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PUBLIC SERVANTS.

WORK IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

An Avalanche of Petitions, Remonstrances and Resolutions in the Senate--Proposed Amendment to the Preamble of Matthew's Silver Resolution--Discussion on the Question Opened--Bill Day in the House--Another Dodge of the Woman Suffragists--Miscellaneous.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The memorial of the New York chamber of commerce for a law to equitably adjust errors in the assessment and collection of duties on imports and petitions of bankers, merchants and others of New York favoring repeal of the bankrupt law were presented and referred.

Senator Barley presented a petition of citizens of Tennessee, asking Congress to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco. Referred.

Senator Harris presented the proceedings of the meeting of distillers, rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers of Tennessee, in favor of a reduction of a tax on spirits. Referred.

Senator Mitchell submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the propriety of setting apart four large reservations for all the Indians of the country, and that the lands now occupied by them be open to settlement. Referred.

Senator Davis, of Illinois presented a petition of four thousand bankers and business men of Chicago in faver of retaining gold as the single standard of value, and against the repeal of the specie resumption act. He spoke of the high standing of the signers of the petition, but said in his opinion their views were entertained only by a very small per cent. of the population of that city. He also presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Bloomington, Ill., his place of residence, in favor of the remonetization of the silver dollar. In presenting them he said he had no agency in getting up this meeting, but believed the proceedings expressed the opinion of the people of the whole county, which was the fourth in population in that State. Referred.

Senator Christiancy presented a remonstrance of the Seminole and Creek Indians against the passage of the Senate bill to enable the Indians to become citizens of the United States. Laid on the table.

Senator Kirkwood presented the petition of citizens of Davenport, Iowa, against the passage of the Bland silver bill. Laid on the table.

The bill having been reported to the Senate, Senator Hall presented the resolution of the Savannah cotton exchange denying that the South is unanimously in favor of the gold standard of value alone, and a speedy return to specie payments. Referred.

Senator Mitchell presented a petition signed by citizens of Oregon, favoring the passage of the bill recently introduced by him to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railway. He repudiated the charge that he misrepresented the people of his section by introducing the bill.

Senator Barnum introduced a resolution to repeal the charter of the National Capital Insurance Co. Referred.

Senator Edmunds submitted a concurrent resolution proposing joint rules for the two Houses of Congress during the present session; also he proposed a rule for the Senate providing that no motion shall be deemed an order to admit any person whatever within the doors of the Senate chambers to present a petition, memorial, or address, except in cases of parties, or counsel in cases of contempt or impeachment. Referred.

Senator Thurman submitted a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire whether any, and if any, what legislation is necessary or expedient to increase the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories, to correspond with the increase in the population since the passage of the act of 1808, such increase to take immediate effect; and also to enable the proper accounting officer to settle the 20th installment of Ohio war claims, and to authorize the proper officer to credit Ohio with the difference between what arms drawn by the Governor were charged and what they were sold for, bills for the settlement of items to be so drawn, as to allow the State to draw ordnance and stores, camp and garrison equippage, cooking utensils, overcoats, blankets, &c., in liquidation by balance due the State. Ordered printed.

Senator Edmunds submitted the following amendment to the preamble to the resolution introduced by Senator Mathews before the recess, as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, That all bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the acts of Congress are payable, principal and interest in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment without consent of the creditor, would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights;

WHEREAS, It appears from the record of mints that the total coinage of the silver dollar has been 9,045,939.

AND WHEREAS, The silver dollar of the United States has been long absolutely obsolete as any substantial part of the money of the country, and that which had been so coined almost entirely converted into other forms of metal, and did not exist at the time of making any of the existing loans of the United States, or those from which the existing loans have been refunded;

AND WHEREAS, By the provisions of the coinage act of 1873, passed on the 12th of February of that year, and of the revised statutes enacted on the first day of that year, all provisions of law authorizing the coinage of such silver dollar were repealed;

AND WHEREAS, Since the passage of said last mentioned acts, gold coin, which by reason of the premises has been the only existing lawful coin tender and standard of value for all payments above the sum of $5, as it has been the only one in fact for many years before the United States had borrowed in gold coin from the people of this and other countries the sum of not less than $502,990,700, at a rate of interest lower than that of any loan ever before made by the government, and payable in coin.

AND WHEREAS, The holders of all government securities have a right to expect that, however much the United States may change its laws so as in fact to effect their interests favorably, it will never evade or repeal favorite legislation either for the purpose or with the effect to make money at the expense of its creditors.

AND WHEREAS, Differing from transaction of affairs between private persons, the public creditors have no means of enforcing payment of their loans, it is a duty of the highest obligation on the part of the United States to pay its debts in such a manner as to meet the just expectations of its creditors, and to refrain from taking advantage of the cheapness of silver by reviving other obsolete coins, or obsolete or repealed coinage laws, in order to provide for payments in silver,

AND WHEREAS, The substantial present value of silver in a dollar of 412½ grains being only 92 per centum of the value of a dollar of gold, it would also be unjust for the law-making power by new legislation to compel all private creditors to receive from their debtors such a silver dollar at par in payment of pre-existing debts, and equally unjust, and even more cruel to compel the great number of citizens of the United States who subsist on the wages of a daily laborer to receive payment for their work in money either depreciated or debased.

Laid on the table and ordered printed, the resolution to which it is proposed as an amendment, now being before the Senate.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution of Senator Matthews declaring the right of government to pay its bonds in silver, and Senator Bailey read a long argument as to the constitutional powers of Congress in regulating coinage, etc.

Senator Bailey argued that it was the intention of Congress to pay the bonds in coin, and the acts were most carefully worded that the coin might be either gold or silver. He favored the passage of the resolution of Matthews and contended that the restoration of the silver dollar would not prevent or retard the funding the public debt as had been argued. He had no doubt that our debt could be funded at 4 per cent. The object of remonetizing the silver dollar was not to furnish money to pay the public debt alone. The main purpose was to arrest the movement inaugurated in Europe to take silver from the coinage of nations, to check the advance in the value of gold, and to cheapen money in this country, and enable the people to pay their debts. He quoted from the recent works of Dr. Lendeman, Director of the mint, and said he (Bailey) agreed with the Senator from Kentucky, Beck, that silver coinage would not be pushed forward without positive instructions on the part of Congress. He would not believe that the men who voted for the act of 1873, demonetizing silver, were guilty of wilful fraud, but he did think they were the victims of the bondholders. He thought now that Congress by prompt action could arrest this movement to demonetize silver throughout the world, and thus prevent a great evil to mankind. A contracted and constantly contracting currency dwarfed our capacity and paralyzed our efforts He commented at some length on the financial policy of Germany, and said that country would never have demonetized silver if she had mines producing forty million dollars annually. Had she been able to produce so much her mints would have been at work night and day. In conclusion, he argued that with the single gold standard our vast debt, doubled in value, would bring poverty to all homes.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Under call of the States, bills were introduced and referred fixing the rate to be paid for public advertising; providing for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic traffic; amending the revenue laws; increasing the special tax on wholesale liquor dealers; increasing the tax on distilled liquors; repealing the laws imposing a tax on friction matches, and repealing the law requiring stamps on bank checks; for the removal of the tax on deposits with State and national savings institutions and trust companies; and by Mr. Payne for the adjustment and payment of claims for prize money due citizens of Pennsylvania.

Bills were introduced and referred by Mr. Davis, restoring to the other House of Congress the power to punish for contempt.

By Mr. Rice—To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Pottawattamie Indians.

By Mr. Banning—Authorizing the Secretary of War to sell certain ordnance establishments; also authorizing the same to prescribe rules to be observed in the preparation and opening of bids for contracts under the War Department.

By Mr. Neal—Instituting the cities of Portsmouth and Gallipolis, Ohio, ports of entry and delivery.

By Mr. Whittehorne—Providing that all parties making contracts or agreements in violation of law whereby money may be drawn from the treasury, shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

By Mr. Foit—Forbidding territories to incur indebtedness in aid of railways or other private corporations; also reducing the expense of collecting customs and limiting the fees paid in collection districts.

By Mr. Brentano—To prevent the overloading of vessels carrying freight and passengers.

By Mr. Buckner—A joint resolution of the General Assembly of Missouri to repeal the restrictions on the sale of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. Schleicher—To assign certain credits to the sinking fund and to make their equivalent available for the redemption of United States notes.

By Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin—Providing for the purchase of the Best movable torpedo.

By Mr. Patterson—Authorizing the purchase of gold dust, and gold and silver bullion at the mint at Denver, and the payment therefor by draft.

Mr. Kelly offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Petitions are about to be presented to this House from thirty-five States of the Union, asking the adoption of an amendment to the constitution which shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex,

Resolved, That a session of the House shall be held Saturday the 19th, at which representative women chosen by those petitioners and now in the city may be heard at the bar of the House in support of the cause.

Rejected, yeas 107, nays 140.

On motion of Mr. Banks, unanimous consent was given that petitions on the woman's rights question might be presented in open House.

The Speaker thereupon proceeded to call the States for that purpose, but had got no further than the second State on the list when a motion to adjourn was interposed.

The Speaker announced the following changes and appointments:

The interchange of committees, by Price and Cox, Ohio, the former going to the committee on elections, and the latter to the committee on civil service reform.

On ventilation of the House, Young, Konert, Shelly, Carlisle, Butler, Oliver and Stone.

Trustees for the reform school of the District of Columbia, Cutler.

Manager Columbia hospital for women, MacKay and Thornburgh.

Regents of Smithsonian Institute, Clymer, Stevens and Garfield.

House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A telegram from Spartansburg, S. C., informs the commissioner of internal revenue that the principals in the recent attack on revenue officials while in the discharge of their duty, were bound over to court by U. S. Commissioner.

The House committee on coinage weights and measures to-day referred the bill introduced last week by Cox, of New York, providing for the coinage of five cent pieces of standard silver and the discontinuance of coinage of nickel copper pieces, to the sub-committee consisting of Marsh, Clark, Key, and Ryan. Thursday next the full committee will hear Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, in regard to the coinage of the silver dollar and other matters.

The House committee on foreign affairs held another session this morning on the matter of the Mexican border troubles, and heard the statements of Lieut. Col. Shafter in continuation of his former statement, Lieut. Bullis and Mr. William Schurhardt, U. S. commercial agent at the Mexican town of Predras Negras. There was nothing new in the testimony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a report from Assistant Adjutant General Vincent on the Senate bill to extend the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling or organizing volunteers for the war of the rebellion, in which he says: We are presented facts which he believes will obviate the necessity for legislation looking to the re-opening of business which has been viewed as closed since June 30, 1874.

The President to-day, in accordance with the request of the House of Representatives, transmitted to that body a large mass of papers on the subject of Venezuela awards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—After adjournment of the House this evening, the Democratic members held a caucus, more especially with reference to a force of the employes of the House, which Col. Polk, doorkeeper, represented through one of the members, was insufficient. Trouble and inconvenience arising from this deficiency were also stated, when the subject was referred to the Democratic members of the committee on accounts for their consideration and prospective action. The caucus had a brief conversation regarding the Democratic absentees, some of which occasionally neglect to pair with Republicans. As the Democratic majority in the House is small it was urged there is great need of care and watchfulness, so that no Democrat should absent himself from the House without being paired with a Republican. The better to secure this end a committee has been appointed, with Representative Eden as chairman, to whom Democrats are to report, when pairs will be provided.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President has nominated John P. Loge for Postmaster at Cincinnati, and the following for United States Attorneys: Lucius C. Northrup for South Carolina, L. H. Wehers for the Western District of Missouri; Henry M. Lewis for Wisconsin, and Geo. K. Peck, for Kansas.

The Postmasters nominated were: For Pennsylvania, C. W. Hazzard, Thos. J. Crawford, Knox; Nannie D. Imbril, Beaver; F. W. DeGolier Bradford; W. D. Templeman, Foxbury.

For Ohio, Joseph A. Howells, Jefferson; A. R. Skirt, Kent; John J. Jones, Cuyahoga Falls; J. F. McMahon, New Lexington; R. C. Kenead, Greenfield; H. W. Turer, Senior.

For Indiana, A. J. Shoulters, Crown Point.

For Illinois, Pangratz Boll, Greenville; W. C. McMurray, Farmer City; F. G. Healy, Bunker Hill; G. E. Bonerschatz, Lemont; D. A. Slagle, Marsalles; James Wood, North Millford; Benj. F. Sheets, Oregon; Geo. W. Shripps, Rushville; Benson W. Atwood, Sheldon; Geo. H. Thomas, Taylor; Chas. K. Crane, Washington.

Minnesota, Robt. M. Taylor, Anoka; Mary E. Wetherbee, Wabasha.

Wisconsin, Geo. F. Witler, Grand Rapids; Chas. Ellis, Marinatte; Phillip Allen, Jr., Mineral Point.

Iowa, Rufus B. Taylor, West-side; Chas. McCallow, New Hampshire; T. J. Winser, Iowa City; J. A. Rutherford, Nashua; E. E. Foster, Allerton.

Miscellaneous, Edward Ferguson, pension agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Mahan, of Ind., Indian agent at La Pointe Agency, Wis.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

Letter of Gov. Hubbard, Texas, to President Hayes---Mexican Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says Gov. Hubbard has written a three column letter to President Hayes on border affairs. He goes into details of the causes of Mexican raids, and gives the history of the same for the last twenty years, including Cortinas' capture of Brownsville in 1859. The Governor's specific charges are:

First—It has been a depredatory war.

Second—That custom house officials have been murdered, custom houses taken and robbed, postoffices robbed and burned, hundreds of citizens killed and some tortured. Wm. McMahon, for instance, had his legs cut off and was forced to walk on the stumps. Murdoch was chained to a harrow placed on him, and he was burned while in his own house within five miles of Corpus Christi. Women have been made prisoners and subjected to treatment too horrible to mention.

Third—Millions of dollars worth of property have been taken from Texas owners and carried into Mexico.

Fourth—Mexico has furnished an asylum for the robbers, and a place of deposit for their stolen goods.

Fifth—The Mexican government has been notified many times by ours of the existence of these evils, but she has not restrained her citizens, and she refuses to permit the United States to break up the hostile bands which commit the atrocities, and has declared an attempt to do so a cause of war.

Sixth—She has refused to execute the extradition treaty by not surrendering four raiders who were themselves enemies of mankind by breaking open the jail of Starr county, releasing prisoners therefrom and wantonly wounding our peace officers, and by turning loose fugitives under indictment for murder in Texas, and regularly demanded by our commissioner of extradition.

Seventh—She has afforded an asylum to Indians and permitted them to use her territory to set on foot expeditions to invade territory of the United States and to wage savage warfare upon the people of Texas, including within its scope every age and sex; children have been captured in Texas, carried into Mexico and held as slaves.

Gov. Hubbard asserts that Texas does not want war but simply protection from Mexican violence. He charges that the San Elizario mob who shot Howard, McBride and Atkinson to death, was composed largely of Mexican citizens. The Governor recites the horrible massacre, and says Mexico should make amends for the crimes committed by her citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—Col. John S. Ford and Col. J. G. Fowler, of Brownsville, Texas, and Hon. Thos. F. Wilson, of the U. S. consulate at Matamoras, Mexico, reached this city this evening by the steamer Harris, and will leave at once for Washington, where they have been subpoenaed before the Congressional committee of foreign affairs, it is said, to testify in regard to the border troubles. They were detained ten days en route, the steamer having been compelled to put into a port of safety twice by reason of recent severe storms which have prevailed on the gulf.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Dishonest Bureau Clerks Removed—Chief Clerk Galpin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—On the recommendation of Secretary Schurz an executive order will shortly be issued discontinuing control of the superintendency of Indian affairs, in regard to the conduct of which some damaging revelations were recently made by the report of the board of inquiry. Two of the principal clerks of the Indian bureau were discharged yesterday in accordance with the recommendation of this board, and similar action will be taken in regard to a number of other persons connected with the service. Various other reformatory measures, based upon the report of the board, have been determined upon, but are temporarily delayed in order to make them more effective by the institution of civil suits or criminal proceedings against the parties implicated.

CHIEF CLERK GALPIN DEFENDED.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—An Amherst, Mass., dispatch says that President Seeleye, of Amherst College, who when in Congress was a member of the House Committee on Indian affairs, pronounces the proceedings of the late board of inquiry into Indian management a gross travesty on justice, which was procured by unscrupulous enemies of the late Chief Clerk Galpin.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 14.—In the hearing before Judge Pardee, the application of the insurance commissioner for a receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insuranc Company, the counsel for the company asked for ninety days delay to further try the scaling process, which it was thought would be successful. The judge objected to delay as lapses were forced, with the corporation in such straits, under the form of law, which is as bad as if forced by the managers. Moreover the statute was peremptory. The company must make answer to application by next Saturday, and he thought should grant no further delay, but would have a hearing himself or by a committee.

Stabbed by a Creditor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Michael Morso this morning seriously, and perhaps fatally, stabbed State Senator John Buehler. The cause was the fact that Buehler, who held a mortgage on Morso's house, transferred the mortgage to another party, who foreclosed and was about to eject Morso. The latter applied to Buehler for assistance this morning, which Buehler refused, whereupon Morso drew a dirk and inflicted a wound in Buehler's intestines.

LATER.

CAICAGO, July 14.—Senator Buehler is in a dangerous condition to-night, but the physicians regard his recoacry probable.

The Inauguration of Ohio's Governor.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 14.—The inauguration of R. M. Bishop as governor occurred to-day. The weather was most uncomfortable, a drizzling rain and fine snow falling most of the day, but this did not deter the thousands of sightseers who came from many cities of the State. They thronged the streets from early morning. The display of military organizations from many points in the State was large and fine. A reception was given to Governor Bishop in the evening in the Senate Chamber, which was followed by a ball.

Colored Children in Ohio Schools.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 14.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced to repeal all sections of school laws which discriminate against the admission of colored children into the common schools. A resolution was adopted calling for all the papers relating to the lease, management and abandonment of the public works by the lessees of the same. The streets are full of military and citizens drawn here to participate in the inauguration of Governor. The weather is very bad.

Dry Goods.

The great sensation of the day is the reduction in prices of Dry Goods at Strouse's, corner 3d and Wabashaw streets.

Pure Old Rye Whisky and Rock Candy at Donnelly's, No. 10 Wabashaw.

RUSS AND TURK.

THE BEAR AGREES TO ARMISTICE.

But is Suspiciously Silent as to Terms of Peace--Servian Success and Russian Advance--Terrible Suffering--Flying Turks--Movements of English War Vessels.

AN ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—The Porte has received a telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas stating that he is willing to receive the Turkish delegates to discuss armistice conditions but cannot at present give any indications as to the terms of peace.

PERA, Jan. 14.—Grand Duke Nicholas, in his telegram to the Porte, very expressly asked that two Turkish delegates be sent to meet him at Kezanlik, and that they should have the fullest possible powers. A meeting of the Grand Ottoman council was held Sunday consequently, and appointed two plenipotentiary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—Namyk and Server Pashas, delegates appointed to treat with Grand Duke Nicholas for an armistice, have started for Kezanlik. The Porte has received a telegram from Grand Duke Nicholas stating he will receive the Turkish delegates to discuss armistice conditions, but cannot at present give any indications as to the terms of peace, as he is still ignorant thereof.

SERVIAN SUCCESS.

BELGRADE, Jan. 24.—The Servians have reoccupied Kurschumlji, which the Turks evacuated, and have taken Vranja. The Servian General Belimarkovich, with 50 battalions, is marching on Prichtina. The Servians have effected a junction with the Roumanians before Urddin, and the commandant of that town has been summoned to surrender, but demands that the garrison be allowed to march out with their arms.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Rome says the statement in a Constantinople dispatch that the German and Italian embassadors at Constantinople informed the Porte that if it permits the British fleet to come to Constantinople, Germany and Italy will also demand permission for fleets to pass the Dardanelles, is untrue.

ADRIANOPLE AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that advices from Turkey show the works of Adrianople are only partially armed and unfitted to resist an attack. In Constantinople it is believed possible that Adrianople may be carried by a coup de main. The fortifications of Constantinople are consequently being looked to as a last resource, although they seem to be even in a worse condition. Everything points to complete confusion and dismay of the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—Capt. Fife, the British military attache, telegraphs to Minister Layard from Adrianople, that there is no immediate ground for the existing panic, as telegraphic communication is still open from Adrianople to Tartar Bazardjak and Tambolis.

RUSSIAN FORT BOMBARDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—An official telegram announces that the Turkish fleet has bombarded Enpatria, damaging the barracks guard houses, arsenal, the quarantine establishment and some private residences..

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

PARIS., Jan. 14.—A Constantinople dispatch reports Russians entered Fani Saghra Saturday. The place was previously burned by retreating Turks.

MORE COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A correspondent at Bucharest says: "New complication seems to have arisen. The Roumanians talk of refusing to submit to an armistice unless separately arranged with them.

SUFFERING OF FUGITIVES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Layard, British ambassador at Constantinople, telegraphs to Baroness Curdett Coutts who has charge of the Turkish relief fund, that the distress is increasing terribly. Five thousand fugitives arrived Saturday. Five dead children were taken off one train. The Turkish government is doing its best, but its action is almost paralyzed by the overwhelming magnitude of the misery it has to deal with.

ENGLISH WAR VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Malta announces that Vice Admiral Hornby has sailed for Levant on the iron clad steamer Sultan. The iron clads Devastation, Achilles and Alexandria and the frigate Raleigh, are preparing to follow. The force in the dock yard is working till 8 o'clock every night. The troop ship Jumna, homeward bound from India, with 1,067 men, is detained at Malta. The Euphrates, outward bound with 1,142 men, is also detained there.

THE SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—The departure of Server and Namyk Pashas for Kezanlik has been delayed until to-morrow in consequence of a railway accident.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies being unwilling to embarrass the government, have unanimously rejected the motion asking the ministry for information respecting the armistice.

The Turks claim their fleet has bombarded and destroyed the ports of Eupatoria and Yalta in the Crimea.

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The *Post* announces that after the address in reply to the Royal speech, has been moved and seconded in the House of Lords Earl Granville will speak, and Lord Beaconsfield will reply to him. Lord Derby is indisposed, and is confined to his room. He was absent from the cabinet council yesterday.

The Welch colliery has received orders to to dispatch a large quantity of coal to Vauna Bay, to the British fleet.

RUSSIA'S PROMISE TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A Paris correspondent says it is now known that Russia, when informing England that armistice negotiations must be conducted directly with Turkey, declared her readiness to discuss with the English cabinet the special points which might affect English interests. This reply was the cause of repeated cabinet councils in London.

RUSSIANS APPROACHING ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A special from Adrianople says the Russians are on the railway between here and Phillipopolis.

A correspondent at Pera says it is calculated 20,000 fugitives arrived in Constantinople from Roumelia during one week. A train crowded with fugitives ran off the track near Tchataldja yesterday, and about fifty were killed and maimed.

The Turkish parliament has raised a subscription for the relief of refugees.

Partial Victory for Striking Crispins.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—At Lynn to-day, most of the shoe operatives who were requested by employers to withdraw from the crispin organization or quit work, have adopted the latter alternative. The manufacturers have not unanimously adopted the resolution aimed at the crispins, and the society and operatives are thereby much encouraged. A number of manufacturers who signed the resolution have changed their minds and refuse to have the notice posted in their shops. The female lasters in one of the shops struck this morning because the proprietor would not take down the resolution, and most of their companions in other shops will follow their example.

Chinese Question--Senator Morton's Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Inquiries by prominent journals of the East for the report of the late Senator Morton on the Chinese question, are in some cases coupled with regret that his death prevented its preparation by him.

It is stated by a personal friend of the late senator, resident in this city, that Senator Morton prepared, previous to his Oregon trip, an exhaustive report on the subject, covering some sixty pages of foolscap, and that the manuscript is now in possession of Mrs. Morton, at New Havenn, Con.

A New Oil Well.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Petrolia to the Associated Press of this city says that H. L. Taylor & Co. struck a new well on the Simon Mills farm to-day, in the Ghost well territory, which is flowing over a thousand barrels. It opens up a large tract of new territory.

Home Rule in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—A conference of home rule members of parliament was held last night. Dr. Butt was present, and entire harmony prevailed. The question of parliamentary obstruction was not discussed in detail. A resolution was adopted that it was desirable an amendment be proposed to the address to the Queen, humbly representing that in the opinion of the house of commons it is important that all affairs touching the government of Ireland, where the Irish people have reason to complain, should be immediately considered by parliament with a view to their redress. Dr. Butt will probably move, and Mr. Parnell second, this amendment.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

Funeral Thursday Next--The Pantheon to Receive His Remains.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The funeral of King Victor Emanuel will take place Thursday next, and the remains will be deposited in the Pantheon. The chapter of the church has declared that it will feel honored by so sacred a trust. The ecclesiastical authorities, by the Pope's order, removed all difficulties in connection with the celebration of the funeral. The clergy have also been authorized to attend, and the Archbishops of upper Italy have been ordered to celebrate requiem mass.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Two thousand seven hundred deputations have already requested permission to attend Victor Emanuel's funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Italian society here has voted expressions of condolence with King Humbert I. and the Italian nation at the death of King Victor Emanuel.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—The Italian citizens of this city had a meeting this afternoon at the office of Consul Montedenico, and adopted resolutions of condolence on the death of the late King Victor Emanuel.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The Italians of this city have decided to hold funeral services on Wednesday in honor of Victor Emanuel.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The official gazette announces that the British court will go into three weeks mourning for the late king, Victor Emanuel, beginning to-morrow.

THE SITUATION—THE NEW KING.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A correspondent at Rome says: Since the day of Count Cavour's death in Turin there never was seen a population of any city so utterly stunned by a sudden blow as the Romans appeared when the official announcement of the king's death removed every doubt of the fearful loss the nation had sustained. The sudden transition from father to son could not have occurred at a more trying moment. The ministers of the late sovereign have been maintained in their offices by his young successor, but what ministers—a cabinet that was a mere rehash of the administration fallen a few days ago under an irresistible outburst of public indignation, forsaken by nearly all sections of an immense parliamentary majority, brought together by fair means or foul at the recent election, and hampered by a variety of rash engagements which it had shown itself neither willing nor able to fulfill. We must have a new session of parliament and an address from the crown, but the latter must come from a new king who hardly knows anything about his late father's ministers and does not much like the little he knows, and is supposed to harbor views and principles in opposition to those attributed to them. If ever there was need of a Providence to shape ends rough hewn by man, it certainly is felt in the position in which Italy has been put by the death of Victor Emanuel coming so unexpectedly at the end of the beginning of an unexpected ministerial crisis and an almost hopeless division of parties in an unfairly elected and still more unscrupulously corrupted Parliament.

Personally, Humbert comes to the throne under favorable auspices. He has outlived the ill-name won by some follies of youth. He has been lately well behaved, methodical, of a wisely saving disposition, free from debt in spite of incessant calls upon his resources, and like his father, he has shown himself a good soldier, and professes sound liberal principles, besides which, unlike his father, he, above all things, abhors subjection to priests.

UP IN SMOKE.

Various Small Blazes, the Most Disastrous at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 14.—At 7 o'clock this evening one of the large cattle sheds in the stock yards of Fairbank's distillery caught fire from loose hay, and was destroyed. The building contained 800 Texan and Colorado cattle, the property of Isaac Weixe & Co., of the stock yards in Chicago. Three hundred of them, worth $40 dollars each, were burned. They were partially insured in Chicago. Loss on building and hay $2,000. The sheds are the property of H. Hulman, and are partly insured.

QUINCY, Ill, Jan. 14.—A largely attended silver meeting was held here on Saturday evening. Remonetization resolutions were unanimously adopted and 55 delegates appointed to the silver convention at Springfield.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—About 7:45 this evening a fire broke out in the large wholesale paper of Barnes Bros., this city. The fire is now under control. The loss cannot be estimated a present writing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A fire on the steamship Hermann, during the trip from Bremen, damaged the cargo $5,000. The crew were working hours before the fire was extinguished, the passengers meantime being greatly alarmed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—A fire in the bonded warehouse attached to the Orient distillery at Canton caused $20,000 damage; insured.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—The loss by the fire in Barnes Bros. wholesale paper warehouse last night was $30,000 on stock, and $5,000 on building. Fully covered by insurance.

A Credit Mobilier Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge McKay delivered an opinion in the case of Henry J. McComb, vs. the Credit Mobilier. The Plaintiff claims that in 1866 he purchased for a third party 250 shares of the capital stock of the Company. The interest in which stock was subsequently transferred to himself. But objection was made by the Company to granting certificates to McComb on the ground of informality, and the shares it is alleged were transferred by the company to Oakes Ames as trustee. McComb now claims not only the 250 shares, but also the stock dividend upon them of 125 shares more and the profits accruing. The court is of the opinion that the plaintiff is not entitled to relief, and his bill was therefore dismissed with costs.

Wreck of a Fishing Schooner.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The fishing schooner Little Mate is reported lost with the entire crew, 13 men, all of South Boston. Their names are John A. Hines, captain, Martin Hines, Owen Hines, Jr., Michael Hines, Thomas Hines, Michael Cosgrave, John King, Patrick King, Martin Fay, Morgan Flaherty, Thomas Flynn and Michael O'Donnell. By this disaster seven women are widows and twenty-one children orphans.

Another Failure in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Day, Hoagland & Stiger, wholesale dealers in drugs, No. 58 Barclay street, made an assignment to-day to W. S. Stiger. General depression in values, inability to make collections, and, indirectly, the failure of J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., are given as the specific causes of the failure. Liabilities amount to $75,000; assets cannot be given for several days.

The Fraud in the Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—In reference to the memorial of Mr. Blair, offered in the house of Delegates and referred to the committee on foreign relations, it is safe to say the members of the committee individually are opposed to reopening or disturbing the question of the presidency.

Marriage of King Alfonso.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The report of the postponement on account of Victor Emanuel's death, of the marriage of King Alfonso, is untrue. The marriage will be solemnized the 23d of January, the date originally fixed.

Kentucky Senatorial Election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.—Joint Senatorial ballot to-day: Lindsay, 44; Williams, 48; McCreary, 18; Boyd, Republican, 12; several absent. There will be a caucus to-morrow night.

Garland's Trunk Factory, 41 East 3d street, cheapest house in the West. Trunks repaired at short notice.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

DECISION U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The Regulation of Inter-State Commerce a Matter for Congress and not for State Legislatures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Supreme Court decision No. 117, Hall, administratix of Benson *vs.* DeCuire, error, to Supreme Court from Louisiana. In this case Benson was master of a steamboat enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, and plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg. He refused passage to defendant on account of her color, and this suit was brought under the law of the State forbidding discrimination by common carriers within the State on account of race or color.

The defense was that the law of the State was a void act, as it had undertaken the regulation of commerce, so far as the business of defendant's vessel was concerned, as it was engaged in inter-state commerce, a matter wholly within the jurisdiction and control of Congress.

The State court held the law valid, and the same question was presented here. The statute is regarded in accordance with the decision below as requiring those engaged in interstate commerce to give all persons traveling in Louisiana upon public conveyances, employed in their business, equal rights and privileges without distinction on account of race or color, and it is said that for this reason the court has nothing to do with it as a regulation of internal commerce, or as affecting anything else than commerce among States, and as to this the court says: "There can be no doubt that that exclusive power has been conferred upon Congress."

The difficulty has never been as to the existence of this power, but as to what is to be deemed an encroachment upon it; and it may be safely said that State legislation which seems to impose a direct burden upon inter-State commerce, or to interfere directly with its freedom, encroaches upon the exclusive power of Congress.

The statute in question occupies this position. It does not act upon business through local instruments to be employed after the vehicle and conveyance comes within the State, but directly upon business as it comes into the State from without, or goes out from within, while it purports only to control the carrier when engaged within the State, it must necessarily influence his conduct to some extent in the management of his business throughout his entire voyage.

Decision reversed. The chief justice delivered the opinion.

Farrington vs. State of Tennessee and Shelby county; error to the supreme court of Tennessee. The plaintiff in error in this case represents the Union and Planters bank, Tennessee, whose charter declares that it shall pay to the State an annual tax of one-half of one per cent. on each share of capital stock subscribed which shall be in lieu of all other taxes. In 1872 under subsequent legislation the stock of the bank was taxed for State and county purposes at the par value of its stock at a rate fixed by a later statute.

The court holds the bank was exempt from any different rate of taxation than that fixed in its charter by the compact therein contained between the State and corporation, and that the subsequent legislation was void as impairing the obligation of the contract. "A compact," says the court, lies at the foundation of all national life. Contracts mark the progress of communities in civilization and prosperity; they guard as far as possible against fluctuations of human affairs. They seek to give stability to the present and certainly to the future; they gauge the confidence of man on the truthfulness and integrity of his fellow man; they are the springs of business, trade, and commerce, and without them society could not go on. Spotless faith in their fulfillment honors alike the communities and individuals under the contract. In this case there could be no further tax upon the shares of the bank, for the rights have rested under it, and rights are sacred.

Decision reversed. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion; dissenting, Justices Strong, Clifford and Field, who hold that the exemption of contracts does not extend to the shares of banks taxed as property against individuals holding them.

Four other cases are disposed of by this decision.

An Ex-Judge and Well Known Citizen Arrested for Arson.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Judge M. Wood of Henry county, Mo., has been indicted for arson, in burning a store belonging to the county grange. Wood had charge of the store, and it is alleged, contrary to instructions, had purchased goods to a considerable amount, and when the fire occurred owed some $7,500 to St. Louis and Ciucinnati merchants. It is also said that instead of there being $4,000 worth of stock in the store at the time of the fire, as claimed by Wood, there was but $2,500 worth. It was further charged that several thousand dollars have disappeared unaccountably, and that arson was committed to destroy the evidency of dishonesty. Wood was formerly judge of the Henry county court, is a farmer of property, and is regarded as a man of strict integrity.

England's Champion Boat Race.

NEW CASTLE-ON-TYNE, Jan. 14.—The boat race for £200 a side and the championship of England challenge cup took place to-day on the Tyne between Robert Watson Boyd of Gateshead, and John Higgins of Chadwell, the present champion. The course was from the High Level bridge to Scotswood suspension bridge. The match was won by Higgins on a foul.

A dispatch says of the boat race: Boyd got away first, but Higgins was gaining, when Boyd began to bother him and crowd him