FEBRUARY MAGAZINE.

The *Galaxy* for February begins with three chapters (including chap. VII), of Mrs. Edwards' life-like and thoroughly pleasant story, "Susan Fielding."—"Queen Victoria and her Subjects," by Justin McCarthy, is a sensible argument on the advance of popular opinion, the waning of prestige and ideas of divine rights, and the preparation for self-government, that have been going on in the minds of the British people during the reign of the present Queen.— Dr. Draper next furnishes a good practical article, of the weighty and reliable character to be expected from Leavenworth.—Eugene Benson, the affected but not disagreeable essayist, this time attempts De Quincey'ism and falls; his sketch is entitled "Shadow and Shadow, a Fantasy," while wanting in points, it has some excellent parentheses of landscape-description. — The author of "Still-Life" furnishes, in "A Sermon at Notre-Dame," one of the most powerful and *verisimilitude* fictions sketches we have had in magazine literature for a long time.—We have this month the fourth and fifth chapters of R. B. Kimball's romance "To-day."—Then comes Mrs. A. Harding Davis's magnificent philippic, "Men's Rights."—Edmund C. Stedman follows with a defence of the value of business life, and a convincing plea for the abolition of the death penalty, that would delight Victor Hugo.—There is the ordinary proportion of "good-middling" poetry, and the month concludes with *Putnam's* very rich store of Paragraphs. Mr. Bayard Taylor, the new editor, begins to give a most decided color to the magazine, by his accumulations of matter relating to art and belles-lettres, especially those of Germany, for which he has such a *penchant.*—For sale by Duffield Adamson.

The *New Eclectic*, for February, is very well selected number, more than usually excellent (and we desire to point out, very recent) papers from the best English, German, and American monthlies are given in this number, beginning at present through the *New Eclectic* are, Trollope's "Phineas Finn," and Mrs. Moulock Craik's "Woman's Kingdom," (concluded). The essays are mostly very well-read and discriminating editor. Fanny Downing, in her rhapsody to Baltimore, (from *Land we Love*), means well and succeeds in forgoing her favorite city's little foible for assassinating presidents, bullying voters, and menacing the armies of the country; but we fear, unless she means to write better grammar than that of her last stanza, (wherein she makes the verb *rise* transitive), her opinions will miss the vogue and influence she desires.—Published by Turnbull & Murdoch, Baltimore.

Godey's for the coming month is very rich in fashion-plates and patterns, with careful explanations. It has a steel plate, of the usual degree of merit, entitled "Hush, he Sleeps;" also a witty cut designed by Bensell. The editor confidently solicits a comparison between the novelists engaged to write for this magazine and those on the staff of more expensive and ambitious periodicals. A pleasant short story by Marion Harland begins and ends with number. The continuous property of this very cheerful, agreeable and moral woman's magazine is worth the price of thirty-nine years, is an encomium in its favor.—N. E. corner Sixth and Chestnut streets.

The *Nursery* presents its little readers with a riotous profusion of pictures and easy reading for the coming month. The illustrations, comprising a levy on the art of all the earth, are a source of joy and pride to the editors. The text is in different sized types We always welcome the clear, honest and courageous face of this weekly child's-friend.—From John L. Shorey, publisher, 13 Washington Hunt, Boston.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR RANDOLPH.

(Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

TRENTON, Jan. 20.—Yesterday was a gala-day in Trenton, the city being crowded with soldiers and citizens, who were here to see and participate in the inauguration ceremonies of Gov. Randolph. The military turnout, under the command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Theodore Bomford, was unique in the exhibition of detachments from Newark, Hudson county, and other parts of the State. Gov. Ward and staff were escorted to the State House, the headquarters of the Governor elect, who was then escorted to Taylor Hall.

The Procession

1. Music.
2. The military escort.
3. The joint committee of the Legislature.
4. The Governor and Governor elect.
5. The Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals.
6. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief.
7. The Chancellor, Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Errors.
8. The Secretary of State and State officers.
9. The General Assembly.
10. Officers of the Army and Navy.
11. Mayor, Common Council and city officers of Trenton.
12. Citizens generally.

At half-past twelve o'clock Gov. Ward and the Governor elect entered the Hall, accompanied by their respective staffs and a committee of both houses of the Legislature, amid the applause of the large audience there assembled. An appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hall. Senator Robbins then presented the Governor elect to the President of the Senate, Mr. Henry S. Little, after which Mr. Little administered to Gov. Randolph the oath of office. This ceremony being over, Gov. Ward arose and introduced Gov. Mr Randolph, said, "Sir, I take pleasure in complying to your care the great Seal of the State of New Jersey," at the same time presenting him with the Seal of State. Mr. Randolph received the Governor Randolph to the audience, when he delivered his inaugural address, which was received with good-natured attention and loudly applauded, and from which we extract the following:

"We meet under circumstances demanding no any professional persons and I express gratitude for the confiding partiality of the people of my native State. In consequence no doubt have with their suffrages, I shall consider myself nothing more than trust they have conferred on me the common good and welfare of the whole State. No duty shall be intentionally neglected or wrongdoed but in accordance with my best judgment and in the spirit of fidelity and of dedication and mistakes or imperfect view will be rigidly understood by a generous people. The balance but must be shielded from every taint of corruption. The highest trust of suffrage is the gift of self government. Whilst we should deny to no one entitled to free access to the ballot-box, we should frown indignantly upon every attempt to abuse it to base or selfish purposes, and punish all concerned in such demoralization. With the enormous national debt we have, and the almost equally pressing local legislation, taxation to a large extent is inevitable. The rights and power of the State especially as to state property jurisdiction ever exercised, may largely serve to lessen the State debt and give consequent relief in taxation. The unrevenue legislation of the State is largely derived from the traffic with which corporate privileges are obtained by those who scarcely conduct to our material interests. No restriction policy in the matter of public improvements will in my judgment meet with the wants and expectations of our people. The sense of public tion is interwoven to such an extent with every material interest of the State that most careful legislation should be bestowed upon it. No protection to the institutions of our State would more adequate than education. I solicit your especial attention to those demands arising from or tending toward the development of our agricultural resources. Yet legislation will aim in all prudent ways to promote intelligent and considerate enterprise pointing to agricultural advancement. New Jersey ranks eleventh among the States as to population, yet ranks fifth or sixth among them in the value of its manufactured products. The prosperity of the State will repay your attention to some extent. We owe to the men who have fought our battles and who have returned field a lasting obligation, and to such of them as have been maimed or broken in health, and to the children of such as lost their lives, we should, through our existing hospitals and homes, afford them adequate shelter and support in their existence. Our soldiers' cities should be made poors of entry, and the benefits arising therefrom made to inure directly to our own State and citizens. Undoubtedly a large majority of our people believe that the present admission of representatives in Congress from all the States is for the fulfilment of the bond of union between them, necessary as a guard against the encroachment of power, and as a means for the preservation of a system by which life, liberty and property are protected—the very object of government. A government that has demonstrated its power in the degree we have witnessed cannot be, and will not be, unnecessarily to its strength by constitution. Under such auspices, with the blessing of God, our way must be onward to the *ultimate rewards of an intelligent and virtuous community.*"

The Governor reviewed the troops and received friends and citizens in the afternoon.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The Senate went over to the House to vote for Senator, and having finished the ballot Mr. Randall had passed House bill extending to Philadelphia and Delaware counties the right of costs in Lazarus county.

Mr. Connell had passed a bill dividing the Twentieth Ward into two school districts.

Mr. Stinson, one adverse, slowly bill Bridge Company to borrow money.

Mr. Finney, in offering his police bill, said it had been the current report that he was the father of the bill, and he introduced the other day, and he wished to disown the paternity, as he had only presented it in the same that he would any other bill in the charge by his constituents. Some of its features he indorsed, others he objected to. Philadelphia needs a police bill of a reformatory character; one above partisan influence, and of the most non-partisan character. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—At twelve o'clock the Senators entered the hall of the House, and the joint convention proceeded to the final ballot for a United States Senator.

It was expected that the following had been the result of the separate elections:

Hon. Simon Cameron, 51 votes; for William A. Wallace, 15 votes; for Hester Clymer, 1 vote.

Hon. John Scott, 61 votes; for William A. Wallace, 38 votes.

The certificate of election was awarded to Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon.

The Senators having retired, "An act extending the time for the payment of Taxes until the present legal contest is decided" was considered in a regular order.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution providing that Mr. Peltz, Receiver, shall receive his exercise in such manner and to such amount as required by existing laws. The amendment was unanimously.

Mr. McGinnis argued in opposition to the bill, saying that it attacked the rights of the people. He also spoke of the *Dispatch, Bulletin, Telegraph* and *Post* as Republican papers which opposed the bill.

Mr. Dale, of Phila., said that frauds enough had already been proved to give Mr. Peltz his office, and this simple amendment would prevent the Republicans from taking benefit to him and no loss to Mr. Melley, because all the profits would go into the hands of a contractor. He urged the Democratic members to follow the advice of the twelve members from Philadelphia who were in favor of the passage of this local bill. If Melley won his office, he would have the Republican collectors to serve for one year, and these would be ready to issue bogus receipts enough to do great damage to the Republican party in the next election. So far as the newspapers are concerned, the *Dispatch* was not Republican, for its editor was a Democrat, and the *Bulletin* was not quoting other guerilla sheets, some of which never supported the Democratic ticket, and the *Post* was well known Republican authorities the *Press* and *North American*, had expressed no satisfaction. The measure really was a party measure, because the Democrats had made it so by having it before their caucus. He asked the passage of the enactment for various reasons, among others to keep the dividends of the Philadelphia from becoming as fraudulent and corrupt as those of New York. It had been proved before one of the investigating committees now in session that at the last election one man had voted twenty times.

Mr. McGinnis said that the members were not so simple as to heed the threats of the last speaker. It would not be necessary for Mr. Peltz to vote was decided in his favor) to keep Melloy's appointees in office. The subject had not been before the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Davis asked whether it had not been alleged that Mr. Peltz was a member of the order of "No," "No."

Mr Playford sustained the assertion of Mr. Gilnin, and proved by Purdon's Digest, that the Receiver of Taxes, whoever he might be, would have power to discharge his collectors at pleasure. He explained that precisely the same thing came from Harrisburg when the bill was up on Monday in the Senate.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, explained a testy remark that he had made on Monday evening last, by saying that the bill only thing he objected to in other bill was the manner of its introduction. The measure was one that commended itself to all appear, publicly, at least, that they were allowed to express their own judgment. The evidence was patent that frauds had been committed in Philadelphia; and when such a *prima facie* case was made out, things should be allowed to be made in *statu quo* until the contest was decided. The majority of the Philadelphia members favored the bill.

Mr. Rogers said that the *prima facie* case was in favor of Mr. Melloy, who had a certificate, signed by the return judges, two-thirds of whom were Republicans. The bill would not prevent fraud, and if Mr. Strang wished to vote with the majority he would vote against the bill, because the Democrats now represented the majority of the citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Rogers concluded by saying that the Democratic members before one o'clock (the House adjourned at eight), Mr. Davis, who called the previous question, thus preventing further debate. The bill was then passed.

The House then agreed, by 54 ayes to 46 noes, to put the main question on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed finally by 60 ayes to 41 noes.

All the Republicans voted for the bill except Messrs. Walker, Edwards and Nicholson, the latter of whom said that the bill was "as wrong as wrong could be," and that as a political measure it was a blunder worse than a crime.

All the Democrats voted against the bill.

Subsequently the bill was passed finally in the House, Mr. Joseph suggested that the second section, stating that the Receiver of Taxes in any county of the House would admit, he expected to be an officer of the Senate, be stricken out, which was done, and the bill was struck out yesterday (Tuesday).

This was agreed to by the Republicans, and the section was inserted.

The following is the bill as passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

SECTION 1. That during the said contest now pending in the Court of Common Pleas between Peltz and Melloy, the said Peltz shall continue to act as Receiver of Taxes, to take, collect and receive all taxes and public assessments now due, owing and payable to the said city, which have been or may hereafter be paid to the Receiver of Taxes.

SEC. 2. That the said Peltz shall have full power and control of the department, under and in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly relating thereto, until such time as the said contest shall be finally determined; *provided* that the said Peltz shall be entitled to the rents and profits appointed in pursuance of the act of Assembly of 16th April, 1867, relative to contested elections.

Mr. Kelley followed in advocacy of the bill, and Mr. Walsh followed in opposition. Mr. Kelley argued the bill, claiming that the bonds of the Receiver were absolutely required, that the contract could not possibly lose anything by it, and that the government had already saved millions of money by the railroad in the Washington City, and that the Government had asserted that the entirely asked for this link of road was worth $800,000, and that if the bill had been passed at last session it would have been an absolute saving of millions of money in the economical movement of its army supplies. He quoted from Sherman's statements of the great benefits the building of the road would put an end to Indian wars, and said that this alone was a great benefit. It was a measure of humanity, and economy, and was the duty of the Government to aid the construction of the road. He believed that the gentleman from Illinois would above he devoted to the interest of the country more by advocating than by opposing the bill.

Mr. Van Trump followed in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Washburne followed in advocacy, and to a motion to adjourn, and the House, thereupon, at half-past four, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE steamer Cuba has sailed for Liverpool with $50,000 in specie.

GEN. MOWER has been assigned to the command of the Military District of Louisiana.

PRESIDENT Saldivar has interfered with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

THE Portuguese Cabinet crisis has passed. The old Ministers will remain in office.

THE reports of the recall of Minister Morris are denied in Constantinople.

THE Spanish Government has ordered a force of troops from Havana to Cuba.

THE order preventing the importation of American hay into Great Britain has been rescinded.

A PLANTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION is in session at Jackson, Miss., with a full attendance.

HON. O. J. DICKEY has resigned the desk of the late Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives to General Butler.

MESSRS. O'BRIEN, MYERS and Taylor are opposing the confirmation of Alexander Cummings as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE U. S. Grand Jury, in San Francisco, have found over 500 indictments for naturalization frauds.

THE Provisional Government authorizes Cuba to send eighteen delegates to the Madrid and two delegates to the Cortes.

JAMES C. DELONG, of the commission merchants of San Francisco, have suspended for heavy liabilities.

IT is reported that the Dominion Government will appoint Hon. R. Hess Commissioner to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

WM. HOLMES, for many years associate editor of the Hartford Courant, died at his residence, in Hartford, Connecticut.

A BILL has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature against prize-fighting, prescribing severe penalties for principals, seconds, and even spectators.

A REPUBLICAN meeting in Richmond, Va., last night expressed themselves in favor of the Congressional gerrymander, and in favor of the Virginia Conference Committee's report.

LA LIBERTE, of Paris, asserts that the President of the Dominican Republic, Baez, has been deposed, and will go to the United States to procure means for another effort to establish Cuban independence.

The New Hampshire Democratic Convention met yesterday. John Bell was nominated for Governor, and Gen. M. T. Donohoe for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions favor the taxation of United States bonds.

The Prussian Budget for the year 1868 has made its appearance. The correspondence with the Prussian Chambers, which accompanies the general relations continue to be maintained between Prussia and the United States, and referring to recent events in the Spanish Peninsula, the Blue Book says that Prussia has not the slightest idea of her foreign policy and to her friendship for Spain, preserve the strict neutrality, which she has always maintained.

Telegraphic communications are now open through the crisis. Statistics are given to show the strength of the Spanish fleet, which is officially reported to number at the present time 100,000 men, of whom 15,000 are of the foreign. The Blue Book also contains despatches between the French and Italian Governments relative to the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. All attempts to make an arrangement to that end proved fruitless.

The San Juan Controversy.

The San Juan controversy between the San Juan controversy between Great Britain and the United States, and on the vital importance of the amicable settlement of the dispute, appear to have been lost sight of, and even among officials, who are supposed to be advised, there is a disposition to get an understanding of the importance of the convention now before the Senate for ratification.

From official documents your correspondent ascertains that the U. S. Government, for the forty years or more prior to 1846, all that territory west of the Rocky Mountains, including the islands, of 42 and 54 40, was in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and that the right of sovereignty to be in itself, and charge for the same, was claimed by the two governments concluded a treaty in which the line of boundary between the United States and British was to be continued westward along the forty-eighth parallel of latitude, and that the line of the same which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean.

Out of this verbal description of a water line of boundary there has arisen a dispute, which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, also, a dispute as to the meaning of the two governments, Great Britain claiming that the islands south of that line were included in the treaty, thus giving to her all the islands in the Pacific ocean, and the Government of the United States that the Canal de Haro is the channel intended by the treaty, and that, by virtue of the Archipelago, of which San Juan Island forms a part, the United States claim and Great Britain under the treaty of 1815 were made known to the President of the United States through Mr. Bancroft, our Minister in London, as early as November, 1846. These claims were supported by the late President, as being without sufficient foundation, and the claims of the United States, as set forth in his message known to the British authorities. Diplomatic correspondence, which was entered, which is inclosed in the appointment of two commissioners, one on the part of the Government, and the other on the part of the British Government, for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty of 1846, and the Oregon Territory from the British possessions. This was in 1856. Your correspondence with the Commissioner, Congress appropriated nearly two years ago, and the Commissioner has been establishing this boundary line. The commissioners met in June, 1857, and after spending many months in the region of country, which, by the terms of the joint commission, failed to agree, and referred the matter to their respective governments.

Diplomatic correspondence was again resumed, and so that matters stood, the commission has yet been made. During all the time since 1846 the United States Government, as it is well known, has adhered to its construction and contentions of the treaty of 1846, and Great Britain asserted its claim to the island of San Juan and others in the Pacific ocean, and issued orders to public declarations too plain and emphatic to be misunderstood, and was only upon during that period the controversy has assumed aspects which it should now continue no longer.

From this brief summary of facts, it would seem to follow as a legitimate conclusion, that the dispute, which arose between Washington, Victoria and Vancouver's Island, verbally described in the treaty of 1846, has never been located and determined, and that so far as that part of the boundary line is concerned, the treaty of the treaty of 1846 has never yet been carried into effect. Second. That neither of the two Governments has ever yielded or surrendered to the other the right to the island of San Juan and the other islands lying between Vancouver's Island and the main land of North Third. That these islands are disputed territory, and that any conflict between the two nations for the right of sovereignty on the part of either government would lead to a conflict of war with the other. In the light of these facts, the importance of the treaty now before the Senate for ratification is clearly seen. It is explained that the treaty completes an amicable settlement of the whole question, and that it leaves the dispute to the arbitrament of the President of Switzerland.—*Leader's Washington Correspondent.*

The Alabama Claims.

The Washington despatch to the *Public Ledger* says:

The cable despatch of last night from London has given rise to a good deal of speculation in connection between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims. This grounds is more nearly correct as to points of protocol than any yet published. The main point of difference, that sent hence, two articles are given which are not given in the correspondence, and which have been adjudicated by our admiralty courts are excepted from the commission, and that the neutrality of all British subjects submitting claims must be shown. These features are not found in the protocol. There were some points in the treaty also omitted in my despatches published on Monday.

To sum up now briefly, the Convention provides for the settlement of all outstanding claims, including the so-called Alabama claims, that the 10th day of July, 1868. The Commissioners—one appointed by the President of the United States, one by Queen Victoria, and a third by the Prince Regent of Prussia, or a person appointed by the Prussian Minister at Washington, and a third by the Minister of Prussia at London, if the Commissioners shall be unable to agree upon the third member, the Minister of Prussia at Washington, or the Minister of Prussia at London, shall be the third member, and the Commissioners shall be sworn to decide the claims according to the principles of international law, and the decisions of the Commissioners shall be conclusive. The Commissioners are empowered to decide the claims of British subjects against the United States, and the claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, and the