

ings, which was ordered printed and was recommitment.

NEW YORK, 11.—The Tammany general committee, to-day, applied to Judge Barnard for a writ of mandamus, compelling the sachems to admit them to the hall. It is understood the writ will be granted as soon as the papers are fully prepared.

Miss Mansfield has complained to the police, that her house has been watched day and night since the murder of Fisk, by strangers, and that she cannot go out for fear of personal violence. The officer promised to give the case his attention.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The first State dinner of the season takes place to-night, at the Executive Mansion.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, the following nominations: Thos. J. Leggett, of Kansas, Governor of Washington Territory; Horace H. Harrison, U. S. Attorney for the middle district of Tennessee.

The President has authorized the adoption of an additional rule by the advisory civil service board, allowing temporary appointments to be made without examination, where necessities demand it, pending the perfecting of the civil service examination.

The Republican National Committee met in this city to-day, to fix the time and place of holding the next National Convention. Ex-Governor Claflin, of Mass. after a general exchange of opinion, named the first Wednesday, (5th) of June, for holding the convention. The votes stood, ayes, 22; nays, 6. It was then announced that a proposition had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Washington, asking the location of the convention. The claims of the various places were presented by their respective friends on the committee. The vote was then taken, resulting as follows: Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3; Louisville, 3; Washington, 1. The executive committee declared that each State shall have delegates to the convention, double the number of their senators and representatives; two for each organized Territory, including the District of Columbia, which shall have right to vote.

CHICAGO, 11.—The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a bill, embodying what is known as the Ohio law, for checking the vice of drunkenness, the vote standing 109 to 43; having previously passed the Senate, it now only remains for the governor to approve the bill to make it law. The main feature of the bill is, that it makes the liquor seller liable for damages to the family of the drunkard. Various amendments were offered and rejected, including one that malt liquors should not be deemed intoxicating.

DES MOINES, 11.—Governor Carpenter was inaugurated to-day, with imposing ceremonies. The inaugural address was long, and mainly devoted to State matters.

OMAHA, 11.—A hunting camp has been established near Republican river, as the basis of the operations of Gen. Sheridan and the Grand Duke Alexis' buffalo hunt. Game is reported plentiful in the vicinity. It is expected that nearly one thousand Indians will be collected. A reception will be given to the distinguished visitors, at this place, to-morrow.

In the Nebraska legislature, the impeachment of auditor Gillespie was abandoned by the managers.

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—The political situation is unchanged. The Senate still has no quorum, the Warmouth House is powerless, and the Carter House is speakerless. Police and Winchester rifles predominate at the Mechanics' Institute.

The Governor advises General Emory that it is his opinion that the U. S. troops may be withdrawn to the barracks to-morrow.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court, has discharged the grand jury, this morning, on the ground of not doing their duty and he has also issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Carter.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—The Grand Duke and suite left at noon, in a special train, for the west via the St. Louis, Kansas and Northern R. R. In consequence of the recent mild weather, the original plan for the buffalo hunt will be carried out. The party will go direct to Omaha.

ATLANTA, Ga., 11.—Governor Conley, in his message, says he will yield to the decision of the Legislature, as to who is Governor. Both branches of the Legislature met and declared Hon. J. M. Smith Governor, who fixed to-morrow for his inauguration.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The President has been appealed to by a large number of property holders and others in New

Orleans, to put the city under martial law. He has within the last few days been the recipient of a large number of telegrams on the subject of the disturbances there, which he has referred to Attorney-General Williams for his opinion. It is doubtful whether martial law will be declared, but it may be that the police and the military will be restrained from interfering with the legislature or the courts.

CINCINNATI, 12.—A tornado at Monticello last night blew down four churches and left nothing standing of the fifth. The courthouse was destroyed, houses and barns were unroofed, a number of lives lost, and a few persons wounded. The tornado only lasted five minutes.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Cady Stanton, Isabella Hooker and other woman suffragists, presented their claims to the judiciary committee to-day. Senator Trumbull said the committee would give the subject due consideration.

The President received a dispatch from Flanders, mayor of New Orleans to-day, urging the declaration of martial law, in order to avert riot and bloodshed, and the President replied that martial law would not be proclaimed under any circumstances, and that no assistance would be given by the Federal authorities to persons or parties.

ATLANTA, Ga., 12.—Governor Smith was inaugurated to-day. He promises a faithful adherence to the constitution and laws. Alluding to the debt created by ex-governor Bullock, he asserts that the State will pay all its legal indebtedness and that repudiation is not dreamed of.

NEW YORK, 13.—We are indebted to the *Tribune* for the following:

Geo. Mitchell, master of the steamship *Florida*, has made as worn statement of the circumstances attending the departure of the *Florida* from Port St. Thomas. The statement, which is corroborated by the first and second mates and others of the crew of the vessel, is as follows:

On the 14th of December, the *Florida* set sail from St. Thomas, laden with ballast and bound for New York. At eight o'clock on the morning of that day, the Spanish war vessel *Vasco Meuz de Balboa*, which had been watching the *Florida* while in port, was seen passing Water Island under steam and sail, directly in the track of the *Florida*. At 11:30 the war steamer, which bore east north-east, was distant three miles. She cleared up her sails and bore down on the *Florida*. The smoke of a steam vessel was seen to windward, when the war steamer hauled to the northward, in a parallel course with that of the *Florida*. The strange steamer proved to be the *Halifax* and St. Thomas mail boat. The war steamer then bore down on the *Florida*, with her crew at quarters and guns run out ready for action, when the war steamer was within speaking distance she fired a blank shot at the *Florida* and lowered a boat nearly to the water's edge, the United States flag was then hoisted on the *Florida* and no further notice was taken of the hostile demonstration, but after firing the first gun, the war steamer fired a second gun, and the shot was seen to ricochet astern of the *Florida*. The *Florida* was then hove to and a cutter from the war steamer came toward her from the *Meuz de Balboa*. It came alongside and an officer came on board the *Florida* and requested to see her papers, which were shown to them by the master, and after examining the papers the officer returned them. He then asked permission to go below between decks and the master, considering that it would be useless to contend against superior force, acquiesced. The officer then, having gone through the ship, and the interpreter went away, telling the master he could proceed on his voyage. The *Florida* then proceeded on her course to New York.

On Dec. 21st she became disabled in a gale and was obliged to bear away for Nassau, where she arrived on the morning of the 24th of Dec. Having repaired the damage, on Saturday, Dec. 30th, the *Florida* sailed from Nassau and proceeded on her intended voyage to New York, the Spanish gunboat *Des Curidor*, following the ship out of port. When distant about a mile from the *Florida* the gunboat fired a blank shot. At 9:40 a.m. the Spanish gunboat fired a shot, which came whistling through the air across the *Florida's* stern, and falling in the water some 200 or 300 yards distant. The master then hove the ship to. An officer from the gunboat came alongside the *Florida* in a boat, with the boat's crew all armed. The officer came on board the *Florida* and requested to see her papers, which were shown him. He read them and returned them to the master. He then asked permission to go through between

decks, to which the master, having no power to resist, consented. At 10:50 the officer left the *Florida*, which made all sail and proceeded to New York.

LOUISVILLE, 13.—The pall bearers at Gen. Halleck's funeral to-day will be Gens. E. D. Sturgis and Weistel, Cols. S. Flint and Alexander, Hon. B. and Ballard, Z. M. Shirley, John Caperton, and W. B. Belknap. The escort and remains will be followed by carriages containing pall bearers, family and mourners, succeeded by others, with officers of the army and navy not on duty, civil officers of the municipal and State governments, Mayor and city council of Louisville, members of the bar, various officers of the army, navy and volunteer service, and citizens generally, all of whom are inclined to attend, the bells of the churches to be tolled during the obsequies.

The council last night passed resolutions of respect and condolence.

NEW YORK, 13.—In the custom-house investigation to-day, deputy collector Clarke testified in relation to the practice in making seizures and in compromising cases, showing that in some instances seizures were made without warrant from the custom-house, and that frequently when large sums were first demanded to compromise cases, smaller sums were afterwards accepted; and that previous to the administration of Grinnell cases were compromised without any legal affidavit, even where a merchant was guilty. Witness said the records in such cases were in the collector's office. Senator Bayard moved that such records be sent for. Senator Howe said there was a statute prohibiting the publication of informers' names; he therefore objected. In reply to a question of Bayard, as to who told him there was such a statute, Howe said Jayne, the treasury agent and Wakeman; and added he was not sure there was such a law. Finally the committee agreed to hold over for the production of the records and until Howe had looked up the statute. Adjourned.

The *World's* Washington special says that sworn statements in the *Florida* case have been received at the navy department, and they have been, at once, forwarded to the state department. By order of the President, a demand will be at once made, in a manner which will admit of no evasion, for explanation, apology and full reparation on the assailed honor of our flag. Minister Roberts is perfectly aware of the feeling which prevails, and has, undoubtedly, notified his government that there is no evasion from either of an ample apology or war.

ANNAPOLIS, 13.—In the Wharton case, to-day, a large number of witnesses testified as to the reputation of the prisoner. Counsel for the defense announced that the evidence on their part had closed, and the prosecution called Dr. Nathan R. Smith, and Dr. Geo. W. Benson, both of whom testified, on hearsay knowledge of the case, that in their opinion Ketchum died from unnatural causes, and not from cerebral spinal meningitis.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The President continues to receive numerous telegrams from New Orleans, which, with those privately addressed to other parties, do not indicate any early termination of the political troubles.

Energetic efforts are making by members of the medical profession, to obtain a change of the laws of the State, so that practitioners causing abortion may be regarded as felons, instead of being charged with manslaughter, and punishment to be at the discretion of the court.

A Savannah special, to the *Herald*, says the negroes of McIntosh County, headed by G. G. Campbell, a negro official, are in the most excited condition, and owing to their threatening attitude, the whites are arming and organizing for protection. The trouble with the negroes is apparently an act of the legislature, appointing white commissioners to take charge of Campbell's official books and papers.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—The city is very quiet. All are resting after a week of excitement. But few are on the streets, even about the Mechanics' Institute. Only about a dozen sleepy, worn out, miserable-looking metropolitans are to be seen.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Tribune* publishes a statement on the authority of Edward Stokes, that the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence published to-day in the *Herald* contains only unimportant letters, which have no bearing upon the case, and that the remaining letters to be published will fully bear him (Stokes) out in all the statements which he has made relative to this correspondence.

On the question of his renomination, the President said he had never expressed any opinion on the subject, that it would be time to give his views when the time came for action; as a Republican he would honor, and was bound to support any candidate, and he would give his best efforts for his success.

Postmaster Smith, of St. James', Long Island, set a trap on Wednesday night for burglars, but forgetting the gun, he went off for a package and the gun was shot off, badly wounding him.

It is said that the Fisk estate is worth more than one hundred thousand, after the payment of his debts. It is stated also that the Grand Central Hotel presents a bill of \$2,500, for the use of the rooms in which Fisk died.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A petition is being circulated for signatures, asking the legislature to except San Francisco from the repeal of the five per cent railroad subsidy law, on account of the importance of having this the railroad terminus of the coast.

Notwithstanding all the past failures a new company called the Pacific Hidden Treasure Co. has been organized here. The stock has been taken and money paid in, and a vessel will be chartered this week to carry a new expedition to Cocos Islands in search of the pirate treasure. Stockholders, on payment of twenty-five dollars, receive an interest entitling them to \$92,000 out of the treasury on its being divided. There is no doubt whatever of the parties engaged in this enterprise fully believing that they are bound to get the treasure.

The gambling fraternity are on the quiver to know who have been indicted by the grand jury, which has been examining witnesses for several days. It is understood that a number of those likely to be indicted have gone to the Springs and will not return to the city for the present.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—Viscount Parker, the bankrupt Millbank M. P., denounces the public course of Charles Dilke, and promises to call on him to repeat, in Parliament, his declarations with regard to the Crown and Government and, on failure, to answer him as he deserves.

There was a terrible explosion in Wales, yesterday, in the Oakwood colliery, while the men were at work. Many were able to escape, but one gang was shut off and probably perished. Eleven men were taken out dead, and parties are seeking for others who are missing. Immediately after the explosion flames broke out and the extensive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

LONDON, 11.—General Sherman landed at Madrid and after staying seventeen days sailed thence to Cadiz, where he remained five days and then visited Gibraltar, Malaga, Seville, Xervier, Granada, &c. He went thence to Malaga, where he was visited by all the public men and received by the King and Queen. He made a long speech at a banquet given by the American and English legation. He visited the Escurial and returned to Madrid, which he left on Tuesday night for Nice, to join the *Wabash*.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Gortschakoff's note to minister Curtin was published in the official *Messenger*, an unusual course. It says Catacazy was ordered to come to Russia as soon as the Grand Duke departed from the United States, and was informed that he would not be returned to his post. The Prince regrets that the painful affair did not terminate with this acquiescence by Russia in the request of the United States, which ought, by courtesy between friendly nations, to have considered it finally settled. Subsequent correspondence shows neither sufficient attention nor respect shown to the Russian ambassador while performing his duties. Fish's letter presents complaints against Catacazy, and leaves the imperial cabinet to judge his conduct. Many of these complaints he satisfactorily meets and in others judgment will be passed when Catacazy has had full liberty to present his case. He hopes the justice of this will be sufficiently understood by the U. S., which cannot expect judgment to be passed on Catacazy before he renders his version of the unpleasant affair. The tone of the note is that of studied insolence. It is certain that Gortschakoff has lost his temper and is annoyed. Notwithstanding the expressions of amity there is a decided coolness between the two nations.

LONDON, 12.—Disraeli will at Easter visit the Glasgow University, of which he was recently chosen Lord Rector.