honest and prindent to authorize acts debtaces honest and prindent to authorize acts debtaced hones and prindent to authorize acts debtaced and prindent to authorize acts debtaced and of over issues by unseruptions creditors to say that all debt obligations are obliterated in the United States and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time free from all encumbers of this distinct of a monetal by thinking people. Every delay in preparation for imal resumption partakes of this dishonesty. A season will all sat arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence The time will never came, in my opinion of the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence The time will never came, in my opinion of the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the time will never came and the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the time of the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the time of the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the good work of redeeming our pledges, to commence the good work of redeeming on a time. The good work of redeeming of a time and the good work of redeeming of a time and the good work of redeeming of a time and the good work of redeeming of a time and the good work of redeeming of a time and the good work of redeeming of a time and the good work of redeeming of a for many years, and to save the credit the of the nation and of the prepared to the world's acknowledged medium of the sent of the world of the properties to the world's acknowledged medium of the country because there is no demand for the plant of the good work of redeeming of the world work of the good work of the good

by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

OUR FOREION RELATIONS.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith, between the Government and its diplomatic representatives in other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and most of those countries, and with few exceptions—to which reference is hereafter made—the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted. The notice directed by the resolution of Congress of June 17, 1874, to be given to terminate the convention of July 17, 1859, between the United States and Belgium, has been given, and the treaty will accordingly terminate on the first day of July, 1875. This convention secured to certain Belgian vessels, entering the ports of the United States, exceptional privileges, which are not accorded to our own vessels. Other parts of the convention have proved satisfactory, and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that negotiation, which has been invited, will result in another treaty which may tend to the interest of both countries. Our relations continue friendly.

During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of armed forces upon the Island of Formosa by the latter, has occasioned uncasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the advancing civilization in the Empires may not be retarded by a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States in this expedicion, our representatives in those countries have been instructed to impress upon the Governments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hos-OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final close.

The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in trade in that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal. As yet, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights, which, as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of the awards in favor of

and observe.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of the awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Bopes have been entertained that if the Republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years its great natural resources would enable it to honor itsobligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported in progress in an important region of that kepublic. This may be taken advantages of as another reason for delay in the payment of the dues of our citizens.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be ignored. Its duration and the tenacity of its adherents, together with the absence of manifested power in suppression on the part of Spain cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of self-necessity.

I had confidently hoped at this time to be en-

necessity.

I had confidently hoped at this time to be en I had confidently hoped at this time to be entabled to announce the arrangement of the important questions between this covernment and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The uninappy internal dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy and must be secepted as, perhaps, a cause of this delay. An early settlement, in part, at least, of the questions between the Governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

EXPARBATION AND NATURALIZATION.

negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

EXPATRIATION AND NATURALIZATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the state of the laws with reference to expatriation and election of unstionality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the dectrine of perpetual aliegiance was applicable to clitizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of 27th July, 1888, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government. Notwithstanding such assertion and the necessity of the formal application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when a citizen shall be decided to have renotinced or have lost his citizenship. The importance of such a decision is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their ad and the protection of the United States to persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least great question. In some cases the provisions of the treaties furnish some guide: in others it seems ship while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without the intention at any time to assume and undertake these duties, and to use the claims of citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen parents residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, is a south to assume and undertake these duties, and is one of the obligation of a merican women who have married aliens, of American women who have married aliens, of American parents residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, is a south of the fundalized. Care about be taken that a right, carrying with it such support from the EXPATRIATION AND NATURALIZATION.

department is below the number adequate to perform the duties required by law.

THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased during last year under the impulse of the foreign complications which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress. Most of our efficient wooden ships were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron-clads were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that most of these are effective and need only to be manned and set in commission to go at once into sarvice. Some of the new sloops authorized by Congress are already in commission, and most of the remainder are launched and wait only the completion of their machinery to enable them to take their places as part of our effective force. Two iron torpedo ships have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double turreted iron-clads are now undergoing repairs. When these are finished, everything that is needful of our havy, as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of forpedo warfare, the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation.

Much has also been accomplished during the year.

the purposes of a peaceful nation.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL EXPLORATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

Much has also been accomplished during the year in aid of science and to increase the sum of general knowledge and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes and to fix the proper routes of ocean telegraphs. Further surveys of the great 1sthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed in conjunction. It those of England, France, Germany and Russia, in observations connected with the transit of Venus, useful and interesting to the scientific world. The estimates for this branch of the public service do not differ materially from those of last year—the general support of the scrvice being somewhat less, and those for improvement at the various stations, rather larger than the corresponding estimate made a year ago. The regular maintenance and steady increase in the officering of this most important arm, and in proportion to the growth of our maritime intercourse and interest. Is recommended to the attention of Congress. The use of the navy during peace might be further utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of naval vessels in surveys of the supposed navigable waters of other nationalities in this Continent, especially the tributaries of the two great rivers of South America, the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents, under existing laws, such exploration, except that expenditures must be made in such expeditions beyond those usually provided for in the appropriations. The field designated is unquestionably one of interest and one capable of a large development of commercial interests advantageous to the people reached and those who may establish relations with them.

them.

EDUCATION—THE POSTOFFICE.

The education of the people entitled to exercise the right of franchise, I regard essential to general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in a Republic where both education and previous condition do not enter into account in giving suffrage. Next to the Public School, the Postoffice is the great agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus increasing the carrying of the mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, is not alarming. The report of the Postmaster General herewith attached, shows that there was an increase of revenue in this department in 1873 over the previous year, of \$1,674,411, and an increase of cost of carrying the mails and paying employes, of \$3,011,467,91. The report of the Postmaster General gives interesting statistics of his department, and comparing them with the corresponding statistics of a year ago, show a growth in every branch of the department.

A postal convention has been concluded with EDUCATION-THE POSTOFFICE.

of a year ago, show a growth in every branch of the department.

A postal convention has been concluded with New South Wales, an exchange of postal cards exchanged with Switzerland, and the negotiations pending for several years past with France have terminated in a convention with that country, which went into effect last August. An international postal congress was convened in Herne, Switzerland, in September last, at which the United States was represented by an officer of the Post Office Department of much experience and of qualification for the position. A convention for the establishment of an international postal union was agreed upon by the delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries.

I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, to his suggestion in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to ruilroads for carrying the mails.

THE LOUISIANA CASE, Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in the suppression of domestic violence in that State.

AGRICULTURAL-THE CENTENARY. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, herewith, Contains suggestions of much interest to

desire it. Unless most clearly on the side of law stock to support it, as condemned without a hearing of the support it, as condemned without a hearing of the support it, as condemned without a hearing of the support it, as condemned without a hearing of the support it is not of congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy quositons. Is there mot a deflects of these unhappy quositons. Is there mot a deflects of these unhappy quositons. Is there mot a deflects of these unhappy quositons. Is there mot a deflects of these unhappy quositons. Is there mot a deflects of these unhappy quositons. Is there mot a deflects of these unhappy quositons. Is there mot a deflects of these unhappy quositons. It is there mot a deflect of the support of the united states for the support of the united states for a correct survey of what is and to rebuiking wrong and siding the proper authorities in punishing it, a tetter state of feeling would be fuculeated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe, on the part of our citizens of the Southern States, the better part of them, there is a disposition to be law abidits, and to do no violence of they do right in ignoring the extinction. But do they do right in ignoring the extinction of the support of th

carry this yestem to a successful issue without of carry this yestem to a successful issue without of carry this yestem to a successful issue without of the property of the successful issue to the property of the successful issue that the succe

Albany Rogistor.

Posicion S. Monago.

The control of claims against the General Government be in ciuded as a portion of the national debt. But the aggregate sum thus stated includes something more than the funded debt chargeable exclusively to the District of Columbia. The act of Congress, of Nov. 28, 1873, contaminates an apportionment between the United States Government and the District of Columbia in respect to the payment of the principal and interest of the 355 bonds. Therefore, in computing with precision the bonded debt of the District of the aggregate sums above stated, in respect to the 355 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the Board of Audits, and the unadjusted claims pending before that Board, should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the U.S. Government in the manner indicated in act of Congress of June 29, 1873. I especially invite your at tention to the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund rolative to the ambiguity of the act of June 29, 1873, the interest on the District bonds and the District. I feel much Indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance to attend to the business of this bistrict and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire public.

The accompanying full report of the Board of Health is that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory. In my opinion the District of Columbia should be regarded as the grounds of the National Capital in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge a generous appropriation to the District to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the Government of the District to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the Government of the District to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the Government of the District of the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by th

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In accordance with section 3 of the Act approved June 23, 1878, appointing a Board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determining the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce; and in accordance with an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers to investigate and report a plan for the excavation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation." I appointed a Commission of Engineers. Neither Roard has yet completed its labors. When their reports are received, they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT.

(Signed)
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1874.
U. S. GRANT.

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THE DIFFERENCE.—The Boston and Philadelphia papers have been indulging in a little friendly controversy regarding the merits of Ben Franklin as a financier. It seems that Franklin left £1,000 to the city of Boston and the same sum to the city of Philadelphia, to be loaned to married mechanics in small sums, to assist them in starting business, and the interest to be compounded from year to year for a hundred years. According to his calculation each legacy would amount to £131,000 in a hundred years, ra the expiration of which he desired that the money should be appropriated to certain public improvements in the respective cities. Philadelphia's "talent" has only increased, at the end of 86 years, to \$46,135, and the Bulletin concludes from this that Franklin was no "business king," and that he had a very poor understanding of what money can do and what it cannot do. But the Boston Advertiser says it was not Franklin's fault, can do and what it cannot do. But the Bos-ton Advertiser says it was not Franklin's fault, but the management of the Philadelphia stew-ands, that the sum is not nearer the philoso-pher's calculations to-day. In Boston the legacy amounted, Jan. 1, 1874, to \$182.278, nearly four times as much as the Philadelphia fund. During the next fourteen years, if the money is compounded at six per cent, the

having his sanction and done in his name, and for which he is held personally responsible.

The PEACE POLICY.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the Peace Policy, has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few years more will save our froater from Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to Indians, and for some sort of Territorial government for the Indian Territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this Territory are believed to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and and enlightened man. Any Territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period or at least twenty years; and before its final adoption, should be ratified by a majority of those affected.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached, gives much interesting statistical information, which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refervon to the report liself.

The act of Congress, providing the eath which pensioners must subscribe before drawing their pension, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of fhis bounty to all such. The number of pewsons whose names would her eather the before drawing their pension, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of fhis bounty to all such. The number of pewsons whose names would her eather the before drawing their pension, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of fhis bounty to all such. The number of pewsons whose names would her eather the survivors of the su

EASTERN NEWS.

Scientific Explorations.

CHEVENNE, Dec. 2.—Professor O. C. Marsh and scientific party arrived here last evening from Badlands, south of the Black Hills. The expedition was very successful. Hostile Indians stopped the party twice when on the way to Badlands, attempted a night attack on the camp, and otherwise molested them. Explorations were made under difficulties, but resulted in important discoveries. About two tons of remains of extinct animals were collected, among them many new to science. This edilection will go to Yale College, and will soon be described by Prof. Marsh.

Havemayer's Last Official Act—A Commissioner Priven from Office.

New York, Dec. 2.—The last official communication with the late Mayor Havemayer was a letter to Jas. Howen, President of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, stating he was informed that unusual and scandabus privileges had been allowed Win. M. Tweed at Blackwell's Island and calling for a report on the matter. Mayor Vance today seconded the request and added that if these reports were true they were sufficient grounds to warrant the Commissioner's removal from office. This was followed by the resignation of Bowen this afternoon.

Longshoremen's Strike Ended.

The 'longshoremen have had an understanding with the Walsh Brothers, leading stevedores of North river, and a modification of rates of compensation has been agreed to. It is expected the men will go to work to-morrow.

The Companies Stand Firm.

The Companies Stand Firm.

The long-horemen of Hoboken endeavored to effect a compromise with the Bremen, Hamburg, and Eagle steamship companies, but the agents in formed them no union men would hereafter be employed.

which he found on the statute books and executed impartially. He gave in detail his objections to the law, which were strong as its worst enemics could desire. He said that when its unpopularity and in expediency had been exposed, he was deserted by those who passed it, and accused by them of having overstepped his authority.

expediency had been exposed, he was deserted by those who passed it, and accused by them of having overstopped his authority.

Another Nephew.

A dispatch to the Herald says that Walker Fearn, appointed as Durell's successor, is a relation by marriage of the President.

Pacific Mail Magnates Alring their Soiled Lines.

New York, Dec. 5.—Rufus Hatch is not included among the Directors believed to have been engaged in selling Pacific Mail stock short. The chief sinners were Sage & Osborne. The latter sold as broker for lay Gould, who has long been a heavily loaded bear. Hatch denounces Sage bitterly, declaring he was kicked out of the Presidency. Trenor W. Park, a Director of the Panama Rallroad, thinks Sage must resign that Presidency also. He says the Isthmus Rallroad Company does not depend on the Pacific Mail Company for business, but would put on their own vessels immediately if the Pacific Mail Company should withdraw from the route. The supposition that a combination had been effected between steamers and overland railroads was erroneous, and the thing was less probable since the withdrawal of Sage. Steamers advanced the rates moderately because they were unreasonably low. They could command a good business at the advance despite the railroads.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Pacific Mail discussion continues to be the sensation in Wall street. Interviews with Rufus Hatch and Russell Sage are published to-day, each accusing the other of willful lying, being concerned in short speculations and using his official position to further speculation plans. Richard B. Irviu, former agent at San Francisco, has arrived to answer the Company's suit figainst him tor \$750,000 which he says he expended at the instance of the former management to procure, a Government subsidy. Should he tell all he known relative to that expenditure a sensation is promised rivaling the Credit Mobilier.

Wool Growers Protest against Reciprocity.

New York, Dec. 5.—A protest against the pro-posed reciprocity treaty is about to be issued by the National Wool Growers' Association. Something "In Store" for South Carolina. New York, Dec. 5.—South Carolina advices say the inaugural of Governor Chamberlain promises all that the Conservatives could ask. It is believed, if the Legislature carries out its recommendations, better days are in store for that State.

End of the Longshoremen's Strike. New Yong, Dec. 4.—A number of longshoremen at Hoboken have gone to work, having accepted the reduction. Others will go to work to-morrow. Brooklyn longshoremen agreed last night to work at a reduction for night work, but refused to work with non-society men. This debars them, and trouble is apprehended. A large force of police is on duty on the river front.

New York, Dec. 5.—The strike of longshoremen is now considered at an end. The companies have all the men they want. The new hands by practice have become as expert as the old ones, and under these circumstances the companies have resolved to not employ society men under any circumstances.

A Vain Trick Foreshadowed.

New York, Dec. 5.—Washington dispatches fore-

A Vain Trick Foreshadowed.

New York, Dec. 5.—Washington dispatches foreshadow the early favorable action on the Housebills for the admission of Colorado and Kew Mexico, with the object of adding four Republican Senators and two Congressmen to the present bodies.

A Grange Project.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—The Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange, which has been in session here for several days past, adjourned to-day, after transacting considerable business. It adopted a resolution favoring open trade between Mississippi Valley and Brazil by steamship lines, asking farmers of the Valley to aid in supporting the enterprise. The resolution says it is the duty and policy of farmers to induce shipments by river southward instead of by rail eastward.

Break between Iron Puddlers and Manu-

Break between Iron Puddlers and Manu-FITTSBUEG, Dec. 5.—Owing to a disagreement in convention between from puddlers and manufacturers to-day all mills except two or three, will suspend work on Monday. The manufacturers have decided to reduce the rate from \$6 to \$5 per ton for puddling, which reduction the workmen refuse to accept.

Past Running.

New Obleans, Dec. 5—In the Louisians Jockey Chib races, Bilox won the first race, hurdle handicap, 2 miles, for a purse of \$500. Time, \$55. Balenkol won the second race, 1½ miles, for a purse of \$500. Time, 3:10. Lotta Moore won the third race, for all ages, purse of \$700, mile heats. Time 1:42, 1:45) 2. Crown Prince second.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

Columbus, Dec. 5.—A locomotive exploded at Delaware on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, to-day, injuring the engineer. Wm. Hutchings, and killing his son, who was acting as fireman.

The Latest "Outrage."

Montgoment, Dec. 5.—The State Senate ousted Miller (Rep.) and seated Martin (Dem.)

When the conductor came round there was but one ticket, and legal fares enough to keep the Supreme Court in continuous session for a century. But the value the Burlington business men set upon time is not revealed to us.

While Captain Drew, agent of the James river line of steamers, was sitting in his chair at City Point a day or two ago in a state of profound sleep, some rascal stole out of his month a set of artificial teeth.

Miller (Rep.) and seated Martin (Dem.)

his virtue, integrity and Christian life and char

Fall River, Mass. Dec. 4.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon near Stade's Ferry, where the Old Colony Railroad Company is constructing a bridge over Taunon River. While workmen were engaged sinking a pneumatic cylinder to form a portion of the pier, the upper flange of the air lock, to which the lower was secured, together with the cover, was blown off by pressure of air in the cylinder. Eight men were on the cylinder. Three were killed outright, one fatally injured, one seriously hurt. The other three escaped uninjured.

California Lighthouse and Fog Signals. Washington, Dec. 3.—The Lighthouse Board made a report to-day recommending that \$5,000 be devoted to a light at Point St. George on the upper coast of California: that the light at Point Firmin be exhibited during the present season, everything for that purpose being nearly in readiness. The sum of \$5,000 is asked for the purpose of establishing a steam fog signal at Piedras Blances, one of the most importance of Point Sun, of the California coast, as a lighthouse site, is very great. The erection there of a lighthouse, with accompanying buildings, will be an expensive operation. As nearly as can be estimated the cost will be \$100,000. An appropriation of \$60,000 is asked to begin with. The work of establishing a steam fog signal at Point Montors will soon be commenced. Twelve thousand dollars is asked for erecting a station for keepers at Point Bonits. Soon as plans are prepared the construction of alighthouse and fog signal on the eastern extremity of Yerba Buena Island will be taken in hand.

Yerba Buena Island will be taken in hand.

Preparations for King David's Reception at Washington.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The President has not been officially notified yet of the arrival at San Francisco of King Kalakana. No arrangements have been decided upon as to his reception. It is probable that during to-day formal messages will pass between Secretary Fish and the representatives of the King at San Francisco. The Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Allen, who came here to arrange for the reception of the King, has been absent from the city for some days; consequently the Government is not fully informed as to his wishes in regard to the King's reception. There is much rivalry between proprietors of hotels to secure the presence of the king and his suite at their respective establishments during his visit.

Attentions to King David.

King and his suite at their respective establishments during his visit.

Attentions to King David.

Attentions to King David.

Washington, Dec. 6.—An officer of the army or navy is to be appointed to look after the comfort of the King of the Hawaiian Islands and suite. During their sojourn in Washington they will be located at a hotel, the Government paying the expenses. The President will entertain the King at a state dinner. In addition, courtesies will be exten led to him by the Secretary of State. This will be the first visit of a king to Washington.

Indictments Against the Safe Burglars Overturned.

Washington, Dec 5.—A full bench of Judges of this District to-day decided that the late grand jury which indicted the alleged safe buglars was illegally chosen, and therefore all indictments by that grand jury are null.

grand jury are null.

Some Correspondent Chips In.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Sargent, Houton and Page have satisfied your regular correspondent here that they opposed sending bricks by rail from Baltimore to San Francisco. This is their present position. Originally they favored the scheme. Orders have now gone out to advertise proposals in California or furnishing pressed brick and stone, that the Secretary of the Treasury may determine (which of the?) two materials (shall be used?) for the new Appraisers' building.

Ingalls' Chances for Promotion.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Rumor says that Gen. Irwin.

Ingalls' Chances for Promotion.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Rumor says that Gen. Irwin McDowell will be appointed Minister to Russia. He is at an age at which he may go on the retired list, and if it is decided that he can on his return resume his place in the army retired list, it is said he will accept. The vacancy which his retirement would cause in the list of Major-Generals on the active list would, it is said, be filled by the promotion of Brig. Gen. Meigs, now Quartermaster-General, and this place can then fall to Gen. Rufus Ingalls, whom the President strongly wishes to put there.

Vice-President Wilson, Matt. Carpenter and the Presidency of the Senate

Chicago, Dec 5.—A Washington special, speaking of Vice-President Wilson's presence at the Capital, says he does not intend to preside during the session, but will retire from the Chair after proceeding a few days, which will necessitate a new election of a President protem. Carpenter's tenure of office expires soon as the Vice-President takes the Chair. It is said there is a determination on the part of the Senate not to re-elect Carpenter.

Some Quarrels Brewing.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—An Inter-Ocean special says:

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—An Inter-Ocean special says:
"Senators West and Flansgan and several others of about their standing in the Senate, are making fleree declarations against Postmaster General Jewell. Flansgan communicated his deep displeasure at an early day following the investigations in Texas and the discharge of some of his postmasters. West is aggreeved because a man named Stoncaker, whom West had pensioned on the Department as a special agent, was dismissed. Now these gentlemen, with the friends of some other dismissed officers, are boasting that Jewell will not be confirmed. A majority of Senators, however, laugh at these threatenings. They say Jewell will be confirmed without show of serious opposition."

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Quarantine. London, Dec. 3.—About 365 passengers of the steamer Abbottsford, who left on that vessel for Liverpool before it was discovered she hadsmallpox on board, embarked on the steamer Illianis for Philadelphia, but a final examination proving unsatisfactory, were gain landed and are now temporarily located in the Liverpool Workhouse.

Loss of the La Plata Explained.

Loss of the La Plata Explained.

London, Dec. 3.—Slemens Bros. write to the Times explaining the loss of the steamer La Plata. They say a heavy sea, which carried away two boats and tore out the davis, made large holes in the steamer's sides. The water came through the opening in large volumes and soon extinguished the fires, when the machinery ceased to work and the ship was helpless.

A Carlist Success. A Carlist Success.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A telegram from Cariist sources

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A telegram from Carist sources says Gen. des Pujols, commanding a large body of Government troops in Valencia, has been totally defeated by Carlists and obliged to retreat to Morella. Loss, 600 killed and wounded; 450 prisoners.

Garibaldi Pensioned.

A dispatch to the Standard from Rome, announces that the Chamber of Deputies have unanimously passed a resolution in favor of granting an annuity to Garibaldi. Not the Scpoy Butcher.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Times Calcutta special says as Government is satisfied that the Groalfor prisers is not Nena Sahib. Yakiah Khan is in close onfinement at Cabool. Pius IX and Freemasonry in Brazil.

ROME. Dec. 4.—The Pope has absolutely refused to recommend Bishops, imprisoned in Brazil, to resign their aces as a measure of reconciliation of differences with the government. sign their sees as a measure of reconciliation of differences with the government.

Warm Discussion in the French Assembly.
PARIS, Dec. 5.—The National Assembly has been engaged in an exciting debate during the past two days on a bill supported by the clerical deputies, for freeing the university from the control of the State. The principal speakers were Bishop Dupan-louge, Legitmatist, and Chalemel Lacour, Radical deputy for Bonches DuRhone. Dupanloupe, in the course of his remarks to-day, passionately declared that danger to society was to be apprehended from the friends of those who favored the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris. This remark occasioned a great tumult in the Chamber. Upon the restoration of order, Chalemel Lacour retorted upon Bishop Dupanloupe in a speech of great bitterness. He said he left such personalities to the judgment of honest men—those who had some regard left for the dignity of the French episcopate Upon the conclusion of the discussion the bill passed a second reading by a vote of 553 against 133.

The St. Petersburg Congress.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—The Russian govern—

ST. PETERSBURG. Dec. 5.—The Russlan government has sent notes to various powers inviting them to participate in a conference to be held here to resume the discussion of the question submitted to the conference lately held at Brussels.

Miscellaneous News.

London, Dec. 4.—A slip, supposed to be the Pontiac Sunderland, for Bombay, has burned at sea, and twenty-six of her crew perished.

Five fresh cases of smallpox are reported in Liverpool workhouse, among the steerage passengers of the steamer Abbothord.

Six Arthur Hamilton Gordon, formerly of Trinidad and Mauritins, has been appointed Governor of the Fiji Islands.

Twenty rifles and bayonets, with ammunition, have been seized in Cork, and one man has been arrested.

The foreign office has dispatches stating that Dr. Livingstone's journals have reached Zanzbar.

A telegram to the Sandard from Madrid says 30 arrests have been made in connection with the recent mutiny.

The Argentine Rebellion Ended.

BAHI, Brazil, Dec. 2.— Intelligence is received here of the conclusion of peace between the Argentine Government and Gen. Mitre, who, with his officers and soldiers, has been granted amnesty. It is reported that a serious revolution has broken out in Uraguay.

Gen. Mitre Surrenders.

Buenos Avars, Dec. 4.—It is officially announced that Gon. Mitre has been defeated. Finding himself closely pursued by Government forces, he proposed terms of capitulation which were rejected. He finally surrendered unconditionally with his army. Peace has been restored in the province of Buenos Ayres. Government troops are in pursuit of Drendonda, whose advance guard has been defeated.

WEST INDIES. Staking of a Spanish Steamer.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish coasting steamer Thomas Brooks, from Santiago De Cuba for Guenta-namo, struck yesterday morning on Morrillo, near Suantanamo, and sank immediately. Thirty lives were lost.

The Rev. William H. Felton has been elected to the next Congress, in Georgia, in a manner very similar to the election of Prof. Julius H. Seelye, in Massachusetts. Dr. Felton is an Independent Democratic district and Dr. Seelye is an Independent Republican, elected in a Republican district. Both were supported at the polls as a protest against the decrees of queue. So far as known, these two are the only clergymen in the membership elect,