THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 278

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 102 1-2.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, November 16, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, stationary or lower temperature and higher pressure.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, November 15, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.23	64	.....	Calm.	Hazy.
Indianola	30.22	64	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Louisville	30.12	56	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.25	52	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	30.21	53	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.22	64	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.27	58	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.27	60	N. W.	Light.	Clear.

W. M. MELROY, Sergeant.

A FEW sporadic cases of yellow-fever were reported in the outskirts of Jacksonville, Florida, yesterday.

THE municipal election held in Chattanooga yesterday resulted in a choice of four aldermen and the city marshal, Democrats, and six aldermen and the mayor, Republicans.

MOTHER earth is undergoing a frightful shaking up in the lake region about something. About a week ago earthquakes were reported all along the line of the St. Lawrence river, and our dispatches this morning tell of severe shocks further westward, but on the same latitudinal line.

A MORTON monument association has been organized in Indianapolis, of which Lew Wallace is president, C. N. Lee, secretary, and John C. New, treasurer. Managers have been appointed from each district in the State of Indiana. A thorough canvass of the State for subscriptions will be begun at once.

THE iron-horse wakes the echoes in the State of Buncombe, Major Wilson, the president of the Western North Carolina road, having just transferred an engine through Swannanoa gap of the Blue Ridge to the rails beyond the tunnel. The completion of the latter, and of the whole road to Asheville, and thence to the Tennessee system of railroads, is now confidently hoped for.

NASHVILLE

Governor Porter Advised to Accept the Bondholders' Proposition of Sixty Cents on the Dollar—The Tennessee Sportsmen.

NASHVILLE, November 15.—Governor Porter is in receipt of strong letters from Postmaster-General Key and Senator Isham G. Harris, favoring the acceptance by the State of the proposition of the bondholders' association to fund the State debt at sixty cents on the dollar.

The shooting tournament of the Tennessee sportsmen's association opened very successfully under the management of E. T. Martin, of Chicago. The principal winners are Abe Kleinman and Martin, of Chicago; Thompson and Nicholson, of Nashville, and Davis, of Memphis. The tournament continues the remainder of the week.

Campbell's Joe, jr., won the first prize in the champion stake; Henry's Pride of the South second; Nellie, of Balto, Michigan, and Flint, of Clarksville, Tennessee, dividing third money. Only three runs in the brace stakes to finish to-morrow.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Villagrau Seeking to Reinstate himself as Municipal Governor with Mexican Regulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—A San Diego dispatch says that the Mexican war steamer Mexico, Commander Verde, arrived in that port to-day from Mazatlan. She brought one hundred and thirty-five regular troops, and landed them at Euscanda, on the Lower California coast, about eighty miles south of San Diego. Ex-Municipal Governor Villagrau accompanies the troops, which were to march to San Rafael, the capital, to reinstate him in authority. A gunboat will remain in port a few days to await the result of the land expedition, there being a convenient anchorage off Euscanda, while reliable overland communication, one day's travel, exists between that city and San Rafael. The officers of the war steamer say that their purpose is to establish order in Lower California. It is pretty certain order will continue only so long as it is backed by the military power. A large party among the residents of Lower California are hostile to Villagrau's rule, and will only submit under force. If troops are put in the garrisons at San Rafael Villagrau can maintain his authority. We see no guarantee, however, of the security of the border in the vicinity of Campo and other frontier settlements, the force at San Rafael being too far distant to be of any use. Our own government ought to maintain a permanent detail of troops near the line.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, November 15.—In the case of The People vs. William M. Tweed, to recover $933,446 paid by the city on fraudulent bills through conspiracy with Watson, deceased, judgment against the defendant was entered by confession in the supreme court to-day.

Mrs. Eliza Miller, of this city, who claims John Young's estate, consisting of one hundred and nineteen thousand acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, also valuable property in Philadelphia and Alexandria, valued at thirty million dollars by estimate of lawyers, appeared before a commissioner of deeds and signed the preparatory documents for bringing suit in the supreme court for the recovery of these lands, some of which are now occupied by several large iron and coal companies.

The officers of the direct United States cable announce that their Rye Beach cable has been repaired to-day, and that they are working through it as usual.

The *News* reports that it was authoritatively stated in the surrogate's office to-day that a basis of settlement in the Vanderbilt will case was submitted at the close of the proceedings yesterday, and is now under consideration.

Methodist Missions.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist church to-day made appropriations for the various missionary fields for 1878. The appropriations will not materially differ from the amounts appropriated for 1877, and the aggregate is the same. Four thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the board to aid any distressed missionary in Bulgaria. It was reported that at least one missionary had been killed by the Turks.

Important Suit Involving the Liability of Savings Bank Stockholders.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Judge Moore, in the case of the suits of individual stockholders against the stockholders of the Fidelity savings bank, decided to-day that the stockholders are liable and must pay their indebtedness to the bank's creditors as a whole. This is important as settling a number of similar suits which have been commenced here.

Fire-Damp Explosion.

SCRANTON, PA., November 15.—A terrific explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Jessayn colliery, near Scranton, this morning. A number of men and boys were dreadfully injured, two, at least, of whom cannot live, while it is feared that three or four more are still in the mine, where the gas is still burning.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Discussion of the Resumption Act Resumed in the House—Messrs. Aldrich, Stenger, Clark, Kelley and Others on the Floor.

Forty-Five National Banks of Boston Remonstrate against the Silver Remonetization Bill—Eaton's Amendment to the Constitution

To Decide Contested Elections for Presidential Electors—Negroes of Mississippi Want an Appropriation to Aid them to Emigrate to Liberia.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Haskell: Providing for the payment of duties on imports in gold, silver or legal-tender notes.

By Mr. Schleicher: Providing for cheap transportation between tide water and the Atlantic and Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

By Mr. Mills: A memorial of the State grange of Texas for the appointment of a commissioner of agriculture as a cabinet officer.

By Mr. Sapp: For the construction of a railway from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mr. Cobb, from the committee on mileage, reported back adversely the bill allowing the members mileage for attendance on the extra session. Laid on the table.

The house then resumed the consideration of the resumption act.

Mr. Hendee asked the gentleman who had charge of the bill when the previous question was to be called upon it.

Mr. Buckner said his colleague [Mr. Ewing] was not present, and he [Buckner] could not say when the debate would be closed.

The speaker said he understood that the debate would continue to-day and to-morrow, and that the gentleman who had charge of the bill [Mr. Ewing] would take his hour on Saturday, after which the previous question would be called.

Mr. Aldrich offered a substitute, repealing so much of the resumption act as authorizes the secretary of the treasury to redeem the legal-tender notes in excess of three hundred million dollars; directing that no further reduction of the legal-tender currency shall be made, and authorizing the re-issue of such legal-tender notes as may be redeemed in coin after June, 1879.

Mr. Stenger offered a substitute simply repealing the resumption date clause in the third section of the act.

Mr Clark [Ia.], offered a substitute amending the third section of the resumption act so as to repeal the law limiting the aggregate amount of national bank circulation, and to provide that as often as bank notes are issued the secretary shall redeem legal-tender notes in excess of three hundred and fifty millions, to the amount of eighty per cent. of bank notes so issued, and to continue such redemption until the limit of three hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender notes is reached; also authorizing the accumulation in the treasury of two hundred millions in coin as a special fund to be used for the redemption of legal-tender notes, and then, after public notice, authorizing the redemption of legal tenders when presented for that purpose.

Mr. Eames said that, in his judgment, it was practicable to redeem at the time named, and it ought to be done. He was, therefore, opposed to the bill before the house. It was of no consequence how or why the law was passed which fixed the first of January, 1879, as the date for resumption. Since that law had passed, every contract which had been entered into throughout the country had been entered with the view of resuming on the day fixed, and any change in that law would affect every business transaction in the country. He entered his protest against the passage of the bill, as hasty, ill-advised, and fraught with great evils, alike to the credit and honor of the country at home and abroad, and to labor, capital, trade and commerce.

Mr. Ballou declared it as his belief that the repeal of the resumption act would be pernicious and detrimental to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Hubbell declared himself in favor of the resumption of specie payments because, in his opinion, the country had reached that period when its commerce and general business should be provided for. He explained and advocated the amendment offered by himself to the pending bill.

Mr. Kelley read from an article in the *North American Review*, over the signature of Mr. Hugh M'Culloch, which, he said, exhibited an ignorance discreditable to the country whose secretary of the treasury its author had been, and a mendacity which invoked all the opprobious epithets that ever had been hurled from the reporter's desk. He went on to say that congress, in legislating for the resumption of specie payments, was legislating an impossibility. The laws of trade could not be controlled by the wisest government. The greenbacks had been denominated as the curse of the country; and yet it was greenbacks—the rag baby—that had saved the Union. When gold, defiloured, had left the country, then the rag baby had stepped forward and had kept in the field the armies and supplied munitions, food and transportation. That which served so well in war was not deserving of the contempt which was being heaped upon it in peace; that which gave the nation credit to the amount of $2,700,000,000 was certainly enough to sustain a credit of $200,000,000. He predicted, in spite of the jeers and scoffs, that if the resumption act was to be maintained the sufferings of the last two years would be—when compared with the sufferings yet to come—as light as the chill that blight the tropical plants when compared with the arctic cold that builds up the mountainous iceberg. At this point his hour expired, but unanimous consent was given him to finish his speech. Resuming, he asked the house to wipe out that ruinous statute. It stood a menace to confidence, the steady destroyer of credit. It was noticed by every capitalist that the body of money was to be contracted; that the banks must hoard the specie for resumption; that prices must fall, and that therefore the best use of the money was to bury it, either in their own cellars or in the vaults of the bank. In conclusion, he said: Repeal that act, restore confidence, allow tramps and millions of workingmen and women, who are now living in despair, to go to work on your raw material and supply each other's wants. No nation, no individual, was ever freed from poverty by idleness and want of industry. Set the debt-ridden Pennsylvania and other coal States miners at work producing power; let the coal at work in Pennsylvania and other States which they mine quicken your machinery; let wages be earned by the working people to enable them to pay their debts and to consume dutiable and taxable commodities. We have gone at this thing bull-headed, and have thus effectually disabled ourselves, deprived ourselves of confidence, impoverished our people, diminished the revenue of the government, and put ourselves in the position that in the midst of abundant crops our people are hungry. With all our cotton, the largest crop that we ever produced, they are naked or in rags. Remember that you are to deal with five thousand millions of indebtedness; you are to provide a reservoir from which every old woman in Berks county can fill her stocking; you are to provide a fund from which every boarder may draw for boarding; you are to say to every European creditor, "We take the risk of your markets, of your necessities; for gold, we will go it higher; we have got ten or fifteen million dollars to do it with." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hartzell said the resumption act had destroyed all the business transactions of the country, and had taken the money from the pockets of the people and placed it in the possession of Shylocks and money-lenders. He defended the action of the house in passing the silver bill, and declared that history would erect for the projectors of the bill demonetizing silver a monument immortal in its infamy. The financial policy of the last ten years had been to kill the people and sustain the national banks, so that Wall street might prosper. Repudiation was now the cry of the rich, but wholesale robbery was the well-sustained charge by the poor. The people demanded the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver. In conclusion, he entered his protest against the whole financial policy of the Republican party.

Mr. Hanna declared himself opposed to the resumption law as it now stood. He was not in favor of wild and reckless inflation. That was the other extreme, equally unwise and disastrous as enforced resumption and contraction. He was in favor of keeping the legal-tender currency intact until it should have the same purchasable value as gold. As a Republican, he scorned the idea of repudiation. In behalf of an honest constituency, who would bring their all, if necessary, and lay it on the counter of the treasury as a free offering, in order to sustain the honor and credit of the country, he hurled back the charge that the projectors of the present bill were taking steps toward repudiation by demanding a repeal of the resumption law, and he branded it as unwarrantable and untrue. The opponents of the bill characterized the legal-notes as rag money, and called upon the people to listen to the sweet music of the jingling of the single standard. Rag money, indeed! When that charge came from the Bourbon Democrats, who opposed its issue, and the government which issued it, it was, at least, consistency; but he would not attempt to disown the offspring of the Republican party. It was with these rags that the government had been enabled to build ships which carried the United States flag over every clime. It was with these rags that the grandest army that ever battled in defense of law and right was equipped. It was by virtue of these rags that the flag of the Union floated to-day over the capital of the nation. These same rags every member gladly received from the sergeant-at-arms. [Laughter.] The people had not asked for the demonetization of silver nor for the resumption act. The practical effect of the resumption act has been to foster distrust, to impair confidence, to lock up currency, to paralyze industries, to shrink values, to swell the dockets of the State courts with suits for collection, and to swell the dockets of the United States courts with petitions in bankruptcy. It had wrought ruin enough, and therefore he was in favor of its repeal. He appealed to all sides and sections to aid in removing from the statute-book a threat by means of which trade and enterprise had suffered quite enough.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Senator Dawes presented a remonstrance of forty-five national banks, of Boston, against the passage of the bill for the remonetization of silver. The petitioners set forth that they are required by law to hold many millions of United States bonds, and are apprehensive that the passage of the bill will greatly depreciate their value and have a bad influence on the business of the country. Referred.

Senator Sargent reported, without amendment, the bill providing for certain deficiencies in the pay of the navy and marine corps, and for other purposes, and it passed without discussion. It now goes to the President for his signature.

Senator Eaton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for a tribunal by States for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of electors for President and Vice-President. Referred.

Senator Bruce presented a petition from colored residents of Mississippi, asking an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to aid them in emigrating to Liberia, which was referred. In presenting the petition, he said the number and character of the petitioners entitled their petition to consideration, though he was not prepared to indorse their plan now.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the senate proceeded with the consideration of the army appropriation bill. It was finally passed with the amendments reported by the committee on appropriations; and, also, the amendments providing that the army shall not be recruited beyond twenty-five thousand men, instead of twenty thousand, as authorized by the house.

Senator Eaton demanded a separate vote on the amendment limiting the army to twenty-five thousand men, instead of twenty thousand. He said, in his opinion, twenty thousand men were enough to take care of our interests on the frontier. If the soldiers had not been stationed where they were, it not have been six months ago, there would have been no need of that carnage on our frontier which we have seen.

The amendment made in the committee was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 19.

The other amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in without division, and the bill was then read the third time and passed. It now goes back to the house of representatives for the action of that body on the senate amendment.

Senator Davis [W. Va.] gave notice that on to-morrow he would call up his resolution in regard to discrepancies in the books and accounts of the treasury department, and submit some remarks in regard thereto.

The senate went into executive session, and, when the doors re-opened, adjourned.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE

In the Northwest—Bells Rung, Printers' Cases "Pied," and Destruction of Buildings Threatened.

IOWA CITY.

IOWA CITY, November 15.—At half-past twelve to-day a severe earthquake shock was felt here.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, KS., November 15.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here about ten minutes before twelve to-day.

ATCHISON.

ATCHISON, KS., November 15.—Several distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here to-day about twelve o'clock.

YANKTON.

YANKTON, November 15.—At half-past eleven o'clock this morning Yankton experienced the severest earthquake ever felt in this valley. No damage was done beyond breaking some glass and falling some plastering, though some buildings tipped perceptibly, and the people rushed from the houses in fright.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, November 15.—Three distinct earthquake shocks, lasting about ten seconds, were plainly perceptible at twenty minutes before twelve to-day, especially in the upper stories of brick and stone buildings. In Columbus the bells in the public building struck. In North Platte the cases in the printing offices were overturned. The weather was very pleasant.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, November 15.—A number of quick, successive earthquake shocks were felt here to-day about fifteen minutes past twelve. The movement was apparently east and west, and lasted about two minutes. No damage resulted, although for a time the destruction of some high brick buildings was anticipated and threatened. At the high school there was a slight panic. Dispatches from western Iowa say that no serious damage was inflicted, although the shock had been generally felt.

The Prospective Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—In an interview to-day, Mr. Effingham Lawrence said he had received no further information with regard to his nomination for the office of collector than that contained in the published dispatches from Washington. He expressed himself as reasonably hopeful of confirmation, and said that if he should succeed Judge King, he proposed to be collector in fact as well as in name. He intended, he said, to manage the customhouse, first, for the best interests of the government, and, secondly, in such a way as to best promote the interests of the business men.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, November 15.—The following is the official vote of Pennsylvania, cast at the late election, as received at the state department, except Washington county, the returns of which are compiled from the county papers: Supreme judge—Sterrett, Republican, 244,489; Trunley, Democrat, 251,000; Bartley, Greenback, 51,582; Winton, Prohibition, 2989; Trunley's plurality, 6620. State treasurer—Hart, Republican, 241,816; Noyes, Democrat, 251,717; Wright, Greenback, 52,854; Cornell, Prohibition, 28,271; Noyes's plurality, 9901. Auditor-general—Passmore, Republican, 242,288; Schell, Democrat, 251,256; Emerson, Greenback, 52,988; Barker, Prohibition, 2997; Schell's plurality, 8968.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmations by the Senate—The Cotton Report from the Department of Agriculture—Work in the Committee Rooms.

Senator Eaton's Proposition Amendatory of the Constitution—General Sherman's Report of the Present Status of the Army.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Amount of Coin and Bullion in the Treasury on the Last of October, Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The senate to-day confirmed James S. Patton, Indian agent of Shoshone agency, Wyoming; William S. M'Millin, pension agent at New Orleans; James T. Fagan, receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Arkansas; John T. Wilder, postmaster, Chattanooga; Paul Schwinkler, postmaster, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

COTTON REPORT.

The cotton returns of the department of agriculture, made on the first week in November, compare the product in bales within the following comparison by States with the crop of last year: Texas has the lowest percentage, and would be still lower but for fifteen per centum increase of acre. Arkansas and Tennessee stand high, not only by reason of good crop, but because their yields were relatively low last year. Alabama is above one hundred only because her last crop was a very poor one. The figures are as follows: North Carolina, 91; South Carolina, 90; Georgia, 92; Florida, 97; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 97; Texas, 82; Arkansas, 110; Tennessee, 115. This indicates about four per cent. reduction of the aggregate of last year, if even the future of the picking should be as favorable as that of 1876.

MR. HAYES AND THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

[Special to the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Senator Mathews on Saturday evening, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, to-day, and others this evening, conveyed to the President, it is understood, in a conversational and informal way, the sentiments of the Republican caucus of senators on Saturday regarding appointments to office and the nomination of the same by the senate. The burden of their friendly messages was more of complaint over the appointment of Democrats to office in the south than in the nature of exceptions to any nominations from that section or any other part of the country. In fact, the discussion in the caucus only referred in a general way to the latter, and was the provoking comment on any special appointment. Mr. Conkling, for instance, while going over the ground generally, took especial pains not to appear to present any personal grievance, and did not mention even the names of those of his friends who are to be displaced in the New York customhouse by the nominations now before the senate. The New York appointments were not mentioned in the caucus by Mr. Conkling or any one else, if the Republican senators who are willing to tell what did not take place can be believed. The President, it is understood, appreciates the consideration of the Republican senators contained in the decision not to make any stand against the nominations which he has made, and is willing to agree that in some instances he should not only consult but solicit the co-operation of senators in making certain appointments. This he will do, it is thought, in Maine, as well as the north, and instanced the case of the Georgia marshalship, about which so much had been said in the caucus. The appointment there had not only been made on the indorsement of the two senators from that State, but of the entire delegation in the house, while over a dozen other candidates could neither bring proper Republican, or for that matter, sufficient Democratic support to satisfy the government or the people of the State. The President was understood to say very decidedly that he had conformed heretofore to the spirit of the conclusions of the caucus, and intended to continue to conform to it in the future, and not appoint Democrats to office in the south where capable and true Republicans could be found.

THE PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The bill introduced by Senator Windom to establish a department of commerce is the measure for the enactment of which the National board of trade has recently memorialized congress, thereby repeating their recommendation of last year. It provides for the creation of a new executive department, with a secretary and assistant secretary, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate, the said department to be charged with the supervision and care of the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of the United States, in so far as the same are confided to the national government by the constitution. The bill provides, among other details, that this new department shall be charged with the execution of all the laws of the United States relating to trade and commerce, both foreign and domestic, to customs duties and internal revenue taxes, to navigation, lighthouses, rivers and harbors, etc., and that it shall collect and tabulate statistics relating to the agriculture, commerce, manufactures and mining of the United States, and that the secretary shall report to the President, for the information of congress, the information collected, together with such recommendations as shall be deemed of importance to the public interests.

COMMITTEE WORK.

Albert H. Walker, of Chicago, spoke before the senate committee on patents today against Senator Wadleigh's bill providing for an extensive revision and amendment of the patent laws.

The house committee on private land claims referred to a sub-committee the petition of Mrs. Myra Clarke-Gaines for the enforcement of the decree of the United States supreme court, granting her a title to certain portions of New Orleans.

The house committee on foreign affairs has agreed to recommend the passage of the bill providing for American representation at the Paris exposition, with a clause providing for a display of the various methods of cooking corn. The bill as now agreed upon proposes a total appropriation of about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The house committee on education and labor met this morning and instructed their chairman to prepare a bill reimbursing William and Mary college, of Virginia, for losses incurred during the war.

The house committee on appropriations today, after considering a communication from the postmaster-general relative to existing deficiencies in the payment of salaries of postmasters during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1876 and 1877, amounting to six hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars, agreed to report a bill providing for the payment of this amount out of balances covered into the treasury during the years in which the deficiencies occurred.

EATON'S AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution offered in the senate to-day by Senator Eaton, amendatory of the constitution, provides that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to section first, article second of the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said constitution, viz.:

A tribunal for the decision of all contested issues arising in the choice of electors of President and Vice-President shall be appointed in each State in the following manner: Not less than twelve months prior to the time fixed by law for the choice of electors, the governor of each State shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of such State, appoint not less than five persons learned in law and otherwise duly qualified, to whom shall be referred, in such manner as the legislature of the State shall direct, all cases of contested elections arising in reference to electors of President and Vice-President.

The tribunal so constituted shall hear and determine every such contest, and certify, at least thirty days before the day upon which the electors shall be called upon to give their votes, their decision therein to the proper returning officer or officers of the State, and also transmit an authenticated copy thereof, under the seal of the State, to the president of the senate. The term of office of said tribunal shall expire upon the day fixed by law for the oath of office to be taken by the President and Vice-President of the United States for the term ensuing after their appointment.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

In response to a resolution of the house, the secretary of the treasury to-day transmitted that body a statement of the amount of coin and bullion in the treasury at the close of business October 31, 1877. The amounts are given as follows: Gold coin in the treasury, sub-treasuries and mints, $101,486,964; gold bars in the treasury, sub-treasuries and mints, $3,586,692; gold bullion estimated in the mints, $3,700,000; silver bullion estimated in the mints, $5,998,387; silver coin in the treasury, sub-treasuries and mints, $2,479,137; total coin and bullion, $117,251,180. There are also on hand, counted as coin, the following: Fractional currency redeemed in silver, $49,625; coin certificates in the treasury offices, $17,436,420; coin interest-coupons and checks paid, $370,696; notes of national gold banks, reducing circulation, etc., $8423; silver coin, etc., in transit, $439,233; grand total, $135,565,578. The coin balance of the treasurer's general account, as per October debt statement, was $131,022,843. The difference between this balance and the grand total above stated is accounted for by sundry items, such as outstanding gold checks, amounts in the hands of disbursing officers, and coin items received at certain offices, but not charged out of the account of the offices making remittances. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion nominally on hand as above, $117,251,181, is reduced by the balance in transit $449,233, and by the difference between the balance of remittance $1,433,051, showing that the actual amount of coin and bullion on hand is $116,267,363. This amount is subject to draft for the following amounts and purposes: Debts contracted prior to 1861, matured and interest thereon unpaid, $268,339; called bonds matured, 1871 and subsequently, and unpaid interest thereon, $27,194,011; interest due and unpaid, $43,674,960; coin certificates outstanding, less amounts held in coin items, $16,101,780; disbursing officers' accounts, checks outstanding, etc., $3,097,685; which being deducted from the coin and bullion actually on hand, leaves a balance of $65,913,586; of the above amount there is in silver coin and estimated silver bullion, $8,477,514; the net amount of available gold coin, bars and estimated gold bullion is therefore $57,436,071. An accompanying letter from United States Treasurer Gilfillan, explains that in the first portion of this statement silver coin and bullion are included because the secretary of the treasury is made up of silver coin, and because the coin and bullion in the bullion fund, which is a part of the balance, cannot be given in detail with accuracy, except at the annual mint statement, which takes place in July, as the bullion containing silver is not separated. In the second portion of the statement the accrued interest is not charged against the gold coin in the treasury, for the reason that, not being due, it is not deemed an obligation, but will be met as it becomes payable from time to time by the coin receipts of the government. The statement is made of the thirty-first October, because that is the date upon which the last statement of balances was struck, and the latest and most convenient date for the consolidation of the items received from the various assistant treasurers.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The treasury department has decided that woolen imported from the Sandwich Islands is to be charged with the same duty as other woolens.

A change is to be made in the internal revenue collectorship for the third (Augusta) district, Georgia, Colonel E. C. Wade to be appointed in place of the present collector, Tannin.

CONDITION OF OUR ARMY.

The annual report of General Sherman shows that on October 12th the regular army was composed of: General officers, 11; general staff officers, 566; hospital stewards, 186; engineer battalion, 199; ordnance, enlisted men, 946; enlisted men of staff corps, 791. Ten regiments of cavalry—Officers, 439, enlisted men, 7911; total cavalry, 8500. Five regiments of artillery—Officers, 284; enlisted men, 2321; total artillery, 2605. Twenty-five regiments of infantry—Officers, 877; enlisted men, 8778; total infantry, 9655; besides which there are reported as non-commissioned staff, unattached to regiments, military academy recruits unassigned, Indian scouts and prison guards, amounting to 1877 men; signal corps, 404; retired officers, 301, and captain United States army, by act of congress, 1; aggregating, officers and men, 24,501; of which the force available for war is made up of cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments amounting to 20,601 officers and men, to which should be added the 11 general officers and the officers of the general staff serving with them, together with the 570 Indian scouts.

The general details the operations of the army during the year, referring specially, and in high terms of praise, to the conduct of the officers and men during the Indian war, and at the time of the recent riots. It appears that General Sheridan, in recommending an increase of every company in the service to one hundred men, expressed the opinion that had this been done some time ago, the Indian troubles would have been settled promptly, with a strong probability that they have not occurred at all. General Sheridan adds: "The Indian troubles in this division are over for the present. I cannot say that they are finally ended. Complications are still liable to arise, and our experience should teach us to be better prepared than we have hitherto been." Sherman agrees with Sheridan's recommendation, which would raise the army to nearly fifty thousand men, but despairs of success in such application to congress, and therefore urges such legislation as will give twenty-five thousand men for the regiments of the line. This would make for the present four hundred and thirty companies at an average of fifty-eight men to a company. I believe it to be wrong and damaging to increase the cavalry at the expense of the artillery and infantry. The latter do as good service as the cavalry, are as necessary, and cost much less for maintenance. All are equally necessary, and should be on a par, but the President should have the right to increase the companies which are stationed at exposed points at the loss of others not similarly situated.

A portion of the report is devoted to an account of Howard's movements in pursuit of the Nez Perces and final capture by Miles. Sherman says: "Of course Colonel Miles and his officers and men are entitled to all honor and praise for their prompt, skillful and successful work, while others by their long, toilsome pursuit are entitled to corresponding credit, because they made that success possible." The general hopes these Indians will be provided with hames in the spring on the Indian reservation near the Modocs, where, by moderate labor, they can soon be able to support themselves in peace. They should never again be allowed to return to Oregon or to Lapwai.

Disasters at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, November 15.—The steamship Illinois, hence for Philadelphia, returned to-day, having lost four boats and her funnel in a hurricane, but being otherwise all well.

The steamer City of Montreal, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived here. She reports the loss of a boat and of a seaman named White, while unsuccessfully endeavoring to rescue the crew of a disabled ship, whose name is unknown.

Great uneasiness is felt about the steamer Mexican, from Port Royal, September 15th, for Liverpool. Nothing has been heard of her since her departure. She had a crew of thirty men, but no passengers.

A Woman Mysteriously Murdered.

BOSTON, November 15.—Bridget Frances Keneely was murdered at South Boston last evening, where she had gone to visit her sister. About nine o'clock she rang the bell, was admitted by her brother, and immediately fell to the floor unconscious, and died in ten minutes. On examination three stabs were found in her left breast. The affair is involved in mystery. Peter Mahoney was arrested, having a bloody knife in his possession. He was under the influence of liquor, and had been seen near the house brandishing a knife, early in the evening, and threatening to kill some one.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The French Chamber of Deputies Still Discussing Grevy's Motion Looking to an Investigation of the Election Abuses.

A Long Speech by Duc de Broglie Against the Measure—News from Other Parts of the Continent.

The Turks Continue to Lose Important Positions in the Vicinities of Erzeroum and Kars—General Items.

PARIS, November 15.—Duc de Broglie, president of the council and minister of justice, will open to-day's debate in the chamber of deputies on Albert Grevy's motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into election abuses. It is believed Gambetta will reply.

AT VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, November 15.—The chamber of deputies this afternoon, after a speech by Gambetta, adopted Grevy's motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into election abuses, by a vote of 403 to 320.

MM. Chabaud Latour, Lucien Brun, Grand Perret and Greffu, members of the right, were to-day elected to life senatorships.

In the debate on the chamber of deputies to-day on Grevy's motion, Duc de Broglie made a long speech, in which he plainly intimated that President MacMahon would not take the ministry from the left, nor would the government submit to the proposed election inquiry. He said that when the present government had fulfilled its task of answering the attacks of the left, the marshal would see what was incumbent on him. If he could be assured that a ministry containing MM. Blanc and Renault, the extreme radical and conservative republicans respectively, would agree upon a programme, the path of parliamentary procedure would be open, if not it would be necessary to seek some other solution.

Duc de Broglie declared that the government were ready to accept even penal responsibility for their acts, and meet the proposed impeachment, but warned the new committee of public safety that neither the present cabinet nor its successors, if they had any regard for the public peace, would countenance the proposed inquiry. He accused the left of intimidation and fraud during the elections, and especially accused them of spreading the assertion that a conservative victory meant war.

He provoked a protest from Gambetta by insinuating that he caused the insertion of this calumny in German and other foreign papers. Duke de Broglie accused those who, in yesterday's debate, appeared to appeal to insurrection, that it would be suppressed, and that even if successful its success might be transient. Duke de Broglie was loudly applauded by the right.

M. Gambetta characterized Duc de Broglie's speech as full of perfidious. He said that it formed the best argument for an inquiry, as it showed stubbornness and resistance to the will of the country. The insinuation that the left had gained a majority by misrepresentation was a lie. The government was guilty of malversation. It had gained forty votes by fraud and robbery. He admitted that the inquiry was illegal. He expressed a desire to uphold the authority of both chambers. He was not an antagonist of Marshal MacMahon. The present ministers were insurgents against law. He finally declared that it would be serving the nation to place the senate above universal suffrage. If the senate arrogates the right of decreeing a second dissolution, it would be a veritable reactionary convention.

After much violent personality, the vote was taken. Grevy's motion was adopted—320 against 203—and the chamber decided to appoint the members of the committee of inquiry to-morrow. Numerous alarming reports are current in Paris, but are generally given but little credence.

London.

LONDON, October 15.—A special dispatch from Bogot says that General Skobeleff on capturing the positions on Green Hill, near Brevnovo, immediately threw up a redoubt which gave rise to the belief at headquarters that one of the Turkish redoubts had been captured.

Mehemet Ali is moving with his forces at Sofia to a position at Chaikovtze, ten miles west of Sofia, where the road from Lom Palanka intersects the road to Nish. Here he will be able to watch Servia, and if needed, co-operate with the force at Orchanie.

At a meeting of cotton-masters at Blackburn, yesterday, over seventy firms were represented. They agreed to recommend that the north and northeast Lancashire associations make a reduction of five per cent. on the wages at Preston. The employers passed a similar resolution. Some accounts say the operatives will probably resist the reduction.

A correspondent writes that the Turkish exchequer occasionally comes to a stand-still, and it is wonderful how it ever moves on again. Recently an offer of arms was rejected because twenty thousand dollars could not be raised to complete the payment.

A telegram from Erzeroum contains the following: "The Russians recaptured Fort Azizie on Wednesday, but were immediately expelled. The inhabitants of Erzeroum have participated in the recent fighting, and their losses have been considerable. There is general enthusiasm. The Russian cavalry have appeared north of Erzeroum."

A special dated Poredin, Tuesday, says "the Russians yesterday summoned Osman Pasha to surrender, but Osman refused."

A special from Athens states that the Prince of Montenegro has invited Greece to participate in an invasion of Albania.

A Vienna correspondent estimates the Russian force before Erzeroum at twenty-five thousand, which is insufficient to invest the place. Mukhtar Pasha is now confident of his ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive. Batoum also seems to be as safe as ever.

A Belgrade correspondent reports that skirmishes are occurring continually between the Servian frontier guards and the bashi-bazoukes.

The Turks are erecting intrenchments at Bagovia, on the Timok.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, November 15.—A correspondent says: The chief of the new Roman Catholic hierarchy of Scotland will be styled archbishop of St. Andrew's, and reside at Edinburg. There will also be bishops of Glasgow, Sismore, Aberdeen, Whitehorn and Dunekeld. At the consistory, to be held in December, the following will be created cardinals: Papal nuncios, at Vienna and Paris, and the archbishops of Venice and Palermo.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 15.—Chakir Pasha has arrived at Orchanie, to take command in place of Chevket Pasha, removed.

The Russians have been repulsed near Kars after prolonged fighting. There has been a heavy snow in Asia. A council of war under the presidency of the sultan decided to largely reinforce Mehemet Ali. The rumors of peace negotiations are denied.

Cettinje.

CETTINJE, November 15.—Of the eight hundred thousand roubles sent to Montenegro for the relief of the inhabitants, the Russian agents have applied three hundred thousand in buying political influence.

The Montenegrins have taken Fort Soustace. They bombarded Antivari all yesterday. They have captured all the Turkish provisions and depots.

St. Petersburg.

ST PETERSBURG, November 15.—A special dispatch from Grand Duke Michael's headquarters, Veran Kaleh, Akbaba hill, seven miles south of Kars, says that Generals Heimann and Tergukasoff's corps are besieging Erzeroum. The Ardahan corps is on the Soghaub mountains. Russian administration is being introduced into the vilayet of Erzeroum. General Schelkovnikopp has been appointed military governor.

Madrid.

MADRID, November 15.—A royal decree subjects the Basque provinces to the same direct taxes as the rest of Spain.

GIVE it to the children. Physicians prescribe it. Thousands use it. Sold by druggists. Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

PAROLE'S OWNER

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