

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

CONFIDENCE IN THE REPUBLIC.

Granting Money to the Returning Communists.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

Turkey's Financial and Political Difficulties.

NO ROYAL HOUSE—NO VICEROY.

The French Cabinet decided yesterday to reject the first clause of the committee's amnesty bill.

The French Cabinet decided yesterday to reject the first clause of the committee's amnesty bill, which extends the benefit of the bill to all persons convicted of crimes and offenses in connection with political acts.

GERMAN POLICY.

Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, has issued a letter before Parliament asking the House to sanction the arrest and prosecution of Deputy Fritzsche on a charge of violating the Socialist law.

HAS THE PLAGUE REACHED PARIS?

A despatch to the Standard from Paris says sixteen soldiers in barracks near the Military School have died of typhus fever within a few days.

THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE.

The strike at Liverpool has practically collapsed. Only about three thousand men attended yesterday's meeting, which resolved to continue the strike.

OTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

About six thousand weavers are out of employment at Macclesfield on account of the depression in trade.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 17, 1879. In the House of Commons to-day, an address in reply to a speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Brocken, late Attorney General for Prince Edward's Island.

RELIEF FOR SITKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1879. A Victoria despatch says Her Majesty's steamer Osprey, four guns, is taking coal and ammunition for the relief of Sitka.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 17, 1879. A large meeting of real estate owners was held here to-night to act in reference to the refusal of insurance companies to continue risks on buildings in Asbury Park unless increased facilities were provided for extinguishing fires.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

A despatch from Calcutta yesterday states that there was a slight fall of rain in the Punjab on Saturday, but not sufficient to appreciably benefit the crops or diminish the risk of famine.

ALL A HOLE.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote declared he was not aware of any intention to establish a royal residence in Ireland or to appoint the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of that country.

MEETING OF MINING ENGINEERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17, 1879. The American Institute of Mining Engineers meets in the Academy of Music to-morrow night and continues in session three days.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1879. William Coppinger, corresponding secretary of the American Colonization Society, was in the city to-day to make arrangements about the next expedition to Liberia.

BOYTON'S NEXT FEAT.

HE PROPOSES TO FLOAT FROM PITTSBURG TO THE GULF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17, 1879.

After having rested for several days and entirely recovered from the uncomfortable effects of his terrible voyage down the Allegheny River Captain Paul Boyton announces his intention of again entering the water at the junction of the Monongahela and the former stream, the point where he left it on his arrival here, and of continuing his voyage down the Ohio River.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

THE POPE TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] ROME, Feb. 17, 1879.

Pope Leo XIII. has finally decided to accept Archbishop Purcell's resignation, and now has the appointment of his successor under consideration.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

QUARANTINE THE UNITED STATES AGAINST YORKSHIRE TONGUES. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 17, 1879.

Pleuro-pneumonia is spreading among the cattle in North and East Yorkshire.

THE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17, 1879. A special cablegram from London to the Globe says:—The disease among American cattle was discussed on Friday night in the House of Commons.

It was stated that the Privy Council had for some time past received intimations of the disease existing among cattle in the United States, but did not feel justified in prohibiting importation until it was shown that there was actual danger of infection.

THE ZULU DIFFICULTY.

LORD CHELMSFORD STILL HOLDING HIS GROUND. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 17, 1879.

The Times, in its military intelligence, says it is rumored that Lord Napier of Magdala, who arrived in London yesterday, has been appointed to the command of the Zulu expedition.

LATER NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

Later telegrams from Madras give news from Pietermaritzburg. It is stated that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st of January Lord Chelmsford was then at Maritzburg in conference with Governor Sir Bartle Frere.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM ALL POINTS.

The Times says:—"It is probable that a brigade of all arms will be despatched from India to reinforce Lord Chelmsford. The Fifty-seventh foot will leave Colombo, Ceylon, to-morrow, and may be expected at Port D'Urville, Natal, March 10.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17, 1879. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constitutional Convention to-day and ordered to be telegraphed to the President of the United States:

Resolved, That in view of the vital importance of such a measure to the people of the United States, the delegates of the people in the Constitutional Convention, assembled, do hereby, on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, petition the President of the United States to approve such bill.

SNOW STORM ON THE JERSEY COAST.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 17, 1879. A blinding snow storm from the northeast has been beating on the coast since daylight this morning.

SNOW FALL IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17, 1879. Snow fell here for three hours this morning, followed by rain and hail the remainder of the day.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—A. M.

For the Middle States, light snow followed by partly cloudy weather, a slight fall followed by rising barometer, variable winds shifting to northerly and westerly, and a slight fall in temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, light rains, followed by partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, slowly rising barometer and slight changes in temperature.

For the Pacific coast States, slightly colder, northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rains in the eastern portion during the morning.

For the Western Gulf States, clear or fair weather, winds mostly from north to west, a slight rise followed by falling barometer and in the western portions rising temperatures.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, possibly areas of light snow in the eastern portions, rising barometer in the eastern portions, with slight changes in temperature.

For the lower lake region, light snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from northeast to northwest, slowly rising barometer and no decided change in temperature.

For the Basin and Columbia rivers will rise. The Central Mississippi will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston and Section Eight, Portland and Section Seven and Eastport.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy (Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway):

Table with 4 columns: Date, 1878, 1879, and Difference. Rows include 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., 9 P. M., and Average temperature.

THE COIN RESERVE

Mr. Fernando Wood's "Proposition" to Utilize Some of It.

RESUMPTION ENDANGERED.

Should the Gold Balance Be Decreased?

AN EXPLANATION.

How Mr. Sherman Can Supply Deficiencies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Your correspondent is in error as to the character of the proposition he says has been submitted by me to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. FERNANDO WOOD AND THE COIN RESERVE IN THE TREASURY—HE EXPLAINS HIS BILL—HE SAYS IT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH RESUMPTION.

MR. WOOD SAYS TO-DAY THAT YOUR CORRESPONDENT DID NOT CORRECTLY REPRESENT HIM OR HIS PROPOSITION IN REGARD TO THE PAYMENT OF THE ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

HE SAYS THAT THE MEASURE REFERRED TO WAS NOT PRESENTED IN THE SHAPE OF A BILL, BUT RATHER AS A PROPOSITION ON WHICH TO BASE LEGISLATION, STATING SUCH VIEWS AS HE (MR. WOOD) HONESTLY ENTERTAINS.

WHEREAS THE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO BE PROVIDED FOR THE "ARREARS OF PENSIONS" CREATED BY THE ACT OF JANUARY 25, 1879, AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN HIS LETTER OF FEBRUARY 12, 1879, WILL BE \$41,500,000, AND

WHEREAS THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FURTHER STATES IN HIS LETTER THAT THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, IF THE ARREARS OF PENSIONS BE PROVIDED FOR, WILL LEAVE A DEFICIENCY AT THE END OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR OF \$27,000,419 7/10,

WHEREAS THE SECRETARY FURTHER STATES THAT THERE ARE BUT TWO MEANS OF SUPPLYING THIS DEFICIENCY, VIZ., BY ADDITIONAL TAXATION OR BY THE SALE OF FOUR PER CENT BONDS, THE LATTER METHOD OF WHICH HE RECOMMENDS, AND

WHEREAS THE PEOPLE CANNOT BEAR THE BURDEN OF ADDITIONAL TAXATION, AND IT IS INEXPEDIENT TO INCREASE THE BONDED DEBT, AND

WHEREAS BY THE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879, THERE WAS A CASH BALANCE IN THE TREASURY OF \$142,072,049 94, A PART OF WHICH IS RESERVED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, UNDER THE ACT OF JANUARY 14, 1878, AND

WHEREAS HERE CAN BE NO GOOD REASON AT THIS TIME FOR THE RESERVE OF SO LARGE A SUM, WHICH PRODUCES NO INTEREST AND AGAINST WHICH THERE CAN BE NO LARGE PROBABLE DEMAND, AND IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE SECRETARY HAS AUTHORITY TO SELL BONDS FOR RESUMPTION PURPOSES WHENEVER REQUIRED FOR THAT PURPOSE; THEREFORE

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay out of the cash balance in the Treasury now on hand and unexpended any money that may be required to pay the arrears of pensions required by the act of January 25, 1879, or to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, bearing four per cent interest, the proceeds of which shall be applied to this object.

THE ACTUAL DEFICIT. Mr. Wood said to your correspondent, "I have voted for every bill and proposition looking to resumption of specie payments for the last ten years, and will make any sacrifice to maintain it intact, but I do not think it necessary to keep idle in the treasury so large a sum of coin, for which we receive no interest, while we are paying interest on the bonds with which we procured it. Nor do I think that when the Treasury gets the benefit of the reduced interest consequent on the conversion of the six per cents into four per cents there will be any deficiency at all. I shall report to the House to-morrow from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill reducing the time during which double interest runs on the six and four per cents from ninety to thirty days, which will save us at least \$2,000,000 on interest account alone during the balance of the fiscal year, and with the increasing prosperity of the country the revenues will be largely increased, so that I think that by the end of the fiscal year it will be unnecessary to touch the resumption fund or to issue additional obligations or resort to taxation. What we require now is a temporary provision to meet this additional expenditure, and I think that my proposition will do that without justly creating any distrust as to the ability of the government to maintain resumption. I think it will be very soon apparent to the friends of resumption that there can be no necessity for maintaining so large a coin reserve in the Treasury for that purpose as we have now."

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE. Your correspondent telegraphed you last night:—"Mr. Wood defends his bill on the general ground that he sees no sense in keeping so large a reserve of coin in the Treasury, which nobody calls for and on which we are losing interest."

IT WILL BE SEEN THAT MR. WOOD TO-DAY TAKES PRECISELY THE GENERAL GROUND, BUT THAT THE APPROPRIATION AT PRESENT MADE BY THE HOUSE CREATES SO SMALL A DEFICIENCY THAT IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO TOUCH THE ACTUAL COIN RESERVE.

THE SUMMARY OF MR. WOOD'S PROPOSITION, AS HE PREFERS TO CALL IT, WHICH WAS SENT YOU LAST NIGHT, DIFFERS IN NO ESSENTIAL FROM HIS ACTUAL PROPOSITION, EXCEPT THAT THIS AUTHORIZES AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, BEARING FOUR PER CENT INTEREST AND REDEMPTABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH ARE SIMPLY BONDS, WHICH IN A PREVIOUS PART OF THE PROPOSITION HE HAD DECLARED INDEPENDENT, AND SHORT BONDS AT THAT, WHICH BEARING THE SAME INTEREST WITH THE LONG BONDS WHICH THE TREASURY OFFERS IN ANY AMOUNT, WOULD, OF COURSE, BE ALMOST, IF NOT QUITE, UNSALABLE.

A HAZARDOUS PROPOSITION. Mr. Wood has, as he says, steadfastly supported all measures looking to resumption for a good many years, and no one has a right to doubt his sincerity in this matter, or to attack his motives. But it is a fact that his "proposition," which, by the way, he says he means to lay before the Committee on Ways and Means to-morrow for its consent, is regarded here by the friends of sound money as a very dangerous playing with fire, while his assertion that there is no need for the maintenance of a large coin reserve for resumption finds assent only with Mr. Kelley, Mr. Erving and other declared and zealous paper money inflationists. Mr. Wood's "proposition," if it ever becomes a bill, cannot become a law. It is thought dangerous by the friends of resumption, because it is the first offer to attack the resumption fund of coin, and because it seems to show that Mr. Wood, who has been counted among the friends of resumption, does not comprehend the simple truth that a greenback is a promise to pay, and that the necessity for a large coin reserve arises from the very fact that the government offers to redeem its promises in coin, and must therefore keep coin on hand to do so. His movement is only another evidence of what every friend of sound money here sees—that resumption will never be accomplished until the legal tenders are cancelled as fast as they are redeemed, or until they cease to be legal tender. But it is the opinion of the ablest friends of sound money here, of both parties, that, so far from the present resumption fund being needlessly great, it ought to be considerably increased to make the Treasury and resumption safe against any sudden drain of gold to Europe.

HOW THE MONEY FOR PENSIONS CAN BE RAISED. Several ways are proposed to raise the money required to pay the arrears of pensions besides Mr. Wood's. One is to issue four per cent bonds for the amount required; but the Democrats think it would look bad for them to increase the bonded debt. Another is to lay an income tax, and this meets with considerable favor among Western men, but is not liked by others, on the ground that it would injure the democratic prospects in New York and other Eastern States, and also because it would necessitate the appointment of a large number of new tax officers, whom the republican administration would of course appoint, and who it is supposed would strengthen the republican machine for next year. The most sensible proposition so far made is to renew the duty on tea and coffee. This would raise the needed money, and would lay an imperceptible burden on the taxpayers, for it is well known that the consumers in this country gained nothing by the foolish abolition of these duties some years ago.

REPUTATION IN TENNESSEE.

A PRAECIPUE CENSURED BY THE HOUSE FOR INCULCATING PUBLIC HONESTY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1879.

The House to-day passed a resolution of censure against Rev. Dr. T. A. Hoyt, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. The preamble recited that "whereas it is charged that ignorance has gained possession of the government of the land, control of the legislation of the State and that there is imminent danger against the creditors of the State and the majesty of heaven by the ignorance and dishonesty of the representatives of the people."

Resolved, That the act of the House was based on remarks made during Mr. Hoyt's sermon yesterday, in which he pictured in the most pointed manner that the "departure from high rectitude will involve the State in ruin and disaster, incur the odium of the public opinion of the world, involve the loss of self-respect, and result in a double condemnation, which could not be endured. The fountain of corruption in the seat of authority would, through a thousand channels, infect the whole population."

After the transaction of some further business the House seemed to realize the folly of this extraordinary proceeding, and shrank from adopting the resolution, which was reconsidered, after a heated discussion, in which common honesty was discussed, Rodeck, Randolph Butler, ex-member of Congress, insisting "that every minister should pray and preach that the scales might fall from the eyes of those gentlemen who favored reputation, dishonesty and disgrace to the State."

Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York, who is the representative of the holders of Tennessee bonds, arrived here to-day.

In an interview with him to-night he said he did not think there was much to be accomplished; that he could only hope to prevent the House from submitting the proposition heretofore offered. The bondholders would be perfectly willing to make tests in the courts as to the legality of the bonds, and if found invalid the bondholders would not claim them.

The bondholders are to pay if the State is not able to pay them and are willing to submit the question to the arbitration of Governor Hampton and Senator Lamar on the part of Tennessee and Charles Francis Adams on the part of the bondholders.

General Pryor, of New York, and Mr. S. G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, representatives of bondholders, left for their respective homes to-night.

VIRGINIA'S STATE DEBT.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17, 1879.

Although the bill for the settlement of the State debt had been made the special order for to-day in the Senate it was allowed to go by, another special order intervening.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 17, 1879. The forcible re-adjusters of the State debt are generally sending delegates from this section to the State Convention to be held at Richmond, February 25.

MICHIGAN'S SENATORSHIP.

DETROIT, Feb. 17, 1879.

The Democrats in secret caucus at Lansing to-night nominated O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, for United States Senator. The Republicans also held a secret caucus and nominated Levi Chamberlain, of Three Oaks.

NO YELLOW FEVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] VINCENNES, Miss., Feb. 17, 1879.

All prominent physicians denounce the reports of yellow fever here as preposterously false, and say there has been no fever here since last November.

Dr. Robbins, of the City Hospital, says there is not a case of fever of any kind in Vincennes at present, and that there is no yellow fever here since the 15th of last November. The health of the city is excellent. The sexton's report for the week ending last noon shows that only Mary Ann Moore, of the boat; Charles King, spinal meningitis; Laura Graves, pneumonia; John Evans, heart disease; Mary Graves, consumption; Lamford Clued, Bright's disease.

DELINQUENT TRUST COMPANIES.

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1879.

The secretaries of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, the Union Trust Company and the Brooklyn Trust Company, having neglected to transmit to the General Term a statement of the accounts of the County Treasurer of Chamberlain of the several counties in such department, showing the amounts standing to their credit severally on January 1, 1879, including the interest on the sums deposited in each case on matter, as an account of the County Treasurer, respectively, and any one of the aforesaid counties in such department, showing the amounts standing to their credit severally on January 1, 1879, including the interest on the sums deposited in each case on matter, as an account of the County Treasurer, respectively, and any one of the aforesaid counties in such department, showing the amounts standing to their credit severally on January 1, 1879, including the interest on the sums deposited in each case on matter, as an account of the County 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