THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874. VOL. 34.—NO. 50.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The Result Favorable to the Liberals—Complexion of the Members Elected from Ireland.

Visit of Gladstone to the Queen—His Resignation—Disraeli his Successor—The New Ministry.

LONDON, February, 17.—Gladstone was received by the queen at Windsor this afternoon, when he formally tendered to her majesty his resignation, and, also, that of his colleagues. Disraeli has been summoned, and will go to Windsor castle tomorrow. He conferred with several members of the last conservative ministry. The new government is already partially constructed, and will probably be completed within a week. All members of the parliament for Ireland have been elected, and are classified as follows: Liberals, 15; conservatives, 30; home-rulers, nearly all of whom may be considered liberals, 55.

LONDON, February 18.—All parliamentary elections have now been held, except one in Wexford. The house of commons stands as follows: Conservatives 352, liberals and home-rulers 356. Gladstone has nominated Viscount Enfield, Messrs. Cardwell, Hammond and Chichester Fortesque for the peerage.

The Pall Mall this morning says: "We must be prepared for a time to see Mr. Gladstone decline the guidance of his party, and withdraw from politics unless he has a mandate delegated."

The Times says the final result of the election may be exactly stated as follows: Conservatives returned two hundred and fifty-one; liberals returned three hundred and two; of these four hundred and sixty-six were elected after a contest. The total number of votes polled in the United Kingdom was two million five hundred thousand. This is a considerable falling off from the figures of the last general election, and indicates that abstentions from voting were numerous.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Marriage of the Duke of Edinburg—Celebration of the Event in London and at the Crystal Palace.

The Foundling Hospital—"Nobody's Darlings"—Beautiful Sight—Recections—Man's Greatest Sin.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 30, 1874.—The twelfth of January—the marriage-day of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia—tried to bring a little brightness into rainy, sleepy London. Flags and pennons hung in the streets. Mardi Gras merry at twelve o'clock at night.

Hearing that an unusual display was to be made at Sydenhouse, at the Crystal Palace, I took an early train to the Kingdom and made a day of it. Not a ray of sunshine had penetrated into London for more than a week, and it was glorious to get outside and see the green fields without a shade or obscurity. There was a sense of freedom that prepared one for a full enjoyment of the wonders and beauties of the palace. I had quite as much time as muscle to see the curious things contained in it before the real interests of the day began. At two o'clock the guns announced that the telegram had been received that the royal marriage had taken place. The organs thundered forth a wedding anthem, or rogues march—I am not certain which—tunes were lost in the roar of sound.

The fountains at once began playing through the whole entire range of buildings—aquarums were illuminated—every living thing in or out of the water, presented a most animated appearance.

The whole scene was one of tropical, fairy splendor—as all know who have visited the palace, that it is filled with rare exotic plants and foliage.

Eight hundred boys from the royal navy, dressed in their neat sailor blue uniform, marched in, headed by their brass band, playing *God Save the Queen;* and then the national Russian air. The boys were seated around the great organ, which took some time to roll the patter of so many feet, so as to commence a series of theatrical performances—pantomime, flying trapeze and singing.

The flags of England and Russia seemed to spring up at every conspicuous point, as though of hothouse growth. Mottoes curiously arranged with flowers and colored lights, commemorative of the marriage, were hung throughout these vast halls. The monogram of A and M was put up in everything, from a piece of candy to flames of gas.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour at night, but by five o'clock in the morning I found myself too much fatigued for further sight-seeing, and I had not been through one-quarter of the palaces. I do not think I could have been tempted to have gone through another gallery, if it had been to see the court of heaven and a golden throne. On arriving at the city there was to be seen a feeble attempt to celebrate the day by bonfire and tar; but the fog very effectually obscured all demonstrations out of doors. The crowning efforts are to be made when the bride and groom arrive here.

The French are the people to make such festivities the most effective. There is a vim and enthusiasm so contagious that it leads to enjoyment that all the English prefer immense proportion and a solid, overawing grandeur, rather than light artistic beauty. It is difficult to discover any degree of expression between their pleasures and their griefs—a wedding or a funeral. The highest type of enjoyment seems to be when they sit with calm gladness before their roast-beef and plum-pudding.

This wretched, foggy atmosphere is only a trifling obstacle in the way of an Englishman, which would make life uncomfortable to a Frenchman, and to an American develope mind bring out every oath known in the calendar. The foggy, damp air to Englishmen certainly does not lead through London.

One of my most interesting days spent here, was at the Foundling hospital—an institution that has been in operation for more than a century. The long ranges of buildings are surrounded by extensive and handsome grounds, that give fresh and pure air, beside being beautiful, play-grounds for the children.

All the children here are from the age of three years to fourteen. The infants are sent into the country as soon as received, and put out to the nurse among the peasantry at the expense of the institution. At three years of age they are brought back, here to be educated.

The secretary informed me that there were now over five hundred here, and three hundred at nurse. Remember that they are all illegitimate children, and can only be admitted by the personal application of the mother, who must show that she has been deserted by the father of her child, and that her previous life has been good, and that she desires to lead a virtuous life by honest labor. This statement becomes a sad comment on civilized humanity, and nothing in praise of its virtues. Too much cannot be said in praise of an institution that so kindly cares for and educates these "nobody's darlings." Between the ages of fourteen and fifteen they are apprenticed out at work, but cannot be adopted at any time, as the mother has the privilege of taking her child away whenever she chooses and can support it.

The dormitories are exquisitely neat and pretty, with the rows of little beds down each side. The white sheet, folded back at the head with the same uniform precision, a large basket set under the foot of each bed to hold the cloths of the child when he undresses.

The uniform of the boys is much like that of other schools, but the girl's is a mixture of a century ago and the present style—a brown linsey-stuff dress, a white apron, fastened around at the belt, a three-cornered white handkerchief or cape covering the neck and shoulders, like that worn by old women; a quaint, high-crowned, white-muslin cap. The slight was pretty and comical, in a room with eighty little chubby, rosy cheeked girls, none older than five years, all in this peculiar costume. They looked like they were having a big play of "grandmother."

I never before saw so great a number of really beautiful faces together; none of that awful, sad countenance usually seen in charity institutions; nodeformities nor repulsive, distorted faces, but bright, lovable-looking children that might grace the purest fireside home.

There is a very pretty picture-gallery belonging to the hospital, with the portraits of all its governors, painted by the best artists, but the greatest interest is in the room-circular in the cases of souvenirs that have been left with the babies by their mothers. A strange collection from broken pieces of silver coin to golden-set miniatures. These half pieces of money told a sad history—of love vows and ruined hopes—and still the gift was sacred, allough harsh evidence had proven that the other half of the coin would never meet its partner and redeem the pledge. It was the only inheritance the unfortunate mother could leave with her child and the dearest. In all the history of man is there one point where he suffers such crucifying heart torture, for any sin.

MARY J. HOLMES,
of Memphis.

Ohio Patrons of Husbandry.

XENIA, OHIO, February 17.—The Ohio grange of Ohio met here to-day, five hundred and fifty-five delegates being present, but there all masters of granges. Worthy master W. H. Ellis presided, and one hundred and fifty visiting members were present. This represents the first annual meeting of the State grange. The foreboon was spent in examining credentials, and appointing committees. In the afternoon the secretary and worthy master reports of the State to ask the railroads for more reduction was made and indignant. A motion to make an organ of the State failed. A motion to make a certain newspaper in Ohio had been five of six hundred granges. A committee was organized since last April. Fire insurance appointed to report on mutual are secretary reports. The meeting was voted to make them open voted to down. The meeting to-night is to confer the fifth degree on about fifty state having received that degree, men are enthusiastic and work with rapidity and harmony.

MARDI GRAS.

How it was Celebrated at New Orleans, La., Madison, Ind., Little Rock, Ark., and Other Points—A Huge Day of Fun and Frolic.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, February 17.—Mardi Gras was celebrated here to-day on a small scale, creating considerable amusement.

OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA, February, 17.—The society of this city paraded *en masque* to day, with creditable display. The streets were crowded with spectators. They give a grand masquerade ball to-night, at the Academy of Music.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—During the Mardi Gras procession through the German portion of this city Tuesday night, Geo Rackenbrummer, twelve years old, was brutally stabbed by an unknown masked boy. He was standing upon the sidewalk remarking upon the different costumes as the procession moved along. His wounds are pronounced fatal.

MADISON, IND.

MADISON, February 17.—Mardi Gras was celebrated here to-day in magnificent style. The procession was three-quarters of a mile in length. Momus, king of the carnival, was seated on a chariot twenty-one feet in light and drawn by ten horses, each handsomely equipped with plumes and sheets, and ridden by a uniformed page. Ten mounted officers directed the march of row.. has not seen such a crowd present since the war times. The utmost hilarity and sportiveness prevailed, both amongst the masked and the spectators. To-night a grand masquerade ball is in successful progress.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, February 17.—Mardi Gras was celebrated by a procession of about one thousand maskers. The streets were thronged with people along the line, which was several miles long. The masks were almost exclusively of a ludicrous character, a moderate number being elegant. Three bands furnished the music. No disturbance occurred during the procession. King Momus was represented by a large pork-packer. About five thousand strangers were in the city. The ball of George hotel was opened this evening by a most brilliant banquet and ball to about three hundred guests, a large number of them distinguished men of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—This is holiday. The banks are closed and there are no markets. The carnival procession today was brilliant. The King and seventy-five hundred mounted attendants orientally arrayed, with helmets and cuirass of gold and steel, the Persian contingent of infantry and artillery, King Boabdila and escort, and the King's Own made a grand display.

The Mystic Crewe procession at night was an exclusive affair, the crewe being "always to the Court of Comus" from the old and new world. Twenty-three cars, containing ninety-five figures, each car a group of figures typical of one of the countries of the world. The streets to-day along the line of the procession were crowded with spectators. The weather was cloudy, but no rain. Mercury 75°. After the Mystic Crewe procession, the King Boabdila and Shah left the St. Charles hotel with a forty-guard of one hundred and fifty mail-clad warriors. The potentates in palanquins, borne by moorish slaves, visited the king's army and the Mistic Crewe hall, thence to the exposition hall, where a grand reception was held. The carnival was a grand success.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—A. W. Merriam, an enterprising citizen, vice-president of the agricultural fair association, and, for many years, a leading spirit in the mystic krewe, participated in the celebration of yesterday until half-past three, and died at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

STATE NEWS.

The Murfreesboro *Monitor* indorses Hon. John W. Burton for governor.

Don Cameron has severed his connection with the Jackson *Whig and Tribune.*

Last week, near Franklin, T. A. Hayes was shot and killed John R. Vowell.

One hundred and seventy-nine new buildings were erected in Jackson last year.

The bricklayers of Nashville have organized a union, and elected James Meadows president.

Owing to the collapse of a retort, Jackson is without gas. Candles and lamps are the last resort.

The Weakly county jail is too weak to hold prisoners and the officers have to stand guard.

Gibson county has a large amount of wheat sown, and the promise is fair for an excellent crop.

E. D. Jones, of Bedford county, was severely burned by the explosion of a lamp not long ago.

The female temperance committee of Greeneville succeeded in induced one man to close his saloon.

Hon. E. A. James, of Chattanooga is in Washington to attend the river improvement commission.

A few days since T. D. Booth had his arm lacerated by J. W. Boden's gin, at Meek City, Henry county.

One night last week, Ervin Allison fell down the stairs of the Jackson *Dispatch* office and broke his arm.

A boiler in Burkhead's saw-mill, at Henderson, Madison county, exploded lats week, but injured no one.

The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company has raised the wages of employes to the old standard.

Three Jackson ladies use love-letters for quilting, in order to have pleasant slumbers and sweet dreams.

The Chattanooga *Times* wants a cheap surveyor to ascertain whether or not that city is in Hamilton county.

A watchman at the Knoxville jail recently shot a stuffed bag, which he thought was a prisoner trying to escape.

The Ripley *News* learns that Spiral Hill, Bayle of Trenton, is spoken of as a congressional candidate from that district.

At Mafon's mill, Robertson county, John Dean had his skull fractured last week by J. B. Holman, who hit him with a stone.

The doubting *Thomas* of the Springfield *Record* advertises eight beautiful young ladies who have wealth and want to marry.

Owing to ill-health, Rev. J. M. Beard has resigned his pulpit in the Methodist church at Huntingdon, and removed to Humboldt.

Sunday week the congregation of the Shelbyville Presbyterian church was excited by Miss Bessie Dayton fainting from tight lacing.

Mrs. William Kee, of Carroll county, recently died from the effects of a wound received by the accidental discharge of a gun last Christmas.

George M. Robinson, a Jackson butcher, has killed a bullock which was sixteen hands high and weighed eighteen hundred and ten pounds.

James Durham has furnished the Ripley *News* with a certificate of an oath of allegiance, taken before a North Carolina magistrate, in June, 1778.

Agnes Vanoy, colored, in attemping to cross the mill-pond at Hall's mill, Bedford county, a few days ago, was washed over the dam and drowned.

The Presbyterian church at Ripley will soon be repaired and supplied with a new minister, Rev. Dr. McKinny, its former pastor, having died.

W. H. Williams, a young man who lived near King's store, on Buffalo river, Carroll county, a few days ago, suicided by blowing his brains out with a rifle.

The county court of Madison holds an extra session next week to offer inducements for the location of the West Tennessee lunatic asylum in that county.

In a Ripley billiard-saloon recently Jones shot Lafayette Neighbors. The ball fortunately caromed on a breast-bone and did not inflict a fatal wound.

The steamer Norvell is doing a big business in the Hatchie river. She recently brought one hundred and one bales of cotton from that river to one Memphis firm.

The indictments against W. E. Wade for stealing State coupons have been quashed by the Nashville criminal court, and the attorney-general has appealed.

A husband named Bond, living on the farm of Crawford Rushing, Benton county, recently threw his sick wife into the fire. She was badly burned.

Wm. Humphreys, of Carroll county, has killed a two-year-old hog that weighed four hundred and seventy-five pounds, and yielded ninety pounds of lard.

The Dresden *Democrat* says that ex-Mayor R. A. Pierce, of Union City, is a prospective candidate for attorney-general of that judicial district.

Robert Halleburton, of Oak Grove, Lauderdale county, a few days since was shot in the breast and dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of Rufus Halleburton's pistol.

On the morning of the twelfth the *Holston Methodist* office with its contents, Browns store and a law office, at Morristown, were burned, involving a loss of fourteen thousand dollars.

The Humboldt *Journal*, of the thirteenth, says: "One day this week, Frank, a little son of Colonel A. J. D. Thurston, and a little cousin, while driving a team of oxen to a wagon loaded with lumber, accidentally fell under the front wheels of the same, which passed over both of Frank's thighs and over the stomach of his cousin. Frank will recover, but it is thought that his little cousin will never get well."

Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars each for the Hot Springs and Gadshill mail robbers, either alive or dead.

THE DETECTIVE CONTRACTS.

The Treasury Department in Business with Messrs. John Sanborn, Malcolm Campbell and John Clark.

Where Four Hundred and Twenty-Seven Thousand of the Public Money Went to, and for What.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The secretary of the treasury, to-day, sent to the house of representatives the following communication in relation to the Sanborn contracts with the treasury department:

I have the honor to inclose herewith, in compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives of the thirteenth instant, copies in full of all the contracts made under authority of the treasury department in pursuance of the first section of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, approved May 8, 1872; also all the correspondence and orders of the department relative to said contracts, and schedules showing the entire amount of money collected under their contracts by Messrs. Malcolm Campbell, John O. Sanborn and John Clark, respectively, and how said moneys have been disposed of. No moneys have ever been collected or paid by the treasury under other contracts. The papers herewith inclosed comprise copies of all contracts, schedules, receipts, certificates, checks, and other correspondence having any material bearing in any step or action taken by the treasury department under the provisions of the law referred to. In justice to persons whose names have been included in the company, the several contracts of those who are claimed to be indebted to the government for taxes, or otherwise, and who have not been prosecuted to judgment, I feel to add that no evidence whatever of such indebtedness has been presented to the department, and that is shown in the statement on the subject is what appears on said lists, which were necessary to be furnished in pursuance of the requirement of the first section of the act of May 8, 1872, in which the person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth, in a written statement under oath, addressed to the secretary of the treasury, the character of the claims out of which he proposes to recover or assist in recovering moneys for the United States. Parties who by violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation having thus withheld such money before persons furnishing them, could be employed.

[Signed] W M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

To Hon. James G. Blaine.

It appears from the large mass of documents submitted that the collection on the account of Sanborn's complaints amount, in the aggregate, to $427,00, of which there was paid to Sanborn $213,000, the balance being paid into the treasury. The following are the names of the parties whose the amount collected does not exceed $20,000: J. H. Gossler, $10,343 37; income tax of Daniel James, $11,681; income tax of Thos. H. Devens, $2063; income tax of H. Gossler, jr., $3661; income tax of the Buffalo, New York and Erie railroad company, $2302; legacy and succession of H. Gossler, $2190; legacy and succession of Martha Darlan, $2294; legacy and succession; White's bank of Buffalo, $236, taxes on State deposits; William Nelson, $357; legacy and succession; Ferguson & Co., $398, medicinal articles unstamped; Delaware and Hudson canal company, $988, tax on interest; Lackawanna railroad company, $885 was paid to Campbell; $885 paid into the treasury. Among the papers is a letter from the secretary of the treasury, dated January 26th, 1874, asking of George Elbert, by decision of Assistant Secretary Sawyer, to visit Washington and bring with him all the papers relating to the investigation being made by him in the affairs of the Erie Railroad.

Omaha Chronicles.

OMAHA, February 17.—The following was received by General Ord to-day from Fort Laramie by a messenger who has just returned from the agency: "Dr. Saville, agent, reports that the northern Indians have all gone to Longue river, and that they alone have committed the recent depredations; that the Ogallalas are peaceably disposed, and that they will prevent the northern Indians from coming to the agency, and that the agency since Frank Appleton was killed, and that they will prevent the northern Indians from coming to the agency, and that they remain at the agency." He also says that the Indian who shot Appleton was killed by the Brules, who also recaptured the mules stolen by the Minneconjoes from Chas. Gouren, agent. Howard writes through Saville that Spotted Tail has a guard over his agency. The party who killed Lieutenant Robinson and his corporal consisted of Minneconjous, Unappapas and Sansarieas.

Seven Indians were seen a few miles from Camp Stambaugh yesterday, which is thought to indicate that Dr. Saville's judgment is correct. Twenty-five lodges of Indians are supposed to be south of the south Platte.

Captain Mills's command, who started after the Indians, is reported near Big Springs.

Mrs. Robinson, with the remains of her husband, Lieutenant Robinson, left Cheyenne today for the east.

Saturday last, Mrs. James Grey left three children in her house, seven miles from Lincoln, Nebraska, and on returning, discovered the house to be on fire. Before assistance could be rendered, the roof fell in, and all the children were burned to death.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—A short time ago the house of representatives passed a resolution, calling upon the secretary of the navy to inform them how much of appropriations for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, was expended prior to January 1st, and how much of the $4,000,000 appropriated by the present congress has been expended, and for what purposes. The secretary has prepared a reply in which he says the appropriations for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, exclusive of $182,970, appropriated to the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill amounted to $21,068,150. From this appropriation was drawn prior to January first, last, $18,584,294, of which amount there was expended prior to that date $1,922,725, making the amount of these appropriations issued to $16,461,968, leaving to the credit of the naval establishment $7,596,481. To this was added $1,000,000 by appropriation, in December last, making an available balance on January first of $11,596,481. Of this sum of $4,000,000 has been actually been taken at the day of the resolution, except by the bureau of construction and repair, which expended from that appropriation in repair of the ironclads Ajax, Caronicur, Wyandotte, Dictator, Roanoke and Terror, the four million dollars was placed to the credit of several bureaus and went to reimburse them for extraordinary expenses which they had been required to make and which were not contemplated in the regular appropriation. The department does not expect to need any further appropriations for the current year.

The secretary of the navy to-day received a telegram from commander Braine, commanding the United States steamer Juniata, dated at Savannah, saying that he had parted company with the monitor Dictator which the Juniata had in tow, on the night of the fourteenth instant, off Charleston. The weather was thick and the sea running heavy at the time. The Dictator had not arrived at Savannah on the night of the fifteenth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Military Transportation Expense on Certain Railway Lines—Punishment for Murder, Manslaughter and Extortion.

Other Bills from the Judiciary Committee—Important Matters from the Postal Committee—The Franking Privilege.

Memorial from the Cincinnati Common Council on Public Buildings—The Currency Problem Continued.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The chair laid before the senate a memorial from the Cincinnati common council, board of trade and chamber of commerce protesting against any reduction in the appropriation for work on the public buildings in that city. Referred.

Senator Anthony, by request of the chair, introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central railroad. Referred.

Senator Cameron gave notice that to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would move to take up the house bill in relation to the centennial exhibition.

The president, pro tem., laid before the senate a message from the President, transmitting a report made to the secretary of state by Hon. Edward Thatcher, representative of the United States, to the International patent congress, held in Vienna, last August. Ordered printed. He also laid before the senate communications of the legislature of Kansas, charging misconduct on the part of the Union Pacific railroad company, by reason of alleged discrimination against the Kansas Pacific railroad. Ordered printed.

Senator Howe introduced a bill amendatory of the soldiers' homestead law.

On motion of Senator Wright, the senate took up the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic traffic.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, opposed the passage of the bill, and said the matter belonged to the States, and should there be treated. He asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, as he desired to record his vote against it.

Senator Wright said the subject was proper for legislation by congress.

Senator Conkling agreed with Senator Wright.

Senator Tipton favored the passage of the bill.

Senator Morrill, [Maine] favored an inquiry, but said he thought information could be obtained from the two standing committees of the senate, and would be much more reliable than that obtained by the proposed commission. The committee on finance, for instance, could obtain information, and the senate would be better satisfied with it. He did not think that men competent to serve on the commission could be obtained without compensation. He therefore moved an amendment appropriating ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the commission.

Senator Conkling said he knew many persons who would serve without compensation. He would not object to appropriating five thousand dollars for the expenses of the commission, having no doubt that would be a sufficient amount for printing and all other expenses.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency.

Senator Chandler said that, at the proper time, he would offer an amendment, which he had read for information. It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall retire and destroy a dollar of legal tender notes for each dollar in national bank notes issued.

Senator Chandler thought the resolution could give notice that it would resume specie payment July 1st, 1875, or even January 1st, 1875, and could be accumulated in the treasury by that time, which, with the loan of one hundred million dollars that could be negotiated, would enable such resumption that would be a great measure of relief ever proposed for the nation.

Senator Howe gave notice that he would submit an amendment in the nature of a substitute for that to be proposed by Senator Chandler, providing that the secretary of the treasury shall, once in each month, sell to the highest bidder, for United States notes, coupon bonds equal to eighty-five per cent. of additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal shall be payable at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from date, both principal and interest to be paid in gold coin, but none of said bonds shall be sold at less than par value, and the United States notes received in exchange therefor shall never be reissued, but shall be destroyed.

Senator Morton said he would call the attention of the senate to the serious consequences result from the passage of this twenty-five million dollars bill. It would work a contraction of the currency to the amount of twenty-five million dollars, because the banks from which the money was to be taken would understand that they would be liable to be called upon any day to return the money, and they would not lend it.

Senator Frelinghuysen said he thought there was a plan which would accomplish all that was desired without producing any embarrassment. He would say, let the circulation be increased twenty-five or fifty million dollars and at the same time diminish the United States notes to an equal amount; the result would be that without increasing paper money, banking facilities would be increased in the quarters wanting it, and there would be no withdrawal of money from the east to give to the west. The distribution of the increase in the national banking currency should be confined to those States which have not their shares. Again: There should be provision for an assessment upon the banks which should have their notes returned to them at stated times—thus the circulation would be localized. He would not allow any one to have the benefit of the national currency unless such applicant produced a license from the State, or the governor thereof. This would secure a proper class of the banks, as well as proper men to whom this valuable franchise should be committed. He hoped this whole subject would be committed to the finance committee. In conclusion, he said he favored a proposition authorizing the secretary of the treasury to accumulate gold with a view to specie resumption.

Senator Morton said there had been some improvement in the country since the panic, but that improvement was not complete, and the result of the panic was felt to-day in every town in the country.

Senator Schurz read from the Chicago *Tribune* the market reports, and argued that money was easy in the west, and that there was no scarcity of it.

Senator Ferry [Mich.] said that it was not fair to judge of the general business interests by newspaper reports. Business men wanted more money, and went to their accustomed places or banks, but were not able to procure it. He spoke of a case in a county in Missouri, which had a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not an outstanding note, and yet could not obtain a loan of five thousand dollars by paying ten per cent. interest. He denied that money was plenty in the west.

Senator Ferry said he thought the gentleman must be excessively hard-pressed for argument when, in reply to the regular market reports of the papers of undoubtedly good authority, he introduced a letter here from a man who could not get money. Of course, there were men all over the country who could not get all the loans they wanted. There were plenty of men in the country who had not as much money as they wanted.

Senator Morton said that many of the newspaper articles were political in character.

Senator Schurz said he had read from the Chicago *Tribune*, but could show statements in the *Inter-Ocean* of a similar kind, or in the Chicago *Times*.

Senator Logan said the senator [Schurz] could not show the articles he referred to in the *Inter-Ocean*. The gentleman had read statements to show there was plenty of money in the country. Of course there was plenty of money to be had at eight per cent. on call.

Senator Schurz said all the great papers of the country were against inflation and in favor of specie payment. And why? Because they had too much sense to be in favor of anything else. He read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of recent date, a statement as to money being easy and borrowers few.

Senator Logan said the *Times* did not doubt money was easier than it was two months ago, and the cause of it was that the treasury had been pouring out its forty-four millions reserve. He said could not produce from the *Inter-Ocean* any article declaring that money was plentiful in the west. The gentleman said all great papers were in favor of specie payment. What great papers? The Chicago *Tribune*, which supported Greeley in connection with the senator from Missouri, and the Chicago *Times* which agreed with everything Senator Schurz said. He [Logan] supposed if all great papers were on the side of his friend, that he [Schurz] must be a great man. This greatness favored monopolies. Mechanics and farmers must not have national banks; they must be left for great men like his friend. [Laughter.]

Senator Schurz said he had not opened his lips on the question of national banks.

Senator Logan said that the gentleman had said that all the papers which had some supported his side, thereby implying that all others were fools.

Senator Schurz said that he did not mean that none except those supporting his side had sense. He had laid down a line of policy for himself, and those who went with him had more sense, he thought, than those who did not.

Senator Logan—I am sorry the senator's opinion of himself is not appreciated by the country. [Laughter.]

Senator Schurz—I am glad to know the senator's opinion of himself is appreciated by the country. [Renewed laughter.] He did not think there was the least occasion for all this noise simply because he had read the market reports. If the senator took offense, those reports were responsible, and not he himself. [Laughter.]

Senator Morton said there had been a partial revival of business, attributable to the fact that twenty-seven millions of the legal-tender reserve had been distributed, but the business of the country could not be revived fully on the old volume of currency.

The question being on the amendment of Senator Scott, providing for the redemption of the whole volume of national-bank currency, in specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States,

Senator Cameron said the senate was not full enough to-day, and he would rather have the vote taken to-morrow, at some hour to be fixed. He therefore moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected.

The yeas and nays were taken on Senator Scott's amendment, and it was lost: yeas 28, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry [Conn.], Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton [Md.], Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morrill [Maine], Morrill [Vt.], Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh—28.

Nays—Alcorn, Dallis, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry [Mich.], Goldthwaite, Harvey, Howe, Johnson, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, West, Wright—30.

Senator Flanagan, who would have voted in the affirmative, was paired with Dorsey; Hitchcock, against the amendment, was paired with Richmond; Gordon, against it, with Bayard; Hamilton [Texas], in favor of it, with Ingalls; Salisbury, in favor of it with Ransom.

Senator Brownlow was not in his seat on account of indisposition, having left the senate with the understanding that there would be no vote on the question to-day.

Senator Howe moved his amendment, above reported, as an amendment to that of the gentleman from North Carolina [Merrimon.]

Senator Thurman said the effect of this amendment would be to compel the government to pay, in gold, two million dollars per annum interest for the sake of having a little more money.

Senator Howe withdrew his amendment as an amendment to the pending amendment and offered it in connection with that of Senator Cameron for unlimited issue of bank currency, as a substitute for Senator Merriman's amendment, which instructed the committee to report a bill increasing the issue of national bank currency to four hundred millions of dollars. The question being stated by the chair.

Senator Howe said that the last change of front by him was a mistake, and he would, therefore, offer his amendment as at first proposed to strike out of the gentleman from North Carolina [Merrimon].

Senator Boutwell said that the amendment contained principles which would bring this country to bankruptcy.

Senator Morton—Will the gentleman state how?

Senator Boutwell—It is a process by which you increase the demand for legal-tenders and diminish the supply. He thought the great error of the present moment was the disposition of men to rely on the principles of other countries, which were not applicable to ours. He was disposed to look at the subject for himself, to take counsel as to what, in our own knowledge, we had in this country. Barring the circumstance that our paper money is not redeemable in coin—a currency as good as any in the world.

Senator Hitchcock moved to adjourn. Lost.

Senator Thurman hoped the whole subject would be recommitted without any instructions to the committee. The subject was so complicated, and there was such diversity of opinion, that it would be unwise to attempt to if the committee should be instructed, he thought the best thing to do was to pass the bill as it came from the committee.

The vote was taken on Senator Howe's amendment—yeas, 16; nays, 40.

Yeas—Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry [Conn.], Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Morrill [Me.], Morrill [Vt.], Stuart, Sumner, Wadleigh—16.

Nays—Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Ferry [Mich.], Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hitchcock, Kelley, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Scott, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, West and Wright—40.

Senator Buckingham offered a substitute for Senator Merrimon's amendment, that the finance committee be instructed to report a bill to provide for free banking and for funding legal-tender notes into United States bonds and the redemption of the United States bonds in legal-tender notes. Rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Senator Cameron for the repeal of all laws restricting the amount of the national bank currency.

Senator Morton said the senate was not full, and he moved to adjourn.

The motion was adopted, and the senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—Mr. Sawyer asked leave to report, from the committee on commerce, a bill to extend, up to until April, 1876, the time for the completion of the Green Bay, Surgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal.

Mr. Storm objected.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house of the amount paid United States bonds January, 1866, for the transportation of troops and property of the United States on each of several railroads that have been constructed in whole or in part by the aid of lands granted by the United States, conditioned that such railroads should be and remain public highways for the use of the government free of toll and other charges. Adopted.

The contested election case from the third congressional district of Arkansas came up, and on motion to recommit the report to the table, the vote of yesterday declaring Wilshire entitled *prima facie* to the seat. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Yeas, 135; nays, 129. Wilshire was then sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath.

Mr. Frye from the judiciary committee reported a bill providing that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars. He stated that under the existing law the maximum imprisonment for manslaughter is three years. After suggestions from Messrs. Lawrence, Bass and others, Mr. Frye inserted the proviso that the act shall not affect any prosecution now pending or prosecution for any offense already committed.

Mr. Barber asked Mr. Frye to let him offer as an amendment that persons wanting in character shall be imprisonment for life. Mr. Frye declined, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Frye, from the same committee, reported a bill making the punishment for extortion by officers or persons acting under the authority of the United States, a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding three years. Passed.

Mr. Frye also offered a bill providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished in any United States court for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless indicted or information filed within three hundred years, except in the case of persons fleeing from justice. Passed.

A bill passed providing that where an occupant of public land, having color of title, has made valuable improvements thereon, and his title is found afterward not to be good, he shall be entitled to all rights and remedies as provided in such cases, in their respective States and Territories.

Mr. Frye reported a bill providing that in trial of all indictments, informations, complaints, or other proceedings in United States courts, the persons charged shall, at their own request, but not otherwise, be competent witnesses, the law to apply to all prosecutions now pending.

On motion of Mr. Gooch, the bill was made to apply to courts-martial and courts of inquiry. After discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. Frye also reported a bill to provide for holding terms of the western district court of Missouri at one court in Kansas City, Jefferson City and the other at Springfield. Passed.

Mr. Poland, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic, the commission to consist of five persons who are to serve without pay for two years, but to be allowed all necessary incidental expenses and a secretary at two thousand dollars a year. Referred to the committee of the whole. Also, a bill to provide for deducting any debt due to the United States from any judgement recovered from the United States by such debtor. Passed.

Mr. Butler [Mass.], from the same committee, made an adverse report on the memorial for the acknowledgment of Almighty God and the christian religion in the constitution of the United States. Laid on the table.

The bill reported by the postoffice committee in regard to the distribution of public documents came up, as the special order, and

Mr. Woodford raised the question of consideration, remarking that he wanted to have action on the subject of forty-four million dollars reserve, and that it was the question of public printing and franking on the one side and national finances on the other. The house decided by a very decided majority to proceed with the bill to provide for the distribution of documents printed by authority of congress—those, it seems, furnished by the agricultural department; for a free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published.

Mr. Hale [New York] said the bill, if he reported the bill, to allow him to offer a substitute, simply repealing the law which abolished the franking privilege.

Mr. Packer declined.

Mr. Garfield raised a point of order whether the bill should not be first considered in committee of the whole, for it certainly involved an expenditure of money.

The speaker replied that the point would have been good, had not the house, by a suspension of the rules, overruled that point.

Mr. Packer went to speak in support of the bill. He stated that there were in the document rooms of the house and senate some two hundred and sixty-six thousand volumes of valuable public documents folded and ready for transportation, besides pamphlets. The postage on these books and documents would be about one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. But if not distributed free through the mails they would be sent by express. The bill only applied to congress. The same principle under which the various executive departments were now allowed for postage, by having special stamps furnished them, and which were furnished up to the eighth of September, 1873, to the nominal value of one million nine hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars. In the treasury department these special stamps were furnished to six hundred and seventy-eight persons all over the country, and he thought it safe to say that they were used by ten times that number of persons.

Mr. Butler asked Mr. Packer whether there had been any diminution in the expense of transporting the mails since abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Packer said he believed not.

Mr. Kasson explained that no new contracts for the transportation of the mails had been made since that time.

Mr. Packer stated that the cost of the transportation of the mail preceding the abolishing of the franking privilege was nearly two millions less than the estimated expenses for the current year, and nearly three millions less than the estimate for the next fiscal year. Some of that increase was attributable to the extension of the postal routes, but it was clear that nothing had been saved by the adoption of the franking privilege.

Mr. Shannon, member of the postoffice committee, addressed the house in advocacy of the bill. He believed the provisions of the bill were right, and, believing so, he had back