

CAPITOL NOTES.

THE LONG AGONY ENDED.

Elliott Lawrence Nominated for Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nomination: Elliott Lawrence, once the collector of customs at New Orleans; M. Garvin, of Florida, to be Consul at Leghorn; D. Fort Collector of Customs at Oswego; J. B. Vanhorn, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth District; John A. Thomas, Jr., Collector of Customs at Baltimore; Wm. Jackson, Naval Officer; E. C. Howard, Territory; J. H. Howard, Receiver for the Third District of Texas; Postmasters—G. T. Filley at St. Louis; Alex. Reed, Toledo, Ohio; J. F. R. Hayward, Hannibal, Mo.; M. T. Stewart, Tallahassee, Florida; and fifteen others.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Senate met at 12 m. with thirteen Senators in their seats. The badge of mourning was removed from the chair of Senator Morton this morning. Bills and joint resolutions were referred to the appropriate committees, as follows: By Mr. Bailey: A petition asking for an increase of the rate of letter carriers. Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of J. C. Holman, of Oregon. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Cook: A bill to create a judicial district in Texas. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States, favorably. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Chandler: A bill to extend the provisions of the act allowing certain parties to establish claims to lands in Michigan.

By Mr. Edmunds: From the Committee on the Judiciary, favorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of Chas. W. Field of Virginia. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Edmunds: From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the bill for furnishing a place for the erection of a statue of Major General Greene, at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue, and the same was passed.

By Mr. Conover: A bill to grant additional non-resident stockholders in Louisiana and Florida. Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the army bill with certain amendments, which he asked to be printed.

By Mr. Conover: A bill to amend the act relating to the resolution calling on the President for information regarding the alleged forcible rescue of two prisoners from the jail at St. Louis, Missouri. Placed on the calendar.

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question was what would be the effect on the people of the proposed legislation. He believed it would be disastrous.

Mr. Felton asked had he appealed for the repeal in behalf of the poor, but the effect would be to give the poor a depreciated paper note as good as gold. The resumption would give the government profits of coinage; he was not here to legislate for Jones or Flood or O'Brien.

If others wanted to legislate for them let them do it; but as to resumption, he believed that the House and Senate and the President to carry back the shadow on the dial. High noon had struck resumption; it had come and it can't be prevented. It had been said that the proposition to resume had caused contraction, but he asserted that in the last two years the rate of interest had decreased two per cent in the West, and that there was more money now seeking investment and falling in it than there had ever been since the declaration of independence.

Mr. Stoddard asked whether he believed his colleague regarded silver as the proper medium with which to pay debts; whether he regarded silver as the proper medium for the redemption of the public debt.

Mr. Townsend replied that before the war gold and silver constituted the only currency of the country, and he would pay all debts in the coin which it was contracted. He would vote in favor of the pending bill as the best for all classes in the country, whether rich or poor.

Alluding to the remarks of Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Townsend said he was clamoring for the bill; for there were a class called Wall street gamblers who clamored for resumption.

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A CHICAGO FIRE.

Field & Leiter Burned Out—Several Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Field & Leiter's store, corner of Washington and State streets, in flames from 10:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. The fire, facing State street, about 8:30 o'clock, and a general alarm was sounded very soon after. The fire at 8:45 had enveloped the three upper floors of the building, and it took only a few minutes to destroy the building. The fire occasions great excitement, and all the streets are crowded with the curious.

The Origin and Extent of the Fire. CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 11 p. m.—The fire was under control at 10:45. The fire originated from a stove near the passenger elevator in the work room on the fifth floor. A large number of girls were employed in the work room, and the fire broke out from the ground to the roof, and formed a flue through which the flames were carried to the roof. The fire then fell, burying beneath it several men.

Gerald A. Bailey, foreman of engine No. 18, was the only one who escaped with his life. His comrade Sweeney, of the same engine, was instantly killed. Francis Pisanango, a fireman, was badly hurt and was partly asphyxiated by the smoke. Ed. Jones, of engine No. 18, last seen about the staircase, is missing. J. H. Sandling, of the same engine, had two ribs broken, and is in a dangerous condition. Judging an ex-fireman who was working with the department, was taken from the staircase dead. R. E. Paine, colored, of engine No. 21, was badly hurt, and is in a dangerous condition. Several other firemen were injured, but not seriously.

Field & Leiter occupied the entire building as a warehouse for the goods of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad. The loss is estimated at one million dollars. Of this not more than \$100,000 worth, consisting of badly damaged shawls, silks and notions, were saved. The rest of the goods were destroyed. Every fire insurance company doing business here. About 600 people were employed.

Fire at St. Louis—Loss \$100,000. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The total loss by the fire last night is estimated at \$100,000. Distributed as follows: Building \$20,000; M. O. Sternberg, hatter and furrier, \$10,000, fully covered by insurance; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, of the St. Louis Bank, \$15,000, insurance \$8,000; St. Louis Bank and Engraving Company, \$10,000. The balance is among several law offices and sleeping quarters of the holders of the insurance cannot be obtained now.

The Vanderbilt Will Contest. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—In the Vanderbilt will case to-day Dr. Lindsey, the Commodore's physician, was recalled for further cross-examination. He said he selected all the other witnesses to his will in completing the will. Wm. H. Vanderbilt did not interfere in the appointment of doctors. Witnesses devoted pretty much all of his time to the case, and was not present on the day the will was made. The Commodore forbade his receiving visitors. Neither his children nor any one else went into the house after the will was made. Mrs. Vanderbilt and the Commodore's mother-in-law would tell him who were in the house that wanted to see him.

After the death of the Commodore, sometimes they went into the adjoining room. They could see him, but did not speak. They frequently passed through the room where he was without saying a word to him. He never spoke to any of the Commodore's children. His health was better than for thirty years before, and his mental condition was such that he could not be deceived. Mrs. Vanderbilt and the Commodore's mother-in-law would tell him who were in the house that wanted to see him.

Witness does not know of the Commodore's will. He told Mrs. Labau, in witness's presence, that he had made the best will he could, and witness thought it was in her presence. He said if he had not done so, he would not make it differently. He did not recollect who else was present.

Witness went into a detailed history of the Commodore's life, and of the various diseases mentioned and some very interesting testimony. Adjourned till Friday at 11 a. m.

The Security Life—A Verdict of Guilty Against the President. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The testimony in the case of the president of the Security Life Insurance Company, charged with perjury, having been given, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge charged the jury to be particularly severe on the practice, which he said, had been far too prevalent of late, officers of the law, and the public mind, and to be particularly severe on the workings of the institutions over which they had charge; and referred to numerous instances in which such a course had resulted in disaster to thousands of persons.

Judge Davis explained at length the law governing the case. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge remanded the prisoner to the custody of the officers until Friday, when sentence will be passed. The penalty for perjury is from one year to five years imprisonment in the State prison at hard labor.

The Methodist Missionary Society. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The annual meeting of the general committee of the Methodist Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced to-day at 10 o'clock. The principal business of the session, which is presided over by Bishop Scott, will be the appropriation of money to be expended for foreign and home missions, and the discussion of topics bearing on the work of the church.

It is expected that there will be a spirited discussion with reference to the question of the appropriations, one party favoring retrenchment until the debt of the society is paid, and the other party favoring the maintenance of the churches. The amount of the deficit is now about \$20,000. The total amount of the appropriation for foreign and home missions is \$100,000. At the evening session the question of appropriation for foreign and home missions was called up, and after some discussion it was decided to make the home appropriation first, and commencing with Texas. The amount of the deficit is now about \$20,000. This branch of the work will probably occupy tomorrow morning, and on its completion the question of foreign missions will be taken up.

An Unfortunate Voyage. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamer City of Brussels, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, had a terribly rough voyage, losing her fore yard, and her mainmast, and the rigging of her anchors and chains. The skylight of the saloon cabin was washed away and other damage done. After passing Sandy Hook, some 100 miles out, the vessel struck the schooner Alex. Young, Capt. Watkins, coal laden, and bound from Philadelphia to this port. Two of the crew were drowned, and the captain and others were rescued. The schooner and cargo were valued at \$15,000.

A Strange Suicide. DAYTON, Nov. 14.—A remarkable suicide took place near Maquoketa, Jackson county, Monday. It appears that Mr. Perkins Hatfield, a wealthy farmer, arose at his usual hour, and after a hearty breakfast, he repaired, as was supposed, to the barn, but instead went to the corn-house and wagon shed, and took a large rope which he fastened to the ceiling, and after placing round his neck the noose he made at the lower end of the rope he deliberately jumped from the roof of the buggy.

the fall breaking his neck. He was found soon after by one of his children, but life was extinct. It is not known if his friends and relatives would cause the rash act.

The Cigar Makers' Strike. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The employers say that the backbone of the cigar makers' strike is broken; but the strikers deny that there are any signs of weakening on their part. Several employers have offered the strikers a \$100,000 fine. The strikers say that they will destroy more tobacco than they can make up. The subscriptions received by the strikers' central committee yesterday totaled \$4000. The Bohemian Benevolent Society, which has \$7000 in bank, has stated that the cigar makers may draw out that sum if necessary.

Banking Unprofitable. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The board of directors of the Tenth National Bank held a meeting this evening to discuss the question of calling a meeting of the stockholders to decide whether or not the business of the bank shall be continued. The bank is said to be entirely solvent, but the directors say that the long continued business depression has made banking unprofitable.

Attempted Lynching. DES MOINES, Nov. 14.—An attempt was made by a mob of 100 men to take a man named Professor Warren from the county jail, who is suspected of shooting Miss Codgins several evenings ago while attempting to rob her father's house, but they were resisted by the sheriff and went away. Professor will have a preliminary examination to-day, when it is feared he will be taken and lynched.

The Dogs at Nashville. NASHVILLE, Nov. 14.—The weather was clear and pleasant to-day, and there was a large attendance on the field. The day's sport opened with G. C. Colburn's, of New York, Dog Bank, who made 3 points, 1 flush and 2 lost opportunities.

Second, by W. H. Wheatley, of Memphis: Bluff Flint, 1 points, back retrieve, 1 lost opportunity. John Davidson, of Monroe, Michigan: Dog Chester, 2 points and ordered up.

Third, by J. H. Bryson, of Memphis: Dog Gladstone, winner of puppy stakes, made 2 points, 1 flush, 1 lost opportunity, and an extreme language.

Patrick Henry, of Tennessee: Dog Fride of the South made 4 points and 1 flush. John Kirkman, of Nashville: Dog Junior, 2 flushes and ordered up.

Dr. Bryson, of Memphis: Dog King, ordered up. R. A. Campbell, of Murray county, Tennessee: Dog Buck Jr., supposed to be the finest dog in America, 2 points and ordered up.

Spear and Floss are down, not having run their score.

Drowned. POSTAGE, Ill., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Burleigh, wife of a prominent citizen of this county, was drowned in her bath yesterday evening.

Suicide. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—W. F. Cooledge, President of the Union National Bank, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head, at the foot of the Douglas Monument.

FOREIGN NEWS. ENGLAND.

The Pope's Condition—The Near Approach of the End. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A special dispatch from Rome says that notwithstanding his debilitated condition, the Pope got up yesterday for a period of six minutes. He received five priests, six laymen and eleven ladies, most of the priests being French. His holiness was borne in by four men and looked very pale and weak. During the six minutes that the audience lasted he never once moved his legs, but moved his hands and arms, and spoke very distinctly. The appearance he presented was that of a man on the very brink of the grave, but who seemed to retain control of his mental faculties to a degree hardly to be expected. The pilgrims gathered with the audience looked on with awe, feeling that he cast his last look on Plo Non alio.

The Pontiff conversed in French, and spoke with an amount of effort that was painfully evident. He spoke of the convulsions in France, the mother of his country, and expressed his grief for the horrors of another revolution. The pilgrims were much struck by the Pope's emphatic and extreme language of his eyes. His movements were somewhat spasmodic, and there was an unmistakable appearance of strong will battling against complete physical prostration.

ENGLAND. Stanley's Return. LONDON, Nov. 14.—Stanley, the African Explorer, is expected to arrive at Plymouth December 5.

WAR NOTES. Preparing for the Evacuation of Plevna. LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Bogal says that General Osman Pasha is preparing to evacuate Plevna in the direction of Widwan.

Across the Balkans. LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the Russians, who have been concentrating their forces, have started on a march across the Balkans.

MARINE NEWS. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamers City of Brussels, from Liverpool; Wisconsin, from Liverpool; and Cleopatra, from Kingston, have arrived at Sandy Hook.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace. Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. Those who desire to make an investment that will be not only profitable but one of permanent value, should not fail to take advantage of the rare opportunity offered in the advertisement published in another column, in which an undivided interest in one of the best appointed rice mills in our city is presented for sale. This mill is one of the most perfect of its kind in the South, lacking none of the late improvements, and having a capacity of from 80 to 100 barrels per day. In its erection neither money nor pains were spared to make it perfect, and acting upon economical principles, the builders put into it every labor-saving device that would serve to reduce the cost of milling as well as other expenses.

With the rapid increase of our rice crop, and with the prospective increase in acreage of that crop, Louisiana is destined, and has at no distant time, to become the great rice producing State of this or any other country. The rapid advances she has already made, and the opinions of those versed in the trade, warrants the assertion that our State, within a very few years, will also double her present large yield. Rough rice, as is well known, is shipped in mills in this city to be husked and cleaned, and with an increased yield the capacity of our mills will be severely tested. What better opportunity, then, could be presented for a safe investment than that offered by the advertiser?

For sure and speedy returns on money laid out there are few things before the public that present such inducements. Run by a rice miller from South Carolina, erected by the best of workmen, the mill offered ought to be eagerly sought for by investors.

Mississippi's Constitution. (Holly Springs Reporter.) Mississippi needs a constitution that springs from the heart and brain of her virtuous, enlightened and patriotic people. The present constitution is a monument of oppression, corruption and wrong. It was conceived in hate, and forced upon the sovereigns of Mississippi at the point of the bayonet.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

ANSWERING MR. STOUTINGTON.

JUDGE JERRY BLACK'S REPLY TO STOUTINGTON'S ARTICLE ON THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The True Standing of the Louisiana Returning Board—What the Supreme Court of Louisiana has held Concerning It.

(N. Y. World.) Judge Jere. Black has written to Mr. E. W. Stoutington a letter in a neat pamphlet of thirty-six pages. It is entitled "Reply to Stoutington's Defense (7) of the Great Fraud," and the first paragraph is an excellent index of its quality. Judge Black begins by saying:

"If I do not reply to your article in the last number of the North American Review you will consider me as making a tacit admission that it is irresistible. I will try to correct that mistake by showing that if there be a defense for the Great Fraud you decidedly are not the person to make it. Being a lawyer, I will not discuss an edification. I address you directly. I separate your personal invective from your discussion of the case, though they are so mixed as to make separation difficult, and will consider your objections to my view of the subject as if they had been expressed in becoming and decent language."

Mr. Stoutington and his political friends, Judge Black continues, think that their opinion ought to continue in silence to the decision of the Electoral Commission. "We have submitted," he says, and disavows any view of getting that decision reversed or modified.

"However iniquitous you may know it to be, you can only justify it by perfect security, and we the people will on our part perform the vows which we have vowed before the Lord," however much it may be to our own advantage, but to your own disadvantage, I confess tacitly that the wrong is right and the evil a good—that is out of the question."

Judge Black says he will give some reasons for his opinion on the subject plainly, and take the chances of making you disagree with them. In the first place, it concerns the reputations of the great men of the day, although "you and I" are too obscure to be noticed by history. There was a fraud on the part of the electors of the State, and other Hayes electors were elected in Louisiana and the Democratic politicians fabricated a false return for Tilden, which to the last they tried to pass as a true one. They were a combination of most reckless and dishonest men, and they were guilty of the crime of their lives. If, on the other hand, the Tilden electors were chosen, and the Republican leaders falsified the records and cheated the people of the State and of the United States, it is not only a crime, but a crime that all who aided, abetted and encouraged that offense ought to be classed among the worst malefactors of the age. Is it not worth while to fully examine such a question as this? The facts are not in dispute. You are men? "As we understand it," Judge Black adds, "you defeated the legally expressed will of the people and the States by means of false tokens and divers covinous practices, and you undoubtedly will repeat the fraud unless you are in some way deterred." That intolerable outrage is to be best prevented by free criticism and exposure of what has been done. The Electoral Commission need not be tenderly treated as a judicial tribunal, because it was not one and did not behave like one.

It was a political body organized for a special occasion, to determine a particular question "according to the best of its prejudices," and it is not to be held responsible for the results of its proceedings. The law of the case and shutting its eyes to the facts. The less confidence we have in such tribunals the better; indeed, a reasonable degree of confidence in the integrity of public rights requires that we should have none at all.

After expressing his abhorrence of special tribunals in such countries as having upheld fraud, unadmitted perjury and other crimes, the innocent, Judge Black declined to give up the word "conspiracy" for Mr. Stoutington's euphemistic "taking a political advantage," and suggested Ancient History's "convey" as a better and more euphemistic word for "making the accusation," he admits, "has been uniformly heightened by the rough boldness with which it was proven to be true." Perhaps the Democracy "ought not to have said anything to disturb the serenity of the Republic," but he did not say anything terrible injustice." But silence, Judge Black says, was impossible. The people were evidently swindled of their own chosen way out of maladministration and industrial disaster, and they spoke their minds in some way. Stoutington ought to remember "that something must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty." Still, admitting that this indignant language can be justified only by their truth, and is otherwise "like some of the most virtuous and noblest of those who utter it," Judge Black accepts the *onus probandi* and addresses himself to his proofs.

It is proved, he says, if human testimony can be trusted, that Louisiana appointed electors and Democratic electors were returned were falsified by people in and out of the State. A "conspiracy" is a combination of several persons to accomplish an unlawful and concerted action. "How can you get your hands outside of this conspiracy, if you are Mr. Stoutington does not see the analogy between the Louisiana case and the false returns of the St. Louis whisky ring, but it is there nevertheless—perfect, except in this: That one conspiracy was to steal money and the other to steal votes. The latter is the worse—a crime of the greatest magnitude, and one which requires a check of solid brass to defend it without blushing. The whole proceeding was a false pretense, forgery, perjury and subornation of perjury. Do you expect the cheated people of the nation to say, like the eight commissioners, that this is as good as any as you elect a President?"

Judge Black charges Mr. Stoutington with having made a confession that he had admitted that the conspiracy was in the formation of the commission