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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1878. VOL. XXXVII--NUMBER 305

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Memphis cotton, 8 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 9c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, December 27, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley stationary, followed by rising barometer, westerly winds, stationary, or lower temperatures, and partly cloudy weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, December 26, 1878, 10 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.39	34	N.E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianola	30.32	30	N.	Fresh.	Lt. snow
Louisville	30.02	20	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.17	24	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.04	22	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.21	34	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.30	28	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.29	30	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

F. M. NEAL, Private Signal Service.

ARCHDUKE RODOLPHE, crown prince of Austria, will shortly be betrothed to the niece of the king of Saxony.

A CABLE dispatch from London announces that the earl of Carnarvon was married yesterday at Greystoke, Cumberland, to Miss Howard, of Greystoke Castle.

LOUISVILLE *Courier-Journal*, 24th: "Sunday's Memphis *Avalanche* published the likeness and biography of Butler P. Anderson." Sunday's Memphis *Avalanche* did no such thing.

THE shipments of cotton yesterday, as reported to the exchange, were 1703 bales, against 1281 bales at the same time last year; since September 1st, 104,957 bales. Sales yesterday were 1500 bales.

DISPATCHES from Louisville last night announced the entire suspension of navigation at that point on account of the river, both above and below the falls, being full of heavy floating ice. Memphis continues the permanent head of navigation.

THE receipts of cotton yesterday aggregated 2087 bales, against 2986 bales the corresponding day last year; since September 1st, 197,828 bales, against 227,810 bales for the corresponding time last year; showing a decrease of 29,982 bales. Stock on hand, running account, 83,825 bales.

IT is stated that the originator of the Freedmen's savings bank, a colored man named William J. Wilson, has just died in Washington. When the bank broke (not by Wilson's fault) his daughter, who had lead colored fashionable society in Washington, got a situation as a teacher, and Wilson obtained a clerkship in the postoffice there.

SHAKESPEARE'S curse against any one who shall remove his bones is not likely to take effect. The London *Gazette* publishes a notification that the privy council will in January consider the proposition to wholly discontinue burials in the church and churchyard of Stratford-upon-Avon "except in now existing vaults and walled graves, every coffin buried in which shall be separately inclosed by stone work or brickwork properly cemented, and except in now existing family graves which can be opened without the exposure of coffins."

AMUSEMENTS.

Memphis Theater.

Last night the Adah Richmond English opera bouffe troupe presented *La Grande Duchesse* before a large audience. The opera was finely rendered by the members of the troupe. The leading *roles* were filled as follows: "Grande Duchesse," Miss Adah Richmond; "Prince Paul," Miss Jennie Winston; "General Baum," Mr. W. H. Hamilton; "Fritz," Mr. W. A. Morgan; "Baron Puck," Mr. A. H. Bell. The minor *roles* were well filled, and the music was acceptably rendered. The chorus of the troupe is excellent. To-night *Les Cloches de Corneville* (Chimes of Normandy), will be presented, and at the matinee to-morrow the same attraction will be repeated. The troupe is a good one, and deserves public recognition. *The Chimes of Normandy* had an unprecedented run last season in New York, at the Union Square theater and the Park theater. It is not an opera *bouffe* proper, but a comic opera, possessing rare musical merit as well as lyric and dramatic business. In the opera Miss Adah Richmond will render the popular ballad, *Gran'father's Clock*, accompanied by the Orphean quartette. This will be the first rendition of *The Chimes of Normandy* ever given in this city. It should draw a crowded house. Reserved seats are selling rapidly for to-night. Secure your seats early to-day, for to-night's performance and for to-morrow's matinee. The opera for Saturday night has not, as yet, been announced.

Mary Anderson.

At the Theater next week Miss Mary Anderson will appear in a round of characters. Monday night, *Ingomar* will be the dramatic attraction; Tuesday night, *Evadne*; Wednesday matinee, probably *Romeo and Juliet*; Wednesday night, *Fazio*; Thursday night, *Romeo and Juliet*; Friday night, *Lady of Lyons*; Saturday matinee, attraction not announced; Saturday night, *The Hunchback*. The sale of reserved seats for the week's attraction will commence to-day at Hollenberg's. Of the character ("Parthenia") in the play of the opening night, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "At this late hour we can only well analyze the play or enter into specific criticism. We must merely mention that exquisite pastoral scene in which "Parthenia" first begins her lesson in subduing and enthralling the barbarian. It was very beautiful—a rare picture of naturalness and grace. We cannot wonder that the barbarian became the slave of the hostage. But we cannot go on. Suffice it to say there were many delightful scenes in which the genius of the lovely Southron gave forth many brilliant manifestations. We have never seen her but in three of her personations, and of these 'Parthenia' is the best. She made us feel the conception, as with consummate grace and art, and with mellifluous and enravishing tones, she passed from scene to scene, her genius (for that it is) shining with actual splendor and with a lambent vestal flame as it was blown upon tempests of passion or sorrow. We have witnessed greater acting, but can recall no occasion when we derived more unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction."

The German Casino Club

Held a festival at their new rooms, corner of Second and Union streets, last night—the rooms heretofore occupied by the Memphis club. These rooms comprise a ladies' parlor, a reading-room, billiard hall, dressing room, a large hall for those who wish to play cards, and a finely furnished bar-room—in charge of Fritz Able. The amusements last night consisted of a "Punch and Judy" show, conducted by Sam May, who also authored off the presents on the Christmas tree. After the distribution of the Christmas presents dancing commenced, and not only the children, but persons of mature growth, were to be seen on the floor enjoying the delights of the "light fantastic toe," to the music of the band. Many of our best known citizens were present, and although the affair was almost impromptu, yet the ball was well filled with the beauty and gallantry of the bluff. The society intend to make this, during the winter, the most popular as well as fashionable resort in Memphis.

DR. BULL'S cough syrup is a purely vegetable compound, innocent in nature, and wonderful effect. For children it is invaluable, curing croup, whooping cough, etc., in a few hours. Price, twenty-five cents per bottle, or five bottles for one dollar.

ACKLEN'S CASE

Again Makes Business for the Reporterial Fraternity—A Clear Intimation that He was Cleverly Whitewashed.

The Commission Said to be in Possession of Horrible Details Connected with the Case—Latest Developments by Telegraph.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—It being intimated in view of the recent card published Senator J. B. Eustis, several of the Louisiana congressional delegation, and other congressmen, visiting H. o John H. Ackleu, that the committal originally appointed by Mr. Ackleu, and who invited him to retire, contemplated taking some action, a reporter visited Ex Lieutenant-Governor Davidson B. Penn to inquire if the information was correct. Governor Penn, in reply, stated that the commissioners had recently met to consider the subject, and concluded it would be undignified, in view of the facts, for them to attempt any reply. Such a course would present many of the features of an effort on the part of a judge to argue with a criminal whom he had convicted. The only result which could be accomplished by a publication of all the facts would be to plunge into deeper distress a most deserving family, and, in the opinion of the commissioners, no whitewashing report could remove from J. H. Ackleu a spot of the infamy with which he is already branded. If, however, Mr. Ackleu, or the friends who have come to his rescue, desire the facts, the commission will cheerfully publish them. The commission still retains the manuscript of every horrible detail; and, should any doubt of the guilt clearly established exist, such doubt can readily be set at rest. Governor Penn stated that he did not concur with his colleagues in their view of the case and favored an immediate publication, but yielded to the opinion of a majority that the course decided upon was the most dignified. Mr Ackleu reached the city on Monday morning, it is understood upon this business.

(Since the above was put in type the following was received by telegraph from New Orleans.—[EDITORS APPEAL.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24, 1878.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT:—I hand you herewith, for publication, a synopsis of the evidence taken before the Ackleu committee of which I was a member. This synopsis was written at the time for publication, but for reasons I have heretofore stated, and which I then acquiesced in, it was withheld. I have no desire to pose as Mr. Ackleu, but his action in seeking a vindication at the hands of others has raised an issue of fact which can only be determined by submitting the testimony to the public. If the decision of our committee is not based on sufficient testimony, then Mr. Ackleu is entitled to the benefit of it. If, on the other hand, it is justified, let the imputation rest where it belongs. Respectfully, D. B. PENN.

Here follows a statement made by the committee showing that their decision was adverse to Ackleu's innocence. They notified Ackleu that their decision would be made public. Ackleu entreated us not to make this decision public until after twelve o'clock on Christmas day, giving as reason for his desire to determine, as he said, after more calm reflection, whether he would withdraw from the canvass or not. To this delay we assented for the purpose name indicated. Pending this delay Mr. Ackleu secured a favorable opinion from the second committee, composed of prominent Republicans, headed by Governor Hahn, and late on Saturday night sent this second and favorable opinion to the city press for publication in the Sunday papers. This extraordinary conduct of Mr. Ackleu, coupled with the fact that the second decision was based on a mere abstract of the one we had rendered, though professedly based on the same evidence, compel us to give a brief synopsis of the evidence on which we based our decision, to show, as we think it will, that our decision was not dictated by prejudice or ill-will. The history of the very shameful affair, as developed by the evidence adduced during our investigation is as follows:

A column of synopsis of testimony follows, relating that Ackleu engaged the girl's father to manage his plantation. Some time after, an intimacy sprang up twees the girl and Ackleu. In August, 1877, Ackleu accompanied the girl and her mother to New Orleans and was active in perfecting a marriage between the girl and a man named Wright, who had been a hostler on his plantation. From there we learn that Wright deserted his wife and went to Texas a few days after his marriage. The girl was delivered of an infant in February, 1878, and after that sank lower and lower in social life, she died of yellow-fever in September, 1878. We will now call attention to two affidavits, professedly made by the unfortunate young woman. One of these affidavits was presented to us by Mr. Ackleu. We will call that one affidavit No. 1. The other affidavit was found among the effects of Mr. H. L. Smith after his death. We call this one affidavit No. 2. Affidavit No. 1 is very important and very favorable to Mr. Ackleu as the girl testifies in it to his entire innocence of any criminal intercourse at any time with her. This affidavit No. 1 was signed "Martie P. Wright," the girl's name in full. The signature was evidently that of a person who is accustomed to writing; that is the name was written in a running hand. No hesitation was manifested in the formation of the letters. The name was not written in the handwriting of a beginner, or of a person unaccustomed to writing. Then the name in Ink affidavit was sworn to before Mr. Alfred Ingraham, a notary public, in August, 1878, who attested the signature, and it was in the form and nature of questions and answers, and when Mr. Ackleu presented it to us he called our attention to the fact. We read it by his request, and the questions were propounded by the notary, and the answers were written down by the notary as spoken by the girl, and that she signed it in the notary's presence. We requested Mr Ingraham to give his testimony in this matter. He met our committee and testified that one morning Mr Ackleu came to his office, accompanied by a young woman, and presented to him an affidavit of questions and answers all written out and already signed, and that he only read the caption to learn if the affiant was the person mentioned in the affidavit. Mr. Ingraham asked the young woman if that was her signature, and that was all Mr. Ingraham did in the matter. He was asked specially if he had propounded any of the questions set forth in the affidavit, and whether he had taken the answers down. He said he had not, and that he knew nothing of the contents of the affidavit at all. We have very grave reasons to doubt the genuineness of affidavit No. 1. We have most positive proof that the girl could not write. We had evidence that a pencil was placed in her hand and that she was requested to write her name, and she could not make the first stroke of a letter of it. Moreover, Mr. Ackleu admits, and states in his card, published Sunday, October 13th, that the girl could neither read nor write. She certainly did not sign the affidavit bearing the signature of Martie P. Wright, because she could not write. Now, this question presented itself to the consideration of our committee. Who did sign this affidavit? We could only conjecture, but had no evidence to determine the quest on satisfactorily to ourselves. Mr. Ackleu based his claim to innocence, in a great measure, on this affidavit No. 1.

Affidavit No. 2, made by the girl, is as damaging to Mr. Ackleu as affidavit No. 1 was favorable to him. His story of affidavit No. 2 is this: "The girl made the acquaintance of Mr. H. L. Smith and told her title. He requested the statement to writing, and induced her to come to his house, where she appeared before Judge O'Rourke, a justice of the peace, and stated she knew the contents, which were not read to her, swore to the truth of the contents and made her mark, which was attested by the justice in August, 1878. This affidavit (No. 2) gives a full and detailed statement of the whole matter between Ackleu and herself, alleges the seduction, the manner of the seduction, her pregnancy, which she attributes to Ackleu, her visit to a New Orleans physician, what took place there, the attempton her part to procure an abortion by taking medicine and by the use of instruments, her marriage with Wright, his subsequent desertion, the part Ackleu took in arranging the marriage, his meeting her subsequently. This affidavit (No. 2) relates all the facts with so much minuteness of detail that it carries much weight with it, although we did not rely on its statements as materially influencing our judgment, but we believed much of it to be true, particularly where there was corroborative testimony to sustain.

Of H. L. Smith's motives, whether they were for the purpose of revenge or for his kindling, did not interest us. Eight respectable witnesses testified that the girl related to them the facts mentioned in affidavit No. 2, at the time of her marriage when she did not know of the existence of Smith; but what was of interest to us to know was that Smith had not concocted the statements. Of this we were fully satisfied. To the affidavits published by Ackleu, which he procured on his visit to his plantation in the last few days, we attach but little or no credit. They are all in the handwriting of Ackleu, and in one the negro carriage-driver and wife, by his negro blacksmith and wife, and other negroes, all of whom are now, or have been, employed on his plantation, most of them affixing their marks, not knowing how to write, and sworn to before a negro justice of the peace.

The above, dated October 10th, but not heretofore published, was signed by the committee.

DUNCAN F. KENNER,
D. B. PENN.
ALBERT WOODHIFE,
PAUL E. THEARD,
J. R. ALICE GAUTHREAUX,
H. J. HEARSEY.

TELEGRAMS.

New York, December 26: The cotton exchange is closed.

New York, December 26: Arrived—Scythia, Liverpool; Ethiopia, Glasgow.

Buffalo, December 26: The storm has subsided, and travel upon all the trunk lines has been resumed.

Madrid, December 26: The supreme court justice has finally condemned to death Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate the king.

Boston, December 26: Rev. Leonard Woods, at one time president of Bowdoin college, and author of many volumes, is dead.

Madrid, December 26: A marriage has been arranged between the Infanta Pilar, sister to the king, and prince de Joinville's eldest son.

Paris, December 26: Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier has been elected member of the French academy, vice Arcbishop Dupanloup, deceased.

London, December 26: It is reported, from the place of the Louisiana on a rock in Lorne Lough, that she will be lost, with much of her cargo.

Oswego, December 26: To-day three engineers in a snow-plow ran off the track on the New York, Oswego and Midland railroad, near Fulton, and killed two employes.

Rio Janeiro, December 8: A telegram from Cara, North Brazil, reports that the small-pox is very fatal in that province. The deaths in the capital number six hundred daily. The distress in the inferior is appalling, and the people devour carion and the bodies of the dead.

Constantinople, December 26: Suleiman Pasha, who alleged that the conduct of the Turkish armies during the late war was due to Daman Pasha's orders, has been pardoned.

Oswego, December 26: Back water has flooded the suburbs of Fulton. Hundreds of families will be obliged to vacate their houses. The gas-works and lumber factories are submerged.

Hazleton, Pa., December 26: An engine on the Lehigh Valley railroad, while rounding the curve near here, jumped the track, killing the fireman and a brake-man, and badly scalding the engineer and a trackman.

City of Mexico, December 26: Robbers attacked the train for Vera Cruz near Puebla, on the fourteenth, and killed the baggagemaster and wounded the conductor. They escaped with twenty-seven thousand dollars in silver.

New York, December 26: There seems to be no chance for Campana to make four hundred and fifty miles in six days walk, and it looks as if even O'Leary would not make much more than that figure. Campana finished his two hundred and sixteenth mile at half-past nine o'clock, and his trainer says he will come on the track at one o'clock to morrow and walk and run until eight o'clock. At ten o'clock O'Leary completed two hundred and eighty-five miles, at which time he was twenty-five miles ahead of Campana who was in bed. O'Leary remained on the track, steadily increasing his lead.

MRS. BUTLER P. ANDERSON.

Her Last Wish—"Put my Left Hand, with my Wedding Ring Upon it, Over my Heart."

New Orleans *Picayune*: We have received a very interesting letter from Mr A. Murray, nephew of Colonel Butler P. Anderson, inclosing a photograph of the heroic dead. One glance at the noble face is sufficient to tell us that he was born for martyrdom in some such cause as that in which he fell. Rarely have we looked upon a countenance where sweetness mingled more attractively with manly vigor and sparkling good humor. Oh! how little we who passed through the fiery ordeal, with only its narrow experiences, faithful as they were, can understand the angel-like magnificence and loveliness of such a man's endurance and pity. We build monuments to commemorate the valor of our warrior heroes; but what bravery was ever equal to theirs who faced the wrath of the Pestilence, and drank pure draughts of poison to succor the suffering and helpless? Colonel and Mrs. Anderson left four children. The State of Tennessee will never allow the orphans of its noble hero to feel a want which pecuniary assistance or public respect can supply. A meeting was held in Nashville at an early day, and the people promptly raised the funds for their support. Many of the most eminent schools of the state tendered their services to educate the orphans gratuitously, and all arrangements for their care were anticipated by friends. In concluding his letter, the writer records a touching incident of Mrs. Anderson's death. He says: "Hand this letter to 'Pearl Rivers,' for there is one incident at the death of Mrs. Anderson worthy of being woven into verse by the pen of such. 'When I am dead,' she said to us, 'place my left hand, with my wedding ring upon it, over my heart.' The children of the 'Hero of Greenada' will go through the world with a nobler inheritance than rank or wealth.

FATALLY "MASHED."

A Young Man Shoots Himself in a New Orleans Theater—One of Adah Richmond's Actresses the cause.

New Orleans *Times*: "Everybody at the St. Charles theater last night was watching with intense interest Miss Adah Richmond in the fourth act of the *Grand Duchess*, and rolling in the aisles with emotion in taking back the corkscrew of her father from the faithful and disguised Fritz, when sudden by the whip-like report of a pistol re echoed through out the whole auditorium. Those who heard and heeded the sound hurried out to learn the cause thereof, and reached the ticket-taker's door in time to see a handsome, well dressed young man stagger into the lower vestibule of the spacious steps leading from the street entrances to the dress-circle. His right hand tightly clutched a small silver-plated Colt's revolver, which he tardily flourished in his efforts to convulsively clutch the balustrade. Resolute as he appeared to be in confidence, and a faintish qualm, he was quickly borne into a cab and conveyed to the charity hospital, where it was learned from letters in his possession that his name was William G. Gray, and that he was from Dayton, Ohio. *En route* to the charity hospital, to special M. Hendreson, who manipulated him, the unhappy young man said: 'What will my mother say when she hears that I shot myself?' Then he raved incoherently for a time, but on reaching the hospital quieted down, only to break out in ravings on the fair sex. Sufficient of his language was intelligible to justify the conclusion that he was a victim to unrequited love, and that a pretty member of the Adah Richmond troupe was the object of his affections. Yet, withal, there was a certain method in his madness, as he reasoned that it were better to die than to live to mourn the one he loved. The exact truth of his wound cannot just now be decided, but it nevertheless is considered extremely dangerous. He bore a somewhat dissipated appearance, is comely, and so close was the weapon held that the powder burns have been stone for all of them in the exchange for greenbacks or bright new gold pieces for Christmas presents. An amusing illustration of the fact that people don't want gold happened to day. A way-down-south darky entered a banktnghouse and handed up a five-dollar check to be cashed. "Gold or greenbacks?" said the busy cashier laconically. "Void, massa?" Which is the same as to say "Gold," said the cashier, "Void, massa? What is dat? I jes' say void." Then his eyes extending until the whites alone were visible. "Do you want gold or greenbacks for your check?" exclaimed the cashier. "Dis chile takes de gold, boss, every time." Two shining bits were handed out in shape and size very like the little yellow pennies, but each stamped $2 50. Sambo's face fell as they dropped into his palm. "Is these yer $3?" "Yes, that is $5—$2 50 each." Sambo walked out slowly, stop ed on the sidewalk a moment, re-entered and said: "I say, boss, if ye jess as soon lie take de paper. Ise more use to it, and I lose these yere little fellahs, sure."

THE PENALTIES OF WEALTH.

A statement published in one of the Cincinnati papers gives the impression that Postmaster General Key believed that he has established himself as one of the Martin Key heirs, who claim a large part of Brooklyn, was widely copied. Hundreds of letters a day are received at the postoffice department from the key heirs all over the country, asking for information, assistance, etc. Inquiry shows that nothing all connection with the matter as far as his secretary can write telegrams to that effect.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTIONS ABROAD,

which his friends in this country have made so much of, and which they have taken great pains to ascribe to a desire to do honor to the man himself, were, it seems, aided in no small degree by the expressed wishes of President Hayes and his administration. The last volume of diplomatic correspondence, which has just been published, shows that General Grant's movements were carefully watched, and in instructions sent abroad to our representatives it was stated that all possible attention was shown him, and all possible honor done him. Thus the late Bayard Taylor, writing to Mr. Evarts from Berlin, announced that in obedience to suggestions and instructions from the department of state, he had met the ex-Pre ident at some distance from Berlin, and had escorted him to that city. He takes pains to further state that he had kept himself advised of Grant's exact movements, lest the ex-President would approach Berlin, so that he could be prepared for his reception. He then gives a detailed account of his movements in himself and other members of the legation during the time of Grant's sojourn there, and the whole letter is couched in such language as to indicate that the legation was acting under instructions throughout.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The special committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the riot spring out of the sundry civil appropriation bill, will probably close all proceedings at the next meeting of the committee, and report that they have not been able to find anything to implicate anybody. Two or three witnesses were examined to-day, but they know no more than those who have preceded them. The fact is the responsibility belongs to the two houses of congress for forcing so much important legislation within a few moments of adjournment, when everything is so hurried.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.

The Dominion government is threatened with as much trouble with reference to the distribution of the fishery award as our government is about the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award. There is promise of a lively squabble between the provinces. The maritime provinces think that it belongs to them, and Newfoundland especially puts in a claim for the lion's share. If the provinces had not been considered under one government, there does not seem to be any doubt that those more directly interested in the fisheries would have been entitled to all the benefits, but the status was changed by the act of consolidation, and it is now claimed that it should go into the common treasury. Great Britain can do with this money as she pleases, and advices received here are to the effect that the upshot of the whole controversy is likely to be that it will all go into the British treasury, and be used for the benefit of the whole realm.

SPIKING THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

At the last session of congress Mr Potter introduced a bill referring all claims to the court of claims for adjudication, and giving that court jurisdiction. The object was two-fold. First, to relieve congress of a vast amount of special legislation which is the most legitimate business with, but which should be vested in the courts; and, second, to stop at once and forever the howl about payment of rebel claims. So long as congress has jurisdiction there will be more or less talk about rewarding rebels by special enactments. If entirely vested in the courts, all cases would be considered on their merits, and in accordance with existing laws under which claims of the class denominated as rebel claims would have no standing in court. Potter's bill was allowed to slumber in committee all through the session. At length it was taken from the committee and passed, at the instance of Potter himself, who moved to suspend the rules for that purpose. It passed by a vote of 108 to 75, and the Republicans showed how insincere they were on this subject, by all except thirty-seven voting against it. Only three Democrats voted in the negative. The Republicans were aware that such a law would remove this source of agitation from the halls of congress, but that did not suit their purpose. It is now before the judiciary committee of the senate, and the committee shows a very little disposition to act upon it. They have given Potter a hearing at his own request, but a majority of the committee do not look upon the bill with favor. If they refuse to report it, or the senate refuses to pass it, the responsibility of any further agitation of the rebel claims question must rest entirely with the Republicans.

An Ex-Congressman Frozen to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.—Ex-Congressman Lowber, this morning left his residence, at Winnewood, last night to visit a neighbor, and was found before to-night frozen to death by the road side. Deceased represented the fifth Pennsylvania district in the thirty-fifth congress.

The Lost State of Louisiana.

LONDON, December 26.—Half of the cargo of the steamship State of Louisiana has been saved. All efforts to save more had to be abandoned in consequence of a heavy sea breaking over the ship. The passengers have all returned to Glasgow.

WASHINGTON.

Increased Demand for Standard Silver Dollars Caused by Gold Reaching the Par Notch—No Distinction between Coin and Legal-Tender.

Sherman's Pet Bank the Object of his Frequent Visits to New York—A Little Financiering that may Call for an Investigating Committee.

Washington Banks Attempting to Anticipate Resumption—Grant's Receptions Abroad—Nobody Responsible for the Hot Springs Affair—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Before gold fell to par orders at the treasury department for standard silver dollars averaged about ten thousand dollars daily. To-day orders for thirty thousand dollars were received in one mail.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN COIN AND LEGAL TENDER.

The assistant treasurer of the United States has been instructed to make no distinction between coin and legal tender after the first of January. Checks for the payment of the interest on the four per cent loan are being prepared.

BLAINE'S COMMITTEE.

The committee of the senate appointed under the Blaine resolutions adjourned until the reassembling of congress, when the senate will be asked to authorize the use of the investigation funds now declared unavailable by the treasury officers.

A GOOD TRADE IN SILVER.

The secretary of the treasury to-day secured all the silver bullion he desired at prices below the London quotation.

DEATH FROM A MAN-BITE.

Peter M'Namara, a well-known resident of this city, died yesterday afternoon, his death being the result of poison in the system from the bite from a man named Danaher, with whom he had an altercation over two months ago.

THAT PET BANK.

[Specials to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, December 24.—It is now the general impression here that secretary Sherman's mission to New York is not so much in the interest of his resumption scheme as to arrange some line of defense for the manifold privileges which have been enjoyed by the First national bank of New York. The figures which he has sent to congress showing the possibility of his ability to redeem millions of dollars out of government capital have startled even the secretary's staunchest defenders, and they admit that some ingenious defense needs to be made to make the effort appear in a more favorable light to the head of the treasury department than it now does. A published communication on this subject puts this very startling hypothetical case: "The First national bank of New York received forty-one million dollars in government bonds from the secretary of the treasury, with fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars for commissions. The bonds may have been securely laid away in the vaults of the bank, and every six months the bank can cut off the coupons and draw from the United States treasury two per cent, in gold, or nine hundred thousand dollars every six months, without paying one cent of money to the government, or doing anything more than just keeping the bonds." As soon as congress meets after the holiday recess a resolution will be introduced looking to an investigation of the transactions of the First national bank with the United States. It is no coincidence, and a matter much to secretary Sherman's friends, that at one time he was a stockholder in this very bank. It is alleged, however, and it is probably true, that he disposed of this stock some years ago; yet these are inquisitive minds, in and out of congress, anxious to know to whom it was transferred, at what precise date, and who now holds it. Before leaving here, Secretary Sherman displayed a great deal of nervousness at the mention of the newspapers concerning the close relations between the bank and the government, and when conversing upon this subject it was easily seen that his mind was not all at ease.

ANTICIPATING RESUMPTION.

The Washington banks have already attempted to inaugurate practical resumption in advance of the treasury and the law. Yesterday the banking house of Middleton & Co. announced to all its customers that they could have the option of gold or greenbacks, and to-day most of the banking houses in the city have followed suit. During the day a large business was done by all of them in the exchange for greenbacks or bright new gold pieces for Christmas presents. An amusing illustration of the fact that people don't want gold happened to day. A way-down-south darky entered a banking house and handed up a five-dollar check to be cashed. "Void, massa?" said the busy cashier laconically. "Void, massa? What is dat? I jes' say void." Then his eyes extending until the whites alone were visible. "Do you want gold or greenbacks for your check?" exclaimed the cashier. "Dis chile takes de gold, boss, every time." Two shining bits were handed out in shape and size very like the little yellow pennies, but each stamped $2 50. Sambo's face fell as they dropped into his palm. "Is these yer $3?" "Yes, that is $5—$2 50 each." Sambo walked out slowly, stop ed on the sidewalk a moment, re-entered and said: "I say, boss, if ye jess as soon lie take de paper. Ise more use to it, and I lose these yere little fellahs, sure."

THE PENALTIES OF WEALTH.

A statement published in one of the Cincinnati papers gives the impression that Postmaster General Key believed that he has established himself as one of the Martin Key heirs, who claim a large part of Brooklyn, was widely copied. Hundreds of letters a day are received at the postoffice department from the key heirs all over the country, asking for information, assistance, etc. Inquiry shows that nothing all connection with the matter as far as his secretary can write telegrams to that effect.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTIONS ABROAD,

which his friends in this country have made so much of, and which they have taken great pains to ascribe to a desire to do honor to the man himself, were, it seems, aided in no small degree by the expressed wishes of President Hayes and his administration. The last volume of diplomatic correspondence, which has just been published, shows that General Grant's movements were carefully watched, and in instructions sent abroad to our representatives it was stated that all possible attention was shown him, and all possible honor done him. Thus the late Bayard Taylor, writing to Mr. Evarts from Berlin, announced that in obedience to suggestions and instructions from the department of state, he had met the ex-Pre ident at some distance from Berlin, and had escorted him to that city. He takes pains to further state that he had kept himself advised of Grant's exact movements, lest the ex-President would approach Berlin, so that he could be prepared for his reception. He then gives a detailed account of his movements in himself and other members of the legation during the time of Grant's sojourn there, and the whole letter is couched in such language as to indicate that the legation was acting under instructions throughout.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The special committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the riot spring out of the sundry civil appropriation bill, will probably close all proceedings at the next meeting of the committee, and report that they have not been able to find anything to implicate anybody. Two or three witnesses were examined to-day, but they know no more than those who have preceded them. The fact is the responsibility belongs to the two houses of congress for forcing so much important legislation within a few moments of adjournment, when everything is so hurried.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.

The Dominion government is threatened with as much trouble with reference to the distribution of the fishery award as our government is about the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award. There is promise of a lively squabble between the provinces. The maritime provinces think that it belongs to them, and Newfoundland especially puts in a claim for the lion's share. If the provinces had not been considered under one government, there does not seem to be any doubt that those more directly interested in the fisheries would have been entitled to all the benefits, but the status was changed by the act of consolidation, and it is now claimed that it should go into the common treasury. Great Britain can do with this money as she pleases, and advices received here are to the effect that the upshot of the whole controversy is likely to be that it will all go into the British treasury, and be used for the benefit of the whole realm.

SPIKING THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

At the last session of congress Mr Potter introduced a bill referring all claims to the court of claims for adjudication, and giving that court jurisdiction. The object was two-fold. First, to relieve congress of a vast amount of special legislation which is the most legitimate business with, but which should be vested in the courts; and, second, to stop at once and forever the howl about payment of rebel claims. So long as congress has jurisdiction there will be more or less talk about rewarding rebels by special enactments. If entirely vested in the courts, all cases would be considered on their merits, and in accordance with existing laws under which claims of the class denominated as rebel claims would have no standing in court. Potter's bill was allowed to slumber in committee all through the session. At length it was taken from the committee and passed, at the instance of Potter himself, who moved to suspend the rules for that purpose. It passed by a vote of 108 to 75, and the Republicans showed how insincere they were on this subject, by all except thirty-seven voting against it. Only three Democrats voted in the negative. The Republicans were aware that such a law would remove this source of agitation from the halls of congress, but that did not suit their purpose. It is now before the judiciary committee of the senate, and the committee shows a very little disposition to act upon it. They have given Potter a hearing at his own request, but a majority of the committee do not look upon the bill with favor. If they refuse to report it, or the senate refuses to pass it, the responsibility of any further agitation of the rebel claims question must rest entirely with the Republicans.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

The Mystery of a Dark Deed at Last Explained—An English Detective Comes to America for the Only Living Witness of the Tragedy.

Cleveland *Leader*: Nearly two years ago the residents of Sheffield, England, were shocked over the announcement that Mr. Arthur Dyson, a civil engineer, well known on both sides of the Atlantic as having been connected with the building of several important railroads, had been foully murdered. A large reward was offered for the capture of the murderer, who was known as one of the most noted cracksmen the English police have to deal with. Circulars, giving a photograph and full description of the murderer, were sent to the police of every part of the world; but, despite every effort, he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the detectives until recently, when he was arrested for perpetrating a burglary near London, and afterward

RECOGNIZED AS THE MURDERER

of Mr. Dyson. Meanwhile Mrs. Dyson left England and came to Cleveland. Being the only witness of the murder, her presence is needed at the trial of the prisoner, and on Tuesday evening last Thomas Walsh, sergeant of the Sheffield detective police, arrived in this city from England, in search of the lady. He consulted with the police of the city, and, by their aid, succeeded in finding Mrs. Dyson, living with some friends on the West side. A *Leader* reporter called upon her yesterday, and was told the circumstances of the murder. The lady, who is handsome, and apparently young, dresses in mourning for her late husband. Though of a modest and retiring disposition, preferring not to have her name appear too prominently in print, Mrs. Dyson briefly recounted the facts of the tragedy of which she was a witness: About eight o'clock one evening in April, 1877, Mr. Dyson and lady were sitting in the parlor at their residence in Sheffield, when a loud ring at the door-bell was heard. Mr. Dyson was reading at the time, and as the servants were known to be busy, Mrs. Dyson answered the summons. On opening the door she was

CONFRONTED BY A MAN

below the medium stature, with a long, gray beard, giving the man a venerable appearance, and the lady judged the stranger to be in the neighborhood of sixty years of age. He asked to see Mr. Dyson, and was requested to send in his card. He had none, he said, but insisted on seeing Mr. Dyson, suspecting that he meant mischief, the lady attempted to close the door. The stranger probably thought the door would be opened by a servant, and he would be shown inside the residence to await the appearance of Mr. Dyson, and when he found that his plan would not work, he attempted to thwart the lady's design, and immediately attacked her. A scream brought her husband to the scene, and upon his attempting to rescue Mrs. Dyson, the robber drew a revolver and fired at the husband, the bullet taking effect in the left temple, causing death. The lady was stunned, and could scarcely realize what had transpired. Her first impulse was to

FOLLOW THE MURDERER,

who immediately fled, but just as he was about to enter the street, he encountered a policeman, and, giving the property of killing Mrs. Dyson, and thus put out of the way the only living witness of his crime. The appearance of a number of people, who were attracted by the pistol-shot and the lady's screams, soon decided the matter for him, and he concluded to surrender to him, and thus escape capture. The police were notified and every effort was immediately made to arrest the perpetrator of the deed. The man was minus three fingers of the left hand, and from other points in Mrs. Dyson's description of him, he was recognized by the police as Charles Peace, *alias* Ward, a noted London burglar, who for many years had been concerned in some of the boldest robberies on record, each time escaping detection. Circulars, containing a photograph and an accurate description of Peace, were sent everywhere, a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for his arrest, and a few months later, no clue having yet been discovered,

AN ADDITIONAL REWARD

of one hundred pounds sterling was offered for the apprehension of John Bonny, Mrs. Dyson, fearing that Peace might try to murder her to cover up his crime, concluded to leave the country. There was danger in traveling, too, for Peace was understood to be at the head of a large and well-organized gang, any one of whom would not hesitate to kill Mrs. Dyson and thus aid their chief. While she remained in England her house was guarded by the police, and more money to the government, or doing anything more than just keeping the bonds." As soon as congress meets after the holiday recess a resolution will be introduced looking to an investigation of the transactions of the First national bank with the United States. It is no coincidence, and a matter much to secretary Sherman's friends, that at one time he was a stockholder in this very bank. It is alleged, however, and it is probably true, that he disposed of this stock some years ago; yet these are inquisitive minds, in and out of congress, anxious to know to whom it was transferred, at what precise date, and who now holds it. Before leaving here, Secretary Sherman displayed a great deal of nervousness at the mention of the newspapers concerning the close relations between the bank and the government, and when conversing upon this subject it was easily seen that his mind was not all at ease.

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