THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 307

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 7-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 5-16c. New York gold, 102 3-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, December 23, 1 A.M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, south and east winds, stationary and higher temperature, stationary and lower pressure, cloudy weather, and numerous rains, possibly clearing weather in the Ohio valley and Tennessee.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, December 22, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.95	61	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianola					Cloudy.
Louisville	30.18	58	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.12	58	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.20	58	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.02	64	E.	Fresh.	Foggy.
Shreveport	30.06	59	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.08	63	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Canadian parliament meets January 15, 1878.

SENATORS CAMERON, Chaffee, Dorsey and Blaine passed through Little Rock yesterday morning, *en route* to Hot Springs.

NEGOTIATIONS between Italy and the United States have been begun with the view of modifying the treaty of 1865 relative to the rights and privileges of consuls.

OUR Nashville special dispatch announces the passage by the State senate of the bill providing for the settlement of our State indebtedness at fifty cents in the dollar, with graded interest.

DISPATCHES from El Paso, Texas, yesterday, announce all quiet in that region. Colonel Hatch, with two companies of cavalry and one howitzer, had arrived there and proceeded to San Elizario.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

Ten days ago, on the authority of a Berlin dispatch—for the "regular" dispatches had not the intelligence—the APPEAL stated that there was a scheme proceeding, on the part of the English government, to baffle Russia by purchasing the Turkish fleet. As Russia has no fleet in the Black sea, while the Turks have a fine one—in fact, their fleet is one of the finest in Europe—the possession of that fleet, the cost of which would furnish to Turkey means to carry on the war, would give the British the predominancy there, and circumvent the Russians by rendering the free navigation of the Bosporus of no value to their further ambitious designs. The article we refer to also stated that the Russians intended to claim this very fleet, as one of the spoils won by their victories, thus enabling them to make the acquisition of the right to navigate the straits at will immediately available. We published a telegram a day or two ago giving the statement of one of the London papers that one of the objects of the approaching session of parliament was to vote money for the purchase of the Turkish fleet. We have now a London telegram, dated yesterday, which informs us that the call for an unusually early session of parliament is owing to the receipt of an official communication from Russia stating that not only does that nation claim the free navigation of the straits, but also the transfer to herself of the Turkish fleet. These terms the British government object to, and the ministry, which had been divided upon the subject of the Turkish war, all agree in resistance to the Russian claim, which is directly aimed at Great Britain as the principal maratime nation in the world. These important facts, as we observed in our article on Wednesday week, greatly complicates the already tangled state of affairs, and greatly increases the probability of England being drawn into the war. It is therefore without surprise that we find another of the London dispatches stating that the English have of late conveyed large amounts of stores to Gibraltar and Malta, in the Mediterranean, so that a vast amount of war material is accumulated. Orders have also been given, at the Woolwich arsenal, for the manufacture of Armstrong guns, and four eighty-ton guns are to be got ready for the great war steamer Inflexible. The effect of these circumstances on finance and trade cannot but be disturbing; a most unwelcome fact when commerce is already so severely paralyzed. Grain, however, and provisions generaly will be likely to recover their tone, which had become weak since a probability of peace had appeared. In the struggle that now threatens, it appears certain that Germany and Austria will side with Russia, a circumstance which adds greatly to England's embarrassments.

PERSONAL.

MR. AND MRS. CZAPSKY are the happy parents of a boy baby, a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

MR. M. W. BACKUS has returned from San Antonio, Texas, after a month's sojourn and visit to his family.

MR. FRITZ CHILE, of Poplar street, has been made happy by the presence of an infant girl in his household.

MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, of the firm of Pettit & Simpson, who is at Hot Springs, Arkansas, is recovering rapidly.

MISS GRACE LEWELLYN desires us to thank the public for their kind patronage tendered her at the Theater last Monday night, and also to thank the ladies and gentlemen who assisted her in presenting *The Pearl of Savoy*.

OUR readers are reminded that our old coal friend H. B. Packer is still in the business, at 192 Main street. He informs us that he has a good stock of No. 1 Pittsburg coal, and will not be undersold. Present price, fifty cents. Those wanting coal by the cask, cart or carload would do well to see him before purchasing elsewhere.

MR. JOHN S. SULLIVAN, of the firm of Gavin & Co., has been suffering during the week with a severe spell of sickness, brought on by too close application to business. His hundreds of friends and well-wishers will be glad to learn that, under the care of Dr. Frazer, he is convalescing, but his prostration has been so great that it will be some time before he can resume business.

Shooting Affray at Mississippi City.

New Orleans *Democrat*: General Wirt Adams, having been insulted, abused and menaced by an armed man of the name of Swetman, when he was entirely unarmed, met the latter in the bar-room at Colonel Nixon's at Mississippi City, while he (Swetman) was sitting at a table with three other persons. Addressing Swetman, General Adams remarked: "Sir, a few days ago you took the opportunity of my being unprepared to meet you to grossly insult and abuse me; I desire now to inform you that I am in a condition to resent and punish such insult." He expected that Swetman would then and there apologize for the insult, after having had several days to reflect on it. Instead of this Swetman arose and, drawing his pistol, fired at General Adams, the ball passing through both the overcoat and undercoat, and grazing his body. General Adams then drew his revolver and discharged it in the face of Swetman, who fell under the table, but recovering himself, fired again at General Adams, the ball passing through the coat of Colonel Nixon, who had jumped between the parties. General Adams then fired seven other shots at Swetman, wounding him in four places and exhausting his pistol. He then drew a deringer, but, through the intervention of other parties, was prevented from using it.

California Medicine for the Mexican Thieves—The well worn Speedy Cure in Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December* 22.—*A few days ago the town of Colinite, in the southern portion of the State, was raided by a party of Mexicans and native Californians. A number of horses and a lot of provisions, dry goods and some money were taken by them. They also stole a number of horses from Bakersfield, yesterday. Five of the thieves were captured in the Tenjon mountains and taken to Bakersville. Last night a body of men, embracing a number of the best citizens of Bakersville, forced their way into the jail, took the prisoners into the district court room, impaneled a jury, tried and convicted them of horse-stealing, and hung them in the jail-yard. The coroner's jury this morning found a verdict of "hung by parties unknown."*

Another Victim for the Gallows.

MALONE, N. Y., December 22.—Woods, on trial here for the murder of Been, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the first of February next. Before sentence was passed Woods made a long speech, claiming that the trial was a farce, that he was condemned before he was tried, and said he had always thought his end would be in an American prison.

THE indifference with which so many people regard a cough or cold is truly unpardonable. These affections often lead to consumption, and should be checked in time by use of Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

THE COE-BEACH CASE.

An Interesting History of the Troubles which Caused the Death of M. M. Beach, Sewing-Machine Agent, on North Court Street.

The Testimony of the Witnesses for the State Against Levin H. Coe, who is on Trial for the Killing of M. M. Beach, Etc.

THE APPEAL of Saturday, March 31, 1877, stated that "at a quarter past nine o'clock last night Mr. M. M. Beach, connected with the sewing-machine agencies of White's and Willcox & Gibbs, North Court street, was shot by Mr. Levin H. Coe, who was in company with two other gentlemen. The sales-ladies of the establishment state that one of the parties struck him (Beach) with a stick, which the latter grasped and wrenched from his hand, when the other party, whom Beach recognized as Mr. Coe, shot at him with a pistol, the ball entering the left breast, at the nipple, and ranging downward; was extracted from the back by Dr. Mitchell. The ladies state that the misunderstanding grew out of the price (one dollar and fifty cents) charged for repairing a machine for Mrs. Coe; that the latter's sister called at the office and abused Mr. Beach about it; upon which Mr. Coe, accompanied by two or three friends, called a day or two afterward, and after a word or two Mr. Coe struck Mr. Beach with his fist over the show-case; then tried to throw a large book at him, but was prevented by parties in the office at the time. Mr. Coe then struck Mr. Beach with a chair, which inflicted a slight wound on Beach's head. One of the sales-ladies approached Mr. Coe and tried to explain the matter, but Mr. Coe replied that Beach was a scoundrel, and had insulted his wife. Mr. Coe then paid the lady the one dollar and a half about which the difficulty had arisen. Mr. Beach, after he was shot, stated to one of the ladies that about eight o'clock last night a man had entered the salesroom, wanting to purchase a couple of machine needles; that his manner was wild and suspicious—so much so as to arouse Mr. Beach's suspicions. Acting on this suspicion, Mr. Beach extinguished the lights and proceeded to close the front door, when he was assaulted and shot as above stated, etc. It is stated on the other side, that the difficulty grew out of the insulting manner in which Mrs. Coe was treated by Beach on Tuesday last, when consulting with the agents about a sewing machine," etc.

The APPEAL of Tuesday, April 3d, adds that "Mr. M. M. Beach, the sewing-machine agent who was shot Friday night, on North Court street, by Mr. Levin H. Coe, died Sunday morning from the effects of the wound. According to the statements of R. B. Hutchinson, *who is connected with the sewing-machine company*, Mr. Beach made a dying declaration, which states in substance that Friday night Mr. Coe attacked Mr. Beach with a cane, in front of the latter's office, on North Court street. Mr. Beach deprived Mr. Coe of the cane, with which he felled him (Coe) to the ground, whereupon he was assaulted by another man. While his attention was directed to the man, some one fired a pistol, and the ball penetrated Mr. Beach's left breast. He believed that Mr. Coe fired the shot. The inquest held by Esquire Quigley, on Sunday, developed no new facts, but it is stated that Mr. Beach was quite wealthy and made a clause in his will that ten thousand dollars of his life-insurance policy should be applied to the prosecution of the man who shot him. It is also reported that his brother and father are wealthy, and that they will spare no means to have the prosecution thorough and able. Mr. Coe surrendered himself to the police on Sunday evening, but on account of his bruises received in the rencontre with Mr. Beach, was permitted to remain at home under the surveillance of an officer; but yesterday (Monday) morning was placed in charge of Sheriff Anderson. The letter that was sent from the sewing-machine office to Mrs. L. H. Coe, and which was part of the offense, is as follows:

MEMPHIS, March 27, 1877.

'MRS. L. H. COE—We have put a second-hand looper into your machine, and return it to you free of charge. When Mr. Hutchinson learned the facts in the case, he would not allow the machine to be repaired here, unless you are willing to have it thoroughly and properly done, for he would *not* have us run the risk of *again* falling *under your displeasure*. Very respectfully,

"MRS. F. A. BARBOUR.'"

The true copy of the letter does not contain the word "not," and concludes as follows: "For he would have us run the risk of *again* falling *under your displeasure*." The word "not," in the copying-book of the sewing-machine company, appears in pencil mark, having been inserted after the letter was transferred. The word "not" is not in the letter received by Mrs. Coe, and should have been stated by the party who gave the letter for publication.

The APPEAL, of April 6th, contained an account of the application for bail made by Mr. Coe before the criminal court. It says: "Mr. Cleveland Clark, brother of Mrs. Coe, was placed on the witness stand, and testified in substance as follows: His Birch Cooper and Levin Coe, the defendant, went to North Court street, and witness entered the office of the White sewing-machine company, of which Mr. Beach was agent. He then purchased ten cents worth of needles or thread, and upon leaving the store, returned to the steps at the adjoining store, where Cooper and Coe were seated. He informed them that Beach was in the store. Beach shortly thereafter came out and had a rencontre with Coe, the latter striking him with a cane. Beach then struck Coe and felled him to his knees, using what is supposed to be brass knuckles. While upon his knees Coe fired, as witness supposes, and the fatal wound was caused. The witness expressly stated that he went there as a peace-maker, and it was understood that neither he nor Cooper was to interfere. Neither did interfere, and the object of Coe's visit was to cane Beach. Dr. Mitchell was examined relative to the range of the bullet, and Mr. Cooper testified, in substance, to what Mr. Clark stated. Attorney-General Wright asked the court to have Mr. Cleveland Clarke arrested upon a *capias*, 'as an accessory to the murder.' Judge Logwood complied with the request, and Mr. Clarke was given in custody. Although it was urged that he should be sent to jail without bail, he was allowed bail in the sum of five thousand dollars."

Mr. Coe was eventually bailed, the bonds being fixed at twenty-five thousand dollars. Attorney-General Wright had Mr. Coe indicted by the grand jury for the homicide of Mr. M. M. Beach, but afterward that indictment was *nolle prossed*, and a joint indictment was found against L. H. Coe and Cleveland Clark. A few days since a severance was granted to Mr. Clark by Judge Logwood, of the criminal court, and Mr. Coe was placed on trial before a jury to answer the charge of killing M. M. Beach.

THE TRIAL COMMENCED.

Yesterday the evidence of witnesses was heard in the criminal court room, which was densely crowded with spectators.

The following is the *personnel* of the jury: E. D. Jordan, carpenter; John T. Lawler, cotton-warehouse keeper; M. L. Selden, merchant; Frank H. Ellis, merchandise broker; John S. Hall, livery stable clerk; Eugene H. Leidy, merchant; J. H. Smith, farmer; Phin R. Starr, pilot; Orlando Brown, farmer; J. M. Felts, farmer; Bernard Myers, James Simmons, clerk.

LORENZO DOW,

a colored hack driver, testified as follows:

"Have resided in Memphis since before the war; I drive a hack; the night Mr. Beach was shot I was with my hack at the corner of North Court and Second street; I had been sent in the saloon there for a bottle of champagne; while inside the saloon I heard a cry for help, and, going to the front door, saw some parties engage in a difficulty; I saw one of the men fire a shot; it was Mr. Beach who cried for help; he was bareheaded; the fight continued for four or five minutes before the shot was fired; the man who fired the shot was not distant from Mr. Beach more than four feet; could not say which of the two fired; they remained until a crowd commenced gathering, and then walked off. [The witness's idea of a minute was tested, and found to be just fourteen seconds.] I am certain Mr. Beach was the man the two were fighting; I saw blood on Mr. Beach's face; I didn't know either of the two men who were fighting Mr. Beach; the man who fired the shot stepped back toward the wall of the barber-shop just before he fired; Beach, after being shot, walked out into the street; he was standing on the curbing when shot; Beach's place of business is two doors from the barber-shop; I was within eight feet of the parties when the shot was fired.

Cross-examined—"I was in the saloon when I heard the cry for help; I did not say on a previous examination that I thought it was my team running away; the men came from toward the express office; they were running after Mr. Beach, who was only a short distance in front of them; the fight lasted about five or ten minutes before the shot was fired; I heard a stick used; some one was being beaten with a stick, I heard the blows from the stick just before the shot was fired; the crowd that came running to the spot where the shooting occurred frightened my horses; I only saw two men besides Mr. Beach; didn't see any man down on his knees. Don't know who was doing the striking, but know it was Mr. Beach doing the hollering; it was a dark night. Did not swear on the other trial that I heard the report of a pistol before I ran out of the saloon.

DR. R. W. MITCHELL

testified: I am a practicing physician; I knew M. M. Beach; he is dead; he died over a sewing-machine establishment on North Court street, on or about the first of April last; he died from the effects of a gun-shot wound; the ball entered about the left nipple, passed through the left lung and lodged under the skin between the eighth and ninth rib, about one inch and a half on a line lower than where it entered; hemorrhage was the cause of death, resulting from the shot received.

Cross-examined—It would be simply conjecture on my part to say in what position the parties were when the shot was fired.

Re-examined—There were slight abrasions on the head of Mr. Beach in addition to the wound already mentioned.

MRS. F. A. BARBOUR

was next examined. Her testimony was as follows: "I reside at No. 44 North Court street. Have resided there since the first of last January; previous to that time we only occupied the store. R. B. Hutchinson is my son-in-law; he married my daughter. I knew Myron M. Beach; he was book-keeper for Mr. Hutcheson, and also business manager for another sewing-machine company. "Mr. Beach boarded with Mrs. Hutcheson. He is dead. He died on the first day of April last. He was shot on the night of the thirtieth of March, about fifteen minutes after nine o'clock. The shooting occurred immediately in front of our store. I saw the flash of the pistol. The man who fired the shot said 'who fired that shot?' I heard the door opened below by Mr. Beach, who unlocked it, opened it and then closed it. Just as the door closed, I heard words, then blows, and then saw the flash of a pistol. The man who discharged the pistol said 'who fired that shot?' I noticed a man standing near, but as he did not go to Mr. Beach's assistance, I went to Mr. Hutchinson's room and told him there was a difficulty below. He commenced dressing. When Mr. Beach was brought up stairs by some men he was bloody. He unbuttoned his vest and I could see a hole in his shirt. There were two men below besides Mr. Beach when the firing occurred. I know Mr. Coe. Don't know Cleveland Clark. Did not recognize either of the men that night. Mr. Beach did not have on any hat. It was found by Mr. Hutchinson in front of the sewing-machine door. [This question was objected to. Objection sustained. The silk hat of the deceased was brought into court and identified by the witness as being the one worn by him. It bore signs of having been dealt several heavy blows.] When Mr. Beach was brought up stairs he handed me a stick. It was bloody. The stick did not belong to him. He never carried a stick in his life. [The stick given her by Mr. Beach was brought in and identified by witness.] I saw Mr. Coe on Main street on the afternoon previous to the killing. He had a stick. Thursday afternoon he was at the store. I was standing near the door, talking to two ladies, when Mr. Coe came in, passed me, and went toward Mr. Beach, who was talking to two gentlemen. Mr. Beach arose and went behind the counter to wait on him. I heard Mr. Beach say, 'You don't owe anything, sir.' I saw Mr. Coe make an effort to strike Mr. Beach with his fist. Coe then threw a chair at Beach, and made a movement as if to draw a weapon. Coe, when he threw the chair, said, 'You insulted my wife, and you must answer for it.' Mr. Beach made no reply, only to say, 'Don't draw any pistol on me.' Mr. Ingram, who was present, interfered and told Mr. Coe not to engage in a difficulty. Coe replied, "He is a scoundrel, and has insulted my wife, and I have come to deal with him." I then went toward them, and asked Mr. Coe if his name was Coe. He answered, 'Yes.' I then told him that Mr. Beach had not insulted his wife, that I had written the note, and had done so as directed by Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Beach had nothing to do with it, that Mr. Hutchinson was the man he should see. Mr. Coe insisted that it was Mr. Beach who had insulted his wife. I again reiterated that Mr. Beach had nothing to do with sending the machine home. Whenever Mr. Beach attempted to speak, explaining the matter, Mr. Coe would tell him to shut his mouth. He wouldn't hear him talk."

Mrs. Barbour was cross-examined at length by counsel of the defendant, but no new facts were elicited. She was on the witness-stand several hours, undergoing the direct and cross-examination of the able counsel engaged in the case. At the close of her testimony the court adjourned over to half-past nine o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning, when the examination of the witnesses for the State will be resumed.

BURNED ALIVE.

A Negro Parson Murders Two Women and a Little Boy, and was Confounded in Taken by a Crowd of Citizens and Burned to Death.

Mobile *Register*: Through the kindness of Mr. James S. Deas we are enabled to publish the following account of a terrible crime and its just punishment, at Choctaw Bluff, in Clarke county:

CHOCTAW BLUFF, CLARKE COUNTY, December 6, 1877.

To the Editor of the Register:

I inclose the facts relating to a horrible murder that was committed about three miles west of Choctaw Bluff, on Jenkins's creek, on Thursday, November 29, 1877. It was generally thought that Mrs. Burnett and her two children had deserted the balance of the family, and gone back to Mississippi, their original home. The bodies were found by Mr. Cyrus Allen and myself, while out hunting yesterday morning. Miss Burnett was about seventeen years old. They were very poor people. Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DEAS.

"The State of Alabama, Clark county.

"An inquisition taken on Jenkin's creek, in said county, on the eighth day of December, 1877, before me, James S. Deas, a justice of the peace for the said county, upon the bodies of Fannie and Kansas Burnett, her daughter, there lying dead, and upon the oaths of J. B. Mobley, J. C. Deas, W. H. Cherry, A. G. Holder and R. D. Lucas, good and lawful men and householders of said county, who, being charged and sworn to inquire for the State of Alabama, when, where and how the said Fannie and Kansas Burnett came to death, upon their oaths say and present that the deceased were murdered by one Mark Woodward, negro, who cut the throat of Mrs. Fannie Burnett and shot Miss Kansas Burnett with a lightwood knot, after ravishing her, and also find said Mark Woodward guilty of the supposed death of William Burnett, a boy about ten years old, who, when last seen, was riding behind said Woodward on a horse he had stolen for the occasion, in company with Mrs. and Miss Burnett." The proceedings had gone thus far when the negro informed the constable that he would take him to where the body of the boy was, which he finally did, and on examination it was found that the boy's throat had also been cut from ear to ear. The negro, Mark Woodward, was forcibly taken from the constable by a crowd of the citizens, both white and colored, and, after making a full confession, was burned near the place where the boy was found. The Burnetts were very poor people. The negro, Mark Woodard, was an ordained minister of the gospel—or claimed to be.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CHRISTMAS

Preparations for Christmas at the Various Catholic Churches of the City—The Services at Five O'Clock on Tuesday Morning.

The preparations for Christmas made at St. Peter's church, on the corner of Adams and Third streets, are unusually grand. The ladies have been actively employed during the past few days in decorating the altars, chancel, pictures and entabulatures with flowers and evergreens. The choir has been rehearsing Haydn's imperial mass for some time. Prof. Karch has just completed an orchestral arrangement thereto. It will be rendered on Christmas morning, at five o'clock, with full orchestra and organ accompaniment and a large number of choristers. The choir consists of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Sopranos—Mesdames Miles, Sullivan, Winchester, Misses Barry, Nichols, Vaccaro.

Altos — Mesdames Ullathorne, Carey, Misses Etheridge, Blessing, Dwyer.

Tenors—Messrs. Bartibas, Elliott, Sullivan, Smith, Semmes, Barry.

Basses—Messrs. Carey, Bedford, Tighe, Odlum, Miller, Duffy, Carter.

At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Third and Market streets, solemn high mass at five o'clock in the morning. The music for the occasion is a mass composed by P. Giorza, a splendid production, which will be rendered with accuracy and taste under the direction of the organist, Prof. Winkler, by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. B. M. Mansford, Mrs. Pollock, Misses K. Harmon and J. Jones, L. Mette, S. Hein, Messrs. B. A. Hollenberg, J. Hobday, C. Hale and H. Mette. This mass has been performed in but few churches in America, through the exertions of Prof. Winkler it was introduced here last Christmas. It abounds with passages of grand and sublime beauty, and we advise the lovers of music to go and hear it.

At St. Patrick's, LaHache's beautiful mass for peace—*Miss pro Pace*—will be sung, the choir being considerably strengthened by additional voices for the joyous occasion. The organist, Prof. Schick, has arranged a fine musical programme for the occasion.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Special inducements are offered to customers and the general public by Messrs. L. & A. L. Lowenstein, clothiers, No. 222 Main street. It is surprising to note the large stock of clothing and furnishing goods kept for sale at this establishment, which is one of the largest in the city. Clothing of every description for men or children, trunks, valises, hats, shawls, walking-canes, umbrellas, etc., in endless variety and at prices to please all who may wish to procure a suit of clothes that cost all the way from $10 to $50. The firm of L. & A. L. Lowenstein is one of the largest in the city, and their stock cannot be excelled by any house in the south. They have lately received a fine assortment of overcoats, which are offered at greatly reduced rates, and at prices that for cheapness cannot fail to please.

Holiday Dinners.

Mr. Steve Clement, at 86 Beale street, is prepared to furnish for Christmas some fine dressed turkeys, redsnappers, game of all kinds, celery and oysters. Those wishing something nice and elegant should not fail to call on Clement and select from his choice stock everything required for a splendid dinner. He will serve you up in good style. His meats and game of all kinds are the best that can be secured.

LYTLE & SHIELDS can still supply you with all the oranges you require at twenty-five and thirty-five cents per dozen.

NEW YORK.

The Police Difficulties Laid Before the Mayor—Continued Search for Victims of the Barclay Street Disaster—Search for Treasure.

The National Temperance Deputation Taking a Hand in the Liquor Excise Rumpus—The President's Visit — Tilden's Tax Case Postponed, Etc.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Police-Commissioner Erhardt made his defense before the mayor yesterday, claiming that he had done his duty in every way. Witnesses testified to the efficient work of the department. The mayor very curtly refused to allow the trial to last beyond the evening. The other commissioners are to make their defense today. Mr. Erhardt says outside political influence had been the principal obstacle in the improvement of the police force, and he had letters from Mayor Ely intending to influence him in the trials of both police captains and patrolmen. This influence was poisonous to the force.

THE BARCLAY STREET HORROR.

Search continues in the ruins of the Barclay street fire, but up to one o'clock no additional bodies had been found.

Digging was continued throughout the day and night. In the afternoon the blackened and burned body of Phillip Herzear, engineer, was found; the forearms and clothing were gone, and the legs were doubled under the trunk.

WILL THE SEA GIVE UP ITS TREASURE?

It is stated that Captain J. H. Fogelsby, who is to undertake the recovery of the six million dollars supposed to have been sunk in the frigate San Pedro Alcantara, on the Spanish main, sixty years ago, has obtained subscriptions enough to start upon his expedition.

A SMALL FIRE.

O'Reilly, Fogarty & Kelly's rectifyihg establishment, on Nineteenth street, was damaged by fire to-day. Loss, twenty thousand dollars; insured.

THE LIQUOR EXCISE RUMPUS.

An influential deputation from the National temperance society visited the mayor to-day in regard to the enforcement of the excise law. Hope was expressed that the police commissioners would not be removed because of the enforcement of the liquor law, and the mayor, responding, said: "If the new commissioners are appointed by me, I will appoint no one who will not devote his entire time and energy to the enforcement of law and order, and if the present commissioners should not be removed, this investigation will have the effect of stimulating their energy and zeal.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF FRESH MEATS, ETC.

Six steamers left this port for Europe to-day, carrying large cargoes of grain, fresh meat and oysters. The grain shipments amounted to one hundred and ten thousand bushels.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

A pleasant incident of the visit of President Hayes is the opening by him of the new American museum of natural history. The formal exercises began at three o'clock.

THE TILDEN TAX CASE.

The income tax case of Samuel J. Tilden has been set down peremptorily for trial January 5th. His counsel asked this further postponement.

COMMISSIONER M'CORMICK BESIEGED BY APPLICANTS.

Ex-Governor M'Cormick, the American commissioner to the Paris exhibition, will open his office in this city on Monday, in the postoffice building. Many applications for space have already been received.

FLORA TEMPLE IS DEAD.

The famous mare, Flora Temple, known for many years as the "Queen of the Turf," died at the farm of A. Welch, at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, aged over thirty-two years. The last time she appeared in public was when General Grant reviewed trotters at Du Bois's track, Harlem Lane, New York. For the last six years Flora has been gradually wasting away and was kindly treated to a box stall and every comfort.

GREENEBAUM'S PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Elias Greenebaum filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are over three hundred thousand dollars, of which one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is accommodation paper, held by the city banks and are guaranteed by good men. The assets foot up about seventy-five thousand dollars, but the assignee believes they will end up with those of the firm and their banks that these figures do not properly represent his condition. The three brothers, Henry, David and Elias, are now bankruptcy, and the German national, German savings and Greenebaum & Co.'s banks are in liquidation or in the hands of a receiver. The New York branch is also closed.

WHO IS "SANTA CLAUS?"

The Origin of the Frosty-Headed Old Wanderer of Christmas Eve—He Turns out to be St. Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra.

On the twenty-first of this month, Tuesday last, the sun is said to have reached its lowest decline at the winter solstice, and on the twenty-second entered the sign of Capricornus or the Goat. This little, clambering animal symbolizes the climbing or ascent of the sun, which on this date begins anew its upward journey, and so continues until the twenty-fifth of June, when it has its highest altitude at the summer solstice is attained. Our southern Santa Claus wears a crown of eternal verdure, his frosty lips bears a sunny smile, his chilly feet tread on flowers, and his pale mantle is fastened with a rose. St. Nicholas having been adopted by the Russian nation as their patron, it may be from them we receive our idea of a white-bearded, furmounted, snow-showered little fellow, who, loaded with toys and bonbons and books, and "the very things most wished for all the year round," blesses the awakening children of every merry Christmas. The origin of Santa Claus is, of course, directly traceable to the good St. Nicholas of old, archbishop of Myra, who belonged to the fourth century of the christian era. The city of Patara, in Lycia, a large and ancient province of Asia Minor, in which St. Paul is said to have planted the faith, was his birthplace. It would seem that our more modern saint has degenerated somewhat from the sanctimonious status of his illustrious predecessor, of whom it is affirmed, by grave and reverend chroniclers, that even in his infancy, so imbued was he with the spirit of holiness, that on Wednesday and Friday, the appointed fast days of the church, he refused to be suckled. His early life was consecrated to religion in the monastery of Sion, near Myra, where his fervor, zeal, self-denial and noble charity at length elevated him to the position of abbot. Subsequently the archbishopric of the Metropolitan church falling vacant, Nicholas, the abbot, was elected to the exalted position, which he held until his death. He was buried in his own cathedral, at Myra, the capital of Lycia, which was an archiepiscopal spe of great dignity, situated three miles from Patara, his birthplace, and on the shores of the Mediterranean. Here his relics were sacredly treasured until, as ye ancient chronicle informs us, "certain merchants of Bari, a seaport in the kingdom of Naples, situate on the Adriatic gulf, sailed in three ships to Lycia, and watching an opportunity when no Mohommedans were about, went to the church in which the remains of St. Nicholas were kept, which church stood in a desert place, three miles from the sea, and was guarded by a small community of monks." They broke open the marble coffin in which lay the sacred bones, and though the alarm was given and the inhabitants pursued them to the shore, the bold robbers reached their ships in safety with their precious spoil, and setting sail landed at Bari and deposited the hallowed dust in the church of St. Stephen. On the first day marvelous cures were effected upon invalids who crowded to the tomb, and since then the burial place of St. Nicholas of Bari has been famous for pilgrimages. He is one of the most renowned and honored of all the saints; many churches and altars have been erected to his memory, one of which was built by the Emperor Justinian at Constantinople, and for ages the Greek and Latin churches have held his memory in the greatest veneration. Bari, where his bones rest, has its own ancient and magnificent cathedral, far surpassed by the splendid grandeur of the church of St. Nicholas, and in England, it is said, three hundred and seventy-two churches are dedicated to his honor. The feast or festa of St. Nicholas in southern Italy is one of the most remarkable of the country. Pilgrims, with staffs entwined with the olive or the palm, and bearing a gourd, flock to the shrine of the great saint to drink of the magical water which oozes through the native rock which forms his tomb. The most miraculous powers are attributed to this water, and those who journey thither drag their diseased or crippled forms uncomplainingly along, borne up by their relief that at the shrine of St. Nicholas they have but to drink and be healed. I do not remember, says a writer, to have ever heard on the night of Christmas eve in any part of America but Virginia, what are now growing up to be the "Waits." The waits consist of a half-dozen, more or less, of the midnight musicians, who play in solemn tone hymns and chorals for the benefit of good, wakeful christians, and the torment of the other folks. The "Waits" are very prone to indulge in:

"Adeste Fideles,"
"Lett triumphans;"
"Venite, venite in Bethelem;"
"Natum Videte;"
"Regem angelorum," etc.,

but invariably fall into desecration by winding up with:

"We won't go home till morning,"

if the financial rewards from the wide-awake listeners are liberal.

Christmas! with what hallowed associations the word goes ringing like a chime down through the aisles of memory, and up, up among the garlanded pillars, the way lights, the glowing hearths, the scent of cedars of a day gone by! How its echoes ascend the hills of love, and float down into lovely groves, and awaken Forgiveness from his slumbers, and send Loving Kindness to set open the door of the heart! Though its festivities are conceded to be but modified revels of the Roman saturnalia, it is, apart from its feasts and rejoicings, a time which few among us fail to "keep holy." With the return of that season when shepherds watched their flocks by night, comes the renewal of broken ties, the firmer cementing of tender friendships, a burnishing of the pure gold of domestic affection, and the angel of the heart chanting "Peace and good will."

WASHINGTON.

Some Treasury Figures Concerning National Banks—Coinage of Silver Dollars in 1806—Extradition of an Expert Swindler.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The treasury now holds $346,277,550 to secure national bank circulation, and $13,985,000 to secure public deposits.

United States bonds deposited to secure bank circulation, for the week ending to-day, was $802,000. Amount withdrawn, $118,000. National bank circulation and outstanding currency notes, $320,523,750. Gold notes, $1,432,120. National bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding week of last year, (1876) $3,454,000; 1877, $4,079,000. Receipts to day, $664,000.

AN OLD DOCUMENT CONCERNING THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

A copy of the following document has been furnished by the department of state on application of the director of the mint:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 4, 1806.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq., Director of the Mint.

SIR—In consequence of the representation from the director of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of silver dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable that further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the large pieces shall not exceed half a dollar. I am, etc.,

JAMES MADISON.

EXTRADITION OF A SWINDLER.

The authorities of St. Johns, New Brunswick, have asked for the necessary papers to secure the extradition of John Baggs Hopper Miller, who is in prison there on a charge of swindling, made by James S. Bailey & Co., of Augusta, Georgia, who have alleged that Hopper swindled the Southern life insurance company, while its agent, out of sixty thousand dollars.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Czar's Arrival at St. Petersburg—Rumored Proposal by England to Purchase the Porte's Suzerainty over Egypt—Dutch Steamer Lost.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 22.—The emperor arrived this morning.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, December 22.—The *Scotman* says: In influential circles considerable credit is given to the report that the government contemplates the purchase of the Porte's suzerainty over Egypt.

London.

LONDON, December 22.—During the past twelve months ships have been constantly conveying stores to Gibraltar and Malta, where there is now a vast accumulation of war material. Orders have been received at Woolwich for the manufacture of sixteen-pounder field guns. It has also been determined that four eighty-ton guns for the Inflexible are to be chambered forthwith.

The Dutch steamer Friesland, from Java for Rotterdam, has been lost, it is believed with all hands, off Cape Finisterre. She passed Gibraltar December 5th. Wreckage has been sighted which, there is but little doubt, came from the Friesland. The crew numbered about fifty, but she had no passengers. She was a new steamer of about three hundred and sixty-two passengers on board, but these Malay pilgrims, landed at Jeddat.

The *Saturday Review* thinks it is probable that the house of commons may be asked to make an extraordinary grant for military and naval purposes.

The adjournation of the usual period for the meeting of parliament is considered in some respects unfortunate, though it will probably admit of justification. The *Spectator* believes the real meaning of the summoning of parliament is that Lord Beaconsfield desires to encourage the Turks to continue the struggle, in the hope of ultimate British assistance, and that the Turks will so interpret it; that England, when it comes to it, will decline to fight for the Turks, who will be at last compelled to purchase peace by withdrawing to their native home in Asia.

It is said a manufacturer of military stores, who had large orders on hand for Russia and Turkey has received notices canceling them.

In consequence of the proposed reduction of wages after the holidays, one thousand iron workers at Sheffield have strnck.

THE CONKLING-BLAINE MIFF.

Why Blaine and Conkling Didn't Speak During Their Late Stay—Withering Sarcasm During Debate in the House.

From a debate in the house in 1866: Mr. Conkling desired to add that no commission, paper or authority whatever was issued to him, except the letter of retainer which had been read. If the member from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent to him his opinion was on the subject he had been discussing or any other subject, he thought he would hardly take the trouble to express it. He apologized to the house for the length of time he had occupied in consequence of being drawn into the debate by an interruption which he had before denounced to be ungentlemanly and impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the matter. Mr. Blaine said he knew that this was what they called down east "running emptyings." The gentleman from New York could not get off on the technical pretense that he did not hold a commission as a judge advocate. Many an officer had led a brigade, a division or a corps, with no more of a commission than such a one as the gentleman from New York held. As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, Mr. Blaine continued, I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pomposity, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic overtowering, his turkey