THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 20

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 11 3-16c. New York gold, 101 1-2.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, January 23, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley and the lower lake regions, areas of light snow, followed by clearing weather, colder northerly winds, and rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, January 22, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.14	53	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.38	51	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.12	36	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.23	47	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	30.10	46	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.20	51	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.20	48	W.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.20	50	S.W.	Light.	Clear.

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	$183 48	$ 93 46	$276 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.

THE rumor was current in London yesterday that the Russians and Turks had concluded a two-months armistice, but the rumor lacked confirmation.

THE State general assembly of Iowa was reconvened yesterday, and in joint session re-elected W. B. Allison to the United States senatorship on the first ballot.

THE strike of the tailors in Chicago Monday did not amount to much, as dispatches from that city yesterday announced that no inconvenience was experienced by the clothing dealers on that account.

A CONVENTION of railway conductors of western roads was held in Chicago yesterday. Officers were elected, Chicago was selected as headquarters, and the next meeting appointed to be held in October next.

A GENERAL PANIC is reported at Constantinople, and the excitement hourly increasing, and, in order to check the advance of the Russians, the Turkish commissioners have been instructed to accept peace upon any terms.

TELEGRAPHIC advices were received at London yesterday confirming the arrival of Suleiman Pasha and the bulk of his army at Draina, in the southeastern portion of Macedonia; also that he had telegraphed to Constantinople for transports to be sent to Kavalla bay to convey his army to that city.

THE senate yesterday refused to confirm the nomination of Major M. J. Waldron as United States marshal for the western district of Tennessee, as will be seen by a perusal of our Associated Press dispatches, and as was intimated in our Washington letter of the thirteenth instant. The dispatch announcing the fact does not enlighten the reader as to the cause of the rejection of this nomination, the confirmation of which, but a few weeks ago, was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The objection seems to have originated with the judiciary committee, to which the matter had been referred, and elicited considerable discussion when it came before the executive session of the senate.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Startling News from Sitka—The Indians Engaged in Wholesale Destruction—Chief Moses on the War-Path in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—A Victoria dispatch says that the steamer California has arrived from Wrangel and Sitka. The people of Sitka are in fear from want of protection from the government. The Sitka and Hutzinn Indians were at war when the steamer arrived, but ceased hostilities while she lay there, commencing again as soon as she left, large numbers having been seen assembling in war-paint. The Indians are destroying many government and other buildings which are empty. The people are not strong enough to prevent it. The quartz lodes at Sitka prospect well, but as yet there has been no *bona fide* effort to develop them. Mr. Dennis, United States customhouse officer at Wrangel, has made a raid on the Hootzman whisky makers, both Indians and white men. He discovered and destroyed twenty-one stills, some whisky, and much material for making whisky.

A Portland dispatch says that Henry Payne, who had charge of the infantry pack train during the late Nez Perces campaign, arrived yesterday from Dayton, Washington Territory, with news. A rumor had reached that place of an Indian outbreak, under Chief Moses. A prominent hotel keeper had informed Payne that several families had been murdered, and the savages were prepared to enter upon another campaign. General Howard immediately telegraphed to Walla Walla and other points to ascertain the truth of the news. A telegram was received to the effect that such rumors had been circulated, but nothing definite had been received. It was generally thought the rumors were without foundation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KATHLEEN, a love story, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of *That Lass o' Lowrie's, Theo,* etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price, fifty cents. *Kathleen* is written in Mrs. Burnett's best mood and style, and as pathetic and interesting as any one could wish. It is entertaining and most readable, and can be found for sale by all booksellers, or can be had of the publishers on remitting the price above mentioned.

BE wise in time and procure Dr. Bull's cough syrup, which always cures coughs and colds, and prevents consumption. Price 25 cents a bottle.

AT THE CAPITAL.

After Routine Business in the Senate, Blaine, Dawes, Hoar and Others Discuss the Relations between Maine and Massachusetts.

A Short Session of the House, Devoted Principally to the Discussion of Bills Regulating Commerce, Navigation and Steam Vessels.

What the Various Committees had under Consideration—Maj. Mike Waldron's Nomination Rejected by the Senate—Suicide of a Government Official, Etc.

Congressional.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. Clymer occupied the chair, in the absence of the speaker.

Mr. Turner asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the causes of the present cruel pecuniary depression, and to determine what constitutional measure, consistent with public faith, can be taken to give relief to the people and restore prosperity.

Mr. White [Pa.] objected.

Mr. Tucker, from the committee on ways and means, reported back a joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond until July 1, 1878. He explained that the resolution simply extended the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bond until after the time the committee should decide whether the tax should be reduced, it forecasted, however, in no manner the action of the committee.

Mr. Hale making a point of order, the resolution was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortification appropriation bill. Referred.

Mr. Ewing, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a resolution instructing that committee to ascertain the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion owned by the United States; the amount of bonds which have been sold by the secretary of the treasury for coin, and the amount of gold and silver coin and bank notes and legal-tenders held by banking institutions, and such other facts as will tend to inform the house when and by what method it will be practicable and consistent with the public welfare to resume specie payment. Adopted.

Mr. Willis [N. Y.], from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorizing Rear-Admiral John A. Amy to receive a decoration from the king of the Hawaiian Islands. Passed—yeas, 146; nays, 101. Also a bill to equip an expedition to the Arctic sea. Committed.

Mr. Monroe, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill authorizing Spencer F. Baird, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institute, to receive from the king of Sweden a diploma constituting him a member of the Norwegian order of Saint Alof. Passed.

On motion, Mr. Garfield's joint resolution, appointing Noah Porter, of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy in the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute, caused by the resignation of Jas. D. Dana, was taken up and passed.

The house then took up the bill to amend existing laws concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels. Mr. Reagan, who reported the bill from the committee on commerce, stated it was substantially the same bill as that passed by the house in the last congress.

After disposing of three pages of the printed bill, which consists of twenty-six pages, the bill was laid aside, and senate joint resolution accepting from the State of Maine a statue of Wm. King, to be placed in the old hall of the house of representatives, was taken up for action, and after several speeches the joint resolution passed and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

A number of petitions from New York were presented and referred favoring the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the specie resumption act.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, a bill to remit the taxes on insolvent savings banks. Placed on the calendar.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

The report of the joint select committee on Chinese immigration, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

At the expiration of the morning hour the statue of William King, contributed by Maine to the national statuary, was accepted, and Senators Hamlin and Blaine made addresses.

Senator Howe presented a memorial from the Milwaukee chamber of commerce in favor of an appropriation to complete the breakwater at the entrance to the harbor at Sturgeon bay. Referred.

Senator Dorsey presented a petition from citizens of Hot Springs, Arkansas, in favor of amendment to the act in relation to the Hot Springs reservation, to enable those occupying property there to purchase the same. Referred.

Senator Withers presented a petition representing six thousand depositors in the Richmond branch of the Freedmen's savings bank, asking congress to reimburse their losses incurred in the institution. Referred.

Senator Maxey, from the committee on military affairs, reported with an amendment the house bill for the payment to the officers and soldiers in the Mexican war the three months extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848. Placed on the calendar.

Bills introduced and referred: By Senator Harris: To provide for the appointment of a district judge for the western district of Tennessee. By Senator Butler: To repeal section 347 of the revised statutes of the United States, the same being section 122 of the national bank act, imposing a tax of ten per cent on the circulation of State banks.

The Vice-President laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war in regard to reimbursing the State of Texas for expenses incurred by said State in repelling invasion by Indians and Mexicans. Referred.

On motion of Senator Conkling, it was ordered that the papers now on the files of the senate relating to the case of Major Runkle, be taken from the files and referred to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Blaine alluded to the remarks of his colleague as to William King having been chosen by Maine for the distinguished honor of her first representative in the national gallery, because, first of all, he was influential in erecting the district of Maine into a free and independent State, and said arrived yesterday from Dayton, Washington Territory, with news. A rumor had reached that place of an Indian outbreak, under Chief Moses. A prominent hotel keeper had informed Payne that several families had been murdered, and the savages were prepared to enter upon another campaign. General Howard immediately telegraphed to Walla Walla and other points to ascertain the truth of the news. A telegram was received to the effect that such rumors had been circulated, but nothing definite had been received. It was generally thought the rumors were without foundation.

and ability and address, the force, in a word, the leadership of Wm. King. We followed him with implicity and faith, and Massachusetts came finally to dread him after she had hated him, for influencing the two populations with equal skill. Governing one through love and the other through fear, he became finally complete master of the situation, and finally attained the end for which he had labored for so many years with patient fidelity, with commanding ability, with consummate tact.

Senator Dawes—Mr. President, before the senate pass the resolution, it is possible that some words from Massachusetts may be pardoned. I know that it is an intrusion to undertake to ask the attention of the senate to one-sided arrangements of senators from Maine upon this interesting occasion, but I do feel that it is not only proper, but that it is my duty, poorly as I may be able to discharge that duty, to express, in the name of Massachusetts, my great regret that the eminent virtues and distinguished character of the first governor of Maine could not have been spread upon the records of the senate, and the evidences of that character, and the estimate in which he was held by all who knew him, gathered, as well from the records of Massachusetts as from those of Maine, and presented here without attempting to rake up the embers of an already expired and buried political animosity that Massachusetts as well as Maine regrets, and that Massachusetts has done quite as much as Maine to obliterate. I would not abate one jot of all that has been said by the senators from Maine in respect to the distinguished first governor of that State, once a citizen of my own State, but I regret that to-day there can be found in Maine any one who cannot read the history of the times in which he performs so prominent a part, except through the prejudice, and bitterness, and injustice of party animosities that distinguished those days, but have long since passed away. Without desiring to mar the beauty and character of such an occasion as this, I deem it my duty to protest, in the name of the State which I represent, against the impression that what has been said of her this day is true of the history of her connection, or her relations with and her treatment of the colony of Maine, or the distinguished men in that colony who wrought in the end her independence as a State.

Senator Hoar—Mr. President, I have hesitated upon the question whether the requirements of good taste would be best satisfied by remaining silent or by speaking at this time. I certainly agree with the eulogies which the senators from the State of Maine have uttered in regard to the distinguished public character whose statue she has placed in the old hall of the house of representatives. Mr. President, the State of Massachusetts does not desire to wipe out her history from the annals of the American people, or to screen any portion of it from the judgment or knowledge of mankind. Like other generous and heroic natures, great in virtue, great in courage, great in the largest benefactions to human kind, she is great enough to have her faults and her failings known, and to acknowledge them. It is true that there are some things in the utterances of some of her leaders, during the war of 1812, which she regrets to-day, and which should be regretted. What States in Union would not like to wipe out something of their history. I regret that the senator from Maine should have been so disturbed by some recent event.

Senator Blaine—Mr. President, I do not understand either the senators from Massachusetts to dispute the exact and literal truth of the statements I felt called upon to make in reciting briefly the history of Governor King.

Senator Dawes—I stated that I did.

Senator Blaine—I thought the senator said that he did not want them now revived.

Senator Dawes—I stated that doubtless the senator from Maine could pick out, or gather out from a history of the relations between Massachusetts and Maine isolated instances, and isolated extracts, such as he seemed to have so much more a taste for than that which so abounded in all their history of generous and high-toned fellowship.

Senator Blaine—Then I have merely to say, Mr. President, that every statement, every quotation, every fact, every incident in relation to Governor King, which I stated, is upon Massachusetts authority; and to have given anything like a sketch of Governor King's life, without giving his conflict with Massachusetts touching the separation of Maine and her erection into an independent State, would have been to write the life of Abraham Lincoln without mentioning the great rebellion, which, as President of the United States, he was so largely instrumental in suppressing. I do not know that I desire to have the least controversy upon a point of this kind upon an occasion such as this, but I thought it came with rather ill grace from the senator from Massachusetts [Senator Hoar] to taunt me with trying to ingratiate myself with a certain class of senators, when he himself has been the great apostle of modern reconciliation, hankering to embrace men representing the idea of a certain political power elsewhere, and has done every possible thing that could be done to solicit favor in that direction. I have not myself been walking in that line, and I do not think that I am one who would step very far forward to greet these men with roseate smiles on their faces. Maine did not make an unpatriotic record. If Massachusetts did make one, it is not the fault of the historian or of the speaker who recalls it.

Senator Dawes—Will the senator tell us when Massachusetts, as a State, ever made an unpatriotic record, in either the war of 1812, or in the older war of the revolution, or in any war which has followed? There have been individuals in Massachusetts—so there have been in Maine—who have not been patriots, but if Massachusetts ever made an unpatriotic record, the senator from Maine, when he charges it, should tell us when and where.

Senator Blaine—I will tell you! I will tell you now and here. Massachusetts refused to pass and tabled a resolution thanking one of her own naval officers for a victory, because it was gained in an unjust war. She refused to thank the admirable and gallant commander of the Hornet for capturing the British man-of-war Peacock. That stands in your own legislative journals. If you want records I can give you more and graver instances until the sun sets, and for a senator from Massachusetts to come here and pretend that his State did not bristle all over with unpatriotic records, going clear up to the verge of treason, and, in the opinion of some patriots of that day, stopping one point beyond it, is a degree of bravery which it would have been well to have shown in the war, and not reserved to this day. [Great laughter and a voice on the Democratic side, "This rich."]

Senator Dawes—Mr. President, the extent of the offense which the senator from Maine can bring against Massachusetts in the war of 1812, was that she lacked the disposition publicly to return thanks.

Mr. Blaine—No; stop right there one moment. Massachusetts refused to let her soldiers march beyond the boundaries of her own State, and refused pointedly to the general government to respond to a call for her troops.

Mr. Dawes defended his State and said that Massachusetts was opposed to the war of 1812. Of her position then she is not ashamed of, and she does not undertake to belie history; but, sir, with exceptions here and there, like every other State in this Union, under like circumstances, she was true to the Union, and her gallant soldiers and sailors laid down their lives in her defense. Sir, it was not the war of 1812 that troubled the senator from Maine in the delivering of his eulogy upon William King; that was not it, there was another trouble, and was a trouble which the senator from Maine ought to have forgotten, it was a feeling between distinguished men in Maine and distinguished men in Massachusetts growing out of a discussion for years of the question of separation that bred ill-nature, and injustice, and intemperate speech, and it the last thing that was expected that when the senators from Maine were to present the statue of her governor, who, when he was a part of Massachusetts, was honored and esteemed quite as much by her people as by those of Maine. It was the last thing that Massachusetts expected on such an occasion, that the burden of the presentation on the part of the senator from Maine [Blaine] should be a raking up of all that intemperate speech, and quite as much will Massachusetts be surprised, and Maine will be surprised, that he attempts to justify it by holding up the course of Massachusetts in the last war with Great Britain.

Senator Blaine discussed the relations between Maine and Massachusetts regarding European and North American railway, and then referred to the Ashburton treaty of 1842, saying Maine was regarded as a victim of that treaty. He continued: I say to the senator from Massachusetts, as I say to the whole country, if the Ashburton treaty were to be tried over again it would never go through the senate of the United States. Never! It would never be assented to by the State of Maine, except under a compulsion that was moral at that time, and which would have to be physical if tried again, so that we owe to Massachusetts at that day a loss of our territory and a reduction of our prestige and power which nothing ever since has made up to us in any form, except that most generous, conditional gift of our hopeless claim. A Maine railroad might have if we could begin through congress. [Laughter.]

Senator Hoar—Mr. President, the senator from Maine saw fit to allude to me as a person prepared to do every possible thing—to use his phrase, to bring about a conciliation between the two sections of this country that have heretofore been in conflict. The senator does me great injustice. There are a great many things I never have proposed to do, even for that most desirable consummation. I never have proposed anywhere to abandon or forego the exercise of a single constitutional authority for the protection of any man's rights under the constitution of this country. It is true if, after eight years under the administration of President Grant, during most of which time our party had a two-thirds majority in each house of congress, after the kuklux legislation, intended to protect the homestead of the poor, had made its way through the house of representatives against the plottings from the speaker's chair——.

Senator Blaine—What date does the senator refer to?

Senator Hoar—I refer to the kuklux legislation of the year 1871, when the senate held us against a dozen resolutions of adjournment, and finally a message from President Grant compelled the passage of the kuklux legislation.

Senator Blaine—I have no very distinct recollection, except that the senator from Massachusetts, then a representative in the house, kept in a very close and confidential intercourse with me in every step of the whole proceedings in regard to it. I remember—

Senator Hoar—Not in any step of that kind, and my votes and speeches show the position that I took. I have not thought it expedient, when all the States but one or two had passed from the control of the Republican party, to continue a mere empty and impotent resistance in the interest of any personal ambition or candidacies for high office. Mr. President, there is another possible thing which I should not be ready to do to accomplish any political end, however desirable, and that is to have made such a speech, appealing to such sentiments and such passions as the senator from Maine took occasion to make on this floor. In presenting the statue of its honored citizen he knew the applause and smiles and acquiescence which he was to obtain from his attack on Massachusetts, he was to get from men who dislike her, not in consequence of any want of patriotism in the war of 1812, but in consequence of her recent loyalty and service to the freedom of the human race on one side and honest and pure administration of this government on the other. Now, for the sake of bringing about any political consummation, I should not feel prepared to do a thing like that.

The Vice-President—The question is, will the senate agree to the resolution.

Senator Blaine—One word, simply. The senior senator from Massachusetts (Dawes) spoke of the great surprise he felt at my remarks. I took occasion yesterday to notify both senators, that in the presentation of Governor King's statue to-day I should feel compelled to narrate those portions of his history which brought him in conflict with Massachusetts, and to speak my mind plainly, in regard thereto. I did not desire to take the gentlemen by surprise, and I gave them full notice.

Senator Dawes—It is due to the senator from Maine to say that he served such a notice as that on both the senators from Massachusetts, but we did not dream that the senator from Maine was capable, on an occasion like this, of falling into the line of remark which he did pursue. He sought the records of Massachusetts most diligently to find what there was possible. In the treatment of Maine, or of the distinguished person in question, to justify any allusion to Massachusettes otherwise than in the feeling which Massachusetts ever attributed to her [laughter], and therefore it was that I expressed sincere surprise at the time as to the temper and character of the address delivered to-day, notwithstanding the senator told me that he would make some allusion to Massachusetts.

The resolution offered by Senator Hamlin accepting the statue was then agreed to, and the senate went into extra session. When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

Miscellaneous Matters.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The committee of ways and means agreed to report favorably the joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond to July 1, 1878.

The house committee on appropriations has finished the fortification bill. It does not differ materially from the bill passed last year, and appropriates about the same amount—two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The house committee on banking and currency to-day authorized Mr. Ewing to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on banking and currency be instructed to ascertain and report for the information of the house, as soon as practicable, the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion now held and owned by the United States; the amount of coin obligations of the government due, or which will fall due prior to the first of January, 1879, or which have been called for payment prior to said date; the amount of bonds which have been sold by the secretary for coin, but which are not yet paid for, and the date when such such coin is payable; the amount of gold and silver now held in the United States, and the movement of such metals to and from this country, now accruing, or which may be reasonably anticipated in the present condition of our foreign debt expenditures and trade; the amount of loans and deposits of the banking institutions in the United States, and the amount of currency, whether in coin, bank notes or legal tenders, now or recently held by them, so far as such information may be readily ascertained from official reports or otherwise, and such other facts as in its judgment will tend to inform the house representatives when and by what method it will probably be practicable and consistent with the public welfare to resume specie payment, or to establish an equality of value between paper and coin.

The resolution further provides that for the purposes of such inquiry the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, take testimony and have leave to report by bill, or otherwise, at any time.

The senate finance committee agree to recommend the passage, with sundry amendments, the bill introduced by Senator Davis [Ill.] to remit the taxes on insolvent savings banks.

The house committee on Indian affairs today agreed to report and recommend the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Scales, providing for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.

The senate committee on military affairs to-day amended the house bill for the payment of three months extra pay to the soldiers of the Mexican war, by making it include officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines, who served in that war. The bill is designed to cover the case of those persons whose applications for three months extra pay, granted by the act of 1849, were not received or acted on before the appropriation was *covered* into the treasury.

The committee took up and discussed at length Senator Plumb's bill to suppress gambling in the army by means of an additional article of war. It was made the special order for the next meeting, with every indication it will be then agreed upon for a favorable report to the senate. Senator Burnsides bill, to abolish all discriminations as to race or color in the army enlistment, etc., was also taken up, but met with considerable opposition and went over without action.

THE BILL TO REMIT TAXES ON INSOLVENT SAVINGS BANKS.

The following is the bill to remit the taxes on insolvent savings banks, as amended by the finance committee and reported to the senate:

Be it enacted, etc., That any tax due, or claimed to be due, from any savings bank which was in existence June 18, 1874, and which has claimed to be, and has been, recognized as such by the laws of its State, and which has made returns as a savings bank to the bureau of internal revenue, and which shall have been ascertained by the commissioner of internal revenue to be insolvent, then any tax due, or claimed to be due, by such bank to the United States at the time of or during such insolvency, shall be abated and annulled; but no tax already paid shall be refunded, nor shall any such tax be abated except in so far as the collection thereof would operate to lessen the sum derivable by depositors in such bank.

NATIONAL BANK DIVIDENDS.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend in favor of the creditors of the Third national bank of Chicago of forty-five per cent., and of the creditors of the Central national bank of Chicago of twenty-five per cent., payable as soon as the schedule is received from the receivers and examined. He has also declared dividends in favor of the creditors of the following banks: First national bank of Delphi, Indiana, twenty-five per cent., making in all fifty per cent.; First national bank of Duluth, Minnesota, twenty per cent., making in all sixty-five per cent.

HOSTILITY OF THE EAST TOWARD THE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The hostility of New York and the eastern cities to the interests of the south and west seems to extend to every question that comes before congress. The other day it was opposition to the reduction of the tax on tobacco or whisky. To-day it is hostility to the sugar interests of Louisiana. The large sugar-refiners of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are here in force, demanding the lowest grades of duty on brown sugars, so as to get the cheapest material for their manufactures. They are exerting an influence which will give Gibson, of Louisiana, trouble to counteract. The probability is that new standards for the duty on sugars will be introduced. One plan urged is a compound test by color, the polariscope and the salehometer.

THE VICTOR EMMANUEL REQUIEM.

The crowd was so great to-day in the church of St. Aloysius on the occasion of the celebration of the solemn mass of requiem for the late Victor Emmanuel that hundreds were unable to enter. The sanctuary was heavily draped, and on the catafalque many flowers were tastefully disposed. Twenty-five pews on either side of the center aisle were draped. The front pew, on the right side, was decorated with American colors, and occupied by President Hayes and family; the pews in the rear were occupied by members of the cabinet and families, judges of the supreme court and families, senators and representatives and families, and the various army and navy officers. The front pew, on the left side, was decorated with the Italian colors, and occupied by Baron Blanc, the Italian minister and other members of the legation. In the pews in the rear were the foreign legation in the United States and their families. Mozart's grand requiem mass was sung by the choir of the church, assisted by the various choirs of the Catholic churches in the city. The deacon, sub-deacon, and master of ceremonies, Rev. Fathers Campi, pastor of the church, Jenkins and Simien, belonging to the order of Jesuits, and the celebrant of the mass was Rev. Father M'Evan, and fourteen acolytes assisted. After the mass the customary prayers and litanies were chanted by the priests and the choir, and the solemn service was brought to a close.

MIKE WALDRAN'S NOMINATION REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Samuel C. Parks, of Illinois, associate-justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; A. W. Poale, United States marshal for California. United States attorneys—Henry W. Lewis, western district of Wisconsin; Archibald Stedine, jr., for Maryland. Postmasters—John S. Holmes, Grand Lodge, Michigan; Joseph E. West, St. Cloud, Minnesota; Chas. S. Mass, Franklin, Tennessee.

The senate rejected the nomination of Mike J. Waldron to be marshal for the western district of Tennessee, vice L. B. Eaton resigned. This nomination has long been a matter of earnest controversy. It was made last October, but, expiring without action at the end of the last session, was renewed by the President on the sixth of December. The judiciary committee, on the thirteenth of December, reported it adversely, and its consideration was postponed until the tenth instant. It was then recommitted, and yesterday was again returned to the senate, with the recommendation that it be rejected. It gave rise to debate, and finally the nomination was rejected.

A SOLID MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF A SOLID CURRENCY.

A resolution, adopted last night at a meeting of members of the house, proposing an organization to procure the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the resumption act, was circulated this afternoon in the house of representatives for signatures, and many were obtained.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Glover, who introduced the investigation resolution in the house, had, yesterday, a long interview with the President concerning the attitude of the administration toward the investigations. Mr. Glover expresses himself much pleased with the manner in which the President met his views. He assured the President that his object was not to make party capital, but to purify the government. The committee on expenditures in the treasury department, of which Mr. Glover is chairman, passed later in the day the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to cooperate with the committee in its investigations of the alleged abuses in the treasury department, and to issue the order necessary for that purpose.

The following correspondence ensued:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE OF EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1877.

To Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States:

SIR—It is painful, yet true, that for years the executive departments of the Federal government have been increasingly corrupt and oppressive, and that the rights and liberties of our citizens have been trampled on in those departments of the administration, while organized combinations in every department have existed in profusion, based upon plunder, and have sported with and preyed on the freedom, the fortunes and happiness of over forty million of people, who, while this profuse expenditure of their hard earnings and this habitual violation of their rights have occurred, have grown a poorer and poorer, till this misrule has wrought wide misfortune and distress. No one man, not one set men is responsible for this mass of evils or their fruits. The vast extension of the powers of the government during the late period of civil war and disorder has thrown on the executive heads such great and multifarious responsibilities that it is impracticable for the head of any department to know much of what his subordinates do, and the heads of the treasury, heads of the bureau, and even of divisions in very many cases, are necessarily ignorant of the real nature and effects of the acts of their subordinates. Opportunities for irresponsible wrong-doing are hence so large and so many, that those who seek to misuse them have for years continued to get possession of such opportunities, and have long banded together with the advantages of official experience and knowledge of affairs, to secure themselves secrecy and immunity. Among the methods resorted to for this purpose are mutilation, alteration, concealment, withholding or destruction of books, papers and documents of record and intimidation of witnesses. The latter method of insuring secrecy for corrupt and oppressive practices has become habitual, and goes to an unspeakably cruel and infamous extreme. While its ingenuity is remarkable, it is a fact that men walk the streets of Washington to-day whose families and selves are in danger of hunger and homelessness through the persecutions which they have suffered for telling the truth, while many others bear in their minds the knowledge of wrong whereof they are innocent, but which, seeing the fate of those who have been brave, dare not tell. Believing you are anxious to end this terrible state of things, for which you are not responsible, and that you appreciate the necessity for congressional investigation and ascertainment of the facts before remedies, legislative or administrative, can be applied or even shown, I would call your attention to the resolutions introduced and passed by the house of representatives on the eleventh instant, directing needful investigations, which were provided for under the Presidency of Mr. Madison, but for many years neglected, till of late begun, shall go on. Believing also that you are desirous to stop, and, as far as practicable, redress the outrages whereby honest men and women are prevented from telling the truth about the misdeeds of persons connected with the government, I transmit herewith a resolution adopted by the committee on expenditures in the treasury department, and respectfully ask that you will, at the earliest practicable moment, take steps needful to aid, not only my committee, but all the committees of the house, in their efforts to ascertain the facts concerning alleged abuses; and that you will give assurance that witnesses will be protected. Should you take this course, you will do much to enable the investigations of the house to conform to a high standard of patriotism, thoroughness and impartiality, whereto they should and will earn the esteem and gratitude of your countrymen. Respectfully,

J. M. GLOVER, Chairman,
Committee on Expenditures in Treas. Depart.

To Hon. John M. Glover, M. C.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of a resolution adopted by a committee of the house of representatives on expenditures in the treasury department, requesting my cooperation with the said committee in its investigation of alleged abuses in said department. I shall be glad to co-operate heartily with the committee in the proposed investigation, and to that end I shall issue such proper directions to all the officers of that or any other department as may be required to secure prompt and effective assistance in the conduct of the investigation. Touching the suggestion contained in your letter that witnesses who may testify before the committee may be apprehensive of losing their places if they testify truly and fully, you are at liberty to assure all subordinate officers that the fact of their testifying before the committee shall not be used to their prejudice. Very respectfully,

R. B. HAYES.

SUICIDE OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

Captain A. K. Long, commissary of subsistence at this post, committed suicide today. He went home at the usual hour this evening, and entering his wife's room, held a brief conversation with her, and immediately afterward passed into an adjoining room and shot himself near the heart, causing death almost immediately. Long was pardon clerk at the White House, under President Johnson, and was assigned to duty with Mr. Johnson when the latter was military governor of Tennessee. He married a daughter of Hon. Henry D. Foster, ex-representative from Pennsylvania.

CONKLING'S EFFORT TO BEAT EVARTS.

Special to the St. Louis Times.]

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Hayes is waiting his opportunity to send in new nominations for the New York offices, believing the Democrats will all vote to confirm them next time. He may send in one at a time, as circumstances dictate. It has been ascertained that when the President sent in his cabinet nominations, Senator Eaton urged that they be rejected. He said he was authorized by Senator Conkling that if the Democrats would assist him to defeat Mr. Evarts they would name their own conditions as to the other members of the cabinet. Simon Cameron offered the same terms to southern Democratic senators, but the Democrats rejected all such offers for an unholy alliance, and the only Democrat who voted against Evarts in executive session was Senator Eaton.

HAYES'S CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Sunset Cox is getting up a speech on our civil service, which he will deliver soon. He will ridicule the policy carried out by Mr. Hayes, and will elucidate the contrasts between the repeated assurances of the President that he was undaunted in his intention to proceed in the reformation of the service and the real way in which he is carrying them out. He is to take up and comment upon such appointments as Judge Edmunds as postmaster at Washington; Sanford, minister to Belgium, and G. Wiley Wells, consul to China.

FINANCIAL FROLICS.

A Failure Sensation in Philadelphia—A Breeze of the Same Character in St. Louis—A Trust Company's Officers in the Toils, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Third street is agitated over the troubles affecting houses in the morocco trade. The principal house in trouble is E. & C. Stokes, importers of hides and skins. Mr. Stokes says his firm would decide to-day what course they would take. The firm attributes their embarrassment to the fall of George W. Hummel & Co., who were unable to meet their obligations, and who relied on E. & C. Stokes to meet the obligations for them. This firm is indebted to E. & C. Stokes over two hundred thousand dollars. The following houses are also reported insolvent: John Deemer & Sons, $90,000; William K. Stewart & Co., $120,000; Hammond & Divicer, $30,000; Sarvey, Lynch & Co., $16,000; Stewart, Allen, $12,000; Edward Evans & Co., $80,000; J. Bockius, $20,000; J. G. Baker manufacturing company, of Wilmington, $190,000. E. & C. Stokes are creditors for about three-fourths of all the liabilities of the above named firms. They decline to state the total amount of their own liabilities, but claim to hold the paper of other morocco firms in the amount of from $700,000 to $800,000. Ellis Stokes states that his firm has been keeping other firms going for years, and were crippling themselves trying to accommodate them. "We had," he said, "to push them at last, and the result is a failure. Our annual business will probably amount to one million dollars. We shall go out of business, but only temporarily. It is an almost inextricable mass of obligations, one to the other, and I would be willing to go through a bankruptcy court to settle it up." George W. Hummell, of Hummell & Co., deny their failure to pay their notes precipitated the trouble. He says the cause of the trouble was the failure of E. & C. Stokes to take up their notes as accommodation paper. He further says E. & C. Stokes were partners in his firm, and are, therefore, liable, first as makers, and then indorsers of the paper which went to protest.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—J. J. Jones, a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser of western Missouri, has failed and made an assignment, with fifty thousand dollars indebtedness and assets less than one-third that amount.

Piatt, Hubbell & Co, the largest mercantile firm in Monticello, Illinois, has failed, with eighty-six thousand dollars liabilities; assets not known.

READING, PA., January 22.—Jacob and John Huntzinger, late president and cashier of the Miners trust company, of Pottsville, have been sentenced each to two years solitary confinement, to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and to refund to Thomas Kerns, the prosecutor, twenty-four thousand dollars, with costs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—H. Schenck & Son, patent medicine manufacturers, have suspended, owing to the suspension of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., of New York.

NEWARK, N. J., January 22.—Samuel Surin, sheep-skin dealer, has failed, and offers his creditors fifty per cent. William N. Randall, house-furnishing dealer, has also failed, owing to his indorsing for the bankrupt firm of E. C. Smith & Co., and the failure of the Citizens insurance company.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—The run on the Odd Fellows' savings bank subsided today. That on the Clay street bank continued briskly, but the officers express no concern, and seem confident that the run will wear itself out without rendering necessary any steps to realize on the assets.

It has been raining heavily during the day, the storm apparently being general in the interior.

The *Bulletin* publishes a statement to the effect that J. C. Duncan, the defaulting president of the pioneer bank was arrested last Thursday by the police, and the matter kept secret.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A General Grab Game Going on Pending Peace Negotiations—A Panic at Adrianople—Suleiman Pasha Gets Another Drubbing.

The Marriage Preparation for the Young Spanish King—Kashgar in the Hands of the Chinese—Another Turkish Army Organizing.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 22—An army under Mehemet Ali and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha is concentrated at Kirk Killissa, thirty-two miles east-northeast of Adrianople.

Vienna.

VIENNA, January 22.—A special from Constantinople says: "The Porte claims to have information that the Russians will reach Galopoli by January 26th, at the latest. In diplomatic circles this apprehension is regarded as exaggerated."

Berlin.

BERLIN, January 23.—A telegram received here from Tash