Auburn Morning News.

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Auburn Morning News

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Official Paper of the County.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1876.

A ministerial crisis in France is imminent.

The Senate has confirmed James G. Birney to be Minister resident in the Netherlands.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, a well-known philanthropist and founder of the institution for the blind in Boston, died on Sunday, aged 74.

Lawrence, the silk smuggler, was arraigned in the United States Circuit Court in New York yesterday, but was allowed until Wednesday to plead.

Further interesting facts are coming to light regarding the Chicago whisky ring. The trials of Hesing, Rehm and Miller will probably go over to the next term. They are making extensive preparations for their defense.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Edward C. Billings to be United States Judge for the district of Louisiana, vice Durell. Billings is one of the worst scamps in the South, and a bosom friend of Durell.

The canals are not alone in showing a small amount of business the past year. The annual official reports of the New York Central, the Erie and the Lake Shore railroads, for the year 1875, show a serious loss of business, and a decline in the net earnings.

The new canal Board will hold its first meeting on Thursday of this week, when the resignation of Engineer Babcock and others will, it is said, be considered. The new Board will consist of Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, Secretary of State Bigelow, Comptroller Robinson, State Treasurer Ross, Attorney-General Fairchild, State Engineer Van Buren, and Canal Commissioners Jackson, Thayer and Walrath.

One excuse made on behalf of Secretary Robeson for establishing a new Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., at a great expense, is, lest vessels in more northern harbors should be found "frozen up" in case of an emergency. This is a trifle too thin. The harbors of New York and Norfolk, Va., are not in the habit of being closed by ice, even in our coldest winters. The Naval Committee of the House may find it profitable to inquire into this new Naval Station business.

According to an Albany dispatch, the commissioners appointed a year ago to examine into the propriety of continuing lateral canals, will report that the Champlain canal, though it barely paid expenses last year, cannot be given up, because it is the outlet for a large Canadian trade. The Black River canal will be retained, not because its traffic is of any account, but it is an important feeder to the Erie canal on the summit level of fifty miles, where without this feeder the bed of the Erie would run dry in the summer. The Chenango and Genesee Valley and Oneida Lake outlet canal will be abandoned. Those to be retained are the Seneca, Cayuga, Oswego, Champlain and Black River canals.

Midnight Dispatches.

LORD'S TRIAL.

Summing up by the Counsel—The Jury Disagree and are Locked up for the Night.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Randall's Bill Defeated, and Another Presented by Blaine—A Warm Discussion Between its Author and Cox

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Mr. Alcorn, Miss., occupied his seat in the Senate today for the first time in this session.

Mr. Sargent, Cal., presented the petition of 26,016 women of Utah, asking for the repeal of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 and the Poland Billy, and that Utah be admitted as a State in the Union, etc. In presenting the petition, Mr. Sargent said that he did not concur in the object of the petitioners, but he believed in the right of the petition and therefore laid the matter before the Senate as they had requested him to do. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Thurman, O., presented several petitions of the citizens of Ohio asking a repeal of the resumption act passed at the last session, and also the enactment of a law to provide for the retirement of National bank notes and the substitution therefor of legal tender United States notes and issue of a 3.65 convertible bond, the proceeds of the sale of such bonds to be applied first to the redemption of six per cent. and second to the redemption of five per cent. gold bearing bonds. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Conover, Fla., submitted the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in compliance with the will of the people, the precedents of history, the best established principles of international law, the precepts of Christian rule and morality and the requirements of the commercial and political interests of the United States, and taking into consideration the relations existing between the United States and Spain, that it is desirable that the *reciprocal* sentiments of good understanding between the two people and governments should not be changed by reason of the grave events, which, for seven years, have taken place in the island of Cuba; the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and requested to declare and maintain the strictest neutrality between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba; and be it further

Resolved, That in making this declaration through the usual form—a proclamation—and in order to protect the citizen of the United States, and merchants and navigation in general from injury in any way for want of precise and clear regulations to govern them in this matter, the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and requested to place in full force and operation the same provisions made and enacted by her majesty, the Queen of Spain, on June 17, 1861, on the occasion of the outbreak of the civil war in the United States.

Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. White, Md., submitted the following:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the people of the several States acting in their highest sovereign capacity as free and independent States, adopted the federal constitution and established a form of government in the nature of a confederated republic, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which it was formed, delegated to that government certain rights enumerated in said constitution but reserved to States respectively or to the people thereof all the residuary powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States.

Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Senator Morton, Ind., said it had been suggested to him by several Senators that the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in regard to the president *pro tem.* of the Senate, should have been accompanied by a resolution embracing the conclusions of the committee. He therefore submitted the following:

Resolved, That the tenure of a president *pro tem.* of the Senate, elected on this session does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the Vice President not having appeared to take the Chair.

Resolved, That the death of the Vice President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Resolved, That the office of the President *pro tem* of the Senate, is held here at the pleasure of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas W. Terry, Senator of Michigan, who was elected President *pro tem.* is now President *pro tem.* by virtue of said election.

Ordered to be presented and lie on the table.

Mr. Cameron, Wis., presented a memorial of the citizens that the State was in favor of the abolition of two cent stamps on bank stamps. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate at 1:15 P. M. on motion of Mr. Conkling proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 1:30 the doors were reopened, and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton in regard to the president *pro tem.* of the Senate, above stated, were taken up together with a report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The first and second resolutions were unanimously adopted, when the third resolution was read and Mr. Thurman moved that it be laid over that the Senators might have more time to consider it.

At 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wood, N. Y.—to repeal in part the act of January 19, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payment, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payment without the contraction of currency.

By J. H. Bagley, N. Y.—to repeal the stamp duty on checks; also to protect the revenues of the Patent Office; also for the improvement of Saugerties creek, N. Y.

By Mr. Lord, N. Y.—to regulate the salaries of Judges of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts; also for the appointments of Commissioners for taking affidavits in U. S. Courts; also for the payment of the same bounty to drafted men as to volunteers.

After the expiration of an hour Mr. Randall got the floor of the House and moved to suspend the rules and consider his amnesty bill. This was agreed to. He then moved the previous question.

Mr. Blaine wanted to know whether it was the intention of the majority to pass a bill without amendment or discussion.

Mr. Randall replied he would allow one hour's debate but declined to allow Mr. Blaine to offer his substitute excluding Jeff Davis as an amendment.

Motion for previous question was adopted, Democrats voting in the affirmative and Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Randall then demanded the main question, and said he would allow the Republicans half an hour for the debate.

Mr. Garfield made a point of order that as this bill did not come from a committee no debate was in order under the rules. This was sustained by the Speaker.

This raised a laugh on the Republican side and led to a very sharp debate between Messrs. Randall and Blaine, during which the the later told the former that he could not put this measure through under the gag law.

Mr. Banks said that the minority had a right to the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, and he made this demand, which was ordered. The roll call ensued, the House having ordered the main question.

Mr. Randall asked for the unanimous consent for one hour's debate.

Mr. Garfield said that he had no objection providing a unanimous consent was given to offer amendments. This Mr. Randall declined and Mr. Garfield then objected to any debate.

Mr. Randall asked that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. Blaine said if this bill was defeated he would immediately offer it again with his bill as a substitute. Then the House could consider the whole subject.

Mr. Randall's bill was defeated, not two-thirds voting in favor of it.

Mr. Blaine then moved to reconsider the vote just taken and addressed the House at great length. He showed that the Republican party had by different acts of Congress relieved the disabilities of all but 750 of the people of the South, and he desired that before they received the benefits of amnesty they should go into court and take the oath that they would support the United States Government.

In reference to the exception of Jefferson Davis, Mr Blaine spoke as follows:

"In my amendment I have excepted Jefferson Davis from its operation. Now I do not place that exception on the ground that Davis was, as he is commonly called, the head and front of the rebellion, because on that ground I do not think the exception would be tenable. Davis was just as guilty, no more so, no less so, than a thousand of others who will get the benefit of grace and amnesty. Probably he was far less efficient as an enemy of the United States. Probably he was far more useful as a disturber of counsels of confederacy. It is not because of any particular or special damage which he above others did to the United States, or because he is particularly of any special consequence that I except him but I except him on this ground, that he is one author knowingly, deliberately, guilty, wilfully, of the gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville."

[A member—and Libby.]

Mr. Blaine—"Libby pales in insignificance as compared to Andersonville, I place it on that ground, and I believe that so rapidly does one event follow on the heels of another in the rapid age in which we live, that even those of us who were contemporaneously cognizant of what was transpiring there, still less those of us who have grown up since, have failed to realize the gigantic crime which was there committed.

"Since the gentlemen from Pennsylvania introduced this bill, I have take the occasion to read some of the historical cruelties of the world. I have read over details of those atrocious massacres under the Duke of Alva, in the low countries, which are mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout christendom. I have read details of St Bartholomew which stand out as one of the atrocities beyond imagination. I have read anew the horrors untold and unimagined—the Spanish inquisition, and I here before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the Duke of Alva in the low countries, nor the author of the massacre of St. Bartholomew nor the thumb screw and dungeons and atrocities of Spanish inquisitions begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crimes of Andersonville."

[Sensation in hall and galleries, and a remark by Robbins of North Carolina, unheard by Blaine, that it was an infamous slander.]

"Thank God, Mr. Speaker, that when this Congress was under different control from that under which it is to-day, with a committee composed of members of both parties, that tale of horror was placed where it could not be denied or gainsaid. I hold in my hand a story written out by a committee of this Congress, and by its authority I state that Winder, who is now dead, was sent to Andersonville with the full knowledge of his previous atrocities, and that those atrocities in Richmond were so bitter, so bad that Confederate papers, the Richmond Examiner for one, said when it was done that they thanked God that Richmond was rid of his presence. We in the North know from the returning skeletons what he had accomplished at Belle Isle or Libby. Fresh from those accomplishments he was sent by Davis, against protest of others in the Confederacy, to construct this pen of horrors at Andersonville. Of course it would be utterly beyond the scope of the occasion and beyond the limits of my hour to give any details but one, arraigning Mr. Davis. I undertake here to say I do not ask the gentlemen to take the testimony of a single witness. I only ask them to take the testimony of men who themselves were engaged and enlisted in the confederate cause, and if that testimony does not entirely carry out and justify this declaration which I will take the liberty to read, I will state that I have been entirely in error in my reading."

Mr. Blain then proceeded to quote from the report of the conduct of war, extracts in reference to the horrors of Andersonville, in which it is stated that no pen can describe, no painter sketch, no imagination comprehend its unutterable iniquity.

He then went on so say: "I undertook to say that that is a moderate description of Andersonville, and I will now read a paragraph from testimony of William John Hamilton, a man who never was in the North, a Catholic priest at Macon, and a Democrat, and when you unite those three qualities—a Southern man, a Democrat and a Catholic priest, you will not find much testimony strained in favor of the Republican party." [Loud and continuous laughter.]

Mr. Blaine here read from the testimony of Father Hamilton, as given in the Wirz trial, in which the witness related the case of a young man named Farrell, from Worth, of Ireland, whom he saw among the prisoners at Andersonville suffering very much from a wound on the right foot, which had opened like an oyster, and which had been simply caused by exposure to the sun in the stockade. The priest had given him a stocking to cover his foot, and when he returned to the stockade the following week he enquired for Farrel, his companions told him that he had stepped across the dead line and requested the guards to shoot him.

He added that the man was not insane when he had seen him the previous week.

Mr. Blaine further detailed the atrocities of Andersonville, and said that he considered the indictment of Davis at Richmond under Johnson's administration a weak step, for he was no more guilty than hundreds of others who went into the Confederate movement; but I will undertake to say this, and with good deliberation, that there is now a civilized government on the face of the globe, very certainly not an European government, which would not have arrested Mr. Davis, or which when it had him in its power, would not have tried him for maltreatment of prisoners of war and shot him within thirty days. France, Russia, England, Germany, Austria—any of them would have done it. The poor victim Wirz deserved his death for brutal treatment, but I always thought it was a weak movement on the part of our government to allow Jefferson Davis to go at large and hang Wirz."

Mr. Blaine concluded as follows:

"Now as to general amnesty. It is too late to debate whether it has in all respects been wise or unwise. I shall not detain the House in discussing it, even if I had convictions on that question. I do not know that it would be productive of any great good to discuss it, but at the same time as a very singular spectacle that the Republican party in possession of the entire government has deliberately called back into public power the leading men of the South, every one of whom turns on its bitter, relentless and malignant toe, and that to-day from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, Every man who has received this amnesty is as busy as he knows how to be in consolidating into one compact political organization the old slave states, just as before the war, and we see the banner blazoned again with the inscription, 'that with a united South and a few votes from the North this country can be governed.' I want the people to understand that this is precisely the motive—that this is the animus and intent. I do not think that offering amnesty to the 750 men who are now without it will either hasten or retard that movement. I do not think that granting or refusing amnesty to Mr. Davis will hasten or retard it. I heard it said that we are going to elevate Mr. Davis into very great consequence by refusing amnesty to him. That is not for me to consider. I only see before me where his name is presented, a man, who, by a wink of his eye, by a wave of his hand, by a nod of his head, could have stopped the atrocities at Andersonville. Some of us had kinsmen there, most of us had friends there, all of us had countrymen there; and in the name of those kinsmen, and friends, and countrymen, I here protest and shall with my vote protest against ever calling back and crowning with the honors of full American citizenship, the man who organized that murder." [Loud applause on the Republican side of the house and in the galleries.]

Mr. Cox, N. Y., took the floor to reply to Blaine. He commenced by saying that the gentleman from Maine, who by some dispensation of Providence or of the people, was no longer Speaker of this House, had seen proper in this Centennial year to tear away the plasters from the green and bleeding wounds of the late civil conflict, and had seen proper to attempt to justify this conduct in the light of history. He (Cox) ventured to say that there was no precedent in history and no canon in political philosophy which the party now in the minority on this floor had not outraged by rejection, by clemency and by its persistence and making reprisals in the time of peace. The gentleman from Maine had begun by a reference to the Duke of Alva, and there was no doubt that that gentleman and his party had been since the war at least quite familiar with that history. The history of the Northlands under the Duke of Alva was the history of radicalism, speculations, murder, death and tyranny in the South since 1863. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side of the House and applause on the Democratic side.] He would refer the gentleman to a precedent two thousand years old and would say that all history was filled with such precedents to the effect that nations should not erect monuments to vengeance, that nations should not erect monuments except to foreign conquests—never, monuments to domestic calamity. It had been reserved to the gentleman from Me., to fling in the face of history, Hebric history, Christian history, and Christian doctrine, and to issue in this year of grace and jubilee, and his "Anathema Maranatha against the South. For such he had a purpose (spoken with ironical emphasis) which purpose would appear as he proceeded. He, (Cox), took issue with the gentleman from Me., when he said the Republican party had been clement and amnestical. It was not true. It had not been true during the war. It has not been true since the war, and it was not true to-day. He (Cox) had had the honor to be a member of this house at the beginning of the war, and he had also the honor to bring forward the first measure of exchange of prisoners. He asked whether the record of the federal administration was all right in the matter of exchange during the war. He had it on the authority of gentlemen present, who had been in the confederate army, that no order had been issued at any time in the South with reference to prisoners of war as to rations or clothing which did not apply equally to the confederate soldiers.

He spoke sneeringly in reference to the remark of Mr. Blaine, that the Southern gentlemen were now members of the house through the grace of the Republican party and he said, "down on your knees gentlemen of the South, before his majesty of Maine. [Loud laughter on the Democratic side.] He (Cox) had labored in the house to mitigate the severities of the civil war. The Democrats on the floor had been powerless to advert the most of its calamities, but they had spoken against all those means which had destroyed prosperity, which had burned libraries, poisoned wells and do anything but make war, the duels between fighting men in the field, but the Republican party had not pursued that course, but almost to end the war. Till Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of amnesty the same spirit had prevailed which provoked retaliation and perpetrated war. When the amnesty of Lincoln was proclaimed, it was proclaimed in a forbearing spirit. Oh, how different from that of the gentleman from Maine to-day. He had no doubt the spirit of Mr. Lincoln looked down in sadness on the gentleman when he made his speech to-day. Mr. Lincoln's sentiment had been, "Malice toward none, charity toward all," Jefferson Davis included. With him there had been no exceptions, no restrictions, no odious test oaths. The gentleman from Maine could not have been raised in a Christian church for any church, which is taught the doctrine of Him who spake as never man spake. He (Cox) could not tell, and the nation did not know, the church in which the gentleman was raised. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox then proceeded to give a history of various attempts at amnesty, in the course of which Mr. Blaine inquired of him how Southern gentlemen who were members of the House had got here.

Mr. Cox replied, "They got here because the South wanted honest representatives, and Republicans down there were not honest."

Mr. Blaine—"But will the gentleman tell us how they got their amnesty?"

Mr. Cox—"They got it from the force of popular sentiment, which enabled a few good men on your side of the House to join with good men on this side to compel amnesty." [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox referred to the amnesty bill reported at last session from the committee on rules and in contradiction to one of Mr. Blaine's statements in regard to that bill said he appealed to his colleagues and all of Pennsylvania, to God and to the record—

Mr. Blaine interposed the remark that the gentleman from New York followed the of Dagberry and put his colleagues first.

Mr. Cox retorted that he would give Mr. Blaine enough of dogs before he got through. [Loud laughter.] He said he would appeal not merely to Providence or to his colleagues, but the record shows that almost the identical bill which was unopposed by the distinguished gentleman from Maine had then received his acquiesce. He quoted the record showing the proceedings in reference to that bill, and showing that it had been reported unanimously from the Committee on Rules, and asked what members composed that committee. He answered the question by giving the names of Blaine and Garfield, and he said he had been surprised and mortified at hearing the gentleman say that while he was Speaker, he had sent down to a colored member to do what he had not the courage to do—that was, to have Jefferson Davis excluded from the operations of that bill.

The discussion was continued at length.

Mr. Kelley, Pa., making a speech in opposition to Mr. Blaine's amendment, Mr. Hill, Ga., got the floor and the discussion went over till to-morrow.

The Speaker announced the following select committees:

On Texas Frontier Troubles—Messrs. Schleicher, A. S. Williams, Lamar, Banks and Hurlbut.

On Freedmens Bank Failure—Messrs. Douglas, Bradford, Senger, Riddle, Hooker, Bliss, Farwell, Frost and Rainey.

The House then, at 5:10, adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Election.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senator Alcorn, Mississippi, has arrived and was in his seat to-day. He speaks with considerable feeling against the Ames regimen in his State, and expresses his opinion that the time has come when designing and corrupt men from other States backed by the ignorant element, can no longer control a single Southern State. He is free in the expression of the belief that intimidation was used during the last political campaign in Mississippi, but has no hesitation in saying that it circumstances render intimidation excusable; that used in his State was at least partially justified in view of the oppression which the people suffer from a bad State government and ignorant and vicious rulers generally.

Mr. Lamar will be elected to the Senate to-morrow, and Gen. Alcorn thinks he will be admitted.

Wood's Special Resumption Bill.

A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Wood, N. Y., to repeal in part the resumption of the act of Jan., 1875, provides for the return to specie payments without contraction, and proposes to utilize the seven hundred million four per cent. bonds not yet negotiated and remaining in the treasury, as a basis by the issuing of small treasury notes in lieu, of the present legal bank tenders and national bank currency.

It also provides for establishing a sinking fund to be make up of one-half the coin revenues in each fiscal year after providing for coin expenditures and also of one per cent. of the interest on the redeemed for per cent. bonds called in lieu of the small treasury notes issued as a redemption fund for the resumption of specie payments. It also provides for the suspension of the present sinking fund until resumption shall have been accomplished, and contains various new provisions for the better regulation of the finances of the government.

Weather Probabilities.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1 A. M.—For the New England and Middle States and South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and lower temperature than on Monday, with a brisk northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

STATE NEWS.

The Lord Trial.

Buffalo, Jan. 10.—The Lord bribery trial was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. At half past 10 Hon. A. P. Laning commenced summing up the case for the people.

At 1:15 the Court took a recess for one hour. At its reconvening, Mr. Laning continued his argument, closing at 3 o'clock, when District-Attorney Lockwood proceeded to sum up for the people, occupying one and a half hours. At his conclusion the jury were allowed to retire for a few minutes in charge of an officer. At twenty minutes to 5, Judge Daniels commenced his charge to the jury and closed at 6. At the request of Mr. Cogswell, the Court proceeded to read and comment upon some few propositions written out by him, when the jury retired the court taking a recess till 8 o'clock, at which time they reported a disagreement and were locked up for the night.

The court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Cogswell presented a bill of exceptions on some points in the Judge's charge. During the remarks of Mr. Laning, when he referred to Lord's family, Lord wept, and during the entire remarks of Mr. Lookwood and during the main part of the charge of Judge Daniels his face was averted or leaned on his cane.

Escape of Burglars.

Albany, Jan. 10.—George Johnson and Edward Killiad, prisoners under indictment in this city, for burglery in breaking into freight cars at West Albany, dug through a wall of the county jail this evening and made good their escape.

OTHER STATES.

TENNESSEE.

Mississippi Legislature

Memphis, Jan. 10.—An Appeals, Jackson, Miss. special says:—The House spent the day in discussing a resolution, expunging from record the resolution endorsing Phil Sheridan, passed the last session, which was finally adopted by ninety-seven to seven. The Senate passed a bill practically abolishing the office of commissioner of immigration by cutting down the salary from $2,000 to $100, and withholding all appropriations, also bills abolishing the office of county attorney, repealing the act known as the Gatling Gun Militia bill, prohibiting the payment of the official printer for publishing daily proceedings and suspending all public work in his hands.

OHIO.

Inauguration of Gov. Hayes.

Columbus, Jan. 10.—The inauguration of R B Hayes as Governor, occurred today in the State capitol in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators from all parts of Ohio.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Freight Rates Advanced.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The tariff for first-class freight from Boston to Chicago was to-day advanced by all lines from thirty to seventy-five cents per hundred, the Grand Trunk being a party to the new consolidation.

LOUISIANA.

Lynch Law.

New Orleans, Jan.—Burges (colored), confined in the Baton Rouge jail for killing a white man, was hanged by a mob Friday night.

MEXICO.

RELEASE OF GEN. CORTINA.

Matamoras, Jan. 10.—Telegrams from the city of Mexico say that Gen. Cortina has been released from arrest. It is probable with the understanding that he will not return to the border. His partisans, however, claim he will soon be back in command of the frontier and are to-day celebrating his release. Two hundred additional infantry have been ordered to this city to strengthen the garrison.

EUROPE.

England.

THE TROUBLES IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

London Jan. 10.—From special telegrams from Paris to London papers it would seem that the Cabinet troubles have arisen from the fact that M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, is a candidate for the Senate from the department of the Seine et Oise, while M. Dufaire, Minister of Justice, is canvassing in Charente in concert with Colonel Rochereau Dan'fort; lately a member of assembly from Charente, and latenieure, a decided opponent to the Ministry. Yesterday Leon Say had two audiences with Marshal McMahon. The Monitour says he spoke to the President about attacks upon him by the newspapers while Le Sallel insinuated that certain officials encouraged the principal offender, the Figaro, which yesterday affirmed that M. Buffet had ordered the Prefect of Seine et Oise, to vigorously oppose the Senatorial list upon which Leon says his name appears. The Figaro also published a long and bitter distribe against M. say of which the following is an extract:

"For his candidacy on that list he knows the government blames him, yet he remains. He knows the head of State rebukes his conduct and he remains disavowed, condemned and rejected by his colleagues, he still remains. Whatever is said or done he drinks off every cup and remains."

A Paris telegram to the London Times this forenoon says that the struggle at the coming election will be very bitter.

ANOTHER JOURNAL'S OPINION OF SPAIN.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon has an article on the Spanish question in, which it ridicules the leading article in the Times this morning. The writer says: We cannot avoid the suspicion that if a more powerful country than Spain was defaulting in her performance of her international duties, the Times would not have adopted such a tone. We are unable to see any more creditable reason for resorting to it in this case than Spain's inability to resent it.

PARLIAMENT TO BE REOPENED BY THE QUEEN.

The Manchester Guardian states that rumor gains currency that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, will open the coming session of Parliament in person.

See Telegraphic Reports on fourth page.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Live Stock Market

From the New York Tribune.

New York, January 10.—BEEVES—Total for the week 4,400 against 5,900 last week. On sale to-day 114 cars at Jersey City and 67 at 60th Street, making 300. The weather was good and the market was strong at ¼c advance. The stock was all sold early with no change in the morning market, and this natives went at 9@10c. Fair to good do at 10 1-2@11 1-2c, prime to extra at 12@13 1-2, average at 10¾c.

SHEEP. Total 18,800 or 5,000 more than the previous week. There were 34m on sale to-day, the supply being too large and the prices about the same or ½@¾c for thin, 6@6 1-2c for medium to good, and 7@7¼c for prime to extra.

HOGS. Total 21,400 or 4,600 more than the previous week. for 10,000 head less than the previous week. for 10,000 head less than the previous week. for 10,000 head less