State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 22

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 101 1-2.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 25, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, increasing cloudiness, and at west stations possibly rain areas, warm southerly veering to colder northwest winds, and rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, January 24, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.12	61	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	30.11	62	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.02	50	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Memphis	30.10	52	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.11	47	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.22	51	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.09	58	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.19	55	S.	Fresh.	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 London stock exchange was much agitated yesterday on the rumored failure of the peace negotiations.

THOMAS BALIS, of Dardanelle, Arkansas, was yesterday nominated by the President for receiver of public moneys at that point.

AT a recent fire in Honolulu the Hawaiian king himself worked at the brakes of a fire-engine. Another step toward civilization.

A DOZEN or more failures were reported by telegraph yesterday, including one of the oldest houses in the South American shipping business in New York.

THE lower house of the Connecticut legislature yesterday passed resolutions opposing the Bland silver bill and favoring the resumption of specie payments.

WASHINGTON advices yesterday indicated that there is no intention on the part of the government to release the syndicate from their last subscription for ten millions of four-per-cent. bonds.

THE bill authorizing punishment at the whipping-post for certain minor offenses, introduced in the Mississippi legislature several days ago, met with little favor, and was yesterday killed as dead as a door-nail.

THE judiciary committee have decided that Congressman Smalls's privileges as member of the house of representatives from South Carolina do not shield him from the custody of his State under the charge of felony.

THE French chamber of deputies yesterday passed a bill, almost unanimously, granting amnesty for press offenses, which reinstates nearly three thousand persons who were convicted of such offenses under the DeBroglie cabinet.

THE house committee on expenditures in the department of justice agreed to report favorably on a bill limiting the annual salary of United States marshals to five thousand dollars, and deputy marshals to five dollars per day.

ST. LOUIS is exercised over an alleged abortion scandal, in which several prominent physicians are more or less mixed up. A *post-mortem* examination of the dead body of the victim will reveal the truth or falsity of the allegations.

THE members of the Austrian cabinet yesterday tendered their resignations because of the opposition of the lower house on the question of customs duties on coffee and petroleum. The emperor reserved his decision as to the disposition of the resignations.

THE President has not yet named the marshal for the western district of Tennessee, in place of Major Waldron, whose nomination was rejected by the senate, but the Washington correspondents of the Cincinnati papers say it is to be one C. W. Wilcox. Who is Wilcox?

JOHN C. MYERS, superseded as consul-general at Shanghai, has requested the house of representatives to investigate the administration of the consulate-general at that port during the term of office of Geo. F. Seward, the present minister to China, and O. B. Bradford, *vice* consular-general and consular clerk, and Myers himself, as consular-general.

A PORTION of the indebtedness of Massachusetts consists of bonds of the Troy and Greenfield railroad, which are payable in either gold or silver coin, and were made in 1862, when gold and silver were equally recognized as coin. In order to remove all ambiguity relative to this act, the legislature of that State yesterday had under consideration a bill making the entire State debt payable in gold.

Assassinated.

CAIRO, January 23.—A. Zimmerman, a grocer at Mounds, Pulaski county, was called to his door, shot and killed by an unknown negro last night. Suspicion points to Samuel Ridding, *alias* Johnson, a river roustabout, as the perpetrator. No arrests.

Shot to Death.

CHEYENNE, January 23.—Sergeant John Moore, of the Fifth cavalry, was fatally shot last night by Philip A. George.

LIFE is full of sorrows and disappointments, but the most sanguine hopes of all those who try Dr. Bull's cough syrup, are always realized. It never disappoints. Price 25 cents.

WASHINGTON.

A General Discussion of the Silver Bill in the Senate, in which Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, Takes a Prominent Part.

The House Still Occupied with the Steamboat Bill, which is Yet Unfinished—Numbers of Bills, Resolutions, Etc., in Both Houses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Senator Hamlin submitted a resolution directing the committee on appropriations to examine into the affairs and management of the Freedman's hospital in the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Senator Burnside submitted a resolution directing the judiciary committee to notify Colonel B. P. Runkle when his case is taken up, and providing that he may appear personally by counsel before the committee and be heard in regard to his case.

Senator Edmunds stated that the practice of the judiciary had always been to allow the parties to file written briefs stating their case. After some debate it was decided that the judiciary committee would not hear oral statements from parties or counsel in either the Runkle or Draper cases.

Senator Cameron [Wis.] presented a resolution of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, in favor of extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, upon certain conditions. Referred.

Senator Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print copies of the eulogies on the late Senators Morton and Boyd. Agreed to.

Senator Beck submitted a resolution instructing the committee on printing to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the separate index for the *Congressional Record,* and issuing an index with each volume. Agreed to.

Senator Sargent called up the senate bill to provide for the removal of the naval observatory, and submitted an amendment therefor in the nature of a substitute, which authorizes the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a commission of three persons to select a site for a naval observatory and report at the present session of congress upon the cost of same, and also the cost of removing the institution. Agreed to.

Senator Morrill called up the house bill to change the location and name of the Miners national bank of Braidwood, Illinois. Passed.

Senator Beck gave notice that he would to-morrow, during the morning hour, call up for discussion the resolution submitted by him a few days ago in regard to a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt.

Senator Lamar first read the resolution of Senator Mathews, and next the amendment thereto, submitted by the senator from Vermont [Edmunds], and said: I shall vote, Mr. President, against both of these resolutions, because I believe the issue thus made up and joined does not set forth fairly and fully the true issue involved in the great change which is proposed to be wrought in the monetary system of this country by certain measures now calling for the action of this body. I concur in the opinion, as a lawyer, that at the time of the passage of the act of 1869 these bonds were payable in greenbacks. According to the literal construction of the contract, as it was originally executed, it would not have been a matter of any importance; it would not have been a question of either interest or inquiry whether they were payable in greenbacks or currency, and making it convertible, then the two would have been on an equality, and holders of our national securities would have felt no more interest in the question as to whether they would be paid in gold or silver than the holder of English security is now interested in the question of the payment of the English bond in the notes of the Bank of England or gold. But by reason of the suspension of specie payments; by reason of the fact that the government had not performed its promise to redeem these notes, they were depreciated, depreciated by act and the default of the government, and the question arose whether it would stand on its literal contract and pay its obligations, in currency depreciated by its own act and its own default. The legislators of that day concluded it was equitable, inasmuch as these issues were depreciated by being unredeemed and non-redeemable. To pass a public act proclaiming to all the world that they should be paid in coin, they were confronted by financial necessity—by finance terrors. Had some senator of that time, pending the discussion, like my friend from Ohio, enamored of juridicial aspects of the question alone recited these previous laws, and these circumstances under which the bonds were issued and proposed, the resolution declaring to the world that no matter what the interest of the people or government might be; no matter what the financial policy might dictate; no matter what the question of expediency was resolving, that the government can pay these bonds in treasury notes, in greenback currency, what then would have been the effect on the finances of the country? What then would have been the effect on the attempt to fund your public debt at a lower rate of interest? Its effect would have been precisely what the effect of this resolution will be if it is adopted. The resolution of the senator from Vermont [Edmunds], in my opinion, is amenable to some objection. I do not believe it wise or politic, or statesmanlike, for the two houses of congress, in advance of legislation, in advance of any settled policy, to proclaim to the world their position on a pure legal issue, upon a pure judicial point, bare and isolated from all the other important aspects of the sweeping and radical resolution in our monetary system, involving, as it does, an utter overturning of all our existing financial schemes. However it may do in logic, it will not do in practical legislation to formulate and lay down and commit yourself to any promise until the other terms of the proposition are well defined and established, and I think, therefore, that such a resolution would not be wise. There is another objection to it. There is in all these resolutions upon that side, under the circumstances of their presentation, an implied committal against the policy of the remonetization of silver. Such a committal, even by implication, is, in my opinion, at this time inopportune and ill-advised to an eminent degree. I believe there is a method of remonetizing silver—indeed, there is more than one method—so as to place that metal on a solid and lasting foundation as a part of the currency of this country. I believe that it can be incorporated into your actual system of finances, and that, too, in such a manner as will conduce to the prosperity of the country and satisfy the popular demand without any shock to the great interests involved, and even with benefit to the public service. By concert of action, and co-operation with all those nations who are favorable to the remonetization of silver, I believe that a legal ratio between these two metals can be fixed, so as to make what is called a double or alternative standard practicable, at least so as to answer all the practical purposes of commerce and trade and business. It must be a fair and an honest ratio, one in which the legal relation corresponds to the absolute relation between these two metals; and there must be concert and co-operation in order to insure this result. For one, I wish it understood that I am not an advocate of monometalism, either of gold or silver; and while I am in favor of going as far as propriety will permit to the establishment of a dual system with a fairness of relation between these metals in circulation in this country, I do not believe that the bill which was reported from the house and that which is reported as a substitute by your committee will accomplish that object. I believe the result of that bill will be, not bimetalism in America or Europe, for its peculiar and all over-shadowing feature is that one metal, and one metal alone, shall be the exclusive ruling element of American currency, and that metal shall be silver; and I say, with all respect to my friend from Tennessee [Bailey] that if the financiers of Germany and England had combined together to devise a scheme which should drive the currency of silver from the markets of Europe forever, and establish a silver monometalism in this country, they could not have invented one that would be more efficient than that which has been reported by the committee, unless it is the one for which it is a substitute. Senator Lamar cited various authorities in support of his views, and said: "I construe the whole thing in arraying authorities in favor of a bimetallic system on this point, showing that the effect of such legislation as is here proposed will be to consolidate the currency of all Europe on a gold basis, and remand America to the Asiatic mode and that of the poorer countries of Europe, that are condemned by their necessities to receive the rejected coin of the great commercial nations. I do not say this in any spirit of hostility to the restoration of silver, but the fact is true that that metal occupies a subordinate position in the currency of the ruling nations of the European continent. It is demonetized, practically, among two hundred and fifty million of the population of the globe—that is, it is entirely demonetized as a legal tender in England and Germany, and its coinage has been arrested in the Latin Union, and it is demonetized in the United States. Silver cannot go into France to be coined, and the five-franc piece—which is the only full-tender silver coin, is very scarce at this time in France. How came France to stop the coinage of silver, and partially demonetize that metal in her limits? France was not an empire at the time she did that. The same furnace of war which fused the German confederation into one empire simply melted off the imperialism of France and brought her pure and unalloyed republicanism, and when she became a republic, and when Germany flung her demonetization of silver at her the proud young republic flung it back in disdain and performed a financial maneuver which gave her a greater financial success over her haughty rival than that rival had won over her in the ruder game of war. It was not following her example, but it was the meeting of a financial step Germany made by her demonetization of silver with a measure of a like character. It is supposed that this silver, which lies there idle, which France rejected, and the Latin Union rejected, will now be flooded across to us, that hungry America will snap at the offer and swallow it down. Well, sir, if we do, it will be on the same principle that the boy swallowed the dollar. When he got the dollar, he said it was not because he wanted the dollar or cared particularly about the world, but he wanted to show what a strong stomach he had. Senator Lamar argued that the effect of this measure would be to drive the gold in this country to foreign countries, and asked where was the wisdom and policy and statesmanship of substituting in this country a silver circulation for a gold one? In what single attribute is not gold superior to silver? It is not the absence of silver from currency, growing out of demonetization, which causes general distress throughout the land, nor would there be a large volume of currency but for the absence of silver. The absence of silver as a legal tender, and under free coinage, constitutes no relation to the scarcity of money, inasmuch as money is more plentiful in those nations where silver is demonetized than in any other nations on the face of the earth, and in Austria and Russia, silver countries, money is scarce. There is no time or place or clear road to relief from the consequence which have come upon us, growing out of the operations of the war, and the efforts of such measures as are proposed. Wholesale relief has, almost without exception, been to produce, not the effect expected, but, through indirect efforts, the very reverse of what was anticipated. Before 1873 we had silver coin and legal-tender unlimited, and yet the greatest contraction of our currency was between 1860 and 1869, and silver was demonetized in 1873. In that year the circulation was, in round numbers, seven hundred and thirty-eight million dollars; in 1874, the circulation rose to seven hundred and seventy-nine million dollars, and this was after the demonetization of silver. The remonetization of silver will not arrest contraction, growing out of resumption. The policy of resumption is simple. From various circumstances, things point to speedy resumption of specie payments, whether anybody wants it or not. Everything points to a speedy equality between the values of gold and greenbacks, if nothing in the legislation prevents it. I think that equality will come very soon, spite of everything that is being done to prevent specie payments from being resumed. The natural condition and effect of our business relations are bringing the two together. When the greenback and gold dollar are equal, it does not necessarily follow that we assume specie payments, but that circumstance will immediately unlock the door of the stock of gold in this country and put it in circulation. It will make it a part of the currency of the country. Suppose that just when we are unlocking the door which has kept gold out of the currency of the country so long, and when we are in sight we lock it up again by the passsage of the silver bill. Higher prices caused by depreciated currency does not benefit the laborer or farmer; the laborer receives the same amount of pay which he received before, but he receives it in depreciated currency, while he has to pay for everything he purchases at higher prices. The senator from Ohio [Mathews] made answer to the question from the senator from Connecticut [Eaton] as to the price of gold in the markets abroad; said he: "What have we to do with abroad. Sir, we of the south have everything to with abroad. The great production of the south has its price fixed at Liverpool, in the gold market, and that dominates the price of the same product with the manufacturers of the north; then, with the profit that they get as the sale of the gold values of Europe, they are compelled their expenses to pay for necessaries and comforts of life at the highest rate of a depreciated currency. Gentlemen talk about the evils of a contracted currency. There is nothing comparable to the distress and the all-devouring feeling of disgust when people are compelled to sell in a low market and at low prices, and pay for everything they buy in a market of high prices. It will continue as long as we have here the currency which now exists, 'or the one which is now proposed to be substituted for it. Mr. President, we have two great American products in this country. One is the cotton product. That product commands gold everywhere on the globe with the single exception of the spot where it is produced. We produce more gold than we do silver, and yet the product of gold and the product of silver cannot come together on this continent.

Senator Lamar concluded as follows: We come not as representatives of capital or the interests of the south; we come not as the allies of the laboring men of the north, but as laborers ourselves. Every one of us, and all of our constituents, are taught the stern lesson of the necessity of earning our subsistence by the sweat of our face. But, sir, we come with our convictions unchanged as to the necessity of the laboring class being protected in all their rights and in all their interests, for when they sink the social fabric, society, must sink and crumble with them; but we come, believing that they are honest; that they are patient; that they are self-reliant and true to their obligations, and that what it is their duty to do they will feel it is to their interest to do. We have differed upon this great question, but of one thing the world may be assured, that no southern senator, representing southern people, will give a vote upon the one side or the other which is not designed to protect the laboring classes of this country alike with its capital, or, on the other, that will preserve untarnished the sacred honor of America. [Applause in the galleries.]

The question being on the amendment of Senator Conkling to make the resolution a joint instead of a concurrent one, Senator Conkling spoke briefly in favor of the amendment, and said that as the constitution of the United States deposited with the President one-sixth of the whole law-making power of the government, he thought that it should have the sanction of the executive as well as of the two houses of congress.

Senator Thurman opposed the amendment. He said that there were certain matters that could be properly treated by a concurrent resolution, and among them was a declaration by the two houses when they might deem such declaration proper. It was not his purpose to speak upon the silver bill till the bill itself should come before the senate; but there was one thing to which he desired to refer to. The senator had declared that the act of 1873 had demonetized the silver dollar. It does no such thing. The silver dollar was demonetized by the revised statutes, but they were not intended to change any existing law. They were simply a compilation of the laws as they existed at the date of their adoption. The silver dollar of four hundred and twelve and a half grains was a full legal tender for all purposes, and had not been legally demonetized. The argument had been made that silver dollars were not in existence at that time, and, therefore the bondholders did not expect to be paid in silver. As well might such argument be made against gold because there was but little of that coin in use. The coinage act of 1873 was a step in the direction of the demonetization of silver, but it was not actually demonetized before the adoption of the revised statutes in 1874. It had been argued that injustice would be done to those who had purchased bonds since 1873 if the government should pay its bonds in silver, but he [Thurman] would endeavor to show when the bill itself should come up for consideration that the payment of the bonds in silver would not do injustice to any one.

Senator Kernan said it had been argued that our bonds were held by those who were wealthy. He made no distinction on account of wealth; every man in this country should have equal protection before the law, be he poor or rich. He [Keenan] denied, however, that the bonds were held by the rich. The report of the superintendent of the bank department of New York for 1877 showed that the class of banks which were the trustees of those who had small savings held about one-twentieth of all the bonds of the government; the bonds were held by all classes of our citizens.

Senator Thurman said he had never indulged in any remarks as to who held government bonds; no matter who held them, they had the right to be paid. He argued that the remonetization of silver would place it side by side with gold in less than twenty-four hours, and no injustice would be done to anyone.

The debate was continued in a colloquial manner by Senators Edmunds, Thurman and Kernan until the senate, on motion of Senator Davis [Ill.], adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill amending the laws concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.

Mr. Townsend moved to strike out the section which provides that "whenever damage is sustained by any passenger on a steam vessel through the explosion or other causes, such casualties occurring without the fault or knowledge of the owner of the vessel, said owner of the vessel shall only be liable to the extent of his interest in such vessel." Mr. Townsend said that under that section he might be roasted alive on the Hudson river on a steamboat owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, who was worth a million, and yet that gentleman could only be held liable to the extent of the value of the hulk of the vessel.

Mr. Beebe offered an amendment providing that any person sustaining loss through the carelessness of the mate, engineer or pilot, might sue the owner of the vessel for damages. He said that, according to the provisions of the bill, the owner of the vessel was held responsible only to the extent of the value of the hull, while it allowed the agents of the owner to be sued for an unlimited amount. He was surprised that the gentleman who had charge of the bill [Reagan] should bring into the house a bill which was confessedly in favor of property. It was time that something should be done in the interest of human life.

Mr. Reagan denied that he was representing property instead of people, but he was opposed to demagoguery, and he trusted he would be opposed to it till he went to his grave.

After further discussion, the amendment proposed by Mr. Beebe was rejected—yeas, 81; nays, 162.

Mr. Field moved to amend the paragraph by inserting the words, "on indictment and conviction of such carelessness, etc." Agreed to.

Mr. Hooker moved to strike out of the paragraph the words, "but if such explosion, etc., shall occur without the fault, privity or knowledge of the owner or owners, his or their total liability shall not exceed the value of his or their interest in such vessel."

A long discussion ensued on this proposition, which was finally rejected.

Mr. Hooker's amendment was also rejected.

Mr. Townsend moved to strike out the entire paragraph in relation to the liability of owners. Lost—ayes, 94; nays, 137.

The paragraph, as amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 4493. Whenever damage is sustained by any passenger or person or property, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, to which his negligence does not contribute, the master or owner of such vessel, or either of them and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of damage if it happen through any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of this bill, or through the defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus of the vessel which could have been detected and provided against by reasonable care; but if such explosion, fire, collision or casualty shall occur without the negligence, fault, or privity knowledge of the owner or owners, the total liability of such owners, respectively, shall in no case exceed an amount equal to the amount or value of his or their interest in such vessel at the commencement of the voyage or trip; and any person sustaining loss or injury as aforesaid without guilt or negligence on his part, or through the carelessness, negligence or willful misconduct of any master, mate, engineer or pilot, on his neglect or refusal to obey the laws governing the navigation of such steamers, may sue such master, mate, engineer, or pilot; and recover damages for any such injury caused by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, and such officer, on indictment and conviction of such carelessness, negligence, willful misconduct, neglect, or refusal, may also be imprisoned, not exceeding three years.

Mr. Lockwood moved an amendment to the section fixing the salaries of steamboat inspectors, classifying them from seventeen hundred dollars a year at New York and New Orleans down to seven hundred dollars at Puget Sound, Appalachicola and Oswego.

Pending the discussion of this amendment, the house, having disposed of all but the last paragraph, adjourned.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured,* and that it *has been cured* in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's pulmonic syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's sea weed tonic and mandrake pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

Evening Wisconsin: One of the experiences which reconciles you to death is the existence of book agents. They get up early and sit up late. They ring your bell when you are at dinner, and, though you send word that you always eat for three consecutive hours, they sit down quietly in the hall and wait until you have finished. Then they insist that you shall buy their book, in spite of the fact that you have already purchased two copies under similar circumstances, because you have kept them waiting when they might have been feeding a hungry public, and laying the foundation of a colossal fortune. The only relief you can get is in the suggestions which come from an orthodox theology.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Much Doubt and Anxiety Prevail in London Concerning the Peace Prospects—Discussions of the Subject in High Places.

England Will Not Allow the Russians to Enter Constantinople, if She Can Help It—Dr. Pusey's Book on the Confessional.

France Takes an Interest in the Matter of Peace in the East—Official News from the Russian Capital—News from Other Points.

LONDON, January 24.—Although it is the impression in most of the European capitals that the Turks will accept Russia's conditions, and that peace will be concluded, yet much doubt and anxiety prevail, particularly in London and St. Petersburg. The latest advices from the latter place say that more confidence is felt since the peace conditions were submitted to Austria, and were not objected to on her own behalf, thus diminishing the danger of an Anglo-Austrian alliance. It is said that the conditions, which were only made known at Vienna this week, had been long ago submitted to Prince Bismarck and approved by him. If the conditions are known in London, they have not yet been made public. Lord Derby, foreign secretary, and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, had an interview on Monday, but on what subject is unknown.

Count Andrassy, fearing he saw reason for England's veto of the conditions, has undertaken to secure their modification. The utterances of reputed semi-official German newspapers are very conflicting. The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* believes that peace will be secured. The Berlin *Post* (conservative) trusts the czar will not occupy Constantinople, because, in that case England must interfere.

The Allequemine *Zeitung,* reputed to be Bismarck's special mouthpiece, says that the eventual entry of the Russian's into Constantinople cannot longer be regarded as impracticable.

Sir Stafford Northcote has just notified the house of commons that he will on Monday move for supplementary supplies for the naval and military service.

The *National Zeitung,* the organ of the national liberal party, also believes the Russians intend to go to Constantinople. If the Russians attempt to go to Gallipoli or Constantinople, there is hardly a doubt but what the British ministry will interfere, if supported by a majority of parliament, and they probably will be, although the most advanced section of the opposition in both houses would not regard the occupation of Constantinople as interference with British interests or ground for hostile action. Meantime the military situation of the Turks is not so desperate as it seemed during the past few days of the panic. Nevertheless, the Porte is very anxious for a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding Suleiman Pasha's army is safe, and prepared to defense of a short line across the peninsula at Tchataladja are well advanced.

In the house of commons, after Sir Stafford Northcote's notification, the Marquis of Harrington, leader of the liberal party, asked how Sir Stafford would reconcile the inconsistency of this with the promise, made the first night of the session, not to make the proposal until the conditions of peace were received, and whether he would make any other statement calculated to allay the anxiety sure to be raised by the notice. Sir Stafford reminded the house that he expected the first night to know the terms of peace within two days. A week had elapsed, and not only were the government not in possession of the terms of peace, but considerable Russian forces were still advancing. Therefore, the government think they cannot longer delay the proposal.

In the house of lords, Lord Beaconsfield, in response to a question by the duke of Argyle, spoke in the same strain as Sir Stafford Northcote. Lord Beaconsfield distinctly said that England was not going to be dictated to by other powers. The earl of Carnarvon, colonial secretary, and Lord Derby, foreign secretary, were not present. It was rumored in the lobby that the earl of Carnarvon had resigned. Great excitement prevails.

The health of Dr. Isaac Butt is so bad that his attendance upon parliament this session is doubtful.

The attention of the house of lords is to be called to a book on the confessional, written by Dr. Pusey.

The leaders of the Protestant organizations in London are much pleased with the Vatican's supposed abandonment of the Scotch hierarchy scheme. It is said the scheme was abandoned because steps were to be taken to enforce the Scotch laws against papal jurisdiction.

A Paris dispatch says: "According to the arrangement between the legitimists, Bonapartists and Orleanists for filling the vacant life-senatorship of the late General D'Aurelle de Paladines, the successor fell to the Orleanists, who nominated Duke Decazes. The Bonapartists and legitimists were much displeased, and endeavored to persuade the Orleanists to waive their turn, because Duke Decazes is too liberal, but the Orleanists insisted upon making the nomination. The republicans nominated M. Victor Lefranc, who was minister of agriculture and commerce under M. Thiers. Duke Decazes will probably be elected; if not, the result will be very important, as tending to destroy the combination which has heretofore maintained an anti-republican majority in the senate and filled all vacant life-memberships with monarchists. The senate bureaux elected the budget committee yesterday, consisting of ten members from the left and eight from the right. This is the first time the republicans have secured a majority in this committee."

An informal cabinet council was held in the parliament house to-night. It was asserted by some in the lobby that this was in consequence of the receipt, after Sir Stafford Northcote's statement was made to the deputation of conservative members on Tuesday, of the Russian terms. Various contradictory rumors were circulated in the lobby during the evening.

The report of the resignation of the earl of Carnarvon was not confirmed.

Nothing positive is known as to the amount of the supplementary supply the government will demand, but it is variously estimated at from five to ten million pounds. It is considered still possible that should the Russian terms prove satisfactory, a vote will not be demanded. Many liberals express the opinion that the affair is a mere brag to force Russia's hand, but they will decide whether to oppose or not, when they hear the reasons the government adduces on Monday.

A Russian official dispatch from Kezanlik states that a portion of Suleiman Pasha's train, consisting of two thousand wagons, was captured on the eighteenth instant, near Hermanli, about forty miles west from Adrianople. Another dispatch from Kezanlik says that, from details received by the Russian staff, General Gourko's victory at Philippopolis was more complete than at first announced. Suleiman Pasha's whole army, forty thousand strong, was engaged, and was finally split into two parts. One, commanded by Fuad Pasha, fled up to the mountains, and the other, under Suleiman Pasha, retreated in the direction of Hussoi, pursued by Generals Skobeleff and Karzoff. The Russians captured ninety-seven guns. Both fractions of the Turks seem to have reached Arama.

A Constantinople dispatch says it is alleged that Russia having to choose between conditions of peace clashing with the interests of Austria and conditions clashing with English interests, has selected the latter alternative. She therefore abandons the idea of obtaining political autonomy for Bulgaria, and demand instead the right of passage through the Dardanelles, the cession of a portion of Armenia, and material guarantees for a war indemnity.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 24.—The *Agence Russe* says the imperial government is aware of the importance England attaches to Gallipoli. It will neither be occupied nor attacked, unless the regular Turkish army should be concentrated there, in which case it would be impossible to leave such a large force on our flank.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 24.—The Russians who have appeared at Keshan are only scouts. The Porte has received the Russian conditions of peace, which are hard. The Porte is now deliberating, but has taken no resolution so far, yet has informed the foreign ambassadors of the conditions.

Later.—It appears certain that the Porte will accept the conditions, one of which is the payment of the very heavy war indemnity and the occupation of a portion of Turkish territory as security for its payment. [Note.]—When this news left Constantinople the Porte cannot have been informed of the proceedings of the British parliament.

SAMOAN SQUABBLES.

Civil War Raging among the Natives—An American Consul Maltreated—Another Offender Lynched—The Question of Foreign Protection.

San Francisco *Chronicle,* January 12th: The latest dates from the Samoan Islands are to November 17th, per schooner Ada May, Captain Petersen. From interviews with passengers who arrived we learn that Apia, the capital of the Samoan group, was in a state of anarchy, and a bloody civil war was raging on the island of Tutuila. At Apia, on the night of November 3d, an American, James Fox, was killed in a drunken brawl by one James Cochrane. A consular court, to try the murderer, was formed, Consul Griffin in the chair, and Messrs. Alford, Williamson, Parker, and Grey, American citizens, acting as associate-judges. A verdict of willful and deliberate murder was brought in against Cochrane, who was placed in irons, on board the schooner Ada May, but without guard, to be forwarded to San Francisco. Soon afterward, late in the night, an armed force of about thirty men, all foreigners, in two large boats, boarded the schooner, and, without saying a word, took Cochrane ashore, and instantly hanged him to a cocoanut tree. The affair created a profound sensation. Gildefroy Wells Griffin, American consul at Apia, has been the subject of a shameless indignity.

INDIGNITY TO CONSUL GRIFFIN.

It appears that one Captain Wright had set the consular authority at defiance and Consul Griffin called upon the officers of the French war steamer Seignelay to aid him in the capture of Wright, who was supposed to be on his premises of G. S. Smith & Co., an English firm. The firm is also reported to be indebted to the California cracker company, and for both reasons the consul called for aid. Being unable to obtain admittance the house was broken open, but Wright was not found. The armed force from the Seignelay then returned, but Consul Griffin took possession of the house. As the English flag was flying over it a demand for evacuation was made by "General" W. J. Hunt, counsel for Smith & Co. Griffin refusing he was seized bodily and carried out on the street or beach. The affair set the whole place in the wildest excitement. T. Meredith, vice-consul of the United States for the islands of Tutuila and Manuanu, has written a letter to Chief Maugu, the leader of the rebels, informing him that he would hold the said Maugu responsible for any injury done the property of foreigners during the civil war now raging on the Island of Tutuila. The chief answered Meredith in a defiant and insulting manner, and threatened him [Meredith] with a visit from a squadron of English and American men-of-war for mixing himself up in native troubles. Vice-Consul Meredith claims to represent England, Germany and France as well as his own country, the nations mentioned having no consular representatives at Tutuila. The matter has been referred to Consul Griffin.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The civil war raging in Tutuila is entirely native in its character, though a few whites who have married native women are somewhat mixed up in it. Maugu, the principal chief on the island and the leader of the rebels, wants to be let severely alone, and will have nothing to do with the "government party," the same established by the fallen Seumberger and which still flies the flag of the ex-premier. The government party is determined to assert its authority, and hence the war. Several fights had taken place, in which a number of killed and wounded on both sides had fallen. Several heads, cut clean from the trunks, were brought to the camp of Maugu, and there was great rejoicing over the trophies. At last accounts Maugu was reported to have left with his followers for an adjacent island (Marcua). He left Pago-Pago through a sharp ruse. Being sore pressed, he lighted his fires on his ramparts, and the enemy, thinking he was getting up a feast, watched them intently. In the meantime the wary rebel chief withdrew all his forces in canoes, leaving three native women to keep the fires burning. When morning came the government party found Maugu and his followers far away in a lone island in the sea.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

On the twenty-fourth of May last Acting American Consul Colmesnil hoisted the American flag over the Samoa group and declared an American protectorate for the islands. This act utterly astonished the German, French and English residents, and raised loud protestations. Consul Griffin arriving afterward, and having no authority to establish a protectorate, the act of Colmesnil became null and void. The government is now purely native, and the chiefs say they want no more foreigners, and the latter, according to the Samoans, are "all on the make, and they don't care how they make it." The German man-of-war Hertha had sailed for the Tonga group, and it was reported that Germany intended to establish a protectorate over the Tongans. Mr. Webber, manager of the firm of Gildefroy & Co., was a passenger. A chief named Mafu arrived from the Fiji group to protect against a German protectorate. Mafu is said to be a native of Tonga, and a chief of even higher rank than King George, the monarch of the group. Rev. Mr. Baker, a missionary on the islands, is taking an active part in the stirring events. He is an Englishman, but of very liberal views. Some say that Mr. Webber is gone to propose for the hand and heart of a daughter of Mr. Baker, but others assert that he went to establish a commercial supremacy for the house of Gildefroy & Co. in case the protectorate was established.

A SECOND ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The Ada May, on her up trip touched at Quiros island, where the celebrated and venerable Eli Jennings, an American patriarch, is, like Robinson Crusoe, monarch of all he surveys. The island is about three miles long and from one to one and a half miles wide, and is some two hundred miles northeast of the Samoan group. It is owned entirely by the patriarch, who has been there over thirty years. Mr. Jennings is married to a Samoan woman, and has a large family. He is well-to-do and happy as a lord. Captain Ranzau, his son-in-law, with his wife and three children, came up as passengers by the schooner. The little ones are as shy as deer, and they speak their native language.

Columbus's Grave Opened.

SAN DOMINGO, January 7.—On the twenty-seventh ultimo the Spanish steamer Alcantra arrived here from Havana, bringing the commission appointed by the Spanish government to examine the box supposed to contain the remains of Christopher Columbus. The examination was permitted after many formalities had been gone through with. The box was removed from the place of its deposit, the seals broken, the inscription closely examined, the box scrupulously inspected and photographs taken of the remains.

Mysterious Suicide.

EVANSVILLE, January 24.—Alexander Fartner, a cabinet maker of ten months residence here, blew his brains out, at two o'clock this evening, with a shotgun. He went to bed with the weapon, and pulled the trigger with his toes. He was about twenty-seven years old. His former residence is unknown, but is thought to be Chicago. The deed seems to have grown out of mental derangement.

Hog Slaughterers Slaughtering Each Other.

CHICAGO, January 24.—At Maywood, a suburb, last night, two neighboring farmers, who had been slaughtering hogs together all day, got into a drunken fight, in which one of them, John Kazer, shot and instantly killed Paul Orat. Kazer claims that the shot was accidentally fired.

MISSISSIPPI.

Another Salary Budget Introduced in the Lower House of the Legislature—The Free-Pass System Discussed at Length and Laid Over.

The Whipping-Post Bill Killed as Dead as a Herring—The Furlong Investigation Postponed Indefinitely—Murder at Vaughans.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 24.—Another bill has been introduced in the house reducing the salaries of the State officers as follows: Governor, $3600; lieutenant-governor, same as speaker of the house (this is the law now); private secretary, $800; secretary of state, $1700; one clerk, $800; auditor, $2800; deputy-auditor, $1200; two clerks, $1000 each; two clerks, $800 each; treasurer, $2000; one clerk, $1000; one clerk, $800; attorney-general