# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER


### CLOSING RATES

*Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 5-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 5-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4d. New York cotton, 11 1-4c. New York gold, 101 5 8.*

### WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 20, 1 a.m.

*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, cloudy weather and rain areas, warmer southeasterly veering to colder northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer.*

### OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, January 19, 1878, 10:98 p.m.

| Place of Observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. Dir. | Wind. Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 30.01 | 57 | N. | Light. | Clear. |
| Indianola | 30.03 | 52 | N.W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Louisville | 29.85 | 51 | E. | Gentle. | L't r'n. |
| Memphis | 29.88 | 50 | W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Nashville | 29.88 | 54 | | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| New Orleans | 29.93 | 56 | S.W. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 29.95 | 51 | W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg | 29.94 | 55 | N.W. | Gentle. | Fair. |

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

### NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

The postmaster-general has kindly furnished us with a statement of the amount of postage paid by the Memphis morning newspapers. For the same time the following amounts were paid by the APPEAL and *Avalanche:*

| | Daily. | Weekly. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Avalanche | $ 83 48 | $ 93 46 | $176 94 |
| Appeal | 288 02 | 280 28 | 568 30 |

If advertisers would put their money where it would do the most good, they will consult these figures. The statement furnished us by the postoffice department is on file at the APPEAL office for inspection, and shows that the postage paid on the daily edition is nearly double that paid by the *Avalanche;* the postage paid on the weekly edition is more than three times that paid on the weekly edition of the *Avalanche;* and the total postage paid on both editions of the APPEAL is more than double that paid on both editions of the *Avalanche.* Besides this, the APPEAL sends daily to the news-dealers of the principal towns in Mississippi and West Tennessee more than three times the number of papers sent by the *Avalanche.* The packages are sent by express or freight-trains, and no postage is paid on them.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### Interesting Letter Discussing Matters in General and the Political Outlook in Particular.

Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 18.—Your daily columns show that it will be useless for your correspondent to try and enlighten your readers as to the passing of any important bill by the legislature of Mississippi, for the telegraph outstrips the mail. Several measures of vital importance will be discussed very soon; among them, and more important than any other, is whether or not we shall have a judiciary elected by the people. The chief argument in favor of having our judges elected by the people is that in the olden times, before the war, the people elected a judiciary whose history is still a source of pride to the State. People seem to forget the difference of circumstance, suffrage, and all other important surroundings, between the present and the past. Then the questions that agitated the people were purely political, and whether the judge elected chanced to be a Whig or a Democrat made no difference in his rulings upon the bench. They were sure of a good judge, whichever side was successful, and no one ever thought of suspecting the decision of a judge of being changed or influenced by any partisan bias. Now, however, an entirely different state of affairs exists. Differences between political parties are of a practical and vital character, vitally affecting the welfare of the State and people. We know now that, with very few exceptions, if we have a Democratic judge, he will be a good one, and if we have a Republican judge he will be a bad one. We can no longer hope that a Republican judge will administer impartial justice where political preference, influence, or capital play a part in the case. The actions of Harris, Bradley, and many others demonstrate the fallacy of such a hope. The suffrage in many of our judicial districts is largely colored, and recent experience has demonstrated the fact that the colored voter needs no party organization except his color of his skin, and is always ready to vote solidly against the preference of the white man so soon as he can discover what the white man's preference is. The great guide of public opinion in selecting judges before the war was the preference of the bar of the State, but the colored voters would ask no better reason to oppose any candidate for judge than the fact that he was supported by the bar. What, then, would be the effect of making our judiciary elective, except to degrade the office into a reward to the pettifogger who would stoop the lowest, who would make political speeches to the juries, who would base his decisions on account of the political influence of parties to suit, and who would debase himself so low as to elbow and arm drunken negroes in and around bar-rooms to secure their votes. And even these measures could not insure his success unless it was evidently in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the white people in the district. In the dark days of 75, when gloom and despair overshadowed the land, but one star of hope gleamed over the desolate waste, and that was an upright judiciary. Step by step, inch by inch, by their assistance, we fought our way to our present fortunate position, and now, for what good reason remains to be shown, a few are endeavoring to place that noble department beneath the feet of the most unreliable suffrage the world has ever seen since the days when popular sovereignty destroyed the liberties of Greece. No possible benefits can accrue from such a step that will be worth the risk of disaster we shall run at every election. A few aspiring politicians may secure a place for their friends, and, by agitating the question, may advertise themselves to the dear people before whose altar they bow in such abject humility and selfish service; but not all the benefits they could receive would recompense the inhabitants of a district judged by a corrupt man for the daily and nightly fear of injustice and oppression which many of us once experienced, and hope never again to feel.

"Thriftless ambition! that will raven up
Thine own life's means."

Your correspondent writes these lines in the State library. It is a magnificent institution, containing twenty-seven thousand volumes, that treat of many subjects, but chiefly of law. This vast institution is under the care of a lady, Mrs. Moraney, who, as State librarian, has discharged her duties so faithfully, so effectively, so gracefully, that there is but little doubt of her re-election next Monday, when the houses meet to appoint that officer. The average legislator that can resist her winning way of electioneering is a rare object in the present assemblage. My letter is already too long, or I would tell you of the excellent condition of our lunatic asylum, under the efficient management of your old friend Dr. Compton, but there will be other opportunities. Morn anon.

H. A. M.

### Labor Troubles in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 19.—The demonstration of the unemployed working men of Boston, on the common, to-day, was participated in by some four thousand men, who were addressed by Chamberlain and Abbott. They afterward marched to the city hall, and presented a series of resolutions to Mayor Pierce, who replied that he had no authority to offer them employment, but that the city council would do what it could for them.

At Lynn, to-day, Mayor Buhier, who furnishes steam-power to fifty or sixty shoe factories, stopped his engines, and the factories had to suspend operations. Buhier claiming that the engines required repairs. On the other hand, most of these factories did not join the crusade against the Crispins, and Buhier's action in stopping their motive power was regarded as a strategetic movement to compel them to suspend. He was hooted by a large crowd in the streets, to-day, and the latest accounts state that he has started the engines again.

REWARD.—We will pay a reward of one thousand dollars for any certificate published by us regarding Dr. Bull's cough syrup not found genuine.—Vogeler, Meyer & Co., Baltimore, October 1, 1877.

New York, January 19: The specie export for the week is two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

## OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

### The Speech by Hon. Dan Voorhees Occupies a Large Share of Public Attention—The Interests of the People Against the Moneyed Classes.

### The Great Corporations, the Bankers and the Bondholders, have had their Day—Ours, a Government of the People, to be Run for the People.

### Important Decisions of the Supreme Court, in which Memphis is Concerned—Mr. Key Denies the Story About the Tennessee Governorship.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The speech delivered by Hon. Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, in the senate, yesterday, still occupies a large share of public attention. In every respect a people's speech, for and in behalf of the interests of the people, it has taken fast hold upon the popular mind as the clearest and strongest exposition of their wishes and views that has yet been made in either branch of congress. Brimful of sympathy for the toiling millions, and of statistics cold enough to satisfy even Mr. Cary, of Philadelphia, it unites the extremes of dry detail and oratorical warmth—it is a Gradgrind argument suffused by the rich and warm blood of a generous nature. No thoughtful man who realizes the condition of the masses, the misery and degradation of enforced idleness now being endured by hundreds of thousands of men and women anxious and willing to work, the wholesale bankruptcy of the past three years or that which still impends, can fail to rejoice that Mr. Voorhees has spoken as he has and arrayed himself on the side of the people and against the moneyed classes. What the pressure brought to bear by those classes on members of congress is, no one can imagine who is not here. Men and women, too, in successive delegations have laid siege to members in their seats, in committee rooms, at their lodgings and on the street. Argument has been exhausted, influence tested to tension, and threats of vengeance mixed with denunciation dealt out freely, but the fear of doing wrong has been more potent, and senators and representatives remain true. With the speeches of Senator Bailey and Voorhees before them, they feel justified and strengthened to continue for the people until the battle is won, as won it will be. The great corporations, the bankers and the bondholders have had their day in legislation. It passed away at the same time that the christian generals, political preachers and christian thieves were sent to the rear. The paroxysm of passion engendered by the war has passed and made way for the sober second thought. Our government, a government of the people, of and for the people, is to be "run," hereafter, in the interests of the people. The increasing ascendancy of the Democratic party insures this. The investigations of the last congress were the first earnest in many years of the fact. The silver bill, a part of the same determination for reform, will be followed by the repeal of the resumption act and the repeal of the national bank act; possibly the passage of an act authorizing the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. The tide has set in, and there is no knowing where it it will stop. It looks to me now as if it ebbed occasionally, only to gather more strength, and that it may yet reach the proportions of a tidal wave, carrying destruction to the classes that for twelve years have revelled in the spoils of war—classes largely made up of those who assisted slavery, and would not be content with less than its abolition, and who refused to listen to any plea of property-rights. These same classes, led now by the same New York *Tribune* that led them then, despite the constitutional obligations that rested upon them, and impressed upon them a different course of conduct, insisted upon and steadily maintained aggressions upon the principal property of the south, because, as they said, it degraded labor and tended to the building up of a class of bloated aristocrats. How it is now that the conditions are reversed? The south is steeped in poverty, from which it is striving to free itself, and the north is restive under the heel of the bondholder, who lives upon the interest wrung by hundreds of millions from the white slaves who eke out a miserable existence upon starvation wages. Bloated and brutalized, indifferent to the inhumanity of these poor men for bread, these bondholders are eager to perpetuate the slavery of the working men and women, and secure fresh guarantees for the payment of interest, denouncing all who oppose them as communists, forgetful of the lessons which, between 1850 and 1859, they taught, and which enabled them at last to rob the south and enrich themselves. And right here, as Andy Johnson would say, the quotation is appropriate, "Thou art mercy. I to others show that mercy show to me." Ground into the dust and prostrate, the laborers of the country cannot carry the load imposed upon them by the bondholders. There must be a general unloading. Not in one State, but the national government must ease the burden which, by direct and indirect taxation, has swallowed all the profits of labor in the past seventeen years. The silver bill is but a beginning. The great conservative force which, at last, has rallied to the support of the people, will not be trifled with. Bailey and Voorhees, and all the Democrats in the house and senate who sustain them, will meet with the hearty approval of their constituencies. The money power is on the wane.

IMPORTANT FOR MEMPHIS—UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The supreme court of the United States, on Monday last, decided the several insurance and bank-tax cases pending on writs of error to the supreme court of Tennessee. The Peoples insurance company, the Hernando insurance company, the Bluff City insurance company, the De Soto bank and others, contained in their charters this clause: "This institution shall pay to the State annually one-half of one per cent. on each share of its capital stock, which shall be in lieu of all other taxes." The State, the county of Shelby and city of Memphis, all attempted, under the general revenue act of 1869, to impose additional taxes on these several institutions, or their stockholders. The supreme court of the State sustained the tax, but the supreme court of the United States reversed the State decision, holding that the clause of the respective charters hereinbefore quoted constituted a contract, whereby the State had, in consideration of the annual bonus or tax therein stipulated to be paid, pledged its faith not to impose any further tax on the franchise, the capital stock, the property of the corporation, or the shares of the stockholders; and that the general revenue act of 1869 was an attempt to impose a further tax in violation of these charter contracts, and was, therefore, null and void, because in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The supreme court have also pending before them the case of the merchants and real estate owners of Memphis and the city against T. E. Brown. This case will probably be decided on Monday, as it was submitted to the court a month ago, on printed arguments, by Messrs. Randolph and Hammond for Brown, and by Messrs. Walker, Humes and Poston for the city and merchants. The case of Wilson, Duncan and Islim *vs.* the Mobile and Ohio railroad company, from the United States circuit court at Memphis, was argued on Tuesday and Wednesday, on motions to vacate the supersedeas staying the order of sale. Judge Hoadly, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Andrews, of New York, for the dissentient creditors and appellants; Mr. Merrick, of Washington; Mr. Bangs, of New York, and Mr. Humes, of Memphis, for the appellees. The motion will probably be sustained, and the property ordered to immediate sale. So soon as these cases are decided we will inform our readers.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY.

It was stated by the postmaster-general recently that the postmaster-general had said, in the course of an interview, that, if called upon, he was prepared to step down and out of his present comfortable position, and, as the nominee for governor of the anti-repudiationists of Tennessee, take the stump and do whatever he could to stem the current that, within a year, has swept the legislature very fast toward the great ocean of repudiation. To satisfy myself of the truth of this statement, and obtain some expression on Colonel Savage's very savage letter on a reported interview with the postmaster-general and the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, I called on that gentleman to-day, and, calling his attention to the *World's* statement, he promptly and flatly denied ever having had any interview, either with a New York or a Cincinnati paper's correspondent, or any one else. He is not, and does not expect to be a candidate for governor—does not want to be—preferring, as he says, to be a cabinet officer, at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, with comparative freedom from the turmoil and broils of politics, to the bully-ragging and abuse of a campaign that promises to be one of exceptional bitterness, and that, too, for an office that has nothing but its dignities to repay or compensate for the trial. He said that he had, when spoken to in regard to State affairs, expressed himself freely, and, as to the State debt, had always maintained the views he had given at length in his letter to Governor Porter. In sympathy with the people, he said he had excused their eagerness to ease themselves of their load of debt, on account of their great losses by the war and their present poverty, the rapid and unprecedented decline in property, and the general impairment of all classes of business interests. In doing this, he also said that it was owing to this feeling and condition of the people that gentlemen like Mr. A. S. Colyer and Colonel Savage had attained to so much importance in State affairs. He did not reflect upon them for want of service in the army, or for their poverty. Nor did he intend to reflect upon them in any sense such as warranted Savage in his very severe castigation. Mr. Key was very good-natured about it, and, though treating of it quite as seriously as it deserved, expressed himself unwilling to break the silence he had imposed upon himself as to personal attacks by political opponents. Mr. Key will not be a candidate for governor. Without a party to support him, to enter the field under the critical circumstances which necessarily will attend the next canvass, would be to commit political suicide and blast whatever prospects he may have in the future. He is too much in love with his present place. Nevertheless, I think he will try and make himself felt.

J. M. K.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Suleiman Pasha's Army Not Yet Heard From—The Russians Walking Into Adrianople, and the Citizens and Garrison Fleeing.

### Fearful Mortality Among the Turkish Prisoners—Demand for American Shipments of Goods at Ceylon—French Affairs, Etc.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 19.—The *Agence Russe* repels the idea that Russia intends to refuse European participation in the treaty of peace.

Rome.

ROME, January 19.—The solemnity of the king taking the oath occurred to-day. The king, in his speech, thoroughly upholds Italian unity, and says he will continue to the measures inaugurated by his father. Amnesty will be granted to political offenders.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 19.—No news has been received of Sulieman Pasha. An trade has been issued calling for the enrollment of all free castles. The Bulgarians have massacred the inhabitants of the villages Guernnik and Tehrkeli, near Kezanlik.

Athens.

ATHENS, January 19.—An insurrection has broken out in Thessaly. Five hundred insurgents are concentrated midway between the villages of Vizita and Pinacotes, near Volo. The Turks have taken refuge in the fortress at Volo. Two hundred christian families have arrived at Athens.

Adrianople.

ADRIANOPLE, January 19.—The Russian scouts are in sight, and expected every minute to enter the town. The garrison, with their arms and baggage, are retiring toward Constantinople. The old seraglio is burning. The Musulmen have fled. The citizens petitioned the patriarch and Jewish rabbi maintain order.

Versailles.

VERSAILLES, January 19.—It is understood that the members of the right were deliberating at the commencement of today's session of the chamber of deputies whether they would resign *en masse*, or simply enter a protest against the invalidation by the majority of the election of many of their party. The subsequent arrival of the conservatives caused them to delay action and their decision will not be known until the next sitting. The elections of three deputies were annulled yesterday.

Paris.

PARIS, January 19.—The geographical society banquet in honor of Henry M. Stanley, to-night, was a magnificent affair. Two hundred and seventy-five guests were present, including the leading members of the society, James Gordon Bennett and the representative of President MacMahon. Vice-Admiral de la Roncierre Noury presided. In reply to a toast Stanley proposed that the river Congo bear the name of Livingstone. The minister of public instruction entered the room and handed to Stanley the decoration of the academical palms. The president announced that the Geographical society had awarded a gold medal to Stanley, who was overwhelmed with congratulations.

London.

LONDON, January 19.—The *Times's* Bukarest correspondent, who has gone to Giurgevo to try and cross the Danube at that place into Bulgaria, telegraphs from Giurgevo as follows: "The mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Fratesthi is fearful, and the station of Fratesthi is becoming a terrible center between Bukarest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse there than the ordinary typhus mortality, evidenced by the numerous graves in the surrounding plain, the prisoners' camp justifies the apprehensions of travelers. I saw the Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them were fifty Turkish corpses lying in confused heaps, as they were emptied from the dead-carts. Their ragged, half-clad forms, and the frost-bites visible on their naked feet, grimly cannot erect a barrier that will longer withstand the power of the people. They are in earnest, and will not be trifled with. Bailey and Voorhees, and all the Democrats in the house and senate who sustain them, will meet with the hearty approval of their constituencies. The money power is on the wane.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Various Matters Discussed by the Respective Committees—Condition of the Treasury Concerning Securities for National Bank Circulation.

### Representative Chalmers has Invented a New Bill for the Texas and Pacific Railway, in which Memphis Appears as One of the Eastern Termini.

### Arguments Read before the House Committee on the Northern Pacific Railway Bill, Advocating the Proposed Extension of Time, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The house committee on naval expenditures, at their meeting, to-day, examined Mr. Easby, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs, with regard to the general indebtedness of his bureau prior to the third of March last. It was understood that if anything should be developed reflecting on the integrity of any officer of the government he should be notified, and have an opportunity to confront his accuser.

The sub-committee of the house committee on ways and means, having under consideration a proposed reduction of tax on tobacco, to-day heard a representative of the firm of Lorillard & Co., of New York, who protested against reduction, and also against any further agitation of the subject, claiming that either will greatly injure business; and, further, should a reduction be agreed upon by congress, it will be impossible to allow it to remain at lower figures than it is at present. He claimed that the present tax of twenty-four cents was low, as compared with England, France, Germany, and Austria, in England the tax being three shillings on leaf and five shillings on manufactured tobacco. The price of the leaf tobacco depended entirely upon the supply and demand. There were only eight million consumers, consuming an average of fifteen pounds. The price had nothing whatever to do with the number of consumers, or with the amount consumed, and if the tax should be reduced to twelve cents, the revenue will be decreased one-half. The smaller and poorer manufacturers were more liable to defraud the government than larger establishments, and it would be beneficial to the government to concentrate the manufacture. In a letter Colonel Burwell will present a written argument, in behalf of Virginia manufacturers, early next week, in favor of the proposed reduction.

The sub-committee of the house committee on foreign affairs, of which Representative Schleicher is chairman, having charge of the relations of the United States with Mexico to-day heard the testimony of Major Jones, of the Texas State troops. They also further examined Adjutant-General Steel and Mr. Schuchmacht, commercial agent at Piedras Negras. The entire testimony was uninteresting, and developed no new facts.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The treasury now holds $345,932,550 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,683,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $432,000; bonds held for circulation withdrawn for week ending to-day, $608,000; national bank circulation outstanding, gold notes, $1,432,; gold currency, $319,558,349; internal revenue receipts to-day, $268,286; customs receipts, $407,881; receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending today, compared with corresponding period last year—1877, $5,851,000; 1876, $4,247,000; receipts to-day, $756,000; currency, $3,471,191; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,650,000; coin $132,089,618; including coin certificates, $39,6 6,600; outstanding legal tenders, $349,943,776.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

The house committee on Pacific railroads to-day read the arguments on the Northern Pacific railroad bill. Wide arguments were made by the attorney of the company, in advocacy of the proposed extension of time for the completion of the main line and branches. Delegate Jacobs and J. J. M'Gilvea, of Washington Territory, spoke in opposition, so far as the extension related to the branch across the Cascade mountains. Senator Mitchell stated that he could not agree to the bill as offered by the company.

CHALMER'S TEXAS PACIFIC BILL.

Representative Chalmers, member of the Texas-Pacific railroad committee, on Monday next will introduce a bill providing for a trunk line to Vicksburg, with connections to St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. A new feature of the bill is that the Memphis connection be made by Memphis and Vicksburg down the Mississippi valley, thereby avoiding the objection raised by the Iron Mountain road to the Memphis connection. It will provide further that the government issue greenbacks, receivable for all duties except interest on the public debt, and allow twenty-five thousand dollars per mile to the respective roads, payable in United States currency bonds, and bearing five and ten per cent. interest, secured by a first-mortgage on the respective roads and all their property. The earnings for the sinking fund are to be invested in United States bonds, to be held by the secretary of the treasury to meet the bonds of said roads.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Senator Whyte: To repeal section 2917 of the revised statutes, fixing the standard for vinegar; referred to the committee on finance. By Senator Voorhees (by request): Reviving and continuing the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Vice-President laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, relative to the report of Major G. Weitzell's corps of engineers relative to the management of the Louisville and Portland canal. Referred.

Petitions were presented from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Delaware against any reduction of the duties of imports, and remonstrating against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. Referred.

Senator Wallace presented a petition of the officers of the national banks of Muncy, Pennsylvania, in favor of the remonetization of silver. Referred.

The Vice-President laid before the senate a communication from the attorney-general giving the number of civil prosecutions in the United States courts in South Carolina for offenses against civil rights. Referred.

Senator Ferry presented a memorial of the Michigan State grange in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of that State. Referred.

Senator Cameron [Wis.] presented a resolution of the Wisconsin legislature in favor of the improvement of the St. Croix river. Referred.

Senator Christiancy, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely on the senate bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the court of claims, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Conkling presented several petitions of citizens of Albany, New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Bland silver bill, which were laid on the table, the bill having been reported to the senate. In presenting these memorials, he said they were signed, not only by men representing money and property, but enterprise also, and they expressed the opinion that the passage of the bill would be prejudicial to the honor and credit of the government. He also presented a memorial of the Albany board of trade against the passage of the bill, which was also laid on the table

At the expiration of the morning hour, the senate resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the resolution of Senator Mathews, declaring the right of the government to pay the interest and principal of bonds in silver, and Senator Merrimon spoke in favor thereof.

Senator Merrimon said that the subject was worthy of the most serious consideration, and trusted that a free and frank expression of views would lead the senate to a wise and wholesome conclusion. He would never consent that the honor and good faith of the government should be impaired in the slightest degree. On the naked question before the senate was whether the government could lawfully pay its creditors in silver of the standard of value of July 14, 1870. He reviewed the financial legislation since 1862, and quoted from various acts to show that all bonds issued were payable in legal-tender coin of the United States. Aphysm of the time when these acts were passed, there were but two species of coin established by law—gold and silver—and as the contract stood between the government and its creditors, the government could pay its debts in both or either. The law at that time provided for the coinage of a silver dollar, as well as a gold dollar, and had it been intended to exclude the silver dollar when the bonds were issued, why was not some provision inserted for that purpose? That the government had a right to pay its bonds in silver was clear, and he could not see how any such action could be looked upon as repudiation. He spoke of the business prostration and suffering throughout the country and argued that it was the effect of unwise legislation. Financial legislation since the war had been calculated to enhance the value of the bonds of the government in the hands of its creditors, the volume of paper currency had been regulated by the government, and had not met the requirements of business; since the panic of 1873 nothing had flourished save government bonds.

Senator Maxey reviewed the arguments against the remonetization of silver, and said that the constitution itself recognized a double standard. He argued that the act demonetizing silver was not understood when passed. He quoted from the speeches of Secretary Sherman in the senate to the effect that congress had a right to restore the silver dollar whenever it might think proper. In his (Maxey's) opinion, the time had now come when it should be restored to the coinage of the country. He would vote for the pending resolution cheerfully, because he believed the welfare of the people imperatively demanded it.

The Vice-President laid before the senate a message from the President inclosing a report from the attorney-general in answer to a resolution of Senator Chaffee calling upon the President to inform the senate what legal impediments, if any, exist which prevent him from executing the laws in accordance with the obligations accepted and agreements made by the Union Pacific railroad company and its branches with the United States. The attorney-general states that he has heard the argument by parties interested; that the subject has been discussed in an amicable suit in the United States court for Nebraska, and is now awaiting decision. He says: "I do not find any specific authority vested in the President which enables him, in his executive capacity, to oblige the Union Pacific railroad to desist from an unlawful use of its road, if such exists, nor is he empowered to ascertain whether the law is being violated. The railroad acts contemplate that the questions are for the courts to determine. Whether additional legislation should be had, so that remedies other than judicial can be opposed in such cases is a question for congress to determine. Should legal proceeding on behalf of the public seem necessary, in order to determine the question involved, it seems desirable that legislation be had which would precludes all question as to the power of the attorney-general to proceed in the premises. Meanwhile, the civil suit referred to will be decided before any such proceeding could be put in motion. Until the rights of these companies are judicially ascertained, it is not advisable to have them defined through any criminal proceedings under the act of June 20, 1874."

The communication and report were referred. A message was also received from the President inclosing extracts from the report of the general of the army, and a communication from the commissary and quartermaster-generals in regard to the cause and cost of the war with the Nez Perces. Referred.

After the executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Durham reported the military academy appropriation bill. The bill appropriates two hundred and seventy-two thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Singleton introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the southern claims commission. Referred.

Mr. Springer, from the election committee, presented the majority report of that committee in regard to the contested election case for the fourth district of California. The report declares the Democratic contestant, Peter B. Wigginton, entitled to the seat.

Mr. Hiscock, from the same committee, submitted the minority report, declaring the contestee, Romualdo Pacheco, entitled to the seat. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Mills [Texas] introduced a bill donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the education of females. Referred.

Mr. Freeman presented a remonstrance of the Union League, of Philadelphia, against the payment of United States bonds in other than gold coin. Referred.

The speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports of a private nature, under which call a number of private bills were referred to the committee of the whole.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Caldwell [Conn.] in the chair, on the private calendar. The first bill on the calendar was one for the relief of W. H. Newman, for property destroyed during the war at Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Caldwell said he opposed all that class of claims, and sent up to the clerk's desk and had read a letter of Samuel J. Tilden, during the campaign, in which he declares his opposition to all such claims, and stated if he should be elected he would veto it his duty to veto any bill for the payment for losses incurred during the war. This was the first time the committee of the house had opened the doors to that large class of claims.

Mr. Springer said Mr. Tilden referred to claims arising from acts caused by the war, while the case in question had nothing to do with the operations of the war.

Without action upon the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. Hanna called up the senate resolutions in regard to the death of Senator O. P. Morton, and eulogies on the life and public services of the deceased senator were delivered by Messrs. Hanna, Brown, Hunter, Calkins, Wilson, Hardenberg, Garfield, Dunnell, Williams [Wis.] and Hazleton. They occupied three hours in delivery.

The resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned till Monday.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Montreal, January 19: Beveridge & Hellwell, importers of woolens, have been attached. Liabilities, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Chester, Pa., January 19: John Maxson's woolen mills was burned this morning. Loss estimated at $15,000 to $20,000. Fully insured.

Liverpool, January 19: The steamer Abyssinia, which sailed for New York to-day, has got on board two hundred thousand pounds for that city.

New York, January 19: It is stated that Owen Murphy, the fugitive excise commissioner, is dangerously ill in Ottawa, and that his wife is insane.

Cincinnati, January 19. The stables of the Cincinnati ice company were damaged by fire, this morning, to the amount of five thousand dollars. Insured in city companies.

Hartford, January 19: A further postponement of one week was granted to-day by the court on the hearing of the question of a receivership for the Charter Oak life insurance company.

St. Albany, Vt., January 19: In the case of Ed Tatro, the Highahe murderer, the supreme court to-day overruled the exceptions, and sentenced him to be hanged on the first Friday of April, 1880.

Washington, January 19: Bertha Vonhillern accomplished her task of walking eighty-nine miles in twenty-six consecutive hours. She finished in good condition, with her pulse at one hundred and four.

Harrisburg, January 19: Pat Collins, a notorious Mollie Maguire and county commissioner of Schuylkill county, failing to appear for trial, at Pottsville, on charges of forgery and embezzlement, has been rearrested here.

New York, January 19: The boat owners association have resolved that the immediate extension of the free-list to all up freights on canals is a most important step in advance in the reform of the canal policy of the State.

Denver, Col., January 19: The Humeston house and Gains's brewery, at Idaho, Colorado, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on both buildings, $15,500. Insurance on hotel, $3000; on brewery, $1000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

London, January 19: The *Times* says it is expected that yesterday's withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England for America will be duplicated to-day. The *Economist* also, and a further decline thither next week, in consequence of the state of exchange.

New York, January 19: President White, of the Grocers bank, says that the institution is in a prosperous condition and prepared to meet all claims. The depression in the price of stock is due to idle and baseless rumors. Twenty-five shares offered to-day bought 50.

Baltimore, January 18: Judge Giles, of the United States district court, has appointed Sims, Wm. Frederick Haynes Smith colonial secretary-general, and Wm. Bussey, Esq., member of the Baltimore bar, commissioners to take testimony in British Guiana in regard to the sugar imported to this country by merchants and seized by the customs authorities.

## JENNIE POST,

### The New York Pauper Girl, who Seeks to Avenge her Slightest Grievances by "Fixing" her Victims with Poison Potions.

### She Attempts to Possess Herself of Fine Dresses and Jewels by Poisoning her Mistress—A Strange Story.

New York *World*, 17th: Jennie Post, the little girl who upon several occasions has put arsenic in the food of people whom she didn't like, and who, as related in yesterday's *World*, was arrested and brought before Justice Farrington, at Spring Valley, Saturday, for poisoning General von Weicht and his wife, her master and mistress, will be brought back from New City, where she has been in the county jail meantime, to Spring Valley to-day, for her final examination, when it will be determined whether she is to be proceeded against in lunacy, or whether her case is to go before the grand jury in regular manner. Jennie tells the story of her poisonings, and indeed of her whole life, with the utmost readiness, and from appearances, is

AN IDIOT

with shrewdness enough to know whom she dislikes and how to injure them, but without the sense to conceal her actions and utterly without moral sense. She is now between thirteen and sixteen years old, with brown hair and eyes and a childish body, rather common-looking and unnoticeable. She says that she and her mother went to the poorhouse in Paterson when she was two years old, and that, her mother dying, she remained in the poorhouse till she was taken away by a lady of Rockland county, about four years ago. It was in the poorhouse, Jennie says, that she learned how to mix poison, from observing the matron prepare arsenic for mice. She was greatly interested in the whole operation, and when she saw what quick and extreme effect the arsenic had upon the mice, she studied its preparation with the utmost eagerness, and even stole a little upon one occasion, and hid it carefully away for future private use. It was

A PECULIARITY OF JENNIE'S

that if anybody refused her anything she had set her heart upon, no matter how trifling, she would straightway vow his destruction, generally concluding her vow in the terms: "You just wait; I'll fix you." Mr. Peter De Baum, with whom she first lived after coming from the poorhouse, was an old man, and his astonishment was very great when upon one occasion Jennie began to address him in the most indecent and ribald manner. He corrected her with a good deal of severity, when she vowed, in her usual manner, to "fix" him; and she did it immediately by putting arsenic in his soup. Mr. De Baum died very suddenly and unexpectedly of pneumonia, and no poisoning was suspected at the time, though its occurrence now seems probable, since Jennie herself says she did it. General von Weicht and his wife, with whom Jennie came to live about thirteen months ago, are wealthy Germans. General von Weicht was in the Prussian army, and some two years ago bought an extensive farm and a capacious house in the neighborhood of Spring Valley, where he lives with his wife in good style and surrounded by a great many comforts. Mrs. von Weicht, having

A WEAKNESS FOR POOR CHILDREN,

one unlucky day came across Jennie, who had passed through several hands since the death of Mr. DeBaum, and, finding her poor and shabby enough, took her home. She still preserves the dress in which the girl appeared, consisting of an alpaca skirt, torn length-wise and across beyond what one would think possible, a calico waist that looks anyway in particular except scrimped and dirty, and a straw hat, with dirty, very dirty, ribbons, which looked as if Jennie had used it habitually to sit down upon. Mrs. Von Weicht soon discovered that her new charge was addicted to some startling vices, but she did not desert her on that account; on the contrary, she was only the more earnest in trying to reform Jennie, hoping for and contemplating her reform in good season. The girl was supplied in neat, fresh dresses in plenty, a warm, handsome sack for the cold weather, a whole heap of white linen underclothing, and all such matters, so that she was perfectly neat and respectable in every way, and a perfect princess in comparison to what she had been. Mrs. Von Weicht set herself to the task, also, of teaching the young person, and spent time with her every day, and thought her religious