

WASHINGTON.

SILVER, TAXATION, RAILWAYS.

SCARCELY ANY OTHER TOPICS, EXCEPT NAVIGATION, THOUGHT OF—AN INFLATION CAUCUS—A VOTE ON PAPER MONEY IN THE HOUSE—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

TARIFF AND TAX REVISION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Members of Congress are constantly receiving letters from constituents and friends asking for copies of the Tariff Bill. They cannot comply with these requests, because no one of the different Tariff Bills that have been introduced has been adopted by the Ways and Means Committee, or indeed has been taken as the basis of its action so far.

The circumstances under which Congress met in December were extraordinary, in that when it came together in regular session the committees were organized and prepared for work. The Committee of Ways and Means determined, at its first meeting, to make a revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws for the purpose of ridding the present system of a great many cumbersome provisions and simplify both rates of duty and the machinery of collection.

General Garfield, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said today that he knew nothing about the bill; that in fact those not on the sub-committee did not; they had kept aloof from the discussion of it because they wanted to give the sub-committee all the chance it desired to do its work without interruption; but that when the bill came from the committee it would be the committee bill generally agreed upon.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, a member of the sub-committee, has about made up his mind on the questions in which his section of the country is interested. The principal things it wants are protection on sugar and rice.

General Banks, the other member of the sub-committee on Tariff, says he thinks that there will be no difficulty in striking a mean between the interests of the Government and of those of the importer and the manufacturer.

All members of the committee seem to be agreed that the first interest they have to consider is that of the Government. The first question for member gains access to him is, "Will this proposition of yours increase or decrease the revenue?" and the second is, "Will it occasion distress to any of our people?" Mr. Wood says that he is greatly interested in the fact that during all the time that he has been working upon this bill the information he has received by letter and orally, has come from disinterested persons making suggestions, or from interested persons who set forth their business intelligently, and that the facts and motives appeared together. There is a strong probability that the bill reported by the committee will pass in some shape.

THE SHAM DOLLAR NO ECONOMY. IT HAS ALREADY IMPROVED A DRAUGHT-LAW UPON THE PEOPLE—\$17,000,000 A YEAR WASTED—HOW THE RATE OF INTEREST IS AFFECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The agitation of the silver question has stopped the funding operations of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury attributes the suspension of the sale of the 4 per cent bonds to this cause, and the Syndicate excuses its failure to place them on the market by the alarm and distrust caused by the action of Congress.

American securities of all kinds rise and fall in Lombard-street, and other European money centres with the varying phases of the silver discussion. The London Economist, in its quotations of United States bonds and other American securities from week to week since the 15th of October, has hardly mentioned any other cause as having operated to affect their price. During the whole period the only ray of light that was seen was during the week ending December 8, 1877, when the Editor of the Economist said that:

The effect of this news has been to depress the price of the United States bonds 1 per cent. Then there were grave doubts as to the efficacy of the President's veto, even to prevent the Silver Bill from becoming a law, and the effect of this upon our National credit may be seen from the following extract from the Economist of December 29, 1877:

might be named give us as free privileges of trade as are given to any other nation.

Mr. Wood says that the bill does not contemplate such changes as will cause the shutting up of any mill or injury of any industry. Of course in making so radical a change in the tariff laws for the purpose of securing simplicity, the interests both of importers and manufacturers must in some cases be benefited. Perhaps the greatest change in the rates of duties will be in relation to low grade wools and woollens.

Whatever the changes may be in the method of assessing the duty on sugar it will make very little difference in the actual amount of duty, and will not affect the interests either of importers or refiners. As a matter of fact both importers and refiners of sugars begin to believe that they will be benefited by the changes proposed by the bill.

The committee considers itself peculiarly fortunate in not having been bothered by interested persons desiring to be heard. It does not intend that anybody shall be heard until the bill shall come before the full committee. Circulars and letters were sent out asking information from all persons who were supposed to be interested in regard to different matters in connection with the tariff, and the replies have come in so thick and fast that it would take a large wagon to carry them.

Some general idea of the character of the bill may be formed from the fact that it has no less than 2,160 articles, and this bill less than 300. All articles not mentioned in the bill, or provided for in some general class, are to be admitted free of duty. Mr. Wood thinks that the present tariff reserves a thousand important questions of construction from the jurisdiction of courts by abolishing the necessity for any difference of opinion.

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THE INFLATIONISTS IN CAUCUS. THE WEST AND SOUTH STRONGLY REPRESENTED—BULLER'S RADICAL SUGGESTIONS—ATTACKS UPON THE BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The advocates of the Silver Bill held a caucus after the adjournment of the House this afternoon. About 100 Representatives were present, including men of both parties, the most of them from the South and West. There were also several from Pennsylvania, and one (General Butler) from New-England.

Mr. Backer, of Missouri, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee presided. He said that the caucus had been called for the purpose of organizing a movement in both Houses of Congress to accomplish three objects: First, the repeal of the Resumption Act; second, the re-issuance of silver; and third, the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank currency.

One of the speakers said that the lesson of Esop's fable was a true one; that the bundles of sticks could best be broken by breaking each one separately.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, thought that the whole subject might as well be entered upon, and the direct issue made now as any time. He was very earnest, and particularly bitter in his denunciation of the National banking system.

Mr. Fox, of Illinois, whose resolution finally prevailed, was of the same opinion. As an original proposition, he would not favor the establishment of National Banks, but now that they are established, a good many things can be said in their favor, especially as they help to keep the United States bonds at home. In any event the silver and resumption issues ought not, he said, to be complicated by the introduction of the National Bank question.

penitive whistle! Many of them are borrowers of money. Will rates of interest be any lower when silver inflation has become an accomplished fact, than they are now? They will certainly be higher. The United States, the several States and now cities and private corporations are dependent on their ability to borrow money in the East and in Europe for the means to carry forward their great enterprises. This is a state of affairs that cannot be changed, and will not be changed during the present generation. As old-time became due, new ones have to be contracted to pay them. There is no way to escape it, except by bankruptcy of the whole population. Is there any reason to believe that silver debts on any more favorable terms, or on even as favorable terms, as those on which they were originally contracted?

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate today a perfect flood of petitions was received in regard to the silver question. Some of the memorials were in behalf of re-issuance of the depreciated dollar. Some were against it. In addition to this, a bill was introduced by Mr. Cameron, of Penn., by request, presenting the silver question in a new way. It is as follows:

A bill authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar and providing that gold and silver jointly and not otherwise shall be full legal-tender. That there shall be coined from time to time at the Mints of the United States, standard silver dollars as provided for in the act of January 19, 1873, and the mintage of silver shall be at the United States Mint, or at any United States Assay Office in the City of New-York, and in return there shall be paid to the holder of such silver dollars, and after the passage of this act, the standard silver dollar and the standard gold coin shall jointly be full legal-tender to the extent of 50 per cent, and no part of any debt, public and private, except as otherwise provided by law or express contract, shall be a tender of parts of cents inasmuch as heretofore have been repaid.

No vote on the silver resolution was taken in the Senate today. Senator Cockrell had the floor at the time of the adjournment, and will be followed by Senators Randolph and Lamar, so that although Senator Matthews said to a friend this afternoon that he should ask the Senate to vote to-morrow, the debate is likely to continue through Wednesday.

A GREENBACK DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An important vote occurred in the House today on a bill introduced by an Ohio member, providing that Customs duties shall be payable in greenbacks after the 1st of January, 1879. There was no principle involved in this bill, as there rarely is in the numerous bills and resolutions presented on Mondays in the House and voted on under suspension of the rules. The Greenback inflationists have all along been declaring that the advocates of hard money do not believe that specie payments can be resumed on the 1st of next January, and now, they said they proposed, to prove it. If the hard money men voted against this bill they said it was because they did not expect greenbacks and gold dollars to be of equal value in the course of eleven months. A few were caught by this trick, but the most of them saw through it. The bill was not carried, the result being a vote of 104 yeas and 154 nays in the affirmative to 96 in the negative.

The resolutions explain their votes by saying that they believe that greenbacks will be as good as gold money as far as the vote goes, that there shall be no resumption on January 1, 1879 to provide new gold money, but that after that date greenbacks may be received for Customs duties, so to declare that then the Government shall use without gold revenue.

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The discussion was rather in the form of set speeches. General B. F. Butler made the speech of the caucus. It was twenty-five minutes in length; it commanded universal attention, and abounded in the most radical suggestions. The temper which he manifested toward the Administration is said to have been personally very friendly, but the tone of his speech was extremely determined. General Butler suggested a measure which a considerable number of the persons present at the caucus looked upon as a very practicable one in the event of the veto of the Silver Bill by the President. It would be that if the Silver Bill should be vetoed by a respectable majority, by two-thirds in fact, as it now seems likely to do, and the President should veto it, then it would be the duty of the Lower House to attach a proviso to all appropriation bills that a certain amount of the money appropriated should be in silver and a certain amount in gold. General Butler

BRITISH TOPICS.

MR. FORBES AND SIR GARNET WOLSELEY. MR. FORBES THE WAR CORRESPONDENT AT HOME AGAIN FROM BAD HEALTH—LECTURES TO BE GIVEN BY HIM—THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS MISREPRESENTED BY SIR GARNET WOLSELEY—HIS STATEMENT REFUTED BY THE CONDUCT OF THE REPUBLICANS DURING THE LATE CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Forbes arrived in London last Saturday. The fever has proved too much even for his iron constitution, and not less iron will. Upon his arrival in Bucharest just after the fall of Plevna, his physician ordered him home. By way making the journey easy, Mr. Forbes took a trip to Moscow and St. Petersburg, to see the return of the Emperor. From St. Petersburg he sent home a brilliant dispatch, but it was the last effort of a man who had overtasked his strength, and he was reluctantly obliged to confess that there was limit to his powers of endurance. Mr. Forbes's name is as well known in St. Petersburg as in London, and throughout Russia as throughout Great Britain; perhaps better, for the idea of the anonymous in journalism does not prevail in Russia any more than in other continental countries. His splendid testimony to the valor of the Russian soldier, and his impartial criticism on the mistakes of the Russian staff, had been published in every Moscovite newspaper and read by everybody who can read; a very considerable minority of the Emperor's subjects. So he found himself surrounded by friends and admirers. Invitations and hospitalities of all sorts rained about him; he might have been honored for weeks in the Russian capital as he had in the English. But again the doctor interposed; and his advice was reinforced by that of the wisest of all doctors, which every man carries inside of himself. Mr. Forbes had to quit St. Petersburg as he had quit Bucharest, and come back to London and to what he calls rest. His idea of rest is to start on a lecturing tour all over England and Scotland. For a moment he thought of going to the United States, where he would have had, I am sure, a hearty welcome. But the friends whom he consulted thought it was too late in the season, and so that project was given up, or, perhaps, only postponed till next Autumn. His lecture will not have the war for its subject, but Mr. Forbes's personal experience as a war correspondent, a much more novel and interesting topic. The address he gave last month at the Crystal Palace will form the substance of the future series. If, however, the war should once more look threatening, or perhaps I should say promising, the lectures will swiftly be dropped, and the correspondent will be once more in the saddle. Neither in St. Petersburg nor in Bucharest does the famous article in The Nineteenth Century seem to have been remembered against him.

The mention of that periodical reminds me that a word ought to be said about Sir Garnet Wolseley's paper in its January number on "France as a Military Power." I don't presume to criticize the technical part of Sir Garnet's work; competent men are agreed that it is a competent writer on the technical part of his trade, and that this particular treatise is not without value. But its distinguished author has not stuck to his text. He has dealt with politics here and there, and his politics are foolish. It appears, moreover, that Sir Garnet Wolseley has a prejudice against Republican institutions—a prejudice so strong that it leads him to use very strange language indeed. He speaks of a "doct" of which the control of military affairs, it will carry out a particular law, touching the army impartially, or will not rather use it as a cover for Republicanism. Further on, he declares it impossible to predict whether Marshal MacMahon will or will not succeed in keeping the management of military affairs out of the hands of the public. Sir Garnet Wolseley really does not seem to be aware that it is the Republicans who have been striving to keep the army out of politics, and Marshal MacMahon and his staff Ministers who sought to use the army for political purposes, and to use it illegally.

Did he never hear of the scene in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 25th of last November? It was the last of the great four days' debate with which that memorable session opened. Mr. Gambetta had spoken. In the course of his speech he had read a confidential military circular informing the subscribers of the Fourteenth Legion that in the elections of October 14 they had to choose between Marshal MacMahon and the Republic, with all its consequences; the consequences being "the suppression of the army and of all forces for keeping order."

The then Minister of War, General Berthaut, believing himself accused of the authorship of that circular, mounted the tribune to deny that he had written it. Mr. Gambetta explained that the circular came from a field officer and that he had not accused General Berthaut, whom he knew to be incapable of committing so shameful an act. But General Berthaut, who had the less determined to make his own view clear at a moment when the air was full of threats of a coup d'etat. "The duties of the gentleman," said the loyal soldier, "are settled by the regulations of 1831, and whatever inquiry you make, you will find that I have invariably directed the army to be kept aloof from all political interference." The sensation these few words produced was unexampled. It was a thunder-bolt which so long as General Berthaut was War Minister the army should not be allowed to overthrow a Parliamentary ministry.

Now how was that pledge received? Let Sir Garnet Wolseley take note. General Berthaut was a member, it is true, of the 16th of May Cabinet. All his colleagues set facing him as he spoke, and they were the faces of death as his words fell on them. It was livid despair which overspread them. All the Right sat about them, and neither from any Minister nor from any one of their supporters came a single expression of approval or adhesion. They were dumb. But the Left, the great Republican majority of the Chamber, which Sir Garnet Wolseley fears may mix politics with military affairs, burst into a storm of applause. As General Berthaut came down the steps of the tribune, the 300 Republican representatives of Republican France rose at him, a great cry of admiration filled the hall, and the men, who a moment before had seen in General Berthaut an opponent and the foe of a political faith, saluted him as a friend, with clapping of hands and with hurrahs and acclamations repeated, till he had reached his seat, and long after he had reached it. Among all the scenes of those eventful four days—days of excitement or parallel to which you must go back to the Revolution—there is none so comparable to this in the intensity of the feeling shown. Mr. Gambetta's speech, magnificent as it was, had done nothing like the enthusiasm of General Berthaut's few simple words. If Sir Garnet Wolseley will take the trouble to understand why, he may save himself from incurring a second time the liability which attaches to a display of ignorance on a subject which he is to discuss. Indeed, he must be the only man in England who was unaware that the guilt of using the French Army as a political instrument for resisting the will of the Nation could have been incurred, not only by the minority, but by the majority only; and by the Cabal of the 16th of May in fact contemplated and intended.

Twice over Sir Garnet Wolseley repeats the phrase "Republican Army." If he had used his sword as recklessly as he now does his pen, his career would have come to an end long since. France, the great power about which he writes, is a Republic. It was not a Republic, certainly, in the days of 1870, when jobbery had reduced its army to helplessness. I suppose Sir Garnet is a monarchist. Would he think it civil if a critic of the British Army should stigmatize the jobbery which exists to some extent in the British Army, as Monarchical jobbery, or as military jobbery? I suppose not, but he might find it difficult to point out in what particular it was. He would, if he were addressed, and other topics, which he has not touched, but which he has provoked less indignation than laughter. The Englishman is a good-natured fellow, after all, and the men whom Sir Garnet Wolseley abuses are only sorry to see so capable a soldier meddling with matters he does not understand.

Like most of his comrades, Sir Garnet Wolseley belongs to the war party; which is natural enough in a soldier, anxious to prove himself a useful member of society. But that is hardly a reason why a man who is in the pay of the English nation, and who enjoys a pension at the expense of the British tax-payer, should speak of the remonstrances of peaceable people against war as impotent spluttering. A French officer who said as much—whether under a republic or a monarchy—would be sharply dealt with by his superiors. Sir Garnet has probably by this time found his fellow Turks in protesting that they never really wanted a war, but only to be let alone; like the men whom, in former days, they befriended; with almost as much zeal as they now place at the disposal of the Turks. G. W. S.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A HOT DEBATE AT VERSAILLES. VERSAILLES, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Admiral Foucaud, on behalf of the Right, moved that henceforth a two-thirds majority be necessary to declare an election invalid. M. Gambetta opposed the motion. He called for the previous question, and made a vigorous attack on the minority. M. Paul de Cassagnac retorted vehemently, attacking the majority. M. Cuneo d'Ornano (Bonapartist) was twice called to order during the debate. The sitting was a stormy one. M. Gambetta's motion for the previous question was adopted by a vote of 312 against 186.

BISMARCK RECOVERING. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. The Post's Berlin dispatch says: "It is expected that Prince Bismarck will have sufficiently recovered from his illness to attend the opening of Parliament. His negotiations with Herr Von Benningsen have led to practical result."

GRAVESEND IN MEXICO. CABINET NEWS—THE ARMY DIGGING DEBRIS. HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The steamship City of Merida arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, under date of January 13: Senator Gonzalez has not yet received the portfolio of the Ministry of War. President Diaz desires to appoint Gonzalez, who has been his long-remembered adherent; but Senator Vallarta wants Senator Ozon to remain at the head of the War Office because the latter is his personal friend. General Arzobispo Gomez has been sent on duty to Oaxaca, where he will be harmless. President Diaz utilizes the army for works of peace. The soldiers are engaged in draining the Mexican Valley and are working on the roads. Mr. Foster, the United States Minister, will leave for Washington by the steamer City of Merida on the 20th. His departure causes much speculation about the effect his views will have on the Congressional Committee which is investigating Mexican affairs. Eighty thousand dollars have already been contributed by private individuals toward the payment of this year's instalment of the American debt. Renou's Mexican railway project is said to have fallen through. Renou has no contract, nor the promise of one, from President Diaz having been unable to produce evidence of his ability to clear a bond for the contract. Since the days of the Empire nineteen railway concessions have been granted to foreigners, mostly Americans, but they have all been forfeited by default of the concessionists.

FOREIGN NOTES. GRAVESEND IN MEXICO. CABINET NEWS—THE ARMY DIGGING DEBRIS. HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The steamship City of Merida arrived here this morning from Savannah and Nassau, bringing the American excursionists, fifty-five in all, including delegations from the principal cities in the West and South. They are all in good health. The object of their visit is to establish better commercial relations between Cuba and the United States by the way of Savannah.

MIDDLETOWN MUNICIPAL ELECTION. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—At the city election in Middletown today, John W. Douglas, Republican, was elected Mayor by 41 plurality. There were four tickets in the field. The Aldermanic Board stands 2 Republicans and 2 Democrats, and the Council 7 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The rest of the city ticket is Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—The condition of Senator Morrissey continues favorable. He slept seven hours in bed last night, and ate quite heartily to-day.

RUSSIANS AT ADRIANOPOLE. THE OTTOMAN FLIGHT STILL IN PROGRESS. TRAINS FROM ADRIANOPOLE CROWDED WITH REFUGEES—MANY LIVES SACRIFICED. The Russians have entered Adrianople, but in what force is not reported. The peace delegates are at Kezanlik; they will probably return to Adrianople, where the negotiations are to be held. The Servians have captured Pristina, and with the aid of the Romanians have completely invested Widin. The flight from Adrianople continues, and is causing great suffering.

THE ROUMELIAN CAMPAIGN. SULEIMAN'S SAFETY IN DOUBT—THE RUSSIANS IN ADRIANOPOLE. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, this afternoon, announces the entry of the Russians into Adrianople. The Austrian Consul there telegraphed, last night, that the town was tranquil. There is no news of the armistice negotiations.

MORE SERBIAN SUCCESSES. PRISTINA CAPTURED—THE TURKS DEFEATED. BELGRADE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. The Servian troops have captured Pristina. They have also recaptured Kirschunji after an engagement in which the Turks lost 400 killed and wounded. Four hundred and fifty Turks were captured.

THE SERVO-ROMANIAN CAMPAIGN. BELGRADE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. It is officially announced that the Servians, upon recapturing Kirschunji, found twenty-four Servian soldiers and two officers impaled.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to an interrogatory respecting the statement that the Queen had personally interceded with the Czar in behalf of Turkey, pleaded the absence of the usual notice for an inquiry into the matter, and refused to say whether Her Majesty had written to the Czar on the subject. He stated that the terms demanded by Russia were as yet unknown, but that the Government had long been possessed of the result of the meeting between the Turkish and Russian delegates.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. The Turkish peace plenipotentiaries have telegraphed the Porte, announcing their arrival at Kezanlik on Sunday night.

A special to the Political Correspondence from Constantinople says the opinion daily grows ground that in consequence of the threatening aspect of internal affairs, especially in the Capital, the Porte will be compelled to purchase the cessation of hostilities at any price.

THE OTTOMAN REFUGEES. GREAT SUFFERING—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE SNOW. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. A dispatch from Constantinople yesterday to The Daily Telegraph says: Mr. Master, agent of the English Relief Fund, has just arrived here with a train full of refugees from Adrianople. These unfortunate people have been in open cattle trucks three days. Many perished from the cold weather. Last night they were found dead in the trucks. The sufferings of all are described as awful. Soldiers are reported to have thrown away their living rifles and bayonets, and to have begged for food to be thrown to them from the windows of the carriages, and many attempted to ride on the buffers.

At one station, where hundreds of people had congregated without food for two days, the men threatened Mr. Master with violence if bread was not given to them. Yesterday there were 15,000 women and children in the snow at Chioron. Three trains full are hourly expected to arrive at Constantinople. It is not known how they are to be fed, as the snow is several inches deep and is still falling; the cold is intense. All that can possibly be done is effected by the administrators of the relief fund, but many lives are being sacrificed.

REVELLY AT THE ACADEMY. FEATURES OF THE FRENCH MASQUERADE. The French Masquerade, as the ball of the Cercle Francaise-de-Harmonie is familiarly called, is usually the most lively, not to say the most wicked, of the masked balls given in this city. There is always more vivacity, not to say abandon, at this than at the balls of the Germans—the Arion and Liederkranz—and this year there proved to be more genuine wickedness than is usual on such occasions. The ball had times led to a case of a great number of cheap tickets, admitting in every case two ladies and one gentleman. The consequence was there were a great many women present, and it was apparent from the demonstrations in the very first set dance that the selection had not been very carefully made. There was hardly a gentleman present who did not have at least two ladies, and some unfortunately promenade for a time each with four in his train. There were as well a great many gentlemen who were unaccompanied by ladies, and before long these had made with the overplus of ladies and had become very busy with introducing the funds of another evidence of hard times was presented by the empty boxes. Very few of these were sold, and it was not until very late in the night that they were prominently invaded by motley crowds. It was clearly evident last night that the ball was in a very bad way, the people at this time demand low admission rates.

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SENATOR MORRISSEY IMPROVING. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—The condition of Senator Morrissey continues favorable. He slept seven hours in bed last night, and ate quite heartily to-day.

PRINTERS' STRIKE AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The compositors employed in the office of Weed, Parsons & Co. struck at noon to-day, in consequence of the employment of more apprentices than the rules of the Printers' Union allow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ARBUTHNOT, Jan. 21.—The trial of Edmund Hopkins, the murderer of Mr. Bond, began to-day. The entire day was occupied in obtaining a jury.

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THE SERVO-ROMANIAN CAMPAIGN. BELGRADE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. It is officially announced that the Servians, upon recapturing Kirschunji, found twenty-four Servian soldiers and two officers impaled.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to an interrogatory respecting the statement that the Queen had personally interceded with the Czar in behalf of Turkey, pleaded the absence of the usual notice for an inquiry into the matter, and refused to say whether Her Majesty had written to the Czar on the subject. He stated that the terms demanded by Russia were as yet unknown, but that the Government had long been possessed of the result of the meeting between the Turkish and Russian delegates.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. The Turkish peace plenipotentiaries have telegraphed the Porte, announcing their arrival at Kezanlik on Sunday night.

A special to the Political Correspondence from Constantinople says the opinion daily grows ground that in consequence of the threatening aspect of internal affairs, especially in the Capital, the Porte will be compelled to purchase the cessation of hostilities at any price.

THE OTTOMAN REFUGEES. GREAT SUFFERING—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE SNOW. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. A dispatch from Constantinople yesterday to The Daily Telegraph says: Mr. Master, agent of the English Relief Fund, has just arrived here with a train full of refugees from Adrianople. These unfortunate people have been in open cattle trucks three days. Many perished from the cold weather. Last night they were found dead in the trucks. The sufferings of all are described as awful. Soldiers are reported to have thrown away their living rifles and bayonets, and to have begged for food to be thrown to them from the windows of the carriages, and many attempted to ride on the buffers.

At one station, where hundreds of people had congregated without food for two days, the men threatened Mr. Master with violence if bread was not given to them. Yesterday there were 15,000 women and children in the snow at Chioron. Three trains full are hourly expected to arrive at Constantinople. It is not known how they are to be fed, as the snow is several inches deep and is still falling; the cold is intense. All that can possibly be done is effected by the administrators of the relief fund, but many lives are being sacrificed.

REVELLY AT THE ACADEMY. FEATURES OF THE FRENCH MASQUERADE. The French Masquerade, as the ball of the Cercle Francaise-de-Harmonie is familiarly called, is usually the most lively, not to say the most wicked, of the masked balls given in this city. There is always more vivacity, not to say abandon, at this than at the balls of the Germans—the Arion and Liederkranz—and this year there proved to be more genuine wickedness than is usual on such occasions. The ball had times led to a case of a great number of cheap tickets, admitting in every case two ladies and one gentleman. The consequence was there were a great many women present, and it was apparent from the demonstrations in the very first set dance that the selection had not been very carefully made. There was hardly a gentleman present who did not have at least two ladies, and some unfortunately promenade for a time each with four in his train. There were as well a great many gentlemen who were unaccompanied by ladies, and before long these had made with the overplus of ladies and had become very busy with introducing the funds of another evidence of hard times was presented by the empty boxes. Very few of these were sold, and it was not until very late in the night that they were prominently invaded by motley crowds. It was clearly evident last night that the ball was in a very bad way, the people at this time demand low admission rates.

SENATOR MORRISSEY IMPROVING. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—The condition of Senator Morrissey continues favorable. He slept seven hours in bed last night, and ate quite heartily to-day.

MIDDLETOWN MUNICIPAL ELECTION. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—At the city election in Middletown today, John W. Douglas, Republican, was elected Mayor by 41 plurality. There were four tickets in the field. The Aldermanic Board stands 2 Republicans and 2 Democrats, and the Council 7 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The rest of the city ticket is Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—The condition of Senator Morrissey continues favorable. He slept seven hours in bed last night, and ate quite heartily to-day.

PRINTERS' STRIKE AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The compositors employed in the office of Weed, Parsons & Co. struck at noon to-day, in consequence of the employment of more apprentices than the rules of the Printers' Union allow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ARBUTHNOT, Jan. 21.—The trial of Edmund Hopkins, the murderer of Mr. Bond, began to-day. The entire day was occupied in obtaining a jury.