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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 21

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 7-8c. New York cotton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 101 3 8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 24, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1878, 10:98 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.26	55	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.27	55	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.32	31	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.30	38	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.34	33	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.27	54	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.25	51	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.29	47	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, sergeant.

QUEEN VICTORIA yesterday subscribed one hundred pounds to the Turkish relief fund.

AT New York, yesterday, the temperature fell to eight degrees above zero, with the wind blowing at the rate of seventy miles per hour.

THE marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, to Princess Mercedes was celebrated at the residence of the Spanish minister in Washington last night.

THE Russian army is making such rapid advances as to justify the belief that it will reach the vicinity of Gallipoli, on the Dardanelles, by Saturday.

THE shoemakers strike at Lynn, Massachusetts, shows signs of weakening, and will probably soon come to an end, the employers having gained their point.

THE Vatican, replying to the inquiries from abroad, states that the situation at Rome has not been changed by the accession of King Humbert to the throne of Italy.

A ROME correspondent announces that the pope has relapsed into hostility toward the Italian court and government in consequence of the importunities of Cardinal Simeoni and other ultramontanes.

DISPATCHES received at Constantinople yesterday, from Serva Pasha, one of the Turkish peace delegation at Kezanlic, announced that the Russian conditions have not yet been formulated.

THE New Hampshire Prohibitionist's yesterday nominated A. S. Kendall as their candidate for governor. Strong prohibitory resolutions were adopted by the convention, which was held at Manchester.

THE legislature of Virginia elected State officers yesterday, the nominees by the Democratic caucus being in every instance chosen. They belong mainly to the debt-paying, anti repudiation element. It is believed that this result has broken the backbone of the repudiation party.

MICHIGAN wants a ship canal, and various other northern States want various other internal improvements at the expense of the public treasury, but none of them, so far as heard from, think it at all expedient for the government to assist a southern enterprise. If there is to be any policy in this matter at all, it must be a national, not a sectional one

LATEST telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg last night report great excitement in that city, and but little hope is entertained of the success of the peace negotiations. Rumors that they have already been broken off prevailed. "No Armistice," and "Peace Must be Dictated in Constantinople," are the ruling sentiments of the people.

THE little difficulty which arose in the United States senate Tuesday between the senators from Maine and Massachusetts inspired the legislature of the latter common wealth to pass resolutions yesterday approving the defense of the honor of the State of Massachusetts against the attack by the senator from Maine. There's a little family quarrel for you.

IT was understood in Washington yesterday that at the cabinet session it was agreed to release the syndicate from their last subscription for ten millions of the four per cent. bonds, as Secretary Sherman expressed the belief that his plan of selling those bonds will be successful. The accounts between the government and syndicate will, therefore, be settled immediately.

THE telegraphic wires continue to be burdened with the announcements of the failures of banks, principally of the "savings institution" class, and suspensions of business houses. But few reports of these business disasters come from southern cities, which speaks volumes in praise of the honesty, integrity, and prosperity growing out of a sound business policy adopted by our business people.

IT was rumored in Washington yesterday that in consequence of the circumstances growing out of the recent correspondence between Representative Glover and President Hayes in relation to the examination of several departments of the government, several members of the cabinet proposed to resign; but, on inquiry, it was ascertained that nothing of the kind had occurred, and the rumor proved to be unfounded.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch gives the official report of the losses sustained by Russia since the beginning of the war to the tenth of the present month at eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-five men. This is not as great as would be supposed when it is taken in consideration that in nearly every engagement the Russians have been on the offensive, making assaults upon strongly fortified positions.

IT is rumored in Paris that Russia has informed the powers that she does not aim at signing a treaty of peace at Constantinople as she recognizes the difficulties which might arise from such a course, but she continues to advance her army toward that city with the object of exercising a pressure upon the Porte. As soon as the preliminaries of peace are accepted an armistice will be concluded and the preliminaries will be forwarded to the powers.

A RESOLUTION has passed the lower house of the Louisiana legislature protesting against the admission of William Pitt Kellogg to the United States senate as the duly elected and accredited representative from Louisiana In announcing the proceeding, the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the twenty-second, says emphatically: "We are glad of it. Mr. Kellogg understands well enough that he is neither the choice of the people, nor of the representatives of the people. But his repudiation must be signalized; the contempt which we entertain for him must be emphasized, must be authoritatively pronounced in vindication of the State's self-respect, and in order to the national understanding of the situation. The existing government claims both a *de jure* and a *de facto* status. It cannot consistently recognize Mr. Kellogg in any official capacity as a representative of this State. It has no power over the action of congress; but it can fasten the disprace of the recognition of such a man where it properly belongs."

YESTERDAY afternoon the following-named gentlemen of the press of Indiana arrived in the city, *via* the Charleston railroad. The gentlemen are en *route* to New Orleans, and will remain in our city until Friday afternoon, when they will proceed on their trip, *via* the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad: J. N. Orr, Plymouth *Democrat*; L. E. Rannels, Rochester *Independent*; D. W. Brenneman, Marion *Chronicle*; E. H. Bundy, Newcastle *News*; N. E. Black, Newcastle *Courier*; A. I. Pied, Newcastle *Mercury*; J. E. Fierstone, Walkerton *Visitor*; R. Fancher, Marion *Star*; David Turner, Attica *Journal*; B. V. Hubbard, Moresville *Herald*; Ed. S. M'Kee, Richmond (daily) *Independent*; Milo R. Smith, Rochester *Spy*; S. Stalcap and Ed. Everleigh, Bloomfield *News*; Freemont Alford, Bloomfield *Democrat*; John M. Higgs and C. Simpson, Connersville *Examiner*; A. Reday, Connersville *Times*; Chas. E. Amsden and John Hoop, Shelbyville *Volunteer*; Fred. Maag, Richmond *Volks Zeitung*; W. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg *Register*; J. W. Week, Greencastle *Times*; J. T. Darnell, Greencastle *Star*; A. W. Holeman, Peru *Republican*; A. C. Copeland, Rochester *Sentinel*; James M'D. Hays, Greencastle *Banner*; G. W. Beeman, Knox *Enterprise*; A. D. Edmunds, Valparaiso *Vidette*; E. C. Field, Valparaiso *Messenger*; William Krimble, Knox *Ledger*; W. E. M'Clain, Peru *Sentinel*; James W. Tebbs, Lawrenceburg *Press*; C. W. Ainsworth, Crown Point *Star*. The gentlemen abovenamed represent the press in the northern, middle and southern portions of Indiana. We bespeak for them a kindly and hospitable welcome on the part of our citizens.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature Still Grinding Along—The Dog Bill Slaughtered—The Salary Bill—Other Business Disposed of.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 23.—The legislature is still grinding along. A bill in the house today, requiring all persons to kill dogs found prowling about, created some merriment, but was killed by a large majority. The bill to fix the salary of members of the next legislature at three hundred dollars per session, passed after a lengthy debate.

In the senate a bill to authorize the Alabama Central railroad company to operate a road in this State was passed, and an amendment of Senator Morgan, of Desoto, to limit their franchise to thirty-three years, was defeated by 19 to 11. A resolution by Senator Cowan, to investigate certain charges against Senator Furlong, which were investigated by the Radical senate of 1874 and unanimously reported exonerating Senator Furlong, were tabled without a dissenting voice. A number of local bills passed both houses.

J. B. Chrisman has been confirmed circuit judge of the tenth district, *vice* J. M. Smylie resigned. A joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* February 15th passed the senate.

FINANCIAL FIZZLES.

A Heavy Operator Expelled from the Chicago Board of Trade—An Ex-County Treasurer Compromising a "Short"—Etc.

CHICAGO, January 23.—In accordance with a ballot taken by the board of trade in 1874, and the ruling of the supreme court of Illinois on Monday, William Sturges was today expelled from the privileges of membership. He has been one of the heaviest operators for many years.

Louis C. Huck, ex-county treasurer, paid over to-day to the county forty-five thousand dollars of the hundred thousand which he was short of in his accounts when he retired from office. The sum he paid in he received from the forty-five per cent. dividend of the Third national bank. He intends to make good the remainder during the week.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The National State bank has suspended Cashier Isaac Gaston pending an examination of his accounts. It was discovered that he has been carrying a large amount of checks and sight drafts of James E. Bathgate & Son, extensive butchers, who were the largest dealers with the bank. They needed more money than the directors would permit, and conspired with the cashier to take their paper and to credit them on the books. The directors immediately suspended Gaston, and took measures to secure the bank from loss.

CLEVELAND, O., January 23.—J. M. Brainard, a notion dealer of this city, made an assignment last evening. The amount of his assets and liabilities unknown. The assignee gave a bond of ten thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.

The Day's Doings in Gotham—The Evening Post on the Philadelphia Failure—Other Matters.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Hanlon, of Toronto, challenges Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to row a five mile race for one thousand dollars a side, or such larger sum as he may desire, and the championship of the United States.

E. K. Collins, the founder of one of the first American steamship lines to Europe, died at his home in this city yesterday.

A Vienna special says the Austrian ministry has resigned, but it is highly probable a compromise will be effected.

A London dispatch says Sir Stafford Northcote was to-day waited upon by a deputation of conservative members of parliament, and, during the conversation which followed regarding the eastern question, the chancellor said the government intended to protect both Constantinople and Gallipoli, and, unless things changed, the government might ask a money vote on Thursday.

The British fleet has been ordered from Malo bay to Besika bay.

The *Post*, in its financial column, speaking of the failures yesterday in Philadelphia, says: "It appears now as if there was some arrangement between all the firms by which paper was made and sold in a way that proper business management does not recognize. We know of one buyer here who bought fifteen pieces of this paper, each piece of which was drawn by some one of the smaller firms and indorsed by E. & C. Stokes. Out of the fifteen pieces only one piece turns out good. It is estimated that between two hundred thousand and three hundred thousand dollars of the paper of these firms was sold here, and as leather paper has always ranked high it sold very well. A considerable amount of it was also placed in New England. One of the oldest bankers here says he never knew so distrustful a time; that while the number of failures is large, the worst feature is that almost every one brings to light some new form of deception or fraud, and that it is more difficult than he ever knew it to use the money of the bank so as to get anything like fair interest on it without endangering the principal of the loan."

HAVE used Dr. Bull's cough syrup and pronounce it the best medicine in use. A case of consumption here was cured by its use. We cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Jeffries, Roberts & Co., South Boston, Virginia, November 17, 1875.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Matthews's Silver Bill Still under Discussion in the Senate—A Long Debate Participated in by Senators Cockrell, Bayard, Randolph and Others.

The Steamboat Bill Occupies the Time of the House—A Number of Important Bills, Resolutions, Etc., Presented and Disposed of in Both Houses.

Representatives of the Syndicate in Consultation with Secretary Sherman—The Subject Discussed in Cabinet Session—Work in the Committee Rooms, Etc.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—A large number of petitions were presented by senators from workingmen in various parts of the country, remonstrating against any reduction of the duties on certain goods and the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. Referred.

The committee on naval affairs was discharged from further consideration of the question of the reinstatement of Surgeon L. J. Draper, of the navy, and the committee on the judiciary was directed to make the inquiry in the Runkle case.

Senator Blaine introduced a bill to coin the silver dollar of so many grains as the director of the mint shall from time to time prescribe, to be a legal tender in sums of five dollars. Ordered printed and to lie on the table for the present.

Senator Sargent presented a petition from three thousand citizens of California in favor of government aid to construct the Texas and Pacific railway, so as to have a competing line from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean. Referred.

Senator Morgan presented a memorial of conference of merchants and others recently held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, favoring the improvement of the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river. Referred.

Senator Ferry introduced a bill to remunerate and compensate postmasters, and for other purposes. Referred. It provides as its main feature that the compensation of fourth-class postmasters shall be based upon the stamps canceled in their officers, instead of the stamps sold.

Senator Cockrell submitted a resolution to print twelve thousand copies of the eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Bogy, and Senator M'Donald submitted a similar resolution to print an equal number of copies of the eulogies on Senator Morton. Referred.

Senator Sargent called up the senate bill to provide for the removal of the naval observatory, and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and laid over.

The senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business—the resolution of Senator Mathews to pay the interest and principal of bonds in silver.

Senator Cockrell argued that silver was still a legal-tender coin of the United States. The customs regulations of 1874 provided that silver dollars, though no longer coined or issued, were receivable for duties on imports in unlimited sums, and subsidiary silver coin was receivable to the extent of five dollars. Mr. Conant, late assistant secretary of the treasury, in a letter directed in 1875 to the surveyor of customs at St. Louis, stated that silver dollars were receivable for duties on imports to an unlimited extent, and that the government officials proclaimed silver dollars a legal tender. He argued that the bondholder knew that the dollar in his bond meant the silver coin of 412½ grains, or the gold coin of 258 1-10 grains. Silver dollars had been practically as much in circulation as money since 1861 as gold. Neither metal had been actually used as money in the business of the country since that time. Senator Cockrell then quoted extensively from statistics showing the coinage of gold and silver, and called particular attention to the following figures: The coinage of silver dollars in 1868 was $54,800; in 1869, $31,350; in 1870, $588,308; in 1871, $657,922; in 1872, $1,112,961; and up to the time silver was demonetized the coinage amounted to $977,165. Had coinage been continued that year, it would have amounted to $1,571,102. These facts were not mere assertions. They showed a rapid and wonderful increase in silver coinage. The gold coinage in 1868 was $10,550; in 1869, $5925, 1870, $32,300; in 1871, $3940, in 1872, $1030; in 1873, $25,200; in 1874, $323,920, and in 1875 it fell to the enormous sum of twenty dollars.

Senator Bayard inquired if the senator, in preparing his table, had not counted each piece of silver coined as a dollar, and if the table did not show that the value of gold coined was five times as much as that of silver.

Senator Cockrell replied that his tables were correct. He knew that assertions had been published in the newspapers and made in speeches, and went forth as facts, though they were not true. The government officials had falsified facts. He then argued that all subsidiary silver coined prior to the act of April 1, 1853, was full legal-tender in all debts, public and private. Prior to that date the half dollar, quarter dollar, and ten and fifteen cent pieces were proporcionately of the same value as the silver dollar of 412½ grains. All subsidiary coin issued prior to the act of April 1, 1853, was to day vested with unlimited legal-tender power. The government must receive such coin in payment of all customs due.

Senator Bayard said the senator would recollect that in 1853, when six and seven-tenth grains were taken out of every half dollar, it was because they could not be kept in the country. They were swept out of this country, where they were undervalued, and went to other countries where they were proportioned.

Senator Cockrell said that in the western country there were many silver half and quarter dollars, coined prior to 1853, still in use; many of them had been locked up for years, and were brought out since the close of the war. He argued that the bondholders had no right to question the power of congress in regard to coining money and regulating its value; they had no right to complain, because, no matter what happened, they would still be paid in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870. He then referred to the assurances of goverment officers that the bonds would be paid in gold, and he argued that these officials had no right to modify the plain terms of the contracts; officers of the government were administrators of the law, and not makers, and no one knew this better than the present secretary of the treasury. He then quoted from a recent report of that officer urgently recommending congress to give sanction to his assurance that the bonds would be paid in gold. The secretary had dared to give unauthorized assurances to bondholders, but he had not dared to issue a single bond contrary to law. To claim now that the United States must pay its bonds in gold on account of the assurance of the secretary of the treasury was scarcely less than a crime. The cry of repudiation, violating the national honor, impugning the faith of the government, and so on, had been heard far and wide from the eastern press and from bondholders, their allies and friends. Western men in favor of remonetizing silver had been stigmatized as lunatics. He [Cockrell] was as firmly devoted to the maintenance of national honor as any of these Pharisees, and he hurled back with scorn and contempt their imputations. He stood on the floor of this senate as one of the senators of the great State of Missouri, and demanded for her people the enforcement of the contract. He boldly asserted that to pay the bonds in gold and silver, or in silver alone, was in perfect compliance with the word of the law and with all the recognized principles of honesty and national honor. He charged these crimes of repudiation upon those who upheld the bondholders. The people whom he represented, with the bayonets of truth in their hands, would drive them into a decent observance of the plain terms of the law. The bondholders, by their false cries, were attempting to fasten their high crimes and misdemeanors on those who desired to comply in good faith with the letter and spirit of the law. The tax-payers of the country had their rights, one of which was to pay the bonds in silver, and they would never surrender that right. The people could not and would not pay gold alone. He heartily approved the resolution of the senator from Ohio. It was the imperative duty of congress to-day not only to pass this resolution, but also to restore the free coinage of the silver dollar by passing the silver bill.

Senator Randolph spoke in opposition to the resolution and in favor of gold as the single standard of value. He referred at length to the various government bonds, and argued that the government had the right to pay the bonds issued prior to 1873 in gold or silver coin at its option, while as to the remainder of its bonded obligation payment must absolutely be made in gold. He made endeavor to show where it is our lawful right to pay in other coin; our interests would not be subserved by payments in silver. He argued that if had been the studied purpose of the government to persuade the mind of capital that coin meant gold. No resolutions of congress, no opinions of secretaries could have had, or ever did have, a breath of influence on the minds of lenders, compared with the long unbroken practice of the government itself. Aside from considerations of interest or policy, we never had at one time, nor at all times put together within our history as a government, the silver coin to make payment with. Counting all the silver coined since 1792, it amounted to four million dollars, an amount insufficient to pay the interest alone on the present bonded debt of the United States for fourteen days. When we made our obligations, he took no thought that payment in silver was dreamed of, no chance like the one now sought for, and meant by coin that metal which the government had ever before paid to its creditors, that the government had alone ever possessed in quantity sufficient to pay with, and that coin which the whole commercial and financial world with whom we have to deal, were then dealing, and knew only our coin of payment. Should we make a law remonetizing silver, and that coin of 412½ grains remain relatively as much cheaper than gold as it now is, what advantage will our remonetization be to the people, beyond that given to those now in debt? As to all new obligations, they would be made expressly payable in gold, or so charged for in higher rates of interest, or higher charges for commodities as to make the cost to the borrower of money or purchaser of merchandise relatively the same as if the transactions had taken place on a gold basis. He argued that since the silver bill had been under discussion, large loans of money have only been had by inserting gold coin payment in the bond. The laws of congress, though they be piled mountain high, cannot change the higher and immutable laws of supply and demand, or the speedy exit of capital from the protection of a government that menaces either its honest value or its righteous possession. He argued that the remonetization of silver would be a loss to the people and the government, and would not lessen the public burden. If silver is made a legal tender, and remains the cheaper coin, and is to be paid out by the government, then all will agree that we may not longer refund our debt, now being done at four per cent., at the same rate of interest, or sell them now. Just to the extent, therefore, that the government pays a higher rate of interest, or sells its bonds for a lower price, it is the loser. The public burden is not lessened, but is increased for all purposes, and substantially for those of commercial ones also. Silver, as the legal-tender coin of the people, passed out of existence more than twenty years before the passage of the celebrated demonetization act of 1873. Its use by the people had been confined, long before the war, to convenience and always to be convenience. Subsidiary coin—the half-dimes and dimes, the quarters and half-dollars of every day use—the people's money, in reality—the money of convenience to them, but not money for their hard-earned savings, to be kept. In referring to the act of February, 1873, demonetizing silver, he denied that it was smuggled through congress, and said that it was clearly understood. He argued that the silver dollar was demonetized because it was worth three and a half cents more than the gold dollar, and would not remain long in the country. He believed a double standard was not only detrimental to the government, but was in itself substantially impracticable. The nations of the highest civilization, those with which our affairs are the largest, have either adopted a single gold standard, or they have restricted the coinage of silver so as to amount to about the same thing. We could not take East Indians and Chinese for our guide in finance. He next discussed the power of congress to coin money, and regulate value. Referring to repudiation, he said there was no purpose on people at large to caught that would lay them open to the charge of repudiation. He spoke of his hatred of that crime, and said he did not question that all honorable men hated it. If in passing bills to remonetize silver we are, adjudged by the broad world from whom much of our capital has heretofore come and must hereafter largely come, guilty of doubtful action regarding our obligations, the penalty, whether rightfully or wrongfully inflicted, will fall after all with more distinct severity upon private enterprise that on the public credit. If upon these the blight of broken faith, real or implied, shall fall. Then indeed we will have added to the cup of our present misfortunes. He spoke from personal knowledge when he said that foreign and domestic capital refuses to give American enterprise credit this very hour because of this debate. With a single standard of gold we may safely enter upon competition in all the markets of the world, for this is the one standard undisputed. But with a double standard half the markets of the world are beyond our efforts. He then spoke of the inconvenience of silver in large amounts, the cost of transporting it, etc. He had no sympathy for money kings, but he would cater to no passing passion by hurling epithets at any class of our fellow-citizens, though they may have the misfortune to be rich. The capitalists were not bondholders; the real holders of our government bonds were rarely the great capitalist; to him the interest is too low, even upon the best of them; the registered bonds of the United States tell the story; examine the books, and you will find the names of executors, trustees and guardians of estates—not great estates, but small ones; you will find the names of widows, whose slender means permit no regard of income; you will rarely find large amounts in any name, and, still more rarely of all, in the name of capitalists; here are facts that rhetoric will not dispute. In conclusion, he argued that the government bonds were held by the savings institutions of the country; these special depositories of the poor, the life insurance companies, which were among the most beneficent of modern institutions, had their reserve fund invested in them; the school fund in his own State was largely interested in government bonds; he believed that three-fourths of the government bonds were in the hands of, or held for the benefit of poor people.

At the conclusion of Senator Randolph's remarks, Senator Lamar took the floor, but yielded to Senator Ransom for a motion for executive session.

Senator Conkling said the senate should have an understanding as to some time when a vote on the resolution of the senator from Ohio [Mathews] could be taken. The mover of the resolution desired to have a vote as soon as possible, and he [Conkling] therefore suggested that some hour to-morrow be fixed for a vote.

Senator Davis [Ill.]—I suggest three o'clock.

Senator Morrill inquired if the proposition included all amendments.

Senator Conkling replied in the affirmative.

Senator Morrill said he would have to object, because his colleague [Edmunds] was not now in the chamber. He desired to speak on his amendment, offered some days ago, and he [Morrill] also desired to speak upon his amendment, offered some days ago, and he [Morrill] also desired to speak a few minutes on the amendment submitted by himself.

Senator Conkling said this being a mere preliminary resolution, not even aiming at the character of a statute, was occupying a vast deal of time There it stood, blocking the way of legislation, with the silver bill behind it, and he supposed it would be next considered that all this debate would be in order on that bill, and unless the senate should make some agreement an all night session might take place, which could be avoided.

Senator Merrimon said there were four or five gentlemen on his side of the chamber who wished to speak, and he should regret to see them cut off by fixing an hour for the vote to be taken.

Senator Allison said much of the argument made on the resolution could be made on the silver bill, which would come up next, and he suggested that the senate vote on the resolution and pending amendments at three o'clock Friday evening.

Senator Bayard said much of the debate on the silver bill had been anticipated in the debate on the resolution, though he hoped there would be no haste in fixing the hour for the vote. The two measures were closely connected, and the importance of the subject could not be over-estimated. Should the debate be hastily terminated on this resolution it might be so terminated on the silver bill. A great deal had been said, but it was principally on one side, and he favored the fullest debate.

Senator Thurman said he had said nothing on this resolution, though he might have said something, because he entertained very clear convictions that it embraced the whole subject. Congress had been in session three months, and it was time to do something practical. It could not be determined what would be the law of the land in regard to silver until a vote should be taken on the silver bill. He did not believe that the fixing of the time to vote on the resolution would be cutting off any senator, because the argument could be continued on the silver bill. He believed the best interests of the whole country demanded the remonetization of silver, and that all the fears which had been expressed in regard thereto were wholly imaginary. He favored a speedy settlement of the question.

Senator Blaine suggested that the senator from Ohio [Senator Mathews] postpone his resolution until after the silver bill should be acted upon. This resolution stood right across the path of practical legislation.

Senator Mathews declined to postpone his resolution. He was anxious to have a vote upon it, and was willing to undergo as much personal inconvenience as any other senator. He, therefore, gave notice that if a majority of the senate would stand by him, he proposed the session continue on Friday until the resolution and pending amendment should be disposed of.

The senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Franklin presented a resolution from the merchants of Kansas City in favor of the remonetization of silver. Referred.

Mr. Ellsworth introduced a bill for relieving bond deposits from internal revenue tax. Referred.

The house then considered the steamboat bill, the paragraph having been reached reading: "Each master, chief engineer and first-class pilot licensed as herein provided shall pay for every certificate granted by any inspector or inspectors the sum of eight dollars, and every chief-mate, engineer and pilot of inferior grade shall pay for every certificate, so obtained, the sum of four dollars."

Mr. Marsh offered an amendment making the fee for certificates reissued one dollar.

Various amendments in the same phrase were offered, discussed and rejected, and finally the amendment offered by Mr. Marsh was adopted.

Mr. Luttrell offered an amendment, which he withdrew after some discussion, providing that no American vessel shall employ in any capacity whatever a Chinese or Mongolian.

Mr. Luttrell's amendment having been withdrawn, Mr. Sayler said: "That is all I want; I want this steamboat bill to pass."

Mr. Ward offered an amendment requiring ocean steamships to carry mortar and other appliances for casting shot lines on shore in case of shipwreck. Adopted.

The speaker presented the resolutions adopted by the senate in honor of the late Senator Bogy, and after eulogies pronounced by Messrs. Cole, Hatcher, Waddell, Phillips, Knott, Sparks [Ill.], Throckmorton, Clarke [Mo.], Ellis, Rea and Crittenden, the resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned.

Miscellaneous Matters.

THE SYNDICATE.

A full representation of the syndicate was here to-day, and in frequent consultation with Secretary Sherman. There was a cabinet meeting this morning which is believed to have reference to the business of the syndicate with the department. After the cabinet meeting the gentlemen representing the syndicate, accompanied by Dan Baker, chief of the loan division of the treasury, called on the President to pay their respects. During the interview they talked very earnestly, giving their views on the silver bill, and, some of them assert, the response of the President to their remarks was very agreeable to them.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The senate committee on naval affairs today heard the argument of Captain Howgate in advocacy of the Arctic expedition, as proposed in the bill to the senate by Senator Dawes.

The sub committee of ways and means today heard the argument of Colonel Robert G Ingersoll, which showed laws now in force taxing savings banks to operate inequally in different parts of the country, and should be repealed. In behalf of the institutions he held that it was unjust to tax earnings or incomes of depositors, and that if the necessities of the government required an increased revenue from banks, let it be raised by tax on profits.

The house committee on appropriations today heard the secretary of the interior, the commissioner of the general land office, and the assistant attorney-general for the interior department, in advocacy of an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars to continue operations against depredators on public timber lands. Representatives Hooker and Jones, of Alabama, oppose the proposed appropriation. They claim that many recent actions of the government in regard to timber seized in the gulf States had been harsh, oppressive and illegal.

PARIS COMMISSIONERS.

Henry C. Young and John Grossins, of Ohio, and Geo. P. Hart and John E. Hartsridge, of Florida, have been appointed commissioners to the industrial exhibition in Paris. They were nominated by the governors of their respective States.

Circuit Court—Helskell, Judge.

The following non-jury cases compose the calendar for Tuesday next, January 29, 1878: 3495, Cogswell vs Forrester; 3498, Barry vs Finnerty; 3544, Geisenberg vs Chapman; 3641, Durham & Co. vs Reid & Co.; 3669, White vs Talley; 3673, Cleaves et al vs M'Clure; 3674, Burgason vs Brennan; 3689, Glenn vs Southern express company; 3690, Pratt, Todd & Co. vs Fenerty; 3702, Taylor et al, executors vs Stout; 3748, Schroyer vs Sims; 4139, Security bank, St. Louis vs Gabay; 4173, Fleming vs City of Memphis; 4175, Bierce, agent vs Garrett et al; 4183, Venable vs Mississippi River railroad company et al; 4192, Cardona vs Wesson; 4219, Crowley vs Flauror; 4282, Thilman vs Calvert; 4338, Dennis & Co. vs Mason; 4340, Harrell vs Greenlaw; 4351, Adams vs Dillard et al; 4352, Doherty vs Freedman's saving and trust company; 4353, Abernathy vs Same; 4354, Morrissey vs Same; 4355, Clouston, sr., use vs Same.

Criminal Court—Logwood, Judge.

The following cases are set for trial to-day: 163, Sarah Jones, *alias* Sarah Johnson; 176, Nettie White and Mollie Hall; 184, Paul Justy; 196, C. Reinig; 193, James Cassidy; 221, Charles Frank; 225, John Murray; 225, John Marshall; 232, Thomas L. Kehoe; 235, Mary Jane Ward; 250, Louis M'Curry; 236, James Weatherford; 257, John Robinson; 269, Jupiter Thornton; 270, John Murphy; 271, Cap Richards; 292, Geo. Williams; 293, Robert Hodge; 291, Robert Horton.

A Ghost in Connecticut.

A New Haven journal of Friday has this ghost story to tell: An apparition is prowling around in the vicinity of the road which leaves the Providence pike and leads to Mechanicsville, in the northeast part of the village of Putnam. The figure appears like that of a very tall female dressed in black. Very credible persons claim to have seen this apparition at different times, but in nearly the same place. It approaches the persons, passes them, and disappears into thin air. It has frightened a gentleman from Putnam, who was riding by, and who has plenty of nerve. He acknowledged that he was scared. A gentleman from. Mechanicsville has seen the same sight while driving by this locality. His horse stopped, and trembled violently. No solution of the mysterious appearance has yet been found.

FOREIGN.

A Spanish Steamer Sunk in the Mersey by Collision with an American Ship—Failure of an Insurance Agency in London.

Russia Blames England if the Present Peace Negotiations Fail—The Charity of Europe Appealed to in Behalf of the Suffering at Constantinople.

Imposing Ceremonies Attending the Marriage of the Young King of Spain—The Press of St. Petersburg on the Peace Question.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 23.—An international committee, composed of European consuls and notables, has been formed to assist the refugees who are pouring into the capital. The committee appeals to the charity of Europe.

Havana.

HAVANA, January 23.—A Spanish column recently surprised an insurgent band near Bayamo. The insurgents took to the woods, leaving several prisoners and some ammunition in the hands of the Spanish troops. Heavy rains somewhat retard military operations.

London.

LONDON, January 23.—The Spanish steamship Ponce went down with two of her crew after the collision in the Mersey with the ship Baring Brothers, from Norfolk.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg speaks of the irritation there at the English attitude, and quotes the utterances of the semi-official press to the effect that if the present negotiations fail, it will be in consequence of England's refusal to recognize the peace concluded without the participation of Europe.

The Turkish parliament has voted an address asking the sultan to hasten the conclusion of peace, or if that be made impossible by the onerous character of the Russian conditions, to organize for resistance to the bitter end.

Lorillas, Weston & Co., merchants, ship and insurance agents, have failed. Liabilities, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The uncertain state of political affairs checks all business. Discount houses are said to hold very large amounts of money which they are unable to employ on any terms. It is believed that the Bank of England rate, three per cent., will be reduced to morrow. The reports of the Russian advance beyond Adrianople are attracting much attention, but the wild statements from Constantinople do not command much credit. It was thought at most only a few Russian cavalry can have been seen in the direction of Gallipoli. In the house of commons yesterday the under-secretary for the foreign department, in reply to a question, said: "The foreign office has received no authentic information that a strong Russian force was marching on Gallipoli, but had received reports, concerning the truth of which they had no means of judging. That Russian troops were advancing in that direction, the panic in Constantinople, consequent on the evacuation of Adrianople and arrival of thousands of refugees, would be sufficient to account for the circulation of such rumors."

The great trial of the Russian nihilists, which was commenced at St. Petersburg on the thirteenth of October last, has ended. Of the one hundred and ninety prisoners accused, actual offense was proved only against twenty. The remaining were liberated on bail. The prisoners include both men and women, and belong to various classes. They resided in different portions of the empire, a number of them belonged to the nobless. A great many witnesses were examined, and the leading counsel of Moscow and St. Petersburg appeared for the defense.

Madrid.

MADRID, January 23.—The marriage of King Alfonso to his cousin Princess Mercedes, daughter of Duke de Montpensier, was celebrated at the Atacha church to-day with great splendor. His majesty left the royal palace at half-past ten o'clock this morning, attended by a numerous and brilliant suite. He went in state to the church to await the coming of the princess, who with the Duke and Duchess Montpensier, arrived at eleven o'clock. The marriage ceremony, with high mass and *Te Deum*, lasted till nearly one o'clock. Among those present were Queen Christina and King Francisco, the king's grandmother and father, the special ambassadors from France, Austria, Russia and England; the apostolic delegate, the count and countess of Paris, the grandees of Spain, senators and deputies, foreign ministers, and other dignitaries. Numerous crowds thronged the streets and enthusiastically cheered the king and princess on their passage to the church. After the ceremonies the king and queen returned to the royal palace.

The procession was one of great grandeur. The cortege included all the foreign ministers, special envoys to the wedding from foreign courts, and the navy grandees of Spain. Bells were ringing and salutes of artillery were firing in honor of the event. The whole city presents a very gay and animated appearance. The rejoicings began at eight o'clock this morning, when the bands of all the regiments of the garrison paraded the various quarters of the city. Thousands of foreigners and visitors from the provinces are in Madrid to witness the festivities, which are to last five days, and will consist of illuminations, races, bull-fights fireworks, special theatrical performances, and other features. A six-weeks season of the Italian opera will also be inaugurated. A distribution of alms to the poor is also to be made, and new foundations established for poor scholars. The pope, who is the king's godfather, sent by an apostolic delegate a wedding-ring blessed by his holiness and a rose of deamonds for the queen. The Duke Montpensier gives his daughter twenty-five million francs, in addition to a great quantity of diamonds and a wonderfully rich trousseau. Alfonso gives his queen several suits of jewels and his portrait set in brilliants. The queen also received from her sister, countess of Paris, a magnificent set of jewels.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 23.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: On the receipt of the first telegram intimating the Porte's desire to negotiate we warned the public against the exaggerated optionism, because the sincerity of the Porte's desire for peace did not sufficiently appear in the British *Blue Book* to confirm our view. The Porte's initiative was prompted by Lord Derby, not in order to offer the belligerents ground on which they might appreciate each other, but to enable England from the outset to interfere in the negotiations. It is right that this unprecedented diplomatic maneuver should be brought to the notice of all the friends of peace. An armistice can only be concluded after an arrangement is arrived at upon peace preliminaries. The British cabinet declares it would only recognize peace in the conclusion of which Europe participated. It follows that, even in the face of the Porte's signature, the peace preliminaries would be worthless, the Porte's assent not being binding, because Europe might annul it. This situation is further aggravated by the declaration of the British government that it would await Russia's conditions before demanding a credit, so that if the present attempt fails, the attitude of England would have rendered an armistice and peace impossible, and would plunge the east into fatal complications. We are far from entertaining the idea. The British cabinet also desires every sincere and impartial observer to see that the cogency of our arguments will be manifest. Europe must judge, and it is necessary that, in the public conscience and before the tribunal of history, everybody should bear their proper share of responsibility.

From information derived from well-informed quarters, it appears that the latest advices from London, *via* Vienna, are of a rather satisfactory character, and relations between Russia and England are now on a better footing. The *Agence Russe* to-day says the *Golos* was well-informed yesterday when it announced in a telegram from Vienna that Austria seemed to be entirely reassured as to the position of her interests in the approaching negotiations for peace. This consideration has probably had something to do with the improvement which has taken place in the situation in London.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Returning-Board Members Pray for a Removal of their Case to Another Court—Crushed to Death on the Rail.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The members of the returning-board presented a petition to the superior criminal court praying for a removal of the case against them to the United States circuit court under section 641 of the United States revised statutes, on the ground that the law authorizing the drawing of juries in and for the