey the different routes and to report accordingly. The greatest interest is manifested regarding the scheme, and it is generally thought that Congress will approve of the project.

The port of Caligo and the commerce of Peru are growing so rapidly in extent and proportions that the luture of the country would be materially benefited by a measure of this nature, from which Peru, a shareholder in the enterprise, would be enabled to offer advantages to her commercial friends and to shippers in general on such terms as to tend decidedly to the progress and increase of the national prosperity and wealth.

THE QUEBEC ELECTION.

The City Placed Under Martial Law.

A Thousand Soldiers and Constables Guard the Election Places.

RAID BY THE ROUGHS.

Cavalrymen Using Their Sabres to Disperse the Rioters.

QUBBEC, March 3, 1873. The elect ons in Quebec East commenced to-day early in the morning. The Eighth buttalion of volunteer rife. (300 strong), and a battery of Canadian artiller y (150), mounted Royal Canadian hussars (100), special constables and seventy armed provincial police were marshalled in the drill shed and marched to St. Rochs. The Eighth battation made a tour of the streets with sxed payonets, and were then qui triered in Jacques Cartier Hall. The streets were crammed and the election roughs were out in forc e, but were cowed by the presence of the military fo TCe.

The voting was brisk till the . Mernoon, when orders were given, it is alleged, by 'Huot (government candidate) to the roughs to ta ke the polls in St. Sauveur. They made charges on Nos. 3, 2 and 1 and demolished them, tearing up the books of the returning officers. The cavalry were 1 totified, and, with the artillery, charged on the r. iging mob, some fifteen hundred strong, at once. made a slight resistance and then scat tered, the cavalry striking all in the way with they flat of their sabres, laying a few cheeks open.

The Eighth battation was then served ou With six rounds of ball cartridge per man and or stered to hold themselves in readiness for moving ou the disorderly crowd, but after an hour of small disorderly crowd, but after an hour of small skirmishing the row was over. The city was under martial law all day, the hussars, hozse artillery and rufemen holding St. Rochs.

Pelletier, the national candidate, is 516 ahead. Caron and Garneau, the government candidates for the county of quebec, are sure of election.

This election pretty much decides the fate of the Dominion Ministry, as the county seat is that left vacant by the resignation of Chauveah, now President of the Senate.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF NEW YORK. Resolutions with Reterence to Catholic ports, &c.

Last evening, at eight o'clock, the stated quarterly meeting of the Catholic Union of New York was held at St. Francis Xavier's College Hall, in Sixteenth street. Among those present were Archbishop McCloskey, Vicar General W. Quinn, Rev. Fathers Dealy, Roney, Bodfish, Spaulding, O'Farrell, Mr. Dennis Quinn, Judge of First District Court, and several other members of the Council. After the meeting had been called to order the Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance in hand at last quarterly meeting of \$5,314 11; receipts sluce, \$1,786. Total, \$7,100 11. Expendature, \$953 52. Balance now on hand, \$6,168 59. The quarterly report was shen read, from which it transpired that the society now numbers 7,545 members in this city. The President, Dr. Amberson, theo read a long and interesting account from Minister Washburne, at Paris, of the butchery of the Arcabishop of Paris, and giving graphic details of the horrible butchery of the venerable prelate and other hostages. An address was made by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, on the glories of the Eternal City, and he depicted in elequent language the history of the Holy Sec. Resolutions were then read and adopted to the effect that the council and parochial committees of the Catholic Union of New York behold with grief the persecutions that are now waged in various parts of the Christian world against the Catholic Church, against her supreme head, who is now virtually a prisoner, and against her prelates, clergy, religious orders and faithful people. rell, Mr. Dennis Quinn, Judge of First District

HISTORICAL LECTURE.

"Rise and Fall of Cardinal Wolsey." A large and fashionable audience assembled at Holy Trinity chapel last evening to attend a lecture by Professor William Henry Peck, on the Rise and Fall of Cardinal Wolsey, the Minister of "Rise and Fall of Cardinal Wolsey, the Minister of the Much-Married Monarch, Henry VIII." There were in attendance members of all creeds, and he briefly reviewed the ecclesiastical history of England of the times of the Wars of the Roses, the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Henrys, and then introduced the chief subject of his lecture, Thomas Wolsey, reviewing his remarkably numerous tatents, the splendor and ostentations of the great Cardinal, his depicity and his genius, his struggle against the lust of Henry VIII. and as Prince of the Church and Chancellor of Englands.

MAILS FOR EUROPE The steemship Idehn will leave this nost on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

t seven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europerill be ready at half-past six o'clock in the

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents Died.

LAFFAN.—In Hoboken, N. J., suddenly, on Saturday, March I, Annie May Laffan, daughter of the late Edmund Laffan, aged 17 years, 3 months and the funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, James S. Ullmann, No. I Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J., this (fuesday) morning, at forty-five minutes past nine o'clock. Relatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully invited to be

(For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.) Hundreds of Fair Daughters and Promsing sons die of consumption who could have been aved by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DEOPS cure in one minute.

A .- The Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS for 1873, just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, Mar-dracturer, of 118 Nassau street, are of the most artistic, truly proportioned and elegant hats yet issued in New York. Unobtrusive beauty is its characteristic; free from all vuigar exaggeration, which is sometimes mis-taken for attractiveness. It is a Hat appaper to the man of fashion and retinement.

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

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

Of Fulton avenue and Boern Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M. A .- The Russian (Vapor) Baths, 25 East Fourth street, are the most extensive luxurious, complete, elegantiv arranged and popular Baths on this Continent. Try them

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John street, cured G. B. Williamson, SI Thomps of chronic rheumatism. Advice gratis. A .- Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris styles: Monograms, Badges, Orders of Dancing, JAS, EVERDELL, 302 Broadway; established 184.

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Dents Donovan Serves an Inauguration Dinner at his restaurant, No. 5 East Twelfth atreet, to-lay, at his usual charges. "Gold Pens."

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