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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 3

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 11 5-16c. New York gold, 102 3-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 3, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, colder northeast winds, followed by falling barometer, south and east winds, and warmer partly cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1878. 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.05	54	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.05	59	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.24	33	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.23	34	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Nashville	30.23	35	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy
New Orleans	30.12	49	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.12	43	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.16	46	.....	Calm.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE LEE MONUMENTAL FUND.

The Meeting at Odd-Fellows' Hall To-Day for the Purpose of Adding to the R. E. Lee Monumental Fund.

The following note speaks an eloquent language of its own, and needs no comments. A voice from this grand old "mother in Israel" should go far to arouse the proper sentiment among our younger ladies. It is to be hoped the meeting to-day will be responsive, and the result, as always predicted by her venerable husband, "the best in the world." The meeting will be held at the Odd-Fellows' library at noon to-day:

MEMPHIS, January 2 1878.

Mrs. G. P. Foute:

I regret that the inclement weather of the holidays, and my advanced age, will prevent me from attending your meeting to-morrow in regard to raising funds to assist in erecting a monument to the memory of that great and good man, General R. E. Lee. As an earnest of my feelings on that subject, please find inclosed one dollar, part of a contribution to that noble purpose. Wishing you all success, and with my prayers, I am sincerely yours,

MRS. C. D. M'LEAN.

J. F. FRANK EXONERATED

Of Charges of Speculating in City Bonds—The Examination Made at his own Request.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 1, 1878.

Messrs. C. W. Gover, W. H. Moore and J. M. Gregory:

GENTLEMEN—On December 28, 1877, on Front street, in presence of several gentlemen, D. T. Porter publicly charged me with speculating in bonds of the city of Memphis with John Johnson. I have never speculated in bonds in any way, either with Mr. Johnson, alone, or any one else, and I request you gentlemen to examine the books of my house, which show correctly all my business transactions, and state how this is. You will also please state how I became possessed of certain city bonds which formerly belonged to Mr. Johnson. My books and vouchers are in my office, subject to your inspection, and you will oblige me by examining the same.

J. F. FRANK.

Mr. J. F. Frank:

In compliance with your request, we have examined the books and vouchers of J. F. Frank & Co., to ascertain the extent and character of their dealings with Mr. John Johnson during the last seven years, and their "bond account" with him and others. From a thorough examination, we find that said firm has furnished Mr. Johnson with groceries and supplies to the amount of about $4000; they have indorsed and gone security for him on his notes to the amount of about $21,000. These notes have been paid by Messrs. Frank & Co., causing an entire indebtedness to them from him of about $25,000. On this indebtedness Mr. Johnson has paid from time to time in cash $2700, in land in Shelby county, by two recorded deeds, $12,000; in ten bonds of the city, known as Mississippi River railway company bonds, Nos. 31 to 40, inclusive, $3500; in ten other of said bonds, Nos. 26 to 30 and 51 to 55, inclusive, $4000, making an aggregate payment of $22,500, and leaving a balance now due your house of over $2500. In 1839 Messrs. Frank & Co. received from one of the banks one bond of the city in exchange for railroad company stock, and in 1876 they received nine bonds from Mr. J. A. Taylor in payment for a tract of land. These bonds they exchanged last September with the city for its new compromise bonds under its present arrangement for funding its debt. The books of Messrs. Frank & Co. show clearly the history of all these bonds, and that they were taken in the ordinary course of dealing, twenty of them being taken in payment of a debt, and ten of them in exchange for property. The books also show that these are the only bonds that Mr. Frank has had or been interested in. We find no indication of any speculation in bonds whatever.

C. W. GOVER,
W. H. MOORE,
J. M. GREGORY.

TELEGRAMS.

New York, January 2: Another victim of the Barclay street murder died in the hospital today.

New York, January 2: Arrived—Steamships Devonia, from Glasgow; Amerique, from Havre.

Little Rock, January 2: A fire yesterday destroyed the residences of Dr. J. B. Bond and E. W. Gibb; partly insured.

Rochester, N. Y., January 2: The run on the Rochester savings bank has ceased; only small depositors withdrew their moneys.

Annapolis, Md., January 2: The legislature temporarily organized to-day, J. Fenner Lee as president of the senate, and Murray Vandeveer as speaker of the house.

Boston, January 2: At a special meeting of the board of trade this afternoon, a memorial to congress was adopted protesting against the passage of the silver bill.

Augusta, Me., January 2: The legislature met to-day. The senate elected Warren H. Vinton president, and Samuel W. Lane secretary. The house elected Henry Lord speaker, and Oramandel Smith clerk.

Atlanta, Ga., January 2: In Bullock's cases to-day the demurrer to the indictment for cheating and swindling was sustained and ordered quashed. The demurrer to the indictment for embezzlement was overruled and the trial proceeds to-morrow.

Montreal, January 2: Pensioners of the British army living in this district are called on by the war office to send returns of their residence and other particulars. This is supposed to be a precaution necessary in case the men are required, in the event of war, for garrison duty at home.

New York, January 2: The *Commercial* says the merchants of this city, and more especially those connected with the dry goods business, are considering the advisability of doing away with the system of employing commercial travelers to go around the country and sell by samples.

Cincinnati, January 2: The trial of Ira Percival, for the murder, some months ago, of Dr. R. H. Brashier, a prominent Kentuckian, is now in progress in Burlington, Kentucky. The criminal judge being a relative of the murdered man, the governor appointed Judge Boyd, of the adjoining district, to try the case. Among the counsel for the defense are Hon. J. W. Stephenson and J. G. Carlisle.

Fall Trotting Sports.

LEXINGTON, KY., January 2.—The entries for the fall meeting of the Kentucky trotting-horse breeders' association, advertised to close January 1st, are all in. In the Lexington stakes, for two-year-olds, there are fifty-seven entries; in the Kentucky stakes, three-year-olds, eighty-two, and in the Blue Grass stakes, four-year-olds, seventy-six.

IT is a great pity to see how many people allow a cough or cold to go unnoticed, and thus pave the way to an untimely grave from the effects of consumption. A pleasant, safe, reliable and cheap remedy is Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Annual Meeting of the Exchange Held Last Evening—A Large Number of Members Present, and Much Interest Manifested.

Reports of the Officers of the Institution for the Past Year—Interesting Facts and Figures for the General Public.

A large attendance of the members of the cotton exchange was present last night, the occasion being the fourth annual meeting of the organization. President Pettit, as usual, occupied the chair, with John S. Toof as secretary. The first business in order was the report of the board of directors, as follows:

To the President and Members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange:

In accordance with the provisions and by-laws of the exchange, your retiring board of directors desire to present to you a brief statement of the operations and finances of the exchange during the past year, together with an estimate of income and expenditures for the year upon which we are now entering. The principal feature of interest (claiming attention during the departed year) has been the introduction into our market of the supervisory system, for the better protection of cotton. This reform had long been needed. The subject had frequently been discussed at the meetings of the and former boards, extending as far back as three years, and definite action deferred only because it was thought best to await the result of practical workings in other markets in order that we might profit by their experience. It was felt, also, that supervision would prove a serious innovation upon many old established customs and abuses, and therefore encounter opposition in some quarters. However, your present board of directors felt it their duty to bring the subject definitely before the exchange early in last May, so that the matter might be fully discussed and the necessary legislation adopted in time for the ensuing season's business. To the end that all possible information in regard to the workings of the system elsewhere might be obtained, your secretary was sent to New Orleans to ascertain and report upon its results in that market. His report, clearly and forcibly presenting the many and decided advantages of the system—as exemplified in New Orleans and Galveston—was duly placed before this board, and by it referred to a general meeting of the exchange, at which were also given at length the unanimous conclusions of the board in favor of the adoption of the New Orleans system, modified to meet the requirements of this market. These reports set forth in detail the advantages of the system in all places at which it had been tested, the urgent necessity existing for the adoption of similar measures here, and a direct appeal to the members of our exchange to canvass the subject thoroughly, in order that the best possible code of rules and regulations for supervision might be adopted. In your wisdom, the subject was referred to a committee of ten, consisting of the chairmen of your ten standing committees, which body, after repeated and protracted sessions, in which every point was fully discussed, reported, substantially, the regulations now in force, which, prior to final adoption, were discussed in three several meetings of the entire exchange. These rules went into practical operation early in September, and the results thus far achieved are fully set forth in the report of Chief Supervisor C. W. Mosby, herewith presented. Considering that these rules were adopted, by a very large majority, in our exchange, and in the interest and well-being of our cotton market; for the especial protection of shippers to Memphis, as well as of domestic dealers and foreign buyers operating here; for the purpose of putting an effectual stop to all irregularities in the storing and handling of cotton in this market as well as to every species of depredation upon the same, it was thought by your board that the movement would, as it undoubtedly should, receive the hearty co-operation of the entire trade. That it has not received that co-operation is evidenced by the chief supervisor's report, above referred to; and to this fact must be attributed any supposed failure to accomplish, thus far, all the good results expected. During the past three months the most careless observer cannot have failed to notice a marked improvement in many respects, and the bitterest opponents must acknowledge that the system of supervision, though in its infancy, has already inspired increased confidence in our method of doing business, and has also been the means of effectually checking the depredations and pilferings of cotton upon our streets, wharves, and at our depots. Supervision, here or elsewhere, to be entirely successful, must be universal; it must have the encouragement and support of the entire cotton trade. And while your board feels real pleasure in congratulating the exchange upon the solid and substantial benefits already accomplished in behalf of our market by the present system and force employed, we know that the full measure of success will not be achieved so long as a considerable number of factors and buyers (each and every one of whom is as deeply and directly interested in the good name and reputation of our market as are the members of this exchange) shall cease their opposition to the measure and unite with you and the exchange in its support. While the cash balance on hand at commencement of the present fiscal year was but $939 36; the expenses of the exchange proper, during the past season, have been less than for any preceding one and some $600 short of the estimate made by your former board. This is in part due to a modification of our telegraphic contract, which your secretary succeeded in securing last August, and to the fact that no expenditures, not of absolute necessity, have been incurred during the year. In consequence of the withdrawal of a number of members who declined to pay the assessment for the support of supervision, the exchange revenue will necessitate a further reduction of expenditures for the ensuing year, to the end that we may remain free from debt, and at the same time retain that abundance of interest and information heretofore centered in the exchange. Desirous of contributing to the most economical basis, your secretary has signified his willingness to have his salary reduced to such sum as the board of directors may see proper to fix. Captain Lenow, your public-spirited landlord, has consented to an abatement of rent on the exchange rooms, and with a still more economical arrangement for telegraphic reports (especially during the summer months), we estimate that the coming year's expenses of the exchange proper can be brought below eight thousand dollars. In this estimate we do not include any of the expenses of supervision, which, as at present carried on, will amount to twenty-eight hundred dollars during the remainder of the present commercial year. This sum, all are assured, will be forthcoming in the shape of voluntary subscriptions from all members of the exchange who are fully alive to the importance of this department. The following is our estimate of expenses which will be incurred by exchange proper during the coming year:

Telegrams	$3,000 00
Rent to October 1st	1,400 00
Incidental	600 00
Salary of secretary and superintendent	1,800 00
Salary of one clerk	720 00
Salary of porter	180 00
Total	$7,700 00
Estimated income for same time	8,000 00
Expense of supervision department to close of commercial year	$2,800 00

The majority of which sum is already subscribed and balance will undoubtedly be contributed. The premium bale of cotton belonging to this exchange, and to which medals have been awarded at the expositions of Philadelphia (in 1876) and of Amsterdam, Holland (in 1877), is now in the latter city. We suggest that the exchange instruct its president and secretary to take the proper steps for its exposition at the Paris exposition of 1878. Your board also suggests the adoption of a resolution permitting former members to renew their membership at any time during the current year, upon payment of the full amount of annual membership fee, but to enjoy no exchange privileges until said dues are paid.

In response to invitations from the Liverpool board of cotton-brokers, to be represented at the International cotton convention, to be held in that city in July last, as also from the National cotton exchange, to send delegates to the third annual convention held at Greenbrier, Virginia, during the same month, your board appointed able representatives to attend each of the sessions, and their reports have been placed before you in printed form. The adoption by the latter body of an international classification of cotton, applicable alike to Liverpool and American markets, is universally regarded by the trade as salutary and beneficial.

The report of your treasurer for last year is also presented herewith. As will be seen, the total income of the exchange proper has been $11,725, and expenses for same time $11,378 44; the supervisory department during the first three months having caused an expenditure of $1068 32. The economical management of our exchange (being much less proportionately than that of any other first-class exchange in the south) deserves the thorough appreciation of all its members. In closing this report, the members of your board feel it incumbent upon them to acknowledge their appreciation of the energy and ability of your president, Mr. J. T. Pettit, whose time and attention have been severely taxed during the past year in discharging the difficult and often delicate duties devolving upon him as the chief executive officer of the exchange. In all these he has been faithful, painstaking and impartial. To Mr. S. M. Gates, chairman of the committee on statistics and information, the exchange continues to be indebted for incomparable crop reports, reflecting at once credit upon it as a body and upon him as a reliable statistician. We also tender thanks to Captain J. W. Dillard, chairman of the committee on quotations, and the several members of that committee, for prompt and carefully prepared daily reports of the markets, and to the chairmen and members of the other standing committees, who have never failed to respond to any call made upon them.

Of Secretary John S. Toof and his able assistant, Mr. Semmes, we could not say enough, even had we time and space. As it is, we extend to them both, together with our thanks, our congratulations on the efficient manner in which they have conducted the exchange.

W. A. GOODWYN,
J. N. FALLS,
A. G. TUTHER,
A. M. SCARBBROUGH,
W. F. TAYLOR,
LOUIS HANAUER,
C. P. HUNT,
Board of Directors.

Report received and resolutions adopted in furtherance of all the recommendations of the board.

The report of Chief-Supervisor Mosby, detailing the workings of the supervisory system since its organization, together with much valuable information in regard to the protection and handling of cotton, was read and approved.

A resolution was adopted asking the general council to authorize the use of the chaingang in removing the mud and slush from the levee during bad weather; as also the assistance of one of the steam fire-engines as often as necessary, to the end that the wharf may all times be kept in proper condition for the receipt and shipment of cotton and other merchandise.

A resolution extending the time in which former members shall have the privilege of renewing their membership, by payment of the annual fee, was also adopted.

Rule 7 of the supervision regulations was amended so as not to require buyers and receivers to report to the board of directors, but placing that duty upon the chief-supervisor.

The purchase of a pair of Dearborn scales, for the use of the supervisors, was authorized by resolution.

A series of resolutions, providing for the keeping of a journal of supervision, in which the chief-supervisor is required to enter his daily reports—such journal to be at all times open to the inspection of members—was also adopted.

The supervision rules, with all amendments, and as at present in force, were ordered published on or before the eighth instant, together with an official list of members of the exchange.

After the reception of the annual report of the treasurer, showing total receipts for the year of $11,745 16, and disbursements, $11,313 62, with cash on hand December 1st, $936, and the transaction of some further unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

EX-PRESIDENT LAMBERT,

Of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, Convicted of Swearing to False Reports, and Sentenced to Five Years in the New York State Prison.

NEW YORK, January 2.—F. S. Lambert, ex-president of the American Popular life insurance company, convicted of swearing to false reports, was to-day arraigned for sentence. He spoke for two hours and a half, claiming that he was hounded by certain of the press and witnesses against him interested. He made a bitter attack upon the head of the insurance department, charging ignorance and corruption, and finally asked the court to remember his family and pass a light sentence. Judge Brady then said in regard to sympathy: "Dr. Lambert, you have asked the court to be lenient in sentence and spare your family—to do something which you should have done, and if you had, you would not stand before me now charged and convicted of perjury. You have arraigned the press for writing about your case. It is a right of the public at large to know, through the voice of the people—the press—that you have received your just desserts for your crime. I don't believe, Dr. Lambert, that you believed those checks were cash. It was your duty to know the true condition of your company, and if you had, you would have had mercy on your family. The sentence of the court, Dr. Lambert, is that you be confined in the State prison for five years at hard labor." The prisoner stood a few seconds half dazed, then bowed and took his seat.

Governor Hartranft's Annual Message.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 2.—Governor Hartranft sent his message to the legislature to-day. The affairs of the commonwealth are shown to be in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The governor recommends the creation of the office of bank examiner and commissioners. A great portion of the message is devoted to a narrative of the events of the July riots and suggestions regarding the prevention of a recurrence of similar troubles. It also recommends the passage by the legislature of an act, prepared by the war department at Washington, designed to facilitate the transfer to the United States of the title to the Antietam national cemetery. In recommending the creation of the office of bank examiner, the governor calls attention to the project for a national savings fund, and while pointing out the great influence which it would give the Federal government, or dominant party, he considers it worthy of support and co-operation.

A Sharper Gets in his Work on a Little Rock Merchant.

LITTLE ROCK, January 2.—Recently a man named M. A. M'Guire visited this city, representing himself as the agent of the large dry goods house of Henry W. King & Co., of Chicago. He so managed as to induce a merchant of this city to go to the bank and vouch for him, so that he could cash a draft for seventy-five dollars. The Chicago house protest the draft, and proclaim the drawer a fraud and the letter he exhibits on their letter-head, purporting to be their authority, a forgery.

A $40,000 Torch.

DETROIT, MICH., January 2.—A fire at Ypselanti, this morning, destroyed Crossman's drug store, Sampson's hardware store, the Farmers and Mechanics store, Shier & Davies grocery, and several small shops. Loss on buildings and stock, forty thousand dollars, which is mostly covered by insurance. The fire originated in Crossman's drug store.

Sad Accident, Resulting in the Drowning of Four Children.

NASHVILLE, January 2.—A frightened team backed a wagon, containing Mrs. Morris Goodloe and four children, off the bridge over Obion river yesterday, resulting in drowning the four children.

FROM THE EAST.

War Gossip in London—A Cabinet Council Considering Russia's Reply to England's Note Relative to Peace Negotiations.

Mutterings from the Throne of Italy—The King Threatens Turkey and England—Roumania Uneasy about the Probable Demand of Russia.

The British Vice-Consul in Crete Threatened by a Turkish Mob—England will Probably Take Possession of the Island—General News.

Rome.

ROME, January 2.—The *Italie* denies that the king used warlike language at yesterday's reception, and says he merely in referring to the difficulties of the European situation recommended the national representatives to preserve concord among themselves.

Berlin.

BERLIN, January 2.—Prince Bismarck's special organ, the *Nordentsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, attacks the national liberals violently for their rejection of the prince's terms. The national liberals, on the other hand, declare that they can afford to wait until Prince Bismarck's necessities compel him to comply with their demands.

London.

LONDON, January 2.—A cabinet council will be held to-day to consider, it is believed, Russia's reply to England's note relative to peace negotiations. The war party will endeavor to make the most of Russia's refusal, but as it was a foregone conclusion the effect here has not been so exasperating as the Turkophiliste would make it appear. The anti-war party is beginning to agitate the country for the purpose of checking the supposed aggressive tendency of the cabinet.

The *Times* this morning urges the liberals to make their views known. It says: "Unless something entirely beyond surmise has occurred to turn the government from the views expressed by Mr. Cross, home-secretary, in the house of commons last session, and by Earl Derby, foreign minister, to a deputation which recently waited upon him, the ministers would welcome the support which the adhesion to their views by all responsible statesmen would afford. The time for silence has passed, and the hour for speech, and for decided speech, has come."

It was reported in London last night that the king of Italy, in addressing the members of the Italian parliament at a New Year's reception, made a threatening speech, which was interpreted here as directed against Turkey and England.

The *Times's* Rome special merely says: "The king alluded to the gravity of the present state of Europe, and expressed his earnest desire to contribute to peace and recommended concord."

Another Rome dispatch says: "The king recommended the deputies to preserve concord and expressed his hope that they would take care the army wanted for nothing, as he saw a stormy horizon around, and it might be necessary for Italy, which is desirous for peace, so to act as to make herself not only respected, but feared, in case any power should wish to consult its own interests alone."

A correspondent telegraphs that the Roumanians are becoming very uneasy about the rumored intention of Russia to demand the retrocession of the small strip of Bessarabia ceded to Roumania after the Crimean war. This would leave Roumania without any compensation for the sacrifices of the war beyond the acknowledgment of her independence, but, in fact, poorer in territory, since it is thought that Austria is likely to object to the extension of Roumanian territory south of the Danube.

There is great excitement here to-day caused by the news just received from Crete. A number of christian families yesterday attempted to enter Retimo, a small town on the northern coast, but were prevented by the Turkish populace, who assaulted them—men women and children. After driving the christians back the Turks closed the gates of the town, and then turned to the British vice-consul, threatening his life and pursuing him with knives until he found friendly shelter in the house of a brother consul. Turkish soldiers quietly stood by during all these outrages, and not once attempted to stop the riotous disturbances. The British iron-clad Rupert arrived at Athens yesterday and sailed last night for Retimo, and it is believed here that England will take temporary possession of the island, with a view of preventing a repetition of the outrages.

The *Times* and other journals estimate from the revenue returns of the first three quarters of the financial year that the fourth quarter will leave a deficit of about a million pounds in the budget.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Russians have achieved a rare feat of perseverance and endurance in crossing the Etropol Balkans, and though their force cannot be very numerous, and the whole movement seems to savor rather of a bold, adventurous raid, like General Gourko's over the Hankos pass, than of regular military operations, it cannot but hasten the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Balkan line, or at least from the western portion. Suleiman Pasha seems to have foreseen this when he took up his headquarters at Ichtiman, and also seems to have thought that a stand made at the rallying point formed by the junction of the Rhodope and of the second Balkan chain might effectually bar any advance from the direction of Sofia. There is, however, a succession of parallels formed by the Topalinca, Guipso and Tundja rivers, which run to the north of Ichtiman, by which the Russian columns, descending from the Etropol Balkans, may pass eastward, and, uniting with forces traversing the Shipka pass, may turn the position of Ichtiman and march down upon Adrianople. The only question therefore is whether the Turks are strong enough to bar the descent from the Shipka pass and to hold Ichtiman with the defiles of the Tapolinca and the Guipso at the same time. If not, they must retreat still further to the eastward.

The Earl of Carnavan to-day received a deputation of South African merchants, who expressed a wish that reinforcements be sent to the Cape for fear the colonists may be outnumbered, or, in the event of European complications, be left to their own resources. The earl admitted that the situation at the Cape was such as to cause serious anxiety. In regard to the probability of England becoming involved in the European war, he said he did not think, in spite of the fall of Plevna, that there had been any material change in the situation since Lord Derby's reassuring speech in November, the attitude of the government therefore remained the same—watchful of real British interests, friendly toward other nations and neutral toward belligerents. Although the government was not prepared to bolster up Turkish interests, as such, they were resolved to have a voice in the settlement of this question, whenever it came on for settlement. England had not, as supposed, offered to mediate, but had merely conveyed overtures of peace from one belligerent to the other. The earl declared that he wholly disagreed from the idea that Russia's answer to these overtures was an affront or an insult to England. Such an idea seemed unreasonable and unfounded. He thought at the present moment there was serious risk on each side. On the one hand, he hoped we should not lash ourselves to nervous apprehension concerning British honor and interests, as our honor had never been impeached throughout these transactions, and although our interests were undoubtedly large, we should carefully discriminate between real and secondary interests. On the other hand, he hoped sincerely that Russia would remember that many questions now arising are not for settlement between the belligerents alone, but will involve European interests, and in the final decision of these questions it was very important that England, as a member of the European family, should have a distinct voice.

Lord Carnavan did not feel any difficulty in reconciling these two views, and reminded his hearers of the way in which England drifted into the Crimean war. He thought few people looked back on that war with satisfaction, and was confident that nobody in England was insane enough to desire its repetition. He pointed out that the commercial community, both in England and Russia, was interested in the maintenance of peace, and hoped the British government would never do anything to encourage alarm or admit that diplomacy had become so exhausted as to be incapable of affording a peaceful solution.

A dispatch from Ragusa reports the whole Montenegrin force from the Herzogovina frontier is moving into Albania, and the governor of Albania has ordered a forced levy.

The *Post* publishes a paragraph in an official form to the effect that the cabinet by no means assumed that Russia's answer shut the door to overtures. The paragraph points out that England, when communicating the Russian answer to the Porte, will be expected to accompany it with advice, therefore it will be natural if England, before taking this step, inquires what conditions Russian commanders have been instructed to demand. By approaching Russia again England would be giving proof of her desire to spare Europe further danger. Another cabinet council is announced for to-day.

A Vienna correspondent says the Russian government appears to be throwing out feelers pointing to the demolition of Turkey's Danubian fortresses as one of the conditions of peace.

A Belgrade dispatch says the insurrection in Bosnia is reported to be reviving and gaining ground.

PORK-PACKING.

Cincinnati's Annual Report Shows a Deficiency, Compared with the Previous Year, of Four Hundred and Ten Thousand Head.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—The Cincinnati *Price-Current* of to-morrow will contain its usual first of January report of pork-packing in the west for the first half of the winter season, with estimates for the remainder of the season. The deficiency in packing to date at interior points is four hundred and ten thousand head, compared with a year ago, and including the six large cities, reaches six hundred and fifteen thousand head. Hogs are generally reported to be plenty, and the estimates for interior points indicate a total about equal to last year, up to March 1st, with favorable weather. The six cities are now two hundred and five thousand head behind the same date last year. The total shortage to date is approximately three million twenty thousand head, against three million six hundred and thirty-five thousand head last year. Estimates for the entire season indicate a total of five million three hundred thousand head, against five million one hundred thousand head packed last winter. Weights are generally heavier than last year. Farmers are packing more than for several years.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION

Of a Car-Load of Nitro-Glycerine, Instantly Killing Seven Men—The Locomotive Thrown Fifty Feet from the Track.

CHICAGO, January 2.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special from Marquette, says that while a Chicago and Northwestern box car was being loaded with nitro-glycerine at the Jackson mine, near Negaunee, at ten o'clock this morning, the mass exploded, instantly killing seven men and demolishing the car. The locomotive was lifted into the air, thrown about fifty feet, and landed in a confused heap of wood and iron. Of the killed, S. A. Wheeler and son, Walter and Ira Hinckley were employed at the nitro-glycerine works, Hinckley being superintendent. These three were blown to atoms, no piece larger than two pounds being discovered. The other four were railroad employes, and were in the cab of the engine when the explosion came. Their blackened and mangled remains were there, with the flesh stripped from their faces and limbs, and their bones broken. Their names are William Myers, William Shellman, Charles Reuller, and Jerry Foley. Ishpeming, three miles away, plainly felt the shock, and the damage in Negaunee was probably twenty-five hundred dollars. Some persons there are reported seriously injured by the concussion.

The *Times*, of Winthrop, Iowa, says the business portion of that town was burned this morning. Loss eighteen or twenty thousand dollars; insurance six thousand.

An Ingenious Robbery of $100,000 in Bonds and Securities.

NEW YORK, January 2.—An ingenious robbery was perpetrated to-day, occasioning a loss of perhaps one hundred thousand dollars to the Young estate. A man called at the office of J. H. Young, 49 Nassau street, about noon, and asked to see a directory. He then went out. Mr. Young went to lunch, and the stranger returned and said to the book-keeper that a man in a carriage at the door desired to see him. The book-keeper went down stairs, after locking the door, but the stranger forced Young's door, and stole fifty Alabama bonds, of one thousand dollars each, and a package of securities, including certificates of stock in the name of J. H. Young. Mr. Young thinks his loss will amount to about $100,000. Detectives are placed in the case, but up to a late hour to-night no trace of the thief or property could be found. The stolen bonds include Nos. 407 to 455 of class B, payable July 1, 1906; seven of the bonds class A, Nos. 1560 to 1565 inclusive, and No. 4335. A reward has been offered for the return of the bonds.

Jacob Bunn.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 2.—This community was startled this morning by the announcement that the extensive and well-known banking-house of Jacob Bunn, of this city, had failed and made an assignment. Throughout Illinois Mr. Bunn has long been known as one of the heaviest and strongest bankers in the State, and in whom everybody had unlimited confidence. The assignment was made to Hon. C. C. Brown, of Springfield, to whom Bunn gives up everything he has, his wife joining him in the assignment. The liabilities, it is said, will reach about eight hundred thousand dollars, and the assets are said to be sufficient to pay everything if time is allowed and the property is not sacrificed. The immediate causes of the failure are said to be the large amount of unproductive real estate the bank holds, together with a heavy loan of savings deposits. Universal sympathy is expressed for Mr. Bunn by every one in this vicinity, where he has been known for the last forty years as an upright, honest business man.

Chicago Denies any Disposition toward Repudiation.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Interviews with the city officials develop the fact that the statements made in a New York journal lately, that the city of Chicago was seeking a loan of one million dollars is incorrect. The sum was only some two hundred or three hundred thousand dollars, required for payments in December and January, which are now mostly provided for. Another allusion to the repudiation of an old debt is likewise erroneous. No debt has ever been repudiated. During the mayoralty strife in the spring of 1876 some paper went by temporarily, but the council readily pledged its payment, with interest at seven per cent., and the greater portion of it has been paid.

TO KNOW what is becoming to herself, as well as stylish and tasteful, is the practical problem that *Andrews' Bazar* has solved for many ladies. Its wealth of information, exquisite taste and never-failing accuracy of patterns, give it pre-eminence over all competitors. Send to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, ten cents for specimen copy.

BAKER'S cod liver oil, lime and wild cherry is admitted by physicians to be the finest preparation of the kind in the market—palatable and efficacious. John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Sold by druggists.

A Chef d'œuvre in the Art

Of perfumery is the composition of a new and distinctive bouquet, as in the case of J. & E. Atkinson's stephanotis.

SEE W. A. Wheatley's advertisement for sale of Chelsea property.

BURNETT'S Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

WASHINGTON.

Official Statement of the Public Debt and Comparative Condition of the United States Treasury—Senator Patterson in a Critical Condition.

Violators of the Revenue Laws Forcibly Taken from the Custody of Government Officials in South Carolina—The New Southern Pacific Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Six per cent. bonds outstanding, $748,667,200; five per cent. bonds, $703,266,600; four and one-half per cent. bonds, $200,000,000; four per cent. bonds, $748,9000,000; total coin bonds, $1,726,883,850; lawful money debt, navy pension fund at 3 per cent., $14,000,000; matured debt, $21,512,240; legal-tenders, $350,007,308; certificates of deposit, $32,830,000; fractional currency, $17,764,106; coin certificates, $33,424,900; total, without interest, $434,026,317; total debt, $2,196,372,407; total interest, $37,430,285; cash in the treasury—coin, $139,518,405; currency, $5,498,844; currency held for the redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000; special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,830,000; total in the treasury, $187,847,250, debt less cash in the treasury, $2,045,955,442; decrease of the debt during December, $71,623; decrease since June 30th, 1877, $14,202,780; bonds issued to the Pacific railroad company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,625,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $1,938,705; interest paid by United States, $35,957,629; interest paid by transportation of mails, etc., $9,006,189; balance of interest paid by United States, $26,951,439.

The following comparative statement of the condition of the treasury on January 1, 1877, and January 1, 1878, was issued from the treasury to day:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$9,483,860 00	$5,498,844 00
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	1,000,000 00	.....
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificate of deposit	31,000,000 00	32,830,000 00
Coin	96,517,418 00	139,518,405 00
Coin certificates	4,728,000 00	33,424,900 00
Coin, less coin certificates	49,237,418 00	106,093,505 00
Outstanding called bonds	11,021,900 00	20,745,300 00
Other outstanding coin liabilities	8,598,729 00	5,907,346 00
Outstanding legal-tenders	366,055,084 00	349,943,776 00
Outstanding fractional currency	26,348,206 00	17,764,108 00
Outstanding silver coin	25,340,167 00	38,058,820 00
Total debt, less cash in treasury	2092921241 00	2045955442 00
Increase of debt for December	3,585,142 00	.....
Decrease	.....	716,232 00
Reduction of debt since July 1st	6,518,103 00	14,202,780 00
Market value of gold	107	102.872
Imports (twelve months ending November 30)	441,784,784 00	482,150,573 00
Exports (twelve months ending November 30)	575,851 088 00	622,545,282 00

APPOINTMENTS.

Receiver Wickliff was to-day appointed revenue store-keeper and gauger for the fifth district of Kentucky; Thomas E. Shepperd, store-keeper for the fourth district of Indiana; Gilbert Wolcott and Henry Rattle, for the fifth district of Illinois; Wm. A. Warner, for the seventh district of Kentucky; E. P. Black, gauger for New Mexico; Silas Mead, fourth district of Indiana; G. W. Crutcher, second district of Kentucky; John T. Luthey and G. H Luthy, fifth district of Illinois.

REVENUE OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The commissioner of internal revenue has received the following letter:

U. S. REVENUE DEPUTY-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SPARTANSBURG, S. C., December 28, 1877.

SIR—On yesterday Messrs. Moore, Keane & Cummins, special deputy-collectors, and Wm. Durham and a special deputy-marshal went on a tour of inspection through Union county, from this place, and to-day, at the residence of Jasper Gibbs, a trial-justice, they arrested a peddler and his driver for selling tobacco improperly stamped, and confiscated wagon, team, tobacco and stamps. The officers succeeding in handcuffing the prisoners and returned toward Spartansburg. When they had proceeded about four miles, and were at West's store, they came suddenly upon a rifle company, who were armed with Winchester rifles and pistols, and were partly mounted. There were about two hundred men in this company, and about twenty-five of them were uniformed. They shouted, "Release him! Release him!" and surrounded the United States officers. A long wrangle ensued, in which the officers endeavored to retain their prisoners and the captured property, but were compelled by threats and various demonstrations to remove the handcuffs and release the prisoners, property and stamps. Jasper Gibbs, the trial-justice, and B. A. Gregory, his constable, and the captain of the company, seemed to be the principal persons in authority, and they demanded the release and restoration of the property and prisoners. Gregory, by direction of Gibbs, searched the wagon of the revenue officers for whisky, and threatened to send them to jail. It was only by a total surrender of the revenue officers that bloodshed was averted. There is not a force here sufficient to effect the arrest of the persons concerned in this outrage, and I respectfully suggest that measures be taken to muster a force for that purpose. The offenders are persons of means and influence, and I have no doubt will make determined resistance to arrest, backed as they are by a community hostile to the revenue laws of the United States. Respectfully,

G. P. KIRKLAND, Deputy-Collector.

The commissioner of internal revenue will have a conference with the secretary of the treasury with regard to this outrage. It is his determination to use every possible effort to bring the offenders to justice, and to have the laws thoroughly vindicated.

SENATOR PATTERSON RELAPSED.

Senator Patterson had a relapse last night. His physicians remained with him until after midnight. Early this morning he had another attack, and during the day he has been growing worse, although he is resting a little easier to-night he still lies in a critical condition.

THE NEW SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

A new Pacific railroad bill will be presented as soon as congress reassembles. The eastern terminus is to be at Memphis, thereby forming connections with the present railroad facilities to all points north, east and southwesterly. The proposed railroad will pass Lake City to Jefferson, Texas, thence by the International and Great Northern railroad to San Antonio, thence in a northwesterly direction to El Paso del Norte, to connect with any road or roads to the Pacific ocean, now or hereafter to be built, thus affording communication with the various military posts on these lines and the valley of the Rio Grande. The projectors of the road ask for thirteen million dollars in all, to be refunded to the government as rapidly as the money may be earned by the transportation of mails and government supplies.

MARRIED.

MIVELAR—MIVELAR—On Tuesday, January 1, 1878, by Squire Egnew, Mr. ERNEST MIVELAR and Mrs. M. C. M