# WASHINGTON.

## A Policy Mapped Out for the Democratic Party.

## SENATOR HAMPTON'S PLAN.

## Hard Money and Harmony with the South.

## MISREPRESENTING THE PRESIDENT

## General Grant's Friends Pressing the Interoceanic Canal Scheme.

## RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1879.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON GIVES HIS VIEWS UPON THE POLICY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOULD ASSUME--THE CURRENCY AND THE SOUTH.

Senator Wade Hampton yesterday expressed himself very fully, in conversation, concerning the financial question, and your correspondent, with his permission, sends you the following as the substance of what he said. Senator Hampton, as you have already been informed, is very decided in his approval of the resolution recently introduced by Senator Bayard, and expresses himself strongly in favor of its adoption and support by the democratic party. "Mr. Bayard," he said, "is one of the comparatively few men in the country who had rather be right than President, and his course in regard to the currency has left no room for doubt, if any man of any party were disposed to doubt, that he is guided in this matter solely by his sincere, and, as I believe, sound convictions of what will conduce to the best interests of the whole country." Senator Hampton evidently shares these convictions, which, he maintains, are in perfect accord with the oldest and soundest financial principles of the democratic party as asserted by its former recognized leaders.

DEMOCRATS AND HARD MONEY.

"The democracy," he says, "has always been a hard money party and should hasten to seize the opportunity now presented of declaring its devotion to its old financial principles and of placing itself squarely on record in their support. The republicans naturally hesitate to adopt the democratic theory, or even to go the lengths recommended by their financial leaders, but rather manifest a strong desire to leave matters as they stand for fear of the serious dissensions and divisions likely to be occasioned in their own ranks by this sudden attempt at wholesale conversion. There is no reason for hesitation on the part of democrats. The course indicated by Mr. Bayard and indorsed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury is directly in the line of all democratic principle and precedent, and should be adopted, therefore, in my judgment, without a dissenting voice. The party has coquetted with soft money doctrines quite long enough, and has lost steadily and deservedly in consequence. It ought to be satisfied with the experiment and never repeat it. The greenback party, as such, has almost disappeared, its members having returned in a body to the republican party, from which they were drawn. The soft money democrats have been allowed to test their full strength, and having failed in every State should be willing to confess their weakness and permit the other—the hard money—wing of the party to dictate its financial policy in accordance with old and fundamental principles, and conduct the fight to a successful issue.

NO MORE RAG BABY NONSENSE.

"Even if there were nothing more at stake than the election of a President," continued General Hampton, "and a soft money candidate could be elected, he would be powerless to carry his views into effect in the face of the overwhelming opposition he would encounter in his own party, in Congress and in the country. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by further compromises with the soft money theory, and none should be made, in my judgment. The country has emphatically declared itself in favor of hard money, and expediency alone would seem to require that the democracy should take advantage of the present situation and place themselves in the strong position left open by the hesitation and indecision of their opponents. We could not be charged with tampering with the currency, seeing that the question has been opened by the republican President and his Secretary, whose action has left us no alternative but to choose sides. It only remains for us, therefore, to place ourselves on record in defence of our own principles or against them. The HERALD was right in the views it expressed in a recent editorial on this subject. The democrats now have their opportunity. Success is within their reach if they act wisely and promptly, and they deserve defeat if they are not prepared and determined to take advantage of it. It would be sound policy, therefore, for us to do our duty. But whether we should succeed or fail, whether it is expedient or not, I would make the fight on this issue and on this line. It is the line of consistency and principle, and we had better be whipped fighting for the right than to win upon any other ground.

BRINGING NORTH AND SOUTH TOGETHER.

"There is another view of the matter," he continued. "This financial question is in fact the real ground upon which is based whatever feelings of distrust and dislike the North may entertain toward the South. We are suspected of being at heart a community of repudiators, or, at best, of holding very loose and unsound views concerning the national currency and national debt, and so long as this is the case the business interests of the wealthier section, which have so much at stake in the settlement of these matters, will continue to regard with suspicion and concern every accession of power which the South may obtain, or be supposed to obtain, through the successes of the political party of which it constitutes so large a proportion. There is no real hatred on the part of the people of the North toward the South, as is so often alleged, but there is this manifest feeling of anxiety regarding the safety of their investments which arrays the moneyed men and property holders generally in defence of a sound currency and fixed financial policy and against the attacks which they have been taught to fear the democratic party, and especially the South, are disposed and ready to make upon the first opportunity. There is of course no foundation whatever for this fear. The South has always been conservative, and should it ever be called upon again to exercise its proper share in the direction of the general government, which is all that it asks, it will assuredly be as conservative in the future as it has been in the past.

TRUST THE SOUTH.

"The South requires only to be fully understood in order to be fully trusted, but we can prove these facts only by our action upon financial questions as they come up in Congress. A proper occasion for such reassuring action is now presented, as it seems to me, and the South should put itself promptly and emphatically on record in support of a settled financial policy, a settled currency and a settled country. If every democrat, and particularly every Southern democrat in Congress, would respond promptly to the challenge that has been made to them, and would rally to a man in support of the currency and credit of the country, the war upon a South thus 'solid,' would in my opinion be virtually at an end, and the election of a democratic President be already assured."

MR. BAYARD'S RESOLUTION.

There was a report this evening that the caucus of democratic Senators held this afternoon had considered the Bayard resolution and had agreed to support it. But this report is false. The financial issues were not mentioned in the caucus. Mr. Bayard will almost certainly get the consent of his committee to report his resolution to the Senate; but there is some business which has precedence of it, and it is not now probable that it will be reported before the holidays.

PRESIDENT HAYES MISREPRESENTED.

General Hawley and Mr. Ellis H. Roberts conversed with the President to-day at some length on the financial issues, and the reports they give of the President's talk show that there has been a persistent and malignant attempt by republican inflationists to place him in the wrong before the public for their own purposes. It is not true that the President in his latter conversation with Mr. Fort, of Illinois, in any way modified the tone or sense of his Message or expressed himself in any way or in the slightest degree as having changed his opinion on the currency question. He would renew his recommendations to-morrow, if there were occasion, concerning the repeal of the legal tender act and the withdrawal of the greenbacks, he told these gentlemen, and so far from approving non-action by Congress he desires very strongly to see it take up and adopt his recommendations. He reiterated all that he had said in his letter of last Thursday, and while he, of course, sees that he cannot control the action of Congress, he not only wishes it to accept his recommendations, but he will use all his legitimate influence to help that it should do so. All reports to the contrary are false, and inexcusably and purposely misrepresent him, and are simply parts, as it now seems, of a very unscrupulous game of bluff, which republican soft-money men are playing to influence their party and persuade it to oppose the President's recommendations for the repeal of legal tender and the withdrawal of the greenbacks. Mr. Fort was himself the author of the false report telegraphed from here last night discrediting the President's sincerity. It is the second time that he has thus misrepresented the President, giving the press false and garbled accounts of conversations held with him. Mr. Fort has now gone West to bury Congressman Lay. There seems to be nobody else here to take his place and spread false rumors concerning the sentiments of the President and Secretary Sherman, so that until he returns it is probable that these attempts to deceive the public will cease. A good deal of indignation is expressed here this evening by sound money republicans at Fort's attempts to mislead public sentiment and compromise the President. General Hawley, of Connecticut, said to-night that "if the constitutional money men get a chance they will show in both houses that the republican party has not lost the courage with which the majority of its members have usually dealt with this subject."

PRACTICAL RELIEF FOR IRELAND—HOW CONGRESSMEN REGARD THE PARNELL AGITATION.

Congressman Kenna, of West Virginia, to-day gave expression to a very general feeling of pity for the suffering people in some parts of Ireland, and of contempt for the agitators who have by their revolutionary violence alarmed capital and deprived many poor laborers of employment, by starting a subscription paper in the House to raise a fund for the relief of suffering among the laboring poor in Ireland. The subscription paper recites:—"We do this in no political spirit, but solely to aid people who are in actual distress in their country, and whose energy, undaunted pluck and brain have contributed so much to the advancement and history of our own." The amount which each member is asked to contribute is $5, and up to the close of the session to-day seventy members on both sides of the House had signed their names to the list, including the Speaker and the leading democratic and republican members. There is no doubt that every member of the House will subscribe $5, and in that case the fund will amount to nearly $1,500. No one here sympathizes with the Parnell agitation, which is regarded as a mere wild, inexcusable revolutionary attempt; but the accounts which the HERALD cable despatches have given of suffering among the Irish poor, greatly increased by the foolish and wicked attempt of the Parnell demagogues, have aroused pity for the Irish poor which manifests itself in the way which the HERALD has advised—in a subscription to supply them with food. Mr. Kenna's subscription, in fact, means, "Not one cent for Parnell, but hundreds to give food to the honest poor."

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1879.

COMPREHENSIVE BILL PREPARED FOR A CORPORATION TO CONSTRUCT THE NICARAGUAN CANAL—GENERAL GRANT'S NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE SCHEME.

The act of incorporation which has been drawn and which will be introduced in Congress, with the approval of General Grant, for an interoceanic ship canal company, names General Grant and his associates as corporators, with authority to negotiate a favorable concession with one or more Central American governments for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal to fulfil the requirements as conditioned in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the capital or stock to be not less than $50,000,000 or greater than $100,000,000. When stock is taken to the extent of $50,000,000 the stockholders may elect directors, president and vice president, and the government in whose territory the canal is located may appoint one director, having equal power and responsibilities and receiving the same salary from the company as the other directors. It is provided also that a part of the duty of the directors shall be to lay before the public an annual plain and sufficient statement of the progress of the work and expenditures thereon. The books shall be carefully examined by government inspectors, and if the statements are found to be calculated to deceive, the examiners shall make proper statements, and if fraudulent action has been taken the perpetrators shall be prosecuted in any United States court, and if convicted sentenced as though the offence were against the government. All employes of the company who commit fraudulent acts, either at home, in transit or in Nicaragua, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any United States court, and on conviction shall be punished as though the offence were against the government. The government shall cause the works to be inspected yearly by two officers of engineers, who are to report on the actual progress of the work and whatever affects the economical progress of the work, the government to render bills of actual cost of travelling and other expenses, and be reimbursed for the same, but the company not to pay the inspectors. The bill will not be introduced, it is understood, until after the holidays.

THE UTES IN COLORADO.

A special meeting of the House Committee on Indian Affairs will be held to-morrow to consider the resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Buford, of Colorado, to create a commission to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the extinguishment of their title to the Ute reservation. It is understood that the resolution has the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations will report to-morrow the Fortification and Benson Appropriation bills, both of which will probably be passed before the holiday recess. The Military Academy Appropriation bill will be ready by Friday, so that there is a reasonable certainty of three of the appropriation bills passing before the 19th inst. A democratic member of the House, who to-day made an active canvass among his colleagues, found that the sentiment was universal in favor of a short session and restricting business to routine matters.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

To-day the Senate, after a brief skirmish, decided to concur in the joint resolution passed in the House yesterday, and adjourn from December 19, 1879, to January 6, 1880.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CONCERNING SENATE PATRONAGE.

The democratic members of the Senate met in caucus this afternoon to receive the report of a committee, headed by Judge Thurman, upon the subject of the distribution of the Senate patronage. After a very full interchange of views and an exhaustive discussion of the subject the committee's report was adopted with great unanimity and unexpected harmoniousness of feeling. It was to the effect that there was no just cause of complaint against the officers of the Senate for the manner in which they have acted with regard to the caucus instructions of last March, that the present Senate employés are deserving and capable, and that the instructions above referred to (which provide for the retention of all disabled Union soldiers and of various other employés upon grounds of special merit irrespective of politics) should be continued in force with only one amendment—namely, to authorize the Sergeant-at-Arms to appoint three additional messengers for service connected with the three committees which were left in the control of the republicans. The effect of this authorization will be to enable the three republican chairmen—Messrs. Anthony, Edmunds and Conkling—to retain in the service three old republican messengers who have heretofore been borne on a merely temporary roll. The unanimous agreement of the caucus was that the democratic majority in the Senate should come up to the full measure of the generous treatment which was accorded to them in matters of patronage by the republicans when the democrats were in the minority. The caucus meeting was wholly devoted to this object.

MEASURE TO STOP GARBAGE DUMPING IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The bill introduced (by request) in the Senate to-day by Mr. Conkling, in relation to street sweepings, garbage, &c., provides that no street sweepings, dredging from slips, dead animals, nor any article or thing that is liable to convey disease or dangerous to the public health or to navigation shall be deposited in the waters of the port of New York or in the rivers or waters adjoining the city of New York, in the States of New York and New Jersey, nor in the Atlantic Ocean within five miles of Coney Island or Sandy Hook. The bill of course excepts the ordinary discharge of sewers from New York, Brooklyn and other cities into the waters of the port, and does not apply to the erection of piers, docks or bulkheads or the proper filling in of any land now authorized by the laws of the United States. The bill also authorizes the district attorneys of the Southern and Eastern districts of New York State to appoint special officers who shall have power to arrest persons violating the law. These officers are to receive salaries not exceeding that paid to the New York city police, and shall be paid only upon a certificate from the President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners in the city of New York showing that they have performed their duty satisfactorily.

SECRETARY M'CRARY'S SUCCESSOR CONFIRMED.

The President this morning sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of War. He was confirmed by the Senate in executive session without reference to a committee.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:—

Horatio G. Sickel, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. Hays, United States District Judge for Kentucky.

Charles P. James, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Charles Beardsley, of Iowa, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Albert Johnson, Surveyor General for Colorado.

Postmasters—Edward S. Tobey, at Boston, Mass.; John H. Burnham, at Hartford, Conn.; Lucien Lord, at Athol, Mass.; Julius W. Knowlton, at Bridgeport, Conn.; Emerson A. Hough, at Collinsville, Conn.; John L. Knight, at Brandon, Vt.; George S. Read, at Woonsocket, R. I.; Alvarro F. Gibbons, at Charleston, Va.; Benjamin M. Cox, at Farmville, Ohio; William H. McCoy, at Cadiz; Frederick C. Wickham, at Norwalk; David D. Taylor, at Cambridge; Henry S. Robinson, at Washington Court House, Ind.; Thaddeus Coffin, at Newcastle; Alfred P. Bone, at Shelbyville; Mrs. Sarah Hackleman, at Rushville, Mich.; Clinton Spencer, at Ypsilanti, Wis.; William P. Forsyth, at Jefferson; Thomas W. Spence, at Fond du Lac, Iowa; Charles H. Tall, at Clinton; Jonathan Maxon, at West Liberty, Minn.; Wilder W. Hartley, at Brainerd; Martin B. Soule, at Worthington; Charles O. Howes, at Luverne; Luke Marvin, at Duluth, Neb.; Jacob Drum, at Beatrice, Dakota; William H. Fawcett, at Lead City, Kansas; Annie M. Pillsbury, at Manhattan; James M. Cavanass, at Chetopah; John B. Beatty, at Chanute; William H. Smith, at Marysville; John P. Penes, at La Cygne, Ill.; Q. B. Nesbitt, at Chester, Tenn.; Samuel N. Arnell, at Columbia, Texas; Henry L. Rankin, at Hempstead; John C. Manning, at San Antonio.

BANKING SAFEGUARDS.

The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day reopened their former action on the bill requiring the reserves of national banking associations to be kept in gold and silver in lieu of legal tender notes, and adopted an amendment, offered by Mr. Buckner, which strikes out the requirement for the maintenance of a reserve of twenty-five per centum on the amount of circulation, and makes this provision applicable to deposits only. The resolutions of Messrs. Fort and Price adverse to the President's greenback recommendations were not reached for consideration this morning. The meeting of the committee was mainly occupied in listening to an argument presented by Mr. Lounsbery, of New York, who took strong grounds in favor of a return to the plan of the original banking act, which remained in force until 1874, and which required the banks to maintain a reserve on circulation as well as on deposits. He contended that this was a correct banking principle, which the national banks should be forced to recognize, not so much for the protection of holders of national bank notes, who are ultimately protected by the bonds of the national bank held by the government, but rather to secure automatic expansion and contraction of the currency, which will naturally follow if a properly proportioned reserve on circulation is maintained. Mr. Lounsbery does not believe that Mr. Buckner's bill in its present shape requiring, as it does, that one half of the banks' reserves shall be kept in coin, will result in either contraction or expansion, at least not to any considerable extent. Theoretically, he says, the result of this law would be to draw out coin from the United States Treasury, and to replace that coin with legal tenders, and these legal tenders would be held by the Treasury in place of the coin that the banks had exchanged them for. After Mr. Buckner's amendment striking out the clause requiring a reserve of twenty-five per cent on circulation had been adopted, Mr. Price's bill, introduced in the House yesterday, was offered as a substitute for Mr. Buckner's bill as amended by the committee. The motion to substitute it was rejected, only two members voting for it—viz., Messrs. Price and Crapo. The committee at the hour of adjournment to-day left the bill open for further consideration, which will be given to it at the next regular meeting on the 17th inst. Considerable business is pending before the committee, but there is an evident desire on the part of members to prepare and report Mr. Buckner's bill to the House before taking final action on any other measures.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS MANIA.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, of which Representative McKenzie is chairman, met this morning—Messrs. McKenzie, Atherton, Murch and Shellabarger being in attendance. The committee have before them bills asking for appropriations aggregating $7,000,000 for public buildings in this and other cities of the country, with thirty-three States to hear from which have not yet put in their applications. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this sub-committee, in considering all bills for the erection of public buildings or providing for the extension of the same, will require of the member introducing the bill a statement in writing of the revenues received, the Post Office statistics, business of the courts, &c., at the city or town where said public building is proposed to be erected, from all sources whatever; and, further, that the sub-committee will address a letter of inquiry to the Secretary of the Treasury in each case as to whether the needs of the public service require the construction of said public building, and if so, what amount in his judgment should be appropriated; also for a statement of the amount of rents paid annually by the government at such place for the use of public buildings.

The committee decided to hear the delegation from the city of Baltimore at ten A. M. on Monday, the 15th inst., on the subject of the Baltimore Post Office buildings.

LARGE PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 260,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia Mint.

SMALLPOX AT TRIPOLI.

Information has been received at the Marine Hospital Bureau that the smallpox is still prevalent at Tripoli. Twenty-nine deaths from that disease occurred during the week ended November 8, and fifty-seven deaths during the week ended November 15.

MINNESOTA LAND GRANTS.

The Attorney General has rendered an opinion upon certain inquiries submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, touching the authority of the latter to issue patents to the State of Minnesota for the benefit of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company for certain lands within the limits of the grant by act of July 4, 1866. The question arose upon the fact that the road, or a portion of it, was constructed after the period prescribed in the granting act, and upon a line different from that adopted as the definite location. The Attorney General holds that the State is entitled to the lands, notwithstanding the road was built after the time for its completion had expired, because no action, either legislative or judicial, had been taken to reinvest the United States with title. On the second point he holds that the definite location by the company prior to the acceptance by the State of the grant was not binding on either the State or the government, and that as the State had, by repeated legislation, required the company to build to certain points several miles distant from the line as fixed by definite location, the government must accept the construction without reference to the fact that it is on a different route from the one formally adopted by the company and upon which the limits of the grant have been adjusted. The Secretary has adopted the Attorney General's opinion.

POLYGAMY.

In the House to-day Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, proposing the following amendment to the constitution:—

ARTICLE — —Polygamy shall not exist within the limits of the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

THE NATIONAL AND UNITED STATES BOARDS OF TRADE NOW IN SESSION IN WASHINGTON—DEMAND FOR ANOTHER "BUREAU" TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS OF TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1879.

Two boards of trade met in this city to-day—one the United States Board of Trade, of which Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, Mass., is president, and the other the National Board of Trade, Mr. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, president. About fifty members were in attendance at the meeting of the National Board, representing fifteen local boards of trade and chambers of commerce. The annual report of the Executive Council was first read and adopted, and then the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—

*President*—Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia.

*Vice Presidents*—H. C. Smith and J. S. Middleton, Baltimore, Md.; E. P. Dow, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Rospes and E. S. Kemble, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Egan, Chicago; E. H. Rollins, Dover, N. H.; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. McLaren, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Snow and J. S. T. Stranahan, New York city; H. Windsor, Philadelphia, Pa; T. C. Hersey, Portland, Me., and J. Buchanan, Trenton, N. J.

A communication was received from the United States Board of Trade requesting the appointment of a committee to confer with one from their body relative to harmonizing the work of the two organizations. The request was complied with, and a committee of conference consisting of five members was appointed. Routine business was then resumed, after which the official programme was taken up, and the first question, entitled "Through Bills of Lading," was thoroughly discussed and disposed of by the unanimous adoption of the following rule:—

When a bill of lading designates a particular line of steamships, or a special ship of any line, it shall contain an express stipulation that in case goods are from any cause intended to be sent forward by a different steamship or by another line, the company by which the bill of lading is issued shall, before actual shipment, give the shipper of the goods timely notice of the steamship or line by which the same will be shipped. The company issuing the bill of lading shall be responsible to the shipper for any cost of insurance caused by the change in the steamship or line from that expressed on the original bill of lading.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

In their report the Council of the National Board make the following statement:—

For several years before the formation of this Board many of the more thoughtful business men among us had felt that there should be a department of the government at Washington organized with special reference to the general industrial interests of the country and devoted to the care and development of these interests. The necessity for such a department has become more apparent and more marked with the progress of time, and the Board has repeatedly called the attention of Congress and of the Executive to it. In one of our memorials it was said:—"The commercial interests of the country have thoroughly organized themselves to make their wants and wishes known to the government; it remains for the government on its part to organize itself, to give wise consideration and practical effect to those wants and wishes." This sentence was recently quoted in the British Parliament in a speech to which reference will presently be made; it seems still to state our case distinctly and definitely, and the Council would repeat it with new emphasis. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged at the present time with many of the duties which, in the opinion of the Council, should be made to devolve upon a Minister of Commerce; but weighed down as he is with other burdens, it is absolutely impossible for him to be well informed in all the details of the administration of the tariff laws, to watch the fluctuations of our tonnage interests, to follow the growth of our inter-State commerce and to study the ever changing conditions of our vast and varied industries, with a view to proposing legislation from time to time in reference to them. The Bureau of Statistics is doing a valuable work in the compilation and publication of the figures which relate to commerce and transportation, shipbuilding and immigration, the export and the import trade; but what high official is there whose function it is to examine these statistics in their many aspects and bearings, to collate, compare and argue from and upon them, and thus to make the most of them?

MORE NECESSARY NOW THAN EVER.

This Board has been disposed hitherto to look to the English Board of Trade as furnishing the model, in some particulars at least, for such a department as it has been recommending here. It would seem, however, that the merchants of Great Britain are by no means satisfied with their Board of Trade: it has been loaded down, as our Treasury Department has been, with all sorts of duties and responsibilities, with little regard to harmony or system, and it has been so completely diverted from its original purpose that it has ceased almost or altogether to have anything whatever to do with trade or commerce. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain have been urging upon their government, therefore, the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce similar to that which exists as a part of the French government, and last summer they made an important advance toward the accomplishment of their desire. Their honored president, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, of Birmingham, who, fortunately, is a member of Parliament, brought forward a motion in the House of Commons to the following effect:—"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that those functions of the executive government which especially relate to commerce and agriculture should be administered by a distinct department, under the direction of a principal Secretary of State, who shall be a member of the Cabinet." We already have a well organized bureau of agriculture; let a bureau of commerce be organized by its side, and the two placed under the charge of a minister or secretary, and the object sought by the Board and by the merchants for whom it speaks would be accomplished. The United States is entering upon a period of industrial and commercial growth unexampled in its own history and probably in the history of the world, and no time should be lost in establishing a department at Washington, not to assume any of the functions of personal and corporate enterprise and energy, but rather to see that such enterprise and energy have their full scope and play, to prevent interference and friction as far as possible, and to promote harmony of working among interests dissimilar in their character and having a tendency at times to become antagonistic each with the rest. In this connection the Council thinks it worthy of notice and comment that the president, both the vice presidents and six members of the Council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain have seats in the House of Commons. This is only one illustration of the direct personal influence which English merchants exercise upon the legislation of their country. No one can doubt that it will be greatly to the public advantage in every respect when representative business men in the United States shall have their appropriate place and responsibility in Congress and in the Executive administration of the government.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF TRADE.

The United States Board of Trade was called to order by President Appleton, Mr. W. H. C. Price, of New York, officiating as secretary. Among the members present were Messrs. W. A. Cole, Uriah Welch and S. A. Haines, of New York city; C. J. Tilley, of St. Louis; R. F. Straine, of Boston; H. Butterfield, of Pennsylvania; J. B. Farwell and N. K. Fairbanks, of Chicago; D. Hayes, of Detroit, and C. P. Culver, of Washington. After the usual routine business was transacted a conference committee of five members was appointed to meet a similar committee from the National Board. Papers were then read on the "Metric System" by Mr. Culver, on "Mining Interests" by Mr. Straine, and one by President Appleton on "Inter-Oceanic Canals." Mr. A. Fish, secretary of the Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was then introduced and read an essay entitled "The Proper Transportation of Animals on Railroads." At the conclusion of the reading the Board adopted a memorial to Congress calling attention to this subject, and requesting the passage of a law with reference thereto.

A report from a committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board to consider the subject of "The Establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry by the General Government" was submitted with a favorable recommendation, and after a short discussion the report was adopted and the Board adjourned until to-morrow.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1879.

Colonel D. B. Sackett, Inspector General, has been ordered to proceed to the subsistence depots at St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth and Chicago.

Colonels Edmund Schriver and N. H. Davis will make inspections at San Francisco and New York respectively.

Commissary Sergeant William Jervis has been ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, for duty.

A circular has been issued by the War Department officially announcing the death of Colonel Jeff C. Davis, of the Twenty-third infantry, at Chicago, and of Colonel Charles S. Merchant (retired), at Carlisle, Pa., on December 6. Colonel Merchant graduated at West Point September 7, 1812, and, after fifty-one years continuous service in the regular army, was retired. In March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier general for long and faithful service.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLIANCE AND TALLAPOOSA AT NEWPORT, R. I.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, Dec. 10, 1879.

The United States sloop-of-war Alliance, *en route* from Boston to Norfolk, put in here this afternoon on account of unfavorable weather.

Arrived at the Torpedo station, the United States steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie commanding, with stores, &c., for the station. She also brings the Hartford's torpedo outfit.

ORDERS AND CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1879.

Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt has been ordered to report for a passage in the Swatara, bound for the Asiatic station, and on arrival to report for duty as executive on board the Monocacy.

Surgeon H. N. Beaumont is ordered to the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Paymaster Leonard A. Frailey to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Swatara.

Sailmaker Frankland to the receiving ship Minnesota.

Lieutenant W. S. Cowles has been detached from the Monocacy on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Surgeon Henry Stewart from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the Swatara.

Sailmaker Birdsall from the training ship Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

First Lieutenant G. F. Elliott, United States Marine Corps, has been detached from the Marine Barracks at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to proceed to Boston and report to the commandant of that station to command the marine guard of the United States steamer Swatara.

The President to-day withdrew the nomination of Second Lieutenant Henry C. Fisher to be first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, which was sent to the South on the 2d inst.

NAVY YARD NOTES—THE MINNESOTA, THE MARION AND THE ALARM—A NEW COMMANDANT.

The United States steam frigate Minnesota, training ship for boys, which is lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will take her departure from this station in the early part of next week. Her place of destination will be New London, Conn., where she will quarter for the winter. The apprentices, who number 230, will be placed under instruction ashore at that place. In the spring they will be sent cruising at sea in some war vessels of smaller size than the Minnesota, which will be employed as a receiving ship or depot.

It is expected that the United sloop-of-war Marion will be ready to sail from this port to join the South American and Pacific squadron on Saturday next. She will report to Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, at Callao. The subjoined is a list of the officers of the Marion:—

*Commanding*—Commadder F. M. Bunce.

*Executive*—Lieutenant Commander John McGowan.

*Navigator*—Lieutenant W. I. Moore.

*Watch Officers*—Lieutenants J. P. Merrell, E. A. Jacob and J. P. Wallis.

*Master*—S. Diehl.

*Ensigns*—W. Windsor, H. C. Gearing and W. I. Chambers.

*Midshipmen*—C. C. Marsh, H. Wike, D. J. Sears, W. A. Graham and M. L. Read.

*Chief Engineer*—S. J. Allen.

*Passed Assistant Engineer*—J. Brosnahan.

*Assistant Engineer*—H. C. Baughman.

*Cadet Engineers*—J. N. Crygier and F. F. Carter.

*Passed Assistant Paymaster*—S. R. Colhoun.

*Surgeon*—S. T. Rabbin.

*Assistant Surgeon*—C. Bush.

*Commanding Marine Guard*—Lieutenant Wainwright.

*Boatswain*—T. C. Perremont.

*Gunner*—W. A. Ferrier.

*Sailmaker*—F. Watson.

*Carpenter*—W. H. Barrett.

*Pay Clerk*—J. A. Murphy.

Her officers and crew, all told, number 220 men.

A trial of the new torpedo boat and ram Alarm, which has been heretofore described, will take place at the Navy Yard within ten days, in presence of a committee of naval engineers. The Alarm, which is lying at a wharf at the Navy Yard, is commanded by Lieutenant R. M. G. Broun, Lieutenant J. J. Hunker being the executive officer. She has three officers and a crew of thirty-five men.

The term of office of Commodore Nicholson, as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will expire January 1, 1880, when he will be relieved by Commodore Cooper, who recently won the sword voted for at the Seventh regiment fair to be awarded to the most popular officer of the army or navy.

## THE WEST INDIES.

HAYTI'S NEWLY REVISED CONSTITUTION—IMPRISONED GENERALS—THE COFFEE SEASON.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 24, 1879.

All disorder has disappeared in Hayti. The following are some of the principal provisions of the newly revised constitution:—The Presidential term is fixed at eight years and the salary at $25,000. The President is vested with the right to appoint and remove all public functionaries; also with power to close the Chambers. The sentence of death for political offences has been abolished.

Generals Tanis, Souffrout and Montmorency are still hidden at the foreign Consulates, awaiting the pleasure of the government. Generals Herisse and Lamothe are still in prison, awaiting the result of investigation. Boyer Bazelais, the chief of the liberals, is still in Jamaica. The Spanish corvette Africa arrived at Port au Prince on November 20, exchanged salutes and started on a cruise.

The coffee season is in full movement. Large shipments are being made to the United States and Europe. The present quotation is $9 50 per cwt.

PRESIDENT GUILLERMO, OF ST. DOMINGO, ARRIVES AT PORTO RICO—TRIUMPH OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 10, 1879.

Havana newspapers to-day publish a despatch from Porto Rico announcing that President Guillermo, of St. Domingo, has arrived there with his Ministry. The revolutionists in St. Domingo are triumphant. Business in the northern provinces is uninterrupted. Large shipments of tobacco to Germany have been made.

## CUTTING THROATS TO SAVE LIVES.

Dr. F. S. Lambert lectured at Steinway Hall last evening on the means of restoring suspended animation. He cited cases of drowning, hanging, suffocation by choking and inhalation of poisonous gases. The audience, which was quite numerous, frequently applauded the illustrations by models and otherwise by which he urged his arguments. For drowning he insisted that heat to restore the normal temperature of the body was an absolute necessity and frequently was alone sufficient; but should artificial respiration become necessary to restore the functions of the lungs an incision into the windpipe below the Adam's apple, which would allow a free passage for the required air, was, he thought, the surest means of salvation. In cases of choking such an incision would, he said, allow breathing, and would in all cases save the life that would otherwise be lost, for time would thus be obtained to remove the obstruction. In cases of hanging the same incision was recommended, and he assured the audience that any one could make the opening, and no serious result would follow, as there were no large veins or nerves in that portion of the human frame divine, and it would close up after its object had been accomplished, and the healing process would be rapid and sure. During the graphic description of such a case of throat cutting a sensitive member of the audience fell from his seat in a fit; but as soon as he had been removed and one of the physicians present had taken charge of him, the lecturer resumed his account and carried his lecture to a conclusion.

## SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

John Mihlbauer, a workman employed in the coal and kindling wood yard of Michael Weitlauf, Hayes street, Newark, met with a shocking and probably fatal accident there yesterday. While attending the machinery he was somehow caught by a circular saw and his right arm entirely torn off. He was also severely cut in the other arm and in one of his legs. The unfortunate man was removed to his home, No. 82 Hayes street, and attended by physicians. His recovery is considered extremely doubtful. He is sixty-one years of age.

## GRANT'S PROGRESS.

HIS ENTHUSIASTIC KENTUCKY GREETING YESTERDAY—GRAND ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS ENTERTAINMENT TO-DAY IN CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10, 1879.

Rain has been falling for the past eighteen hours, and the streets are in a bad condition; but, notwithstanding this, a great crowd of people lined the route of the procession for hours before the arrival of the train bearing General Grant and escort. It was nearly two o'clock when the loud cheers of the masses and the roar of artillery indicated that the distinguished party had arrived at the depot. The procession in waiting then moved to the Court House. The route was up Main to Third, Third to Jefferson, Jefferson to the grand stand in front of the Court House. The decorations along the line were superb, and were composed of flags, mottoes and arches. On their arrival at the stand the party left the hacks and with difficulty reached the spot, where a welcome was extended them. After the cheering by the gathered thousands had subsided, Mayor Baxter welcomed General Grant to the city in a brief speech, which, after recounting the most notable points of his career, concluded:—"Now, General Grant, here at the very gateway of the South, in the metropolis of Kentucky, we welcome you, not only as Kentuckians, but as American citizens loving our country, its constitution and its laws. Fellow citizens, I have the pleasure of introducing to you our honored guest, General Grant." This speech was followed by ringing cheers for the city's honored guest. Governor Blackburn then, as chief executive officer of the State, extended to General Grant a hearty welcome to the soil of Kentucky, regretting that his present visit was limited to Louisville. In the course of his speech he said:—"We have been gratified to recognize the honor paid you as a soldier and one who has already filled full a page in your country's history, and to know that you have achieved these results while nurtured under the dome of that temple of liberty, constructed by and cemented with the blood of our Revolutionary sires. In a republic like ours it is but natural that the entire population should share in the success and triumphs of one of her citizens."

OUR NATIONAL DESTINY.

General Grant responded:—

MR. MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY—It is with great gratification that I am with you here to-day. I feel honored by the reception which I have received at the hands of American citizens at every place where it has been my fortune to stop since my return from abroad. The receptions which I have received in foreign countries, as you have remarked, have never before been extended to any American citizen. They have been marks of the great respect in which our country as a nation is now held abroad. The study of these countries has made me return to my own and value it more highly, as I have on frequent occasions since my return home remarked. All persons visiting abroad as I have done, and seeing these countries for themselves, return to America better satisfied with their own country. There is in many countries abroad practically all the freedom to the citizens that we enjoy here, but the resources of these countries have either been exhausted partly or developed to their utmost capacity. With us we have resources which are in their infancy, and with a united people we must be happy, and we must grow in importance in our own estimation and in the estimation of the outside world. Gentlemen, again I thank