

journalistic life, and is unlikely to reappear in either.

The jury, in a case in which the Government sought to have about twenty thousand dollars' worth of silk ribbons condemned, on the ground of under valuation by exporters, have been discharged, being unable to argue; they were out 23 hours.

ALBANY.—A gentleman named Gray was killed and his wife fatally injured last evening, by their carriage being demolished by a passenger train.

The injunction on Wells Fargo's Express Company is removed, and consolidation with the Pacific Express Company can now be made.

WASHINGTON.—The apprehensions concerning the safety of the iron-clad *Dictator* have been quieted by the announcement, per dispatches from Savannah, that she left Tybee Sound on her way to Key West.

A large number of persons, including several Senators and Representatives, had an interview with the President to-day. Among them was Horace Greely, Senator Lewis of Va., Drake, Cameron and several Senators from the Southern States, and Representatives Logan, Van Horn and many others.

A delegation of soldiers from New York was received by the President.

A countryman from the West, named Bevis, who was prominent and active among the members last session, has returned to Washington to revive the agitation on the subject of the removal of the Capital.

Senator Brownlow has arrived; his health is much better than last winter.

A memorial signed by many prominent citizens of the District will be presented Congress on Monday, asking the passage of a bill for the incorporation of a joint stock company to be designated the Industrial Exhibition Company, embodying such privileges as they think they may justly ask Congress to accord.

GALVESTON, 3.—The total vote here foots up 2,175. Reid, a negro, it is believed, will be elected as Clerk of the District Court. Austin, Williamson, and Bell counties have gone nearly unanimous for Hamilton and Haynes. In Praise county nearly half the white voters remained away from the polls. In this county Hamilton's majority is about 200. Nothing has been received from the other counties.

CHICAGO.—Washington specials say there is considerable anxiety at the Navy Department in regard to the monitor *Elicitor*. She left Savannah November the 17th and was due at Key West on the 20th, but she has not been heard from.

It is believed that the following are five of the nine new judges for the circuit: Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, Judge Drummond; for Iowa and Minnesota, Judge Dillon; for the Pacific Coast, Judge Hoffman; for Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, Judge Bellard; for Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, the Attorney General recommends Lewis B. Woodruff of New York.

The *Herald's* special says the agent of several planters in South Carolina has started for California to engage Chinese laborers for the cotton fields.

RICHMOND.—The National Board of Trade spent a large portion of the session to-day in discussing the resumption of specie payment. The whole subject was referred to a committee of seven, to report at this session of the Convention. Several resolutions, favoring various financial plans, were offered by different delegates and referred to this committee. The subject of the James River and Kanawha canal was then taken up and discussed at much length.

ST. LOUIS.—Chas. Brown, who has been a captive among the Cheyenne Indians for three years has just escaped. He says that over 20 white boys and girls are now held captive in the several bands of that tribe.

PHILADELPHIA.—A petition signed by 20,000 persons, was forwarded to Washington, to-night to be presented to Congress on Monday, asking the recognition of the Cuban rebels as belligerents.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The exports for November, amount to \$2,350,000; for the year to \$34,830,000.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, has succeeded in removing about two hundred Snake Indians to the Klamath reservation; the others will go on no reservation but in their own country.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The deposits in the Branch Mint during November amounted to 83,000 ounces of gold and 43,000 ounces of silver; included among the latter was a large lot of Japanese coin, sent here for recoinage. The

amount of coinage for the month was 1,640,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5.—An abstract of Secretary Belknap's report, telegraphed to the Associated Press, says the present maximum of the army is 52,234 enlisted men, two-thirds for service, number 34,822. By the plan of organization submitted in the report the force would be reduced to 42,650 men, the two-thirds for actual service would be 29,750, below which it would not be prudent to go, as the necessities of the country and the great extent of territory to be protected will require every man of that number. The report recommends the staff of the corps to be retained at the standard fixed in July 1866, that the clause prohibiting appointments and promotions, be repealed that vacancies may be filled, as was the practice prior to the passage of the Act of March. Although the army may be smaller than heretofore, experience shows these officers are as necessary for a small as for a large force. He recommends the sale of a number of arsenals at various points and the establishment of principal arsenals of construction and deposition on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the valley of the Mississippi, the latter at Rock Island. He recommends an increase of cadets at West Point to 400. He estimates the expenses fiscal year at four and a half millions, also twelve millions for fortifications, and river harbors.

The annual report of the comptroller of the currency shows that 1620 banks are in actual operation; their condition is more gratifying than formerly. The opportunity afforded to speculators to manipulate the money market are about entirely done away with, and the banks have more complete control of their affairs. The comptroller recommends the passage of an act requiring all banks that go to liquidation, to deposit legal tender notes for their outstanding circulation and to take their bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as security against speculation. He also recommends that all the notes on banks be made returnable and payable at the Treasury of the U. S., including the special and dividend tax, now payable to district collectors; that the compensation of bank examiners be increased and the provision made for its assessment upon the banks examined be increased; a fair compensation to the employees of the currency bureau is recommended. The recommendation of the last annual report to establish a central redeeming agency in New York, is renewed. The Comptroller says the legal prohibition to banks to coin deposits is not sufficiently explicit or positive to prevent it and hints at legislation to that end. The Comptroller argues in favor of the national banking system as a cause of ease in the money markets, and the lower rates of interest that would otherwise be obtained, and thinks that the Government circulation, which is not convertible and not elastic, should be withdrawn and substituted by national bank notes, which are nominally redeemable and are certainly amenable to the laws of trade. No check or limitation should be imposed on the latter other than the law of supply and demand, and a self-adjusting system of currency is the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade and to the wants of the country; and it is a vital question at this time, whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payment. If it is possible it will be only through the agency of the national bank machinery. The Government is not adapted to such ends; and further, if it were possible it is so only upon the adoption of a policy to which will tend, gradually but surely, the resumption of specie payment, which must be a gradual development process, a process that shall absorb the legal tenders, and put in their place a paper currency which shall at all times and under all circumstances be exchangeable for coin, or a paper currency which shall gradually increase, while the currency for its redemption shall gradually decrease in such a ratio as a healthy demand for banking facilities may determine. Free banking may thus be established with safety, anterior to specie payments, conditional only on the withdrawal and cancellation of legal tender notes, for every dollar of bank currency issued under a free banking system, or a specie basis may also be permitted, with equal safety and without delay. With the details properly adjusted banks may be established, with authority to issue circulation in gold notes to limited amounts. By the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary restrictions, and to redeem their issues, the establishment of banks on a specie basis

and the resumption of specie payments is only anticipated; and a familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery, with which it is associated in the minds of many. Looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail, it may be that by wise legislation now a banking system can be established truly national, which, in its character and scope, will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State of the Union.

General Sherman, in his report, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday, is opposed to any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls the President's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment, considering the unsettled character of a large region in the North, South, East and West, extending over thousands of miles, by the acts of the Indians who inhabit them, and the growing necessities for affording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interests therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of quasi war continues to exist over half its extent, and the troops therein are exposed to labors and dangers that amount to war; and the withdrawing or largely diminishing the troops in Texas, the Indian country in Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho or Alaska, as well as in some parts of the Southern States, would be a drawback to the efforts, labors and exposures of the officers and men; and he hopes that they will receive the assurances to which they are fairly entitled, that their labors are appreciated. The officers have been requested to perform the duties of Indian agents, governors, sheriffs, &c., foreign to their military training, and have done their duty without a murmur, and with marked intelligence. He says he has never known office so poor, but they hoped by the appreciation of the currency that their compensation would become more satisfactory, and the diminution of their pay would result in a loss of the service of every good officer and to the damage of the army itself.

He advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations as prepared by the special board of officers. In referring to army consolidation, he says there are 609 unattached officers, of whom 156 are awaiting orders. The number of retired officers is 177. He urges that the cavalry and artillery regiments be officered alike in regimental and company organizations, and asks for an extra Lieutenant for cavalry companies. He argues that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively upon the infantry arm of the service and recommends that after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, that the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization. He comments upon what he calls the absurdity of the staff of the army making their report to the Secretary of War. If this be continued he says we have the absurdity of a General commanding an army, with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation so that the officers of the army may call upon the General for troops, instead of upon the President. He advocates an increase of pay to the soldiers and recommends that the forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco be completed as soon as possible. He calls attention to the earnest recommendation of General Thomas, that the seal on the islands of Alaska, St. Paul and St. George be sold to the highest bidder. He is informed that parties at San Francisco "are ready to bid several millions of dollars," which he says would go far towards indemnifying the Government for an otherwise poor but costly country.

At least two-thirds of the members of Congress are now here. Sixty arrived this morning.

The President's message was completed yesterday. Neither it nor the report of the Secretary of the treasury is printed. This precaution was taken in order to prevent their premature publication, as in repeated cases heretofore. Both these documents will be given in manuscript to the press. All the other reports will be on printed newspaper when supplied.

NEW YORK.—W. J. Eckert, notorious through his alleged connection with the Burdell murder some years ago, died of dropsy, superinduced by confinement, yesterday, in the Albany penitentiary, where he was serving a

sentence of three years as one of the principals in the Blaisdell whisky frauds.

There was a meeting of prominent Democrats in Brooklyn last night to take steps for the reorganization of their party in King's county, which all present regarded as absolutely indispensable.

A dispatch from Franklin, Mass., says that the last obsequies of A. D. Richardson took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

News received at the police quarters say that a robbery of the Citizens' National Bank at Middleton, Delaware, took place on Friday night, involving a loss of large quantities of U. S. and Pacific railroad bonds.

NASHVILLE.—The Theatre and Band quarters of Ash Barracks, occupied by United States troops, were destroyed by fire last night. The remainder of the barracks was saved with difficulty by the City Fire Department, and the soldiers.

MEMPHIS.—The tide of emigration from the South to Arkansas and Texas, but mostly to Texas, is constantly increasing.

FOREIGN.

MADRID.—The Constitutional guarantees were suspended recently as a necessary measure until public safety is restored.

BERLIN.—The Chinese embassy was yesterday received by the King and Queen at the royal palace with the most imposing ceremonies. Burlingame presented an address which was received with marked attention by the Count Von Bismarck, who declared warm friendship of Prussia and North Germany for the United States, and pledged the hearty co-operation of Prussia with the embassy in its movements. The reception was a grand affair.

HAVANA.—Captain General Derodas is sick. General Carbo has been ordered to relieve him in command of the troops in the Lunas Villas District.

A Spanish war vessel arrived yesterday, with a battalion of troops.

Mazatlan advices to Nov. 24th say that Sonora was being devastated by Indians; that Durango had suffered severely from rains. Three water spouts had destroyed a village of 300 houses, and filled the mines with water and damaged the fields. The Apaches had appeared at Durango and had penetrated as far south as the State of Zacatecas.

BERLIN.—The King and Queen of Prussia, to-day, entertained Burlingame and the members of the Chinese Embassy at a grand dinner; 80 guests were present.

LONDON.—The *Times*, in considering the policy to be adopted on the Irish question, says "if we are not prepared to abandon our functions we must stop the development of Irish demands; we cannot excuse ourselves from guilt in allowing such mischievous delusions to be propagated. If we leave them to be enforced, our legislation will be limited only by the demands of the peasants of Ireland. We cannot free ourselves from blame, if contempt of law has risen into an outburst of organized violence against authority and order, and we must declare reform in the land law at the next session of Parliament; but in the meantime, the authority of the law must be maintained, and infractions thereof punished."

PARIS.—At a meeting of a committee of the Corps Legislatif to-day, Emile Olivier said that to guard against popular excesses they must rally around the reigning dynasty.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has presented the Empress Eugenie with diamonds valued at six million francs.

PARIS.—At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, Rochefort arose and demanded that the national guard be ordered to guard the Hall of the Corps Legislatif in future, for protection. The demand took the Chamber by surprise and created an extraordinary sensation. An expression of astonishment burst from all parts of the Hall; cheers followed, which were answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The opposition members generally applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and the demonstration made in its favor.

The fears of disorder to day on account of the anniversary of the death of Baudin, have not been realized. The city has been unusually quiet all day, and at this hour there are no symptoms of excitement.

HAVANA.—A military government will soon be inaugurated in the Cinco Villas district. Great results are expected from the measure which it is supposed will lead to the complete re-establishment of Spanish authority.