

the division of the State, the Missouri river to be the boundary line. The scheme seems to be based on the alleged unequal division of officers, both State and national.

A proposition to appoint a female assistant superintendent of schools was defeated in the House, also that colored teachers should be given the preference for colored children, and should have the privilege of attending white schools where separate schools for colored children were not established.

Miss Amelia Hoffs has been elected justice of the peace for Jersey, the leading township of Jersey County, Ill. by a majority of 26. This is the first woman who has ever been elected to office in Illinois.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—The residence of the late Widow Dwight, formerly occupied by David S. Dickinson, was burned to-day; loss seventy thousand. The property was insured for \$64,000.

WOODSTOCK. — Peter Washburne, Governor of Vermont, died here to-day.

NEW YORK.—The Supreme Court decision on the legal tender question is the great subject of discussion in financial circles. The decision as understood in Wall street is that the legal tender act was justified by the war but that Congress had no power to issue any more legal tender notes, and all contracts made before 1862 must be paid in coin. In this shape the decision is very important, as it will make some hundred millions of railroad bonds and the immense aggregate of State and city bonds payable in coin, both principal and interest, the interest of which, for the past eight years has been paid in greenbacks. It is not improbable that some of the States, with heavy debts, such as North Carolina, being unable to provide for the debt, even on a currency basis, may be driven by this decision into open repudiation, under the pleading that the action of the Supreme Court imposing on them obligations they could not bear.

Kit Burns' rat pit was inaugurated to-day as the Water street mission house. Bishop Jones and the Rev. C. H. Tyng, jr., and others made addresses. Burns still runs the saloon next door, through which the ministers are compelled to pass to reach the mission house.

The adventurous ladies, who started the Broker's office on Wall street, are attracting a large share of curiosity, if not business. All kinds of rumors are in circulation in regard to their credit, one to the effect that they brought seven hundred thousand dollars into the street; another that they are backed by Commodore Vanderbilt, Surgeon General Hellmond and others.

The physicians who have examined Reynolds, who murdered Townsend Greyman, have pronounced him sane.

In the North-east, a snow storm is prevailing, the heaviest of the season.

The Czar has presented the school of miners of Columbia College with a valuable collection of minerals.

A conference of the Methodist Church met yesterday morning, for the purpose of preparing a report in reference to the proposed movement to admit women to the ministry, which will be brought before the conference next session, to be held in April next. The preliminary points of the report are agreed upon; the basement will be put in shape in the course of a few days.

It is stated that Brazil has established a military station at Higeritas, which is at the mouth of the River Laplata, a position commanding all the internal river commerce of the South American Republics. The attention of our Government has been called to this fact.

RICHMOND, S.—The legislature meets to-day. The Governor's Message will declare the opinion that all offices in the State are vacant and will advise the legislature to appoint a board or devise some other means of making appointments and to fill them until the election is held. The Governor deprecates the keeping up of the hostile feelings evinced in the late campaign. He promises to be Governor for every citizen, irrespective of party or class.

CHICAGO.—Owing to a reduction of wages, a large portion of the men employed on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad have struck and threatened to force every man to quit; they apparently mean business. The foreman of those who remain has advised them to quit for their own safety.

CHICAGO 8.—A Washington special mentions the following among other changes in re-assigning engineer officers: Col. Stewart, from Philadelphia to San Francisco; Major Elliott and Gen. Whipple, from San Francisco to Washington.

Telegrams from Havana fully confirm

the reports of the continued advance of the Spaniards through the insurgent districts.

The committee on elections, to-day, by one majority, agreed to report a bill providing that all causes of contested elections be tried separately by a jury, drawn from the members of the House, each party having the right to challenge until twelve be drawn.

PHILADELPHIA.—Geo. M. Wharton, a distinguished lawyer, died here last evening.

TRENTON.—The Senate has rejected the 15th Amendment, 13 to 8.

FORT BENTON.—Half breeds from the Indian camps on Moreaus report that the Indians are dying at the rate of twenty-five daily, and begging the whites to spare their lives.

HAVANA.—Yesterday, four Americans, who were walking along the street, wearing blue neck-ties, when near the Tacon were stopped by a man, who addressed them in an excited manner, pointing to their neck-ties. Not understanding Spanish no answer was returned, when the man drew a revolver and commenced firing. One American was killed and two others severely wounded and are now in a precarious position. The fourth escaped, but was pursued by a crowd shouting "stop him." The man who fired the shots disappeared and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not. The American Consul General is investigating the affair. Secretary Fish has telegraphed to learn the particulars. The Captain General declares himself highly indignant at the occurrence, and has ordered every exertion to be made to discover the perpetrator, offering a thousand dollars reward for his arrest; if found he will be tried before a drum head court martial and executed forthwith. The people of all parties denounce the deed. The victims of this affair arrived from New York a few weeks ago.

The volunteers, who took a prominent part in the recent disturbance at Matanza, have been arrested by order of the Captain General and are now confined in Moro Castle, awaiting trial by court martial.

HAVANA, S.—General Byenouche sends official reports of his operations. He captured a number of insurgents and a fort on January 18. The nephew of General Cespedes was taken prisoner in an action the following day, which resulted in the defeat of the insurgents, with a loss of seventy-seven killed. The Spanish loss was five killed and two wounded. The General found all the houses and the plantations along the line of march destroyed. The city of Puerto Principe was surrounded with a circle of fires. The incendiaries approached so near that the cinders from the burning houses fell into the streets.

PARIS, Evening.—Rochefort was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the north eastern part of the city, at an early hour this evening. His friends are assembling in great crowds and serious trouble is expected.

The government has excluded the papal currency from general circulation in France.

Later.—The troubles at Belleville have become serious; the streets are filled with shouting people and barricading has commenced. A detachment of troops arrived at eleven o'clock. Still later, barricades were erected in the Faubourg du Temple, Rue St. Maur, Rue Grange, Aux Belles and other streets in the vicinity of Belleville. The scene of the disturbance is near the Northern and Strasburg railway stations. An additional detachment of troops has arrived; but no firearms have as yet been used. The troops in the garrisons in the vicinity of the city, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice. Great precaution is manifested by the military authorities; but it is believed there will not be any serious consequences.

Later, 7 a.m.—The troubles at Belleville lasted all night and have extended northward to Lavillette, the extreme northeastern arrondissement within the fortifications. The troops have not yet resorted to firearms. The police are active and have made many arrests. Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion the rest of the city is tranquil. The government continues its precautionary measures.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. Gremieux said he desired to question the minister, concerning the Rochefort affair. M. Ollivier replied that he would not await the result of the interpellation, but would do his duty. M. Gremieux rejoined, he was anxious to know precisely as to what the ministers considered their duty. He sought for information and he would like the Chamber to decide that this should be

answered at once. He then proceeded to make a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of Rochefort, as wrong to his constituents. Ollivier made a speech in reply and after an agitated discussion, the Chamber, by a vote of 199 to 45, adhered to the view of Ollivier. It was thought that Rochefort, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on leaving the house, but he was not. At the termination of the sitting, he proceeded to his office; and up to eight o'clock this evening he had not been taken into custody.

There are rumors abroad that the Prince Imperial is very ill, but the *Journal of the Public* says there is no foundation to the rumor.

LONDON.—The India and European Telegraph company have just completed their lines from London direct to India. This line is composed of land wire and cables and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Messages may be taken from all stations of the United States after the 15th inst. to stations west of Chittagong. Ten words cost \$9.25 in gold; twenty words \$14.25. To stations east of Chittagong, ten words cost \$10.25, twenty words \$15.75. All messages over twenty words will be charged half the twenty words rate. Chittagong is in about ninety-two degrees of east longitude.

Parliament was opened to-day, and the Queen's speech read. The Queen comments on the tranquility in all quarters of the globe and notices the growing disposition of all countries to appeal to friendly mediation rather than resort to arms. She adverts to the favorable condition of the finances and suggests the continuation of inquiries into Parliamentary elections. She announces the probability that the government will propose land reform measures for Ireland, and will introduce a bill to define the status of the citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalization. She recommends such legislation on the subject of religious tests in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge as will increase the usefulness of those institutions; comments upon the recent Agrarian outrages in Ireland and, after a resume of various measures of domestic reform to be submitted, closes as follows: "upon these and all other subjects her majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessing of God."

#### FOREIGN.

PARIS.—The *Marseillaise*, Rochfort's journal, appears this morning with a characteristic article over the signature of Rochfort himself, relative to the recent notice served on him ordering him to consider himself a prisoner, in obedience to the sentence of the court. He declares boldly that he will not surrender himself, and that if ministers want him, they must come and take him; and furthermore they must come prepared to use force.

The new arrangement for the postal service, between France and the United States was recently announced by the French government. It applies to prepaid letters and not to those unprepared, as has been the case. Steamers carrying these mails will call at the English ports.

MADRID.—The candidature of the Duke of Montpensier for the throne is abandoned. Prince George of Saxony, and Prince Charles of Prussia are now proposed.

It is understood that a treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish Republic will be signed immediately.

LONDON.—The re-assembling of Parliament to-morrow forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the administration is so overwhelming, the only hope of the latter will be to create divisions in the liberal ranks, English funds are advancing in the expectation that there will be a heavy flow of bullion to the Bank of England this week.

PARIS.—The following details of the disorder in the north-eastern arrondissements are gleaned from the newspapers: Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandere, running from Belleville to Lavillette; although there was a great crowd of people present, mainly of his own partisans, he made no resistance and made no appeal to the crowd. As soon as his arrest was made known to the meeting the wildest scene occurred. Gustave Flourens, who presided, rose excitedly, drew his sword, fired a revolver and said the insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder and the crowd, under the

leadership of Flourens, proceeded to barricade the streets, which they accomplished without loss of time by the confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from the stables in the neighborhood. A commissary of police, accompanied by a guard, charged with the duty of arresting Rochefort, was forced along with the crowd and badly injured by them. The district lying between the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at Lavillette, a distance of about two miles, was in the possession of the rioters. At eleven o'clock a body of police charged the barricade in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed. One of the commissaries was dangerously wounded and one of the policemen killed. At other places barricades had also been erected, but they were not defended. The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although the insurgents have. The latter pillaged the armories and obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded with these in the skirmishes. Early in the evening a great number of arrests were made. At three this morning over three hundred had been taken into custody and imprisoned in the barracks of Prince Eugene. Many were mere boys, all armed and most of them under the influence of liquor. It is reported that Gustave Flourens, who is looked upon as the leader of the rioters, has been arrested, but this is not confirmed. He is said to have announced to his mother, before leaving home for the meeting, that if Rochefort was arrested she probably would never see him again.

PARIS, 6 p.m.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. Retrary, one of the Liberal deputies, demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before going to a political meeting, where five thousand persons were assembled. He said it was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed and the people who were participating in it provoked to violence. He said the act of the government was a provocation to the disturbance which took place. A member of the ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rochefort at the Chambers to avoid the scandal which his arrest, at such a place, would have given rise to; that the friends of Rochefort were prepared to make the demonstration which they had made, and upon this fact the ministry would rest responsible for what had taken place and the country would judge between them and the rioters. He said there need be no unnecessary uneasiness for the people, as the government was animated by the best sentiments towards them.

The Minister of the Interior followed with an assertion that the friends of Rochefort had determined upon a demonstration had Rochefort been arrested at the Chamber.

M. Ollivier praised the conduct of the police; in dealing with the disorders he said they had acted with prudence and humanity.

LONDON, 8 p.m.—The news of the arrest of Rochefort, and its consequences, made a sensation here.

There are many rumors afloat; one that the troops have fired on the crowd; the rumors, however, are generally discredited.

Another cable, to connect Wales and Rhode Island, is shortly to be laid; the contract for the cable, which is to cost six hundred thousand pounds, has just been signed.

Since the transfer of the telegraph lines to the government the amount of domestic telegraphy has increased fully one third.

Sir John B. Karslake has written a communication to the *London Globe*, urging on the government a system of emigration for social relief.

LONDON, 8.—After reading the Queen's speech in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Hainley moved an address to the Queen. The address referred almost solely to the Irish question. An appeal was made to the House of Lords to treat the question generously and justly so as to content the tenants and give peace and prosperity to the people. The Lord Chancellor said he regretted the absence of the Queen; and hoped she would soon be well. He said the relations of Great Britain with foreign powers were satisfactory. It was unfortunate that the Queen's speech made no allusion to affairs in the colonies; he also regretted the absence of any reference to the distress prevailing in the country. It would have been well to have told the sufferers that their case was understood and sympathy was felt for them. The reference to national education was commendable, but he was surprised to see Scotland and Ireland left out of the scheme.