THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877. VOL XXXVI.—NUMBER 51

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-2d. New York cotton, 12 5-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 3-4c. Memphis cotton, 11 3-4. New York gold, 104 5-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and Ohio valley, falling barometer, increasing northeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather, and stationary temperature.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
Galveston	29.88	61	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.86	51	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.22	40	E.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Memphis	30.12	53	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.10	47	N.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New Orleans	30.02	62	E.	Fresh.	LL rain.
Shreveport	30.02	55	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.04	61	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE armistice between Turkey and Montenegro has been prolonged twenty days.

LATEST dispatches from the east indicate the aspect of affairs decidedly peaceable.

THEY are trying to talk up a new party in Atlanta. It's all talk. Parties are not usually formed in that way.

THE southern and western immigration convention, composed of delegates from the States of the Mississippi valley, will meet this morning at Little Rock.

A TELEGRAM from Belgrade, received last night, is to the effect that the Servian skuptschina has ratified the peace conditions agreed to by the Turkish government.

A TELEGRAM, signed by a large number of the most prominent bankers and merchants of New York, was yesterday sent to congress requesting the immediate completion of the count of the electoral vote.

THE New York and the Cleveland, Ohio, boards of trade, yesterday, by unanimous votes, adopted resolutions requesting congress to proceed to the immediate completion of the count of the electoral vote.

THE Columbia (S. C.) *Daily Union-Herald*, Chamberlain's organ, suspended on Saturday last as a daily. It will be continued as a weekly, and will be published hereafter on Sunday, provided the Chamberlain sham is kept up after March 4th.

REPRESENTATIVE PETERS, of this city, has introduced a bill providing for the call of a constitutional convention. We hope it will pass. It is the one thing, above all others, most needed by the people of Tennessee. By all means let us have a constitutional convention, and as soon after the adjournment of the legislature as possible.

THE Knoxville *Tribune*, in the course of an interview with Colonel Cavanac, of New Orleans, on Monday, learned from that gentleman that he had assurances from Grant and others that the Packard government would not, under any circumstances, be recognized, and the people of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina would be left, in the event of Hayes's inauguration, to arrange and install their own State governments. Well, we'll see in a day or two.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has had a most flattering reception from the people of St. Paul and the leading officials and dignitaries of Minnesota, in that city. Not a word was said by them to him of Tilton, nor was even a solitary hint as to Elizabeth thrown out. The St. Paulians evidently believe with the renowned apostle to the Gentiles, that there is a time for everything. The occasion of his first visit was not the time to remind the apostle of Brooklyn of his fleshly weakness.

WE are indebted to the mayor for a copy of a circular showing the financial condition of Memphis on the first of January last. It affords anything but pleasant reading. From the liabilities side of it we learn that the bonded debt is $3,566,500; the past-due debt (consisting of past-due bonds and coupons, pavement debt and sundry indebtedness) amounts to $2,145,491 49, making a total of $5,711,991 49. Offsetting this, on the asset side, we have taxes for 1875 and 1876, besides several items of indebtedness by citizens, amounting, in all, to $2,421,430 40, leaving an excess of liabilities over assets of $3,290,561 09.

A PUBLIC reception was given Governor Hayes in Columbus, Ohio, last night, which was attended by a large concourse of his political friends. During the evening, in a speech, Governor Hayes referred to his prospects of occupying the White House, as follows: "As for myself and my family we go, "perhaps to return in a few days, to occupy "our accustomed place in this community; "possibly we go to other scenes and other "duties, not to meet you again as fellow-"citizens of Columbus. In that event, I wish "to say, as Mr. Lincoln said on parting with "his friends at Springfield sixteen years ago, "that I trust you will pray that I may have "that Divine assistance and guidance, with-"out which I cannot succeed, and with-"which I cannot fail."

THE board of education last night did the best thing it could, under the circumstances, forced by the action of the legislature postponing payment of taxes. It ordered that the schools be kept open, and that the teachers be paid in scrip, for the redemption of which the school taxes are pledged. As a general proposition, the APPEAL is opposed to any of our corporations issuing scrip, but in this case it is either that or close the public schools. Such an extreme measure would be disgraceful to the city and a disaster to be deplored by every good man who values education as a moral persuader. We therefore indorse the scrip issue for the schools, and hope the teachers will find it consistent with their interests to do so, too. Let us keep the schools open in any event.

WHEN Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, was elected to the United States senate, Mr. H. V. Redfield suggested that the report that he had become a citizen of Mexico offered an opportunity for investigation. And now Mr. Phocion Howard, of Springfield, Illinois, comes forward and says the rumor is true. He adds, in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*: "As one of the discharged officers of the late rebellion, I, too, sought employment in Mexico, only I espoused the cause of liberalism, and was enrolled among the followers of Juarez. I remember to have seen in Senor Romero's office at Washington, in 1865, a list of ex-Confederates who had taken an oath to the empire under Maximilian, and Isham G. Harris's name was close on the list to that of the late Sterling Price's, of Missouri."—*New York Tribune.*

Mr. Howard need not trouble himself. Senator Harris *is* a citizen of the United States, and beyond any question is eligible to a seat in the senate.

CONGRESS.

In Joint Session, Receives the Decision of the Electoral Commission in the Case of South Carolina.

Notwithstanding the Objections of the House, the Vote of the State, Bulldozed by the Chamberlain Thieves, is Counted for Hayes.

Tennessee and Texas Counted for Tilden without Objection—An Adjournment Had Pending the Count of the Vote of Vermont.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—At ten minutes past ten the senate arrived. The senators having taken their usual seats, the decision of the commission in the case of South Carolina was read, when Mr. Phillips presented the following objections:

The undersigned senators and representatives do hereby object to counting the votes cast by C. C. Bowen, D. Winsmith, T. B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Nelson Cook and W. P. Meyers, the alleged electors of the State of South Carolina, in conformity to the decision of the electoral commission, and as reasons therefor assign the following:

First—Because no legal election was held in South Carolina on November 7, 1876, for Presidential electors in compliance with section three, article eight, of the constitution thereof, requiring the registration of all the electors of the State as a qualification to vote.

Second—Because in consequence of the frauds practiced in said election and interference with and the intimidation of electors in said State by the Federal government, prior to and during said election, stationing in various parts of said State near the polling places detachments of the United States army, a full and fair exercise of the right of suffrage was prevented, in consequence of which there was no lawful election held.

Third—Because, in violation of the constitution of the United States, the Federal authorities, at several of the polling places in said State, on said day of election, stationed over one thourand deputy United States marshals, who, by their unlawful and arbitrary action, in reference to the unauthorized instructions from the department of justice, so interfered with a full and free exercise of the right of suffrage of the voters of said State that a fair election could not be held in said State November 7, 1876.

Fourth—Because the certificates of election by said electors on December 6, 1876, were not made by the lawfully constituted governor of said State.

Fifth—Because the said electoral commission, contrary to its duty and the authority vested in it by law, neglected and refused to inquire into the facts and allegations aforesaid, and their said decision is contrary to law and truth.

Sixth—Because at the time of the pretended appointment of said electors the State of South Carolina was under duress from the power of the United States unlawfully exerted upon it, and said pretended appointments were made under such duress.

Seventh—Because the certificate numbered one herewith was and is void for irregularity in that—first, the electors were not sworn, as by the constitution of South Carolina they were required to be; second, the certificate does not state that said electors voted by ballot, as was required by the constitution of the United States; third, the certificate upon the envelope in which said certificate number one and accompanying papers were inclosed was not a certificate required by the laws of the United States. Signed by T. M. Norwood, J. K. Kelly, Henry Cooper, S. B. Maxey and W. A. Wallace, senators; J. F. Phillips, Heister Clymer, Erastus Wells, A. T. Walling, A. N. Waddell, John R. Eden, Thomas L. Jones and J. R. Tucker, representatives.

Mr. Southard presented objections to the decisions of the commission, signed by Senators Morrison, Dennis, M'Donald, Wallace and Jones, and Representatives Field, Southard, Mutchler, Yeates, Caldwell, Debolt and J. B. Clark, jr., because said electoral votes, as well as the votes of the people of said State at the Presidential election on November 7, 1876, were given under duress caused by unlawful exercise of Federal power.

SECOND JOINT SESSION.

At half-past six o'clock the senators came into the hall, and the action of each house on the decision having been read, the presiding officer announced that, the two houses concurring otherwise, the electoral votes of South Carolina would be counted, and they were thereupon declared by one of the tellers as seven for Hayes and Wheeler.

Pending that action, Mr. Jones [Ky.] raised the question that there was not a quorum of the senate present, only twenty-eight having entered the hall, but the presiding officer paid no attention to the interruption, and directed the clerk to proceed with the reading. Mr. Jones contenting himself with a protest against the proceeding.

The votes of Tennessee (twelve) and Texas (eight), for Tilden and Hendricks, were then announced without objection, and without a full reading of the certificates. Then came Vermont, with four votes, for Hayes and Wheeler, the certificate having been read in full.

Mr. Poppleton rose to present objections to it, but first asked the presiding officer whether any other certificate had been received from Vermont than that which had been read.

The presiding officer replied in the negative.

Mr. Poppleton stated that he held in his hand a package purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont, which package had been delivered to him by express about the middle of December, and that with it came a letter stating that a similar package had been forwarded to the president of the senate by mail. On learning to-day that no corresponding package had been received by the presiding officer, he had tendered to him this package [holding it up, the seals of which were still unbroken], and the presiding officer declined to receive it. He now tendered the package to the presiding officer, as purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont.

The Presiding officer—The chair has stated that he has received but one certificate from Vermont. The chair also states that the law prohibits him from receiving any after the first Thursday in February. His duty is to receive, open and have read all that have been received on that day.

Mr. Springer—I understand that the third return from the State of Florida was received on the thirty-first of January. Am I not correct in that (correcting himself)? I mean February.

All the response that the presiding officer made was that January was not February, and he asked whether there was any objection to the vote of Vermont.

Mr. Springer—I offer a resolution—

The Presiding officer—If it is an objection to the certificate from Vermont the chair will entertain it, but if it is simply a resolution the chair will not entertain it.

Mr. Springer—After it is read it will be seen what it is.

The Presiding officer—If the member from Illinois submits an objection to the certificate the chair will entertain it, but he cannot entertain a resolution.

Mr. Springer persisted in his efforts to have the resolution read, but the presiding officer was just as firm and unyielding in not permitting it to be read, and he intimated that if the member from Illinois would not come to order the services of the sergeant-at-arms would be called into requisition.

Finally, Mr. Springer undertook to put his resolution in the shape of an objection, and proceedings were informally suspended to give him time to do so. After about a quarter of an hour spent in fixing it up in consultation with others the following objection was sent up, signed by Senator Merrimon, and Representatives Springer and Hamilton [Ind.]:

"The undersigned senators and members object to counting the votes of the State of Vermont, for the reason that two returns, or papers purporting to be the returns of the electoral vote of said State, were forwarded to the president of the senate, and that only one of said returns has been laid before the two houses. The president of the senate having stated that but one return has been received by him from said State, a duplicate copy of one of said returns is herewith submitted for the consideration of the senate and house of representatives."

Accompanying the objection was the following telegram, which was also read:

BURLINGTON, VT., February 27, 1877.

To Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The certificate of Amos Aldrich as elector was deposited in this office December 13th.

B. B. SMALLEY,
Clerk United States District Court of Vermont.

Mr. Poppleton then presented two sets of objections to the vote of Henry N. Solace, one of the electors, on the ground that he was a postmaster when elected, and that the law of Vermont did not authorize an appointment by the college of electors to fill a vacancy caused by the absence of an elector.

The objections having been read, Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the duplicate return sent up with his objection.

Presiding officer—That is not an objection.

Mr. Springer—But it is a right that I have. I allude to the certificate presented by the gentleman from New York (Hewitt).

The Presiding officer—So the chair understood, and ruled it out.

Mr. Springer—Then I ask that the chair order that this certificate be now submitted to the judgment of the electoral commission.

The Presiding officer—The chair stated that he had not received the duplicate returns.

Mr. Springer—They are now before the chair.

The Presiding officer (wholly ignoring the demand—Are there any further objections to the certificate from Vermont? [After a pause]—The chair hears none.

Mr. Springer—Does the chair decline to receive the returns submitted with my objection?

The Presiding officer—The chair declines to receive any.

Mr. Waddell (jocosely)—Being *aliundi*.

The Presiding officer—In any form. [Laughter.] The senate will now retire to its chamber in order that the two houses may separately consider and decide upon the objection.

As the senators were withdrawing, Mr. Springer called out that he now made the point of order that there being no duplicate returns, the cases had now gone to the electoral commission and could not be considered by the two houses. No attention, however, was paid to it, nor to the proposition made immediately after by Mr. Mills, that the house proceed to elect a President, the speaker declaring, under the terms of the compromise agreement, that the house now took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings of Yesterday—The Decision of the Electoral Commission in the Case of South Carolina.

Angry and Excited Debate in the House—Question of the Recognition of the Nicholls and Hampton Governments—5-20s.

Senate.

Session was resumed at ten o'clock, and a communication was received from Justice Clifford, conveying the decision of the electoral commission in the case of South Carolina. Immediately the house was informed that the senate was ready to continue the count of the electoral vote, and at ten minutes past twelve o'clock the senators marched to the hall of the house.

The senate returned at thirty-five minutes past twelve, and Senator Robertson submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senator Merrimon submitted a resolution that it is competent to receive testimony to sustain the several exceptions to the decision of the commission.

Senator Edmunds raised the point of order and argued that the senate must vote either to affirm or to reject the decision of the commission, upon which point of order a discussion ensued. Finally, by a vote of yeas 18, nays 43, the resolution of Senator Merrimon was declared out of order.

Senator Bogy moved that the testimony taken in the case of South Carolina be read.

Senator Cameron [Wis.] said there was no testimony yet in possession of the senate, because the committee which visited South Carolina had not made its report.

The chairman notified the senators that debate was not in order. The motion of Senator Bogy was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 41. Senators Bayard and Gordon voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The two hours discussion then commenced, and was participated in by Senators M'Creery, M'Donald, Morton, Bayard, Patterson, Logan, Saulsbury, Eaton, Sherman, Wadleigh, Merrimon, Blaine, Cameron [Wis.], Christiancy and Kernan.

The debate having closed, the resolution of Sena or Robertson, that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the senate, was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 22. A strict party vote.

Senators Conkling and Windom, who would have voted for it, were paired with Senators Gordon and Davis, who would have voted against it.

The house was then notified of the action of the senate, and at a quarter-past six a message was received, stating that the house was ready to resume the count.

The senate left its chamber, and upon returning at a quarter past seven, the president *pro tempore* announced that the senate having retired from the joint meeting upon objections to the certificate of Vermont, such objections would now be read.

The secretary having read the various objections, Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution that the vote of Mr. Solace, as an elector from Vermont, be counted with the other electoral votes of the State, the objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senator Merrimon, who signed the first objection, said he learned that dual returns had been forwarded to the president of the senate from Vermont, and considering the matter of sufficient importance to bring before the senate, he signed the objection. It appeared, however, that the other returns had not been delivered to the president of the senate, and the matter should be inquired into.

Senator Cockrell quoted from the constitution and act of 1792, and argued that under the law Vermont had ample power to protect herself in case an elector failed to deliver the vote. He therefore favored the resolution of Senator Edmunds.

Senator Edmunds said he would merely call for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution. He did not wish to dignify the proceedings by a single word. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the secretary directed to notify the house. The senate at forty minutes past seven took a recess until ten to-morrow.

House.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from Justice Clifford, informing the house that the electoral commission had decided the matters touching the electoral vote of South Carolina, and had transmitted the decision to the president of the senate.

Mr. Atkins moved the call of the house, and although the standing vote revealed the presence of a quorum, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Walling, and resulted: Yeas, 75; nays, 156.

On motion of Mr. Sayler the clerk was directed to inform the senate that the house would receive them in joint session at ten minutes past twelve o'clock.

Mr. Springer moved that the house consider the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The speaker ruled that no legislative business was in order except by unanimous consent, which Mr. Holman obtained, and the house agreed to all the amendments adopted in committee of the whole, and the bill passed. The new legislative day then began.

Mr. Lamar asked leave to offer a resolution suspending the rules so as to bring before the house for immediate action the senate bill extending the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Messrs. Holman and Foot objected.

Mr. Piper submitted the report of the commission on Chinese immigration. Ordered printed.

The senate entered, and the two houses went into joint convention for the purpose of continuing the counting of the electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

When the joint session was dissolved, a long series of dilatory discussion was indulged in for the purpose of retarding action in proceeding with the count, the proceedings at times growing intensely exciting. During the debate on the question of receiving the decision of the commission on South Carolina, Mr. Vance [N. C.] paid his respects to Mr. Hoar. He imagined the case of a future archeologist standing before the tomb of Webster, and calling aloud the imperishable words, "Union and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever;" and then standing before the tomb of Hoar and recalling the words, "Ordered, that evidence of fraud be not received." What an epitaph to the successor of Webster, Choate and Sumner! The column should be surmounted with a representation of the stealthy fox devouring the Louisiana pelican.

After further discussion the resolution that the vote of South Carolina be not counted was adopted, and the senate was notified, when a second joint session was had, after which the house took recess till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Preparations for the Hayes Inaugural.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The executive committee, to make arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies, held a meeting to-night and decided that it was inexpedient to hold an inauguration ball, but in lieu thereof determined upon a grand torchlight procession and illumination at night. It is expected that fifteen thousand torches will be in line, and Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the executive mansion, will be brilliantly illuminated with calcium-lights. The private buildings along the avenue will also be illuminated.

Redemption of 5-20s.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The acting secretary of the treasury has issued a forthwith call for a redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupons and $3,000,000 registered bonds, the principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the twenty-eighth of May next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds: $500—No. 2580 to 37,800, both inclusive; $1000—No. 7900 to 89,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds: $50—No. 451 to 780, both inclusive; $100—No. 5051 to 6250, both inclusive; $500—No. 3801 to 3950, both inclusive; $1000—No. 14,301 to 14,800, both inclusive; $5000—No. 5351 to 5831, both inclusive; $10,000—No. 9751 to 10,083, both inclusive.

Nicholls's Government to be Recognized on Guarantees of Peace.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Colonel E. A. Burke, of Louisiana, who represents the Nicholls government in this city, states that there has been no bargain concerning the election of United States senator from that State. He further says that guarantees have been given, in the event of the inauguration of Hayes, assuring permanent establishment of the Nicholls government. On the other hand the legislature of Louisiana and Governor Nicholls have guaranteed peace, order and equal justice to black and white citizens, with full protection to the colored people in all their rights and privileges, and no persecution of Republicans for political conduct, but no immunity from crime. The announcement that the President intends to withdraw the troops from Packard's support, was independent of any agreement, and was simply in accordance with his well-known views. There is no agreement, Colonel Burke adds, inconsistent with the honor or dignity of President Grant, Governor Hayes or the people of Louisiana.

South Carolina and Louisiana.

New York *Herald*: The situation in the two States which are still cursed with sham governments, Louisiana and South Carolina, is fortunately such as not to embarrass Governor Hayes when he becomes President; for in South Carolina the democratic committee of the house has reported that Hayes's electors carried the State, and there is thus no room for dispute; in Louisiana, while the returning board counted in the Hayes electors, the State law gives it no authority over the returns for governor, lieutenant governor, or legislature. Section 54 of the State constitution makes each house the judge, not only of the qualifications and election, but of the returns also of its members. Article 98, section 44, prescribes the manner in which the legislature shall organize, and shows that the returns of the returning board have no authority over the houses, and do not appear there. Each house is the judge of its own returns. In regard to the governor, article 48 of the constitution provides that the returns for governor and lieutenant-governor shall be sealed up and sent to the secretary of state, who shall thereupon deliver them to the general assembly, which shall count the votes and declare the election of governor and lieutenant-governor. If the returning board, in violation of the State law and constitution, assumed to count the votes for governor and legislature, that has obviously no force. In fact the Nicholls legislature is organized in accordance with the State law, made the canvass for governor as the law directs, and declared Nicholls to be the governor. That, the Hayes men point out, has nothing to do with the votes for the Hayes electors, because both in Florida and South Carolina a Democratic governor was chosen with Hayes electors. The two, they say, are not incompatible, and this the Louisiana Democrats freely concede. The re is, therefore, no dead-lock. The present condition in Louisiana is this: The Nicholls legislature has a quorum in both branches. Packard has not nearly a quorum in either. In the Nicholls senate there is a quorum even of members conceded to be elected by the returning board. In the lower house there is very nearly a quorum of the same, and a full quorum capable, under the constitution, of judging of the election of the members. The Nicholls legislature has made a canvass, according to law, of the vote for governor, and found Governor Nicholls elected. The Packard legislature attempted to do the same thing, but had not a quorum with which to do it. The Nicholls government is, therefore, the legitimate as well as the lawfully elected government and legislature of the State, and news here from Republican as well as Democratic sources, shows that it is so regarded and accepted by the whole people of Louisiana. Packard having no longer a handful even of supporters, and being absolutely without authority or respect outside the Statehouse which he occupies. There is no doubt that the real leaders of the Democratic party believe with the gentleman who said this.

Levee Land Redemptions in Mississippi.

JACKSON, MISS., February 24.—The following is published for the information of all parties interested in the redemption or purchase of lands in the levee districts of this State: The legislature, at its session this year, passed a law in regard to this matter which has been promulgated, but on the twentieth instant an injunction from the honorable the chancery court of Hinds county was issued prohibiting me from proceeding under the provision of said law. The hearing of this cause is fixed on the fourth Monday of March next. By reason of this proceeding no redemption of land can be made under the law approved February 1, 1877, until some final disposition of the matter by the court. The act of 1877 repeals the act of 1876, and all former acts in reference to redemptions and purchase of lands in the levee district, and as I am restrained from proceeding under this law, no further redemptions or purchase of lands can be made in said levee district until the matter is judically determined. Applications will be received and filed subject to such disposition as may be finally made. Respectfully,

W. H. GIBBS,
Auditor and Ex-Officio Levee Commissioner.

Bond-Thief Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—Frank Ford was arrested in this city to-day, charged with stealing twenty New South Wales bonds, valued at one thousand pounds, from his employer, Arthur T. Hewitt, a solicitor in London, and subsequently forging the name of J. Noel Wesman to enable him to dispose of gve of them to the London joint stock bank to raise funds to enable him to leave England. He made his way to this city, and was arrested on a dispatch from London. To-day in the United States district court he was committed to await extradition papers from Washington.

THE COMMERCE OF 1876.

A Most Encouraging Exhibit—A Balance of $226,000,000 in Favor of the United States—A Year of Economy and Savings.

Strong Points of the Business Year—The Way Cleared and Prepared for a Genuine Revival of Trade in All its Branches and in All Sections.

New York *Tribune*: Dr. Edward Young's tables of the commerce of the United States during the calendar year of 1876 form the basis of surer predictions as to the immediate future of business in this country than do the annual circulars of business failures and the gloomy tables of the trade of the port of New York, to which attention has been too largely directed during the past two months. The showing of the former is remarkable. As far as industries are concerned, a contemplation of the tables furnishes an excellent dessert to succeed the substantial feast spread by the Philadelphia exposition. First, take the imports. Great changes have taken place in them, the character of which will appear more clearly by a comparison with the imports of the calendar year of 1872, the one before the panic, and the busiest in the history of American commerce. Considering the necessarily diffuse tables prepared by Dr. Young, and grouping the articles imported into principal classes, the following is the result:

	1872.	1876.
Manufacturers	$278,835,855	$129,525,317
Produce	255,124,456	215,128,056
*Unmanufactur'd art.	51,591,692	37,001,645
Chemicals	32,934,171	26,549,421
Metals	32,109,143	15,218,274
Live stock	3,703,071	1,552,768
Works of art	1,964,187	1,804,170
Total	$655,962,575	$426,779,651

*Hides, coal, paper materials, etc.

This is a saving of $230,000,000 in the foreign purchases of the United States. The whole process of getting rich personally and nationally can be summed up in three words—"saving and earning." The import tables show that one part of the formula is now being rigorously followed. The economy now practiced seems to be the largest in respect to manufactured goods. The saving amounts, in round numbers, to $130,000,000 in this item alone. The purchases of articles of food and of chemicals, and of most raw materials, remain in the aggregate comparatively steady. The following table of the imports, given a little more in detail, will show in what special lines of goods the saving has taken place:

	1872.	1876.
Chemicals	$32,934,171	$26,549,421
Cotton goods	33,785,064	20,168,975
Earthenwares	5,829,457	3,421,290
Flax and manufactures	22,777,052	13,891,302
Glass	6,764,191	3,172,834
Hemp and manuf'tures	5,172,023	1,990,254
Iron.		
Pig	7,269,850	1,795,365
Bar	4,837,539	1,539,249
Rails	13,498,012	6,663
Scrap	7,617,463	236,455
Steel	4,106,681	1,509,854
Steel rails	8,207,013	None.
Other manufactures	15,188,270	5,504,619
Jute and manuf'tures	5,079,015	4,433,378
Leather—		
Hides	16,668,681	11,874,406
Gloves	5,984,285	4,055,702
Leather	7,030,488	3,052,570
Manufactures	5,342,777	4,084,030
Live stock	3,703,071	1,552,768
Metals—		
Copper and man'f's	3,116,490	497,871
Lead and manuf's	2,260,963	604,127
Tin and manufact's.	17,225,898	11,281,275
Other metals	2,409,727	1,269,139
Paper—		
Raw materials	6,034,363	3,711,953
Printing	440,229	410
Writing	224,696	8,994
N. E. S.	1,721,190	1,138,662
Produce—		
Beer and wine	10,691,413	7,089,700
Coffee	42,048,370	44,221,372
Fruits	10,554,077	11,258,797
Rice	2,818,000	1,504,327
Seeds	4,280,017	3,343,060
Tea	24,563,609	19,159,897
Sugar (brown)	87,209,318	60,843,491
Tobacco	9,122,235	4,057,097
Molasses	10,566,229	7,753,658
Sugar, refined	22,180,714	28,165,222
Wood and manuf'tres.	12,946,096	5,491,323
Wool—		
Raw	28,002,718	6,843,670
Cloths	36,714,494	20,979,595
Carpets	5,328,169	1,009,298
N. E. S.	11,802,344	4,079,795
N. E. S.	80,437,688	66,326,684
Total	$655,962,575	$426,779,651

One striking feature of these reductions is that they have taken place in spite of the general decline of prices. Ordinarily a decline of price increases consumption and stimulates importation. Brown sugar was about the only thing among the great articles of trade that was imported in 1876 in greater quantity in consequence of the decline. The quantity amounted to 1,000,000,000 pounds, against 1,426,000,000 in 1872, although the aggregate value in 1876 was less, as will be seen by reference to the table. On all other principal articles of import the reduction in quantity was actual. No doubt some of the reduction was directly due to the economies of the times, the following, for instance:

	1872.	1876.
Coffee, lbs	294,332,437	277,706,827
Tea, lbs	66,367,210	64,773,452
Silk goods	$42,180,721	$28,165,222
Gloves, dozen pairs	642,213	597,987
Beer and wine	$10,691,413	$7,089,700
Clothing	2,870,981	1,297,208
Musical instruments	1,060,754	675,301
Books	2,604,592	1,957,727
Fancy goods	5,043,779	4,029,024
Watches	3,615,957	975,930

A percentage of the reduction is also due to the fact that the fall of prices has gone so far that foreigners are discouraged from competing on this territory for the sale of their goods. A variety of manufactured wares and articles of vegetable growth from other lands can no longer be sold in the United States, unless this country is made a sacrifice market, as is sometimes done for the purpose of keeping up prices in Europe and elsewhere. This, however, is only another way of stating the cause of one-half, at least, of the falling off in importations. The real cause is one that will give satisfaction to every one who takes pride in the welfare of his own country. It is the development and diversification of American industry and agriculture. Americans are securing the trade of their own countrymen, and have created so vast an amount of productive property and machinery that they are now nearly able to supply the demands of that trade without resorting largely to other countries, at least for staple supplies. The reason why fewer cotton goods were imported is evidently to be found in the fact that the production of American mills was larger than in any year in history. They manufactured 1,400,000 bales of cotton into cloth. The largest year previous to that was 1874, when 1,300,000 bales were manufactured. The reason why less iron was imported was the ability of home manufacturers to supply the market. It is not true that the falling off is due entirely or even chiefly to the panic. Iron rails were brought to this country in smaller quantity because fewer were used, steel rails taking their place; and steel rails dwindled to nothing, because the American production increased so enormously. The facts as to steel rails are as follows:

	Importations. Pounds.	*Home Manufactures. Pounds.*
1871	100,323,733	76,500,000
1872	295,680,087	188,140,000
1873	312,984,307	258,030,000
1874	292,066,593	298,888,000
1875	97,850,962	581,726,000

Later figures as to production are not attainable; but those given show why the importations of rails fell off. The same cause affected the trade in general manufactures of iron. The factories developed here and became capable of taking care of the market, except for a few of the specialities of the foreign makers. As for the imports of wool, woolen goods, paper, earthenware, furniture, glass, leather, and some other sorts of commodities, the changes which took place in the quantities of them are attributable to the same causes. The industries have grown here. Now take the exports. These show, in part, what the country is doing in the way of earning. A condensation from the big tables and a grouping into principal classes shows the following result:

	1872.	1876.
Produce	$354,041,242	$403,750,027
Provisions	70,290,422	116,291,946
Manufactures	42,031,142	58,993,630
Petroleum	33,994,810	49,710,801
Unmanufactured stuff	11,048,199	10,439,858
Chemicals	4,762,057	4,364,963
Metals	3,430,558	5,563,806
Live stock	1,839,112	2,483,569
Works of art	156,617	830,179
Total	$521,593,169	$652,376,773

It is the largest exportation the country ever enjoyed, and is $130,000,000 more than in 1872. The balance in favor of the United States in 1876 was $226,000,000. The table shows that the products of the farms and of the soil constitute five-sixths of the whole amount of exports, and that the American position in the trade of the world is, in the main, simply that of a great agricultural nation. It is only in the year 1876 that the United States really makes its *debut* in commerce as a manufacturing nation; and this is more apparent, it must be confessed, in the efforts making by manufacturers than in the figures showing what has already been accomplished. A little more detailed account of the exportations is as follows:

	1872.	1876.
Chemicals	$4,762,057	$4,364,963
Cotton—raw	197,730,890	177,691,275
Manufactured	9,994,360	9,818,297
Iron manufactures	13,569,782	14,188,198
Leather goods—		
Leather	3,563,769	8,276,570
Manufactures, etc	7,950,377	6,964,276
Metals—Copper	343,044	4,013,284
Quicksilver	775,293	1,448,883
Silver ore	2,182,523	39,907
Petroleum	33,994,810	49,719,801
Manufactures—		
Carriages	462,587	772,717
Cars	844,389	545,767
Clocks	748,158	966,603
Agricultural imp	1,765,078	2,355,919
Fertilizers	427,144	1,088,302
Organ stores	521,267	2,119,107
Musical instrum'nts	445,470	579,172
Woodenware	3,059,325	3,451,810
Woolens	724,059	948,703
Paper	724,528	908,494
Hemp	603,163	1,031,297
Produce—		
Corn	29,031,818	40,824,784
Wheat	38,914,014	61,957,875
Flour	19,570,671	24,987,479
Other Breadstuffs	2,353,204	6,519,915
Hops	215,369	1,996,153
Fruits	1,543,129	2,507,464
Oil-cake	3,994,557	5,951,940
Tobacco	26,588,724	35,532,024
Wool	14,658,401	13,308,131
Sugar & Molasses	2,735,879	5,573,204
Resinous products	6,579,314	4,118,653
Provisions—		
Bacon and Pork	27,997,119	55,108,713
Beef	1,848,693	4,783,244
Butter	4,041,622	2,953,722
Cheese	8,421,114	11,817,006
Fish	1,815,065	3,884,674
Lard	20,593,238	27,108,264
Tallow	6,849,438	7,946,063
N. E. S.	28,013,717	32,914,682
Total	$521,593,169	$652,376,773

The increase by quantity of some of the exportations is enormous. Here are a few of them:

	1872.	1876.
Cotton, pounds	991,844,615	1,563,455,388
Corn, bushels	45,018,033	67,339,756
Wheat, bushels	29,005,699	54,157,607
Cheese, pounds	65,816,462	100,179,786
Tobacco, pounds	219,600,000	310,400,000
Hops, pounds	1,194,372	8,697,951
Bacon, pounds	274,428,274	420,572,924
Beef	25,713,575	57,852,439

This shipment of food and produce abroad is bewildering to think of. The year was not a remarkably favorable one. The cotton crop was reported short, and the production of grain and provisions was not excessive. Why should the export of 1876 be so large? Probably when the tables for the year 1877 are made up, the cause will be made manifest by a reported falling off. No doubt a part of the business of 1877 was crowded into 1876 by the railroad war, which resulted in bringing the grain, cotton and provisions of the interior to the seaboard in an unusual hurry. Whatever the reason for the immense exportation, the fact of it remains, and the other important circumstance, that the farmers and planters have received their money for their stuff. The sale of American manufactures abroad has been satisfactory. With 1876 an export has begun in earnest of leather, cotton goods, woolens, glass, hardware, paper, musical instruments, watches and silk goods; and the foreign sales of implements, arms, machinery, furniture, copper goods, and a few other things have been largely expanded. It is reported in this city and at the manufacturing centers that orders for American wares are coming thicker and faster with every month. The events of the year have given American goods the prestige of superiority as to quality; and the agents sent out to Europe, Canada and South America by manufacturers find that it is not difficult to build up a trade by means of a well-directed effort.

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