sterling Russians, who, in the defence of the liberty of all Europe, have been reduced to the most severe distress by the merciless ravages of the most iron-hearted invader and tyrant whichever was in human shape."
E. B.
New-Britain, Conn., March 17, 1878.

THE STARVING CHINESE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Enclosed please find $5 for the sufferers by the famine in China. Your article in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of the 15th inst. ought to be read by every lover of humanity in all our land. Your closing words are timely, and express my views fully; hence I send my small contribution, which I wish you to use as your better judgment may dictate. I cannot close without quoting those impressive words of yours, hoping they may stir up others to assist in relieving the poor sufferers in China. You say: "The time has come to teach Christianity as Christ taught it. This is the season when collections are taken up in our churches for foreign missions. We would suggest that one starving creature saved from death now, in His name, would be a *living sermon* which no tract or missionary in the future could ever equal." Will not the Master say to us, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." CHAS. N. BROWN.
Sag Harbor, L. I., March 18, 1878.

[We forward the above to Mr. A. A. Low, 31 Burling-slip, New-York City, to whom we recommend that all similar contributions be sent.—*Ed.*]

"THE SAME OLD DRUNK."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I heartily indorse the noble and eloquent language in which you condemn in well merited terms the insulting conduct of the mud-sill of a Northern reporter who has dared to exaggerate, in the most unjustifiable manner, the number of occasions on which the Hon. Beverly Douglass, of Virginia, was seen on the floor of Congress (standing I mean), in what the correspondent is sarcastically and irreverently pleased to call "a state of intoxication." As a friend of the chivalric gentleman from Virginia, I beg to thank you. In the name of her thousands of other chivalric sons, I beg to thank you. And I beg further to assure you that you are perfectly correct in your facts. Mr. Douglass was not drunk several times. He was seen, it is true, in that state on several different days, but I have indisputable evidence that it was "the same old drunk."
A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN.
New-York, March 20, 1878.

WINDS IN HIGH LATITUDES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I see it noted that M. de Fonville proposes to use small balloons for the study of the air-currents of the Arctic Regions. I would suggest that Captain Howgate should have attached to those balloons a small strip of light metal, with a record of the time and place of the release of the balloon, and a sponge filled with some material which would absorb moisture enough, when above the cold, dry Arctic current, to bring it to the earth, and with it the record of its start, and thus add something to the world's knowledge of the winds and air-currents in high latitudes. ARCH. F. LAW.
Pittdon, Penn., March 20, 1878.

WHO MADE THE FIRST DAGUERREOTYPE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your issues of March 5th and 7th the question, who made the first daguerreotype seems to be in doubt. Below I give you an established date: In the year 1839, a daguerreotype was taken by F. S. Pease, of Buffalo, of De Witt C. Weed's old hardware store, corner of Main and Swan-sts. It was taken in the rear of the dry goods store, occupied by the subscriber, at No. 218 Main-st. The picture was shown to me and to many others, and was considered wonderful at that time. THOS. P. SEARS.
Buffalo, N. Y., March 20, 1878.

PLUM PUDDING AS AN EXPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In one of last week's TRIBUNES an editorial item stated that, possibly, in no distant future, Jonathan might send to John Bull canned plum pudding. A firm in Dover, Del., have been canning for the last year a pudding superior to any the writer ever ate in England.

As it has reached Syracuse, probably London will have it at an early day. W. S. A.
Syracuse, N. Y., March 18, 1878.

MEN-SERVANTS IN THE STEWART HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The article in THE TRIBUNE describing Stewart's Hotel for Women, states that a corps of fifty men-servants is engaged for the dining-room. It seems a strange inconsistency to employ men-servants in a house intended exclusively for women. Are there not, in the City of New-York, fifty women capable of performing the duties of table-waiters in Stewart's Hotel for Women? M. D. C.
New-York, N. Y., March 16, 1878.

BREAD FOR CHINA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: What is to be done for the starving millions of China? Are we to excuse ourselves by saying, "They are so far away!" "Who is my neighbor?" A few ship loads of provisions, in this hour of need, might do more to open the way for Christianity than long years of preaching. WHEAT.
New-York, March 18, 1878.

WHY A SWINDLER FAILED.

PRINCESS SUVAROFF'S TEXAS PROJECT.

EFFECT OF C. G. BRADSHAW'S GLOWING REPRESENTATIONS—HOW HIS ATTEMPTED FRAUD WAS DISCOVERED—ABOUT $100,000 SAVED FOR ITS OWNER.

No trace has yet been found by the police of the adventurer who made the attempt to blackmail the Princess Suvaroff during her stay in the Windsor Hotel in this city. The departure of the Princess and her cousin, Count Kalowvrat, put an end to active search on the part of the detectives.

It is now stated that the Princess, during her visit here, was annoyed by the attempt of another person to swindle her out of a large sum of money. Among the guests at the Windsor Hotel, with whom the Princess became acquainted, was a man named C. G. Bradshaw. He came to the hotel on January 17, and registered as from Bloomington, Ill. In conversations with the Princess and her cousin, he stated that he had spent the greater portion of his life in Texas, where he said he owned 80,000 acres of land and about 34,000 head of cattle. Count Kalowvrat was at that time thinking of buying some land in Texas, for the purpose of rearing cattle and shipping beef to Europe, and he became much interested in the statements made by Bradshaw. The Princess also listened to descriptions of Texan life and scenery with great interest. Bradshaw, who is said to be a fluent speaker, portrayed in most glowing colors the beauties of life in Texas, and the opportunities for accumulating wealth there, until his listeners gave him to understand that they wished to invest money in Texas lands. He said that he was already as rich as he desired to be and would gladly sell his land and cattle. He described his property as being situated in Comanche County, about eighty miles from Fort Worth. He would take for this property, he said, $100,000. He would accompany the Princess and Count to Texas, prove his sole right to the property, and have the transfer made in legal form. President Hayes had lately appointed him to the command of 5,000 special police to guard the frontier against the raids of Mexican cattle thieves, and he would therefore have to make the journey in a few weeks.

The Princess and her cousin regarded his proposals with favor, and made plans for their intended journey to Texas. Bradshaw remained at the hotel and talked incessantly about his exploits in Texas. He pretended that his long absence from civilized life had made him unused to the ways of society, and he asked the most absurd questions as to the rules of etiquette. One day he announced his determination to secure a wife, and asked the Princess if he would have to buy one. On another occasion, while walking with the Princess, he endeavored to speak to a strange lady on the street, and when reproved for his conduct pleaded that he did not know any better. His conduct attracted the attention of the other guests at the hotel and he became a laughing stock, until the Princess, out of pity, invited him to eat at her table. On February 6 he left the hotel, saying that he was going to Washington to see about his appointment and that he would then go to St. Louis. He promised to write from St. Louis regarding the proposed journey to Texas.

After his departure, the Princess Suvaroff and her cousin began to have some suspicions of the man and they sought the aid of Fuller's Private Detective Agency in endeavoring to find out something of his history. Superintendent J. M. Fuller sent telegrams to agents in Texas and St. Louis and word was returned that no such man as Bradshaw had been known in those places. He then sent a telegram to the Chief of Police of Bloomington, Ill. Word was sent back that C. G. Bradshaw was a lawyer of that place, and was supposed to be at Galesburg, engaged in the trial of Rand for murder. In answer to another dispatch, the Chief of Police sent a description of Bradshaw, which the Princess thought fully identified him. A few days afterward, superintendent Fuller received from Bloomington a letter containing a photograph of Bradshaw, which the Princess and Count recognized at once. The letter stated that Bradshaw had been absent from Bloomington several weeks, and that he was then at Galesburg, defending Rand, the murderer. He was described as about forty years old, tall and spare in build, with dark complexion and full beard. His name was given as Corneliu G. Bradshaw. He was said to be married, but possessed of very little property.

In order to show Bradshaw that he had failed in his attempt to swindle her, the Princess sent the following dispatch, addressed to "C. G. Bradshaw, Galesburg, Ill.:

"How did the Rand case go to-day? When do you return home to Bloomington? Please answer."

Somewhat to her surprise, Bradshaw sent a reply saying that a cousin, named "Corneliu" Bradshaw, living in Galesburg, had received the dispatch and handed it to him. He wrote nothing about Bloomington, but mentioned that he would be in St. Louis, to prepare for the journey to Texas, in a short time. The efficiency of Bradshaw induced Mr. Fuller to correspond with the authorities at Galesburg, who returned an answer that no one named Corneliu Bradshaw resided there. This put an end to the matter. It was believed by the Princess that Bradshaw intended to accompany her cousin and himself to Texas and there swindle them out of a large sum of money by the aid of confederates, who would have acted the part of Texan officials.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HENRY, CURRAN & CO.'S CREDITORS.

NOT IN FAVOR OF THE OFFERED COMPROMISE—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE REGISTER LITTLE.

A large meeting of the creditors of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. was held at the Astor House yesterday. The question of accepting the firm's offer to pay 37½ cents on the dollar will be considered at a meeting to be held Monday. Yesterday's meeting was held in the interest of those creditors who are opposed to the composition terms. Mr. Laird offered resolutions to the effect that the creditors ought not to accept the 37½ cents offered; that a receiver ought to be appointed to take charge of the property, and that the expenses ought to be paid by the bankrupts. Mr. Colgate said he did not think the affairs of the house were in shape to offer a fair compromise; in his judgment a receiver ought to be appointed and the store opened. A. G. Hull, of counsel for creditors, said that he was satisfied the firm could pay more than 37½ cents; a circular had been sent out to the effect that the firm had made an amicable settlement with its creditors; this appeared to him to be an attempt to mislead creditors; it looked as if somebody did not want it to be known just how much the firm could pay. Mr. Farr, a member of the Committee of Creditors which examined the accounts of the firm, said the committee had been slandered as a whitewashing committee; it devoted the afternoon of each day for a week to the investigation of all the books.

C. Edgar Smith, counsel for J. C. Ayer & Co., said the first thing he discovered in acquainting himself with the case was, that there were motives and interests hidden somewhere which were not for the best interests of the creditors. He did not want to throw obstacles in the way of a payment, to all the creditors, of 37½ per cent, but he wanted for the creditors he represented, all that the property could pay; he had told Mr. Henry that the trademarks belonging to the firm ought to be valuable enough to secure $150,000 to the creditors. Mr. Henry, in somewhat the form of a threat, had said that if the firm was persecuted, as he called it, it would dispute the right of the creditors to any relief from the value of the trademarks.

Mr. Hull said good men would pay $200,000 for the trademarks. Mr. Saunders, counsel for the bankrupts, said the latter had signed a petition for a receiver, but Mr. Dewey, the assignee, had declined to sign for legal reasons, thinking the creditors might hold him accountable. Mr. Colgate offered as a substitute for the original resolutions that the creditors assembled did not think the time was favorable for a compromise; and that they were in favor of the appointment of Mr. Dewey as temporary receiver. This substitute was adopted.

John F. Henry gave further testimony, yesterday, in the examination before Register Little. Mr. Henry said the schedule did not show that any definite value had been placed on the trademarks. He thought most of the credits were worthless, some having expired by limitation. Some of the largest items were for patent medicines, which were always sold on time. The firm's commission book showed that $104,736 57 was owing it on commission. The drugs in these medicines did not cost one-quarter of that amount. There was a large amount of paper out, and a complete schedule would need to be made before the full indebtedness of the firm could be ascertained.

Mr. Dewey, the assignee, said that in his judgment the accounts receivable aggregating $109,000 were not worth more than $54,000 or $55,000. He thought the shares in the C. G. Clark and the Manhattan Medicine Companies were valueless. At the time of Mr. Dunning's failure he had in his hands of the paper of the firm, $50,008 bills receivable, and $128,295 bills payable. Since March, 1877, Dunning had sold paper for the firm and had bills receivable discounted to the amount of $542,947. He did not know how much paper remained unsold in the hands of Mr. Dunning's assignee, but had gained the impression that there was between $60,000 and $70,000. He had not succeeded in getting an account of this paper. The firm was liable, as indorsers, for $144,859 42, of which $95,801 would probably not be paid by those for whom the paper was indorsed. Leaving out contingencies to the amount of $96,000, he estimated the liabilities at $783,199 60, and the assets at $355,260 29. The examination will be continued at noon to-day.

THE POST OFFICE CONTROVERSY.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S ORDER EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The controversy over the occupation of certain rooms in the Post Office Building is still unsettled. The expected order of the Secretary of the Treasury directing Postmaster James, as custodian of the building, to dispossess Mr. Davenport did not arrive yesterday. It is looked for to-day. It is understood that two years ago, Collector Blake made an effort to secure rooms in the building, but permission was refused by the Secretary of the Treasury at the suggestion of the Judges and District Attorney. It is claimed by those who oppose the plan that putting the revenue offices in the building would be detrimental, as it would necessarily bring there a large number of people whose presence and movements might interfere with court and postal work in other parts of the building. The Supervisor of Elections is appointed by the Circuit Court, and all the work of that bureau is subject to the review and approval of a Circuit Judge. It is a judicial opinion that the Secret Service Division is so closely attached to the court that it may be considered as belonging to it. This shows, it is claimed, that in putting the Election and Secret Service offices in the building, nothing has been done to invalidate the deed of the property.

The rumored movement to displace Mr. Davenport, as Clerk of the Circuit Court, and secure the appointment of Kenneth G. Waite, attracts attention. Judge Blatchford has never hinted that any change was desirable. A paper is now in circulation among the members of the bar, approving the management of the office by Mr. Davenport. It has been signed by all those upon whose recommendation he was appointed, and many others. Mr. Davenport has received letters from Jackson S. Schultz and Jenkins Van Schaick, who became his bondsmen upon his taking office, denying certain reports as to their reasons for ceasing to be bondsmen. Mr. Schultz writes:

"When I went on your bond it was distinctly understood that I was to be relieved at the end of one year. The delay which occurred in substituting another name for mine I understood was occasioned by the sickness and absence of Judge Johnson. There was never any effort or thought on my part to surrender you, indeed it never occurred to me that such a course was possible for a bondsman. I never heard that the United States authorities ever raised any question in regard to the correctness of your accounts. On the contrary, I always understood that they were correct. There never came to my knowledge any intimation that the authorities at Washington or elsewhere objected to my withdrawal and the substitution of another in my place on your bond." Mr. Van Schaick wrote to the same effect.

The moneys received in the Clerk's office are placed in a Government depository, and can only be drawn by order of the Court, and by check signed by the Judge and Circuit Clerk. Detailed reports are required twice a year—in April and October—which must be approved by the presiding judge. Hence it is claimed that there can be no misappropriation of the moneys received.

RUINED BY READING DIME NOVELS.

WALTER DELAMONTE'S DISAPPEARANCE AFTER STEALING FROM HIS MOTHER DIAMONDS WORTH $2,200.

John Walker, a wealthy paper dealer, doing business at No. 16 Reade-st., came, yesterday at 3 p. m., to the Twenty-third Precinct Station House, in Eighty-eighth-st., laboring under great excitement, and informed Sergeant Sheeton that his son Walter had stolen during the day from his house diamonds worth over $2,000, and had not since been seen. The sergeant at once sent out a general alarm, and sent Detectives McCarthy and Hughes to work up the case. The report reaching Police headquarters, steps were taken to prevent the escape of the boy from the city by way of the water, which his parents believed was his plan. Up to a late hour last night the efforts of the police had, however, borne no fruit.

The boy's proper name is Walter Delamonte, he being a child of Mrs. Walker's first marriage. His life with his step-father at the elegant family residence, No. 26 East Eighty-third-st., was embittered by the wild and wayward disposition of the boy, who for some time has sought bad company. Although not over eighteen years old, he was dissipated to a degree that gave great anxiety to his parents. In his father's shop, where he worked, his assignment to duty down-stairs in the store-room gave rise to domestic discord, the boy objecting to the work as below his dignity. At his home, his mother spoke bitterly, yesterday, of the wreck the reading of crime novels and other trashy stuff had made of her son. To this she attributed his ruin. "His father always treated him well," she said, "but lately he has grown wild beyond all control. This morning he went down town an hour or more before his father. There he went to two of Mr. Walker's customers and collected about $30 from each. On the way home he appears then to have stopped at a clothing store, for the girl who let him in a couple of hours after his father had gone, and while I was walking in the park, noticed that he had on an entire new suit. He went to his room and then must have seen my diamonds lying on the table in my room. There were a pair of solitaire ear rings, a solitaire diamond ring worth alone $900, and two other rings, one with two and the other with three diamonds. The whole property was worth not less than $2,200. These he must have taken then, for as he passed down-stairs and heard somebody ring the door bell, he had himself, telling the girl that he did not wish me to see him. His father found out as soon as he reached his office, that Walter had been collecting money from his customers, and immediately came home, fearing that this had happened."

Walter Delamonte is slim built, good looking, five feet five inches high and well dressed. Relatives and neighbors who knew him commented on his recent career very unfavorably, and declared that he had been rapidly "going to the dogs." His parents suspect that he has pawned the diamonds and tried to get to sea on board some ship, his mind being poisoned by stories of travel and adventure. With this clue the detectives are working to prevent his escape from the city.

CHARGES OF A BARGAIN DENIED.

Colonel W. T. Pelton, of the New-York Elevated Railroad, was asked, yesterday, what truth there was in the charges made in a resolution adopted by the Assembly, that a combination had been entered into by the New-York Elevated Railroad and the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, whereby the latter company was not to build a part of the line provided for by its charter. He replied that no arrangement of the kind had been made between the two companies. The work of the New-York Elevated Railroad in Ninth-ave. was being pushed on, and the road would be completed on the 1st of May next, and the Third Avenue line some time during May.

MARVELS OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

The speaking phonograph has piqued the curiosity of both scientific and unscientific people. Descriptions of its wonderful qualities are at best unsatisfactory, but to-night, in Cooper Union Hall, the public will have an opportunity to see and hear this machine. Professor J. W. S. Arnold, of the University of the City of New-York, will explain its action by illustrations on a screen. His lecture will be on sound and hearing, which are exemplified by the phonograph's action. The proceeds of the lecture will be given to the New-York Ear Dispensary.

SAMUEL WOOD'S MUSICAL COLLEGE.

THE SEQUEL OF A STRANGE COMPACT BETWEEN FOUR BROTHERS.

The funeral services of the late Samuel Wood took place at his residence, No. 36 West Thirty-ninth-st., yesterday afternoon. The attendance of friends and relatives was not large. Colonel H. G. Stebbins, Dr. William Elmer, and Miss Clara Louise Kellogg were among those present. The services were simple, consisting of prayer, a brief reading of the Scriptures and a short address by the pastor of Mr. Wood, the Rev. Dr W. H. Moore, of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I. Miss Kellogg had expressed a willingness to sing, saying she wished to pay a tribute to Mr. Wood, in whose plans for the establishment of a Musical College she had great interest. The lack of any musical instrument in the house compelled Miss Kellogg, much to her regret, to forego her purpose. The final obsequies will take place this morning at Hempstead, and the interment will be in the village churchyard.

The project of establishing in this city a College of Music, which should rival similar institutions in Europe, had been cherished for some years by Mr. Wood. Though not a musician himself, he was very fond of music. The project of the college, it is said, was suggested to him by an old friend, Dr. William Elmer, of No. 511 Fifth-ave. Mr. Wood at one time contemplated leaving his money to some charitable institution, but becoming dissatisfied with that idea, consulted Dr. Elmer, who proposed the Musical College. Favorably struck by the suggestion, Mr. Wood caused a pamphlet to be prepared, "to feel the public on the subject." He offered to endow the institution, at his death, with $1,000,000. The scheme attracted much favorable notice from the newspapers of this city, and the Legislature of 1875-'76 set aside for the college building a portion of Central Park, near Fifth-ave. and Eighty-fourth-st. A number of trustees were appointed, but there the project rested. That Mr. Wood had not given up the scheme appears by the codicil of his will, which provides that the bulk of his wealth—estimated at $800,000—be left to Alfred L. Simonson, Dr. William Elmer, Abraham Hewlett and Martin Wood, in trust for the benefit of the Musical College. The trustees may sell the property and use the proceeds for the founding of the institution, or keep the estate intact and devote only the income to the college. About $200,000 is distributed among the nearer relatives of Mr. Wood. These are only a nephew and cousins. It is thought that a year must elapse before the project of the college can take any tangible shape.

Samuel Wood was the second of four brothers, named respectively, David, Samuel, Abraham and Epenetus, the sons of a farmer living at Rockaway, Long Island. Samuel was born February 26, 1795. In 1814 the boys came to New-York and opened a small grocery store, in a building situated where Fulton Market now stands. A compact was made between them in effect that they should never marry, should always work together, and that, in the event of the death of any one of them, the survivors should be the heirs. This arrangement was to be carried out until the last living brother should be the sole inheritor of the interests of the other three. The firm title was "David Wood." Their business ventures all succeeded and the brothers amassed wealth. They lived together as much as possible. After some years, Abraham removed to a farm near Jamaica, L. I., and in 1845, Samuel, who had met with an accident, also went to live on the farm. In 1853 the brothers sold that property, and lived together happily at No. 34 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Later they took a house in Concord-st. In 1863, Epenetus died, and soon after David followed him. Then the firm ceased to exist. The interests of both brothers were divided among the two survivors. But when Abraham died, in 1871, it was found that he had bequeathed to Samuel only half of his one-half interest in the $1,200,000 which the whole estate was estimated to be worth, with a life interest in the other half. At the death of Samuel, $300,000 would become a part of the joint estate, and $300,000 would go to a cousin named Wood. This will being contrary to the agreement of the brothers, Samuel and Mrs. Hewlett, a sister, began a suit to have it broken. Nine years ago they were defeated, and the will was sustained by the Court of Kings County. An appeal was taken with the same result. Then Mrs. Hewlett died, and her son Abraham, age sixty-three, continued the fight. A motion for a third trial is now pending. In case the estate of Samuel Wood should eventually be successful in this suit, the endowment of the College of Music would receive an additional $300,000. The property of the Wood estate is chiefly in houses and stores, in Chambers, Reade and Whitests., in New-York, property in Yonkers and on Long Island.

OVERDUE SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

Both shippers and ship-owners feel that there is no cause for anxiety as to ships reported to be overdue either from or at this port. One of these vessels is the ship Sir Robert Peel, owned by Grinnell, Minturn & Co. A representative of that firm stated, yesterday, that the firm had given the seeming long voyage of that vessel scarcely a moment's reflection. She sailed from this port, for London, on February 9, and was consequently only forty-one days out, which was by no means a remarkably long voyage. Among the vessels which are overdue in Europe from this port are the following: Bark Assyria, for Queenstown, sailed February 6; ship Voyager, for Bristol, sailed February 7; bark Charles F. Elwell, for London, sailed February 11; bark Aladdin, for London, sailed February 12; bark Prospero Dogs, for Liverpool, sailed February 15; bark Rono, for Queenstown, sailed February 15; bark Alphonse Mana, for Liverpool, sailed February 16; ship Constantine, for London, sailed February 16. The agents and owners of the above vessels feel no apprehension of their safety, and say that although the usual run is between thirty and thirty-five days, the adverse and bad weather met with at this season should make the voyage longer.

The agents of the National Line received a dispatch from Bristol, yesterday, stating that the steamship Somerset had spoken the steamship Denmark, now four days overdue at this port, on March 4, east of the Banks with rudder disabled, but wanting no assistance. She is expected to arrive at any moment.

DR. STORRS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In response to the request of many prominent men in this city, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs has consented to repeat his two lectures on "The Ottoman and the Muscovite—Their Long Duel," in the New-York Academy of Music, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, March 26 and 28. The invitation is signed by ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, John Jay, George William Curtis, William E. Dodge, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Joseph H. Choate, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, and other leading citizens. These lectures, when recently delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, attracted unusually large audiences, although the second night was one of the stormiest of the season. The first lecture presented a strong analysis of the qualities that gave Islamism its supremacy for centuries, and of the causes that have brought about its present humiliation. The second lecture is devoted to the rise of the Russian power, its marvellous strides toward the foremost rank in European nations, and the dominant impulse of the Russian Emperors since Peter the Great to gain control of Constantinople. This lecture concludes with an eloquent prophecy of the future greatness of Russia. The speaker sees in the near future a new era in history, when Constantinople shall be a great free city, and the provinces along the Danube shall enjoy peace under the protection of Germany, Russia and Austria.

ONE DETECTIVE WOUNDED BY ANOTHER.

At a meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Police Athletic Club, a discussion arose about the profits of the entertainment given by the club at Gilmore's Garden. This ended in a fight, during which Detective Muldoon is said to have been seriously cut in the head by Detective Adams. Muldoon and Adams were on the Finance Committee, and have had a difference of opinion upon the question referred to. The members of the club have sided with one or the other of these men, and, yesterday, when their leaders came to blows, participated in a general altercation. The police generally were very reticent last night, about the matter. Muldoon was taken care of by his friends. The case was not reported from the Twenty-first Precinct.

THE JULY RIOTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The special committee of the State Legislature appointed to investigate the cause of the July labor riots and the conduct of the military at that time, met this afternoon in this city.

R. A. Ammon, of Pittsburg, who was at the head of the Trainmen's Union at the time of the strike, testified that, as Governor Hartranft was then absent from the State, it was the impression among the strikers that no one had authority to order out the troops to fire upon them, and that they resisted the militia believing they were defending their rights in so doing. He testified further, that when the strikers commenced to assemble at the Fort Wayne depot, the Mayor of Allegheny was present. The Chief of Police ordered Ammon's arrest, but the strikers would not allow him to be taken. Ammon testified that he then addressed the crowd from the top of a box car; after which Mayor Phillips sent for him, told him he had not committed a breach of the peace, and advised him to resist any attempted arrest. The citizens offered the strikers arms to resist the troops, two prominent citizens having offered a hundred stand of arms each. He testified that some of these citizens went to see him (Ammon) at Allegheny; told him that he hoped they would stand for their rights, and promised them arms and money. Ammon said he would give the names to the committee in private.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Reading Railroad Company, and General Robert B. Brinton, commanding the First Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, were also examined, but the substance of their testimony has already been published.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR THE PUBLIC PARKS.

At a meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, on Thursday, March 21, a committee, consisting of Drs. Willard Parker, Fordyce Barker, Samuel T. Hubbard, J. C. Dalton and Stuyvesant F. Morris, presented, and the Academy adopted, resolutions against reducing the area of public parks in this city. The resolutions set forth that as the areas set apart by law for open spaces and parks in the city are now less than the present and prospective requirements for public health demand; as the ratio of the resident population to the square here below Fourteenth-st. is already excessive, being 205 to the square here, and as one of the parks in the lower part of the city has already been absorbed from its original design by encroachments of commerce, and there is now serious danger that another may be encroached upon, for these reasons it is resolved that the open squares and parks in the built up portions of the city are no more than are imperatively needed for sanitary purposes, and that it would be an injury to the welfare of the city to diminish their area for any purpose whatever. It was also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Legislature from this city.

XLVth CONGRESS---IInd SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATOR M'DONALD ON THE SINKING FUND—THE SENATE PASSES THE BILL IN REFERENCE TO TIMBER TRESPASSES, ETC.—THE HOUSE PASSES FORTY PRIVATE BILLS AND DOES A GOOD GENERAL BUSINESS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 22, 1878.

In the Senate to-day a large number of petitions remonstrating against the revival of the income tax were presented by Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Eaton (Dem., Conn.), Mr. Kernan (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) Mr. Christiancy (Rep., Mich.) and others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions were presented from Kentucky for the repeal of the bankrupt law; from New-York remonstrating against the sale of the Watervliet Arsenal; from Kentucky urging the passage of a law extending the time for collecting the Internal Revenue tax on spirits in bond; and from Baltimore, favoring the reduction of the duty on vinegar.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the Senate resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay John Ray and W. L. McMillan compensation and mileage of Senators for the unexpired term of Wm. P. Kellogg in the XLIInd Congress, with an amendment to pay each claimant $1,000 instead of compensation and mileage. Ordered that it be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet Monday next. Agreed to.

THE INCARCERATION OF MR. NOYES.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) submitted the following:

Whereas, It is alleged that Benjamin Noyes, a citizen of the United States, and of the State of Connecticut was on the 11th day of March, 1878, in the City of Washington, arrested and imprisoned without due process of law and in violation of the rights of the citizen, and while so suffering from this illegal arrest and imprisonment, his kidnappers took from his person, valuable papers and property, and refused and denied him the privilege of consulting with friends or counsel; therefore be it,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the subject of this resolution, and report thereon, and that the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, etc.

Mr. Eaton said that Mr. Noyes had been here attending to business before a sub-committee of the Senate, and he was arrested at his room, eleven hours before the requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey was received in the District. He was arrested, kidnapped and imprisoned, and when he asked to be shown the papers upon which he was arrested, a pair of handcuffs were shown to him. All that Mr. Eaton asked was that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate should consider these facts, and he hoped that the honorable gentleman who now fills the executive chair of the State of New-Jersey will see to it that no such outrage shall pass unnoticed under cover of a requisition from him.

Mr. McPHERSON (Dem., N. J.) said Mr. Noyes had been arrested on a previous occasion by the authorities of New-Jersey. He forfeited his bail, and they had not been able to get him for trial. Mr. McPherson asked that the resolution be laid over until Monday next, that he might obtain information in regard to the arrest.

Mr. EATON said he found no fault with the action of Governor McClellan, but the liberty of a citizen had been assailed here at the National Capital, and the fact should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) said the police authorities here having received information that the Governor of New-Jersey had issued his requisition for the arrest of Noyes, arrested him, and detained him until the arrival of the requisition. The charge was made that he was treated cruelly by the officers. Even if that were true it was not a subject for the Senate to investigate.

The resolution was then laid aside till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) presented resolutions of the Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, approving of the action of the National Export Convention, in opposing that part of the Wood Tariff Bill, which repeals our navigation laws. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, asking an appropriation to enable the Light House Board to place the Courtenay automatic buoy in the prominent harbors and most dangerous parts of our coast. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill in relation to docketing judgments, recorded in the Courts of the United States, to make them a lien on real estate, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) called up the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the Canadian-built propeller "East," by the name of "Kent," owned by G. D. and J. T. Seymour and George Hall, of Ordensburg, N. Y. Passed.

Mr. HEREFORD (Dem., W. Va.) called up his resolution requiring the Committee on Finance to report the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act within one week, together with their action thereon, if any shall have been had.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said only fifteen minutes would elapse before the expiration of the morning hour, and the resolution would lead to discussion. He hoped the Senator would allow it to lie over until next week.

Mr. HEREFORD said he had no disposition to press the matter prematurely, but he desired action on it one way or the other. If it was agreeable to the Senate to fix the resolution as the special order for Tuesday next after the expiration of the morning hour, he would be glad to have it so fixed.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) objected to making it a special order. The resolution was laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a letter from the Chief of Engineers, recommending an appropriation for continuing the examinations in connection with the jetties at the south pass.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) called up the Senate bill to extend the letters patent of Jean C. Birdsall for an improvement in machinery for boiling and furnishing clover.

The bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and then laid aside.

THE DEBTS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund Bill.

Mr. McDONALD (Dem., Ind.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, after reviewing at length the Pacific Railroad Acts of 1862 and 1864, the bonds and lands received by these companies, etc.,—The companies have not provided for the payment of the debt due the Government. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the companies need not pay the interest until the maturity of the debt. The United States every year will pay out for interest on account of the Union Pacific Railroad, $1,000,000 over and above the amount received back from the half transportation account and 5 per cent fund, so that the Government will have paid out $22,000,000 by the time the debt matures. This amount, added to the present arrears of the company, will make a total of $79,651,012. On account of the Central Pacific Railroad Company the Government will pay out for interest every year $1,171,340, which, in twenty-two years, before the maturity of the debt, will amount to $25,769,480; which, added to the present arrears of the company, will make a total indebtedness due the Government of $95,763,915. Congress has power to make provision for the payment of the money, which has only been loaned to the companies, not given to them. Any measure to compel the companies to pay the money will be just. The stockholders have no right to dividends while the loan is unprovided for. The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, however, is far inside of this proposition, and will still leave dividends after providing for the payment of the loan. Under the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, the whole amount of credits, principal and interest, on the $22,000,000 to be paid into the sinking fund by the Union Pacific during the twenty-two years before the maturity of the debt, will be $45,858,679. The Central Pacific Road will receive equal credits, making a total of $91,717,358 credits of the two companies, upon which they will have paid into the Treasury $44,000,000. I have no belief at all that this proposition will meet with any great favor in the Senate.

Mr. MERRIMON (Dem., N. C.) then took the floor, with the understanding that he would speak upon the Sinking Fund Bill on Monday next.

The bill was then laid aside with the understanding that it should not lose its place as unfinished business.

TIMBER LANDS, ETC.

The Senate resumed consideration of the House Bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, making an appropriation for the same, etc.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) explained his amendment.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) Mr. Beck modified his amendment so that it should apply to the unsurveyed lands of the Territories only, and as modified it was agreed to.

The question then came on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations as amended by that of Mr. Beck, it was agreed to. Yeas, 42; nays, 4; the negative votes being those of Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.), Mr. Cameron (Rep., Wis.), Mr. Kernan (Dem., N. Y.), and Mr. Wadleigh (Rep., N. H.) The amendment as agreed to is as follows:

That where wood and timber lands in the Territories of the United States are not surveyed, and offered for sale in proper subdivisions, convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territories, and not for export from the Territory of the United States where the timber grows; and provided, further, that if any timber cut on the public lands shall be exported from the Territories of the United States, it shall be liable to seizure by United States authority wherever found.

Mr. PLUMB (Rep., Kan.) submitted an amendment appropriating $20,000 for railway mail agents and postal clerks.

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) raised the point of order that the amendment, not having been considered by a committee, could not be submitted to a general appropriation.

The point of order was overruled, upon the ground that this was not a general appropriation bill.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) objected to the amendment, upon the ground that it had never been considered by the committee.

After some further discussion, the amendment was adopted—Yeas, 34; nays, 19.

Mr. EUSTIS (Dem., La.) moved to strike out of the second section of the bill the words "trespasses on the public lands," in the clause reading, "for the actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, cases of official misconduct, advertising, etc., $20,000."

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.)—After the rebuke given the Secretary of the Interior by the amendment already adopted, it might be as well to let this stand, and I therefore hope the Senator will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.)—The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Matthews) yesterday read a remarkable letter from Montana, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and, I suppose, furnished to the Senator to be read in the Senate. It indicates that wood has been made cheaper in Montana because the Secretary of the Interior has collected $1 per cord stumpage. I have been informed to-day, as the Senator from Ohio has also been, that the Mr. Now