THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Mr. Vorhees said he had no speech to make on the civil service, but would ask for the reading of the joint resolution he had prepared on the subject. The joint resolution was then read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It proposes an amendment to the constitution providing that all Postmasters, Revenue Collectors, Judges Marshals and United States District-Attorneys for the District Courts of the United States shall be elected by the people of the States in which their duties are to be performed, and in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States shall provide.

Mr. Pendleton's bill was then informally laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Beck, his presidential succ s on bill was taken up in order to have precedence tomorrow.

The Senate went into executive session at 3:25 p. m., and at 3:40 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Mr. Forney, from Alabama, introduced a bill to proceed with disposing of the lands embraced in abandoned homestead entries in the States of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas; also a bill to exclude the State of Alabama from the operations of the provision of act of 1872, entitled to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States.

Mr. Herndon, from Alabama, introduced a bill to pay to the city of Mobile expenses for excavating the channel in the bay and the harbor of Mobile according to the survey of the United States Engineer Corps.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Speer, of Georgia, to pay the State of Georgia for cotton seized by the United States, and provides $450,000 as the amount received and paid into the Treasury as the proceeds arising from the sale of cotton belonging to that State, and which was seized and disposed of under the military authorities of the United States.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, for the relief of the heirs of Count Pulaski, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay said heirs the sum of $100,000.

A bill will be introduced by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to provide for the building of public buildings in Augusta, Georgia, for the United States court-house and post-office, and for the use of the internal revenue service, and appropriates $200,000.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. Allison from the committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill supplying the accidental omission of a word in a clause of the sundry civil appropriation act of last Congress, making the appropriation for the new pension building. He explained that the omission had restricted the appropriation to $200,000 then made for the purchase of a new building. It was laid on the table at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds to enable inquiry to be made as to the sufficiency of the appropriation.

Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably with a written report on the bill to legalize the election of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, held in 1880, and for other purposes, and it was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Saunders, from the same committee, reported favorably on a bill to extend the northern boundary of Nebraska. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the commissioner on Garfield memorial services, were increased by the addition of two members.

By Mr. Plumb, of Kansas—A bill to authorize the President, whenever in his opinion the exigencies of the frontier service require it, to add 2,500 enlisted men to the army to serve during such emergency and not longer than one year. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, submitted a resolution which was laid over until to-morrow, calling for information in the War office relating to the construction of the ship canal across the Florida Peninsula.

At the close of the morning's business the subject of the Presidential succession was brought up, and Mr. Beck addressed the Senate to illustrate the urgency for legislative action on the subject.

Messrs. Conger and Brown were the two ew members of the Garfield memorial committee.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to forward to the Senate a report showing the number of farms or plantations, with numbers of acres, sold in the State of South Carolina under the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts, etc., appropriated June 7th, 1862, to whom said farms or plantations belonged at the time of sales; who were purchas r, amounts for which each paid on farms or plantations was assessed for taxation, collected from each, and of which each bid of and by whom; and what amount of money arising from the sales was carried into the treasury over and above the amount of direct taxes laid and collected against said States under said act; cost and expenses of said sales, and what amounts are now in the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. Hoar's resolution, for a select committee on the rights of women, was taken up by discussion and was not concluded when the floor was claimed by Mr. Beck, to whom it had been awarded. The unfinished business on the subject of the Presidential succession, in the event of the removal, death, resignation or incapacity of both the President and Vice-President was then considered.

Resolutions were introduced by Messrs. Beck and Maxey, and a bill of Mr. Garland being before the Senate for discussion was entertained.

Mr. Beck then spoke of the serious difficulties and confusion likely to arise from any enforcement of the act of March 1st, 1792, giving the line of succession to the President of the Senate, or if there is none, to the Speaker of the House—in the contingency therein provided for; and referred to the many instances in which if any such contingency had arisen, these difficulties would have been illustrated. Mr. Beck regarded the substance of the bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in 1876, making the succession fall on the Judges of the Supreme court and other officers, who have qualifications required for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, as bridging over the difficulty.

Mr. Beck was opposed to Mr. Garland's bill vesting succession in Cabinet officers because in the event of the removal of the President the Cabinet might not only be implicated with the President, but might be shown to have advised the offense for which he is removed. Then, too, the Cabinet members may not possess the requisite qualification for the Presidency in age, nativity, etc.

Mr. Maxey said taking the reason and spirit of the law, and the consequence which led to its enactment as the best point for the exponent of its meaning and applications. This conclusion was that the Vice-President does not become President nor competent to take the oath as such, pending inactivity or disability, of President, but discharges the powers and duties of said office by virtue of his office as Vice-President, pending the disability, and no longer. He commented at length upon the claim that the President of the Senate is not an officer of the United States, in a constitutional sense, and said in 1876 the Senate had by a resolution declared the office of President pro tem of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate. If called to the office of acting President of the United States while still remaining pro tem of the Senate would not the power of the Senate to change its presiding officer continue, and thus secure a daily rotation in the Executive office by changing its President pro tem every day; then perhaps affording to each of its members, an opportunity to be acting President of the United States in the term between the retirement of one and of the election of another President pro tem? The Speaker of the House might claim he has come for him to exercise the functions of acting President of the United States, in his (Maxey's) judgment, as it stands vested in the President of the Senate, is a dangerous power.

Mr. Anthony followed on the same subject, and then Mr. Garland obtained the floor, and the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Committee on Finance this morning unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of Mr. Sherman's 3 per cent. funding bill with amendments, reducing the aggregate amount of 3 per cent. bonds to be issued to $[illegible], and providing that the amount of 3 per cent. to be received shall not exceed at any one time the sum of $25,000,000. The committee took this action after hearing Secretary Folger, who expressed himself in opposition to the proposition, preferring to retain for the government the privilege calling in the 3½ per cent. bonds at any time.

On motion of Mr. Anthony an adjournment over until Wednesday was provided for.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Sherman and Ferry for the regulation of railroad transportation rates, and by Messrs. Plumb and Mitchell for the abolition of the tax on banks, deposits and checks.

Mr. Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the amendments to the bill to provide for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds. He gave notice that he would ask for its consideration immediately after the holidays. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees, as follows: By Mr. Anthony—A bill fixing the rank and pay of certain officers of the navy, referred to the Committee on Navy.

By Mr. Hoar—Four bills making an apportionment of the representatives of Congres among the several states under the tenth census. He said as an extra session of the Legislature would be needed in more than one State in order to adjust the apportionment by Congressional action it was necessary. Referred to a select committee on census.

By Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.—A bill concerning chaplains in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Navy.

The following bills were introduced;

By Mr. Coke—To regulate inter-state commerce and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Beck—To repeal the taxes on deposits with banks, banking associations and bankers. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Miller, of California—To incorporate the Maritimes Canal Company of Nicaragua. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Plum—To grant the right-of-way through the Fort Bliss Military reservations to the Rio Grande & El Paso Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

By Mr. Kellogg—Calling on the Secretary of War for information regarding the improvement of the lock at the mouth at bayou Plaquemine, Louisiana. Adopted.

By Mr. Ingalls—Instructing the Committee on Pensions to report if any additional pension should be allowed the widow of Abraham Lincoln. Adopted.

The subjects referred to in the President's message were ordered to be referred to their appropriate committees.

The following Senators on the Republican side, upon their own request, were excused from committee service, as below stated: Cameron was from the select Committee on Census; Edmunds, from Chairmanship of Committee on Foreign Relations; Blaine, from Committee on Transportation and routes to the seaboard; Miller, of California, from Committee on epidemics; Aldrich, from Committee on foreign relations; Howly, of District of Columbia, from Committee on Nicaragua claims.

The resolutions for a Woman's Suffrage Committee came up, but the morning hour expired without any action upon it.

The discussion of the Presidential succession in contingencies as provided for was resumed, and Mr. Garland addressed the Senate. He said the President pro tem. of the Senate and Speaker of the House had been held to be officers in the sense in which the word is used in the case of the constitution, in as much as they were officers of their Houses respectively, but enough doubt had been thrown upon it to require the matter to be placed beyond mere cavil. His answer to the objections of the Senator from Kentucky, (Beck), that the cabinet officers to whom the line of succession is given by this bill might be ineligible, as not possessing the presidential qualification if that was a requirement that such officers shall have these qualifications, it should be added to the bill if possible.

Mr. Coke urged that it was the duty of Congress to provide promptly for preventing the complications with which the country was threatened, under the law of 1792, in the event of the death of the acting President of the United States. He argued that, pending the Presidential disability, the Vice-President discharges the powers and duties of the Executive office, not as President, but as Vice-President, and returns to his normal position and functions when the inability ceases to exist, or the President's health is restored.

The debate was suspended and the chair submitted a message from the President of the United States transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the application of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Companies for the right-of-way across the lands of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, for the building of the proposed railroads and telegraph line. The communication was accompanied with copies of instructions to and a report by the special agent designated in October to present the respective applications to the proper authorities of the Chocktaw Nation, in the Indian Territory, and will be passed upon by the General Council and approved by the principal chief, granting such right-of-way to the St. Louis & San Francisco railway Company, subject to the ratification by Congress, and the report of Indian Commissioner in favor of the proposed legislation, in which the Secretary concurs. Referred to the committee on railroads. The Chair also submitted an executive message transmitting a response to the Senate resolution of the 12th

A report from the Secretary of State, with an accompanying paper touching the proposed modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, of 1850, between the United States and Great Britain was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The debate was resumed by Mr. Jones, of Florida, who moved to amend Mr. Beck's resolution so as to provide for an enquiry, whether any additional provisions of law or changes in the powers of the constitution are necessary to secure the stability of the office of president pro tem of the Senate when the Vice-President became President of the United States in the contingencies provided for. He said, nothin our system of government could be of more importance than the clearing away of all mists and doubts that can possibly surround the title to the Presidential office.

Mr. Jones yielded the floor for the executive session.

Mr. Bowen, from the committee on territories, reported favorably a bill reflecting on the act of the Council of the Choctaw Nation granting to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company the right-of-way for their railroad and telegraph line through the territory of that Nation. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill granting the right-of-way through Fort Selden, military reserve, in New Mexico to the Rio Grande, Mexico & Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate at 2:30 went into executive session, during which an order for adjournment until Monday was offered, and when the doors were re-opened the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—On motion of Mr. Allison, by unanimous consent, the President protem was authorized to fill the vacancies occasioned by the recent changes in the Committee membership and other like vacancies previously existing.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Hoar's resolution for a special committee of seven on the rights of women was taken up and Mr. Voorhees spoke in opposition to it, and after some discussion Mr. Voorhees demanded the regular order of business, namely: the resolution and bill on the presidential succession. The subject was accordingly taken up, but after a statement by Mr. Jones, of Florida, who set the floor, that he would yield for a speech by Mr. Vorhees on another subject, it was laid over.

The following amendments on the tenure of office of the committees consequent upon the recent vacancies were announced by the Chair: Mr. Windom was submitted for Mr. Edmunds as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and takes the place of Mr. Aldrich on the same committee; he is also assigned to the Committee on Patents and Education; Mr. Labor is to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Transportation Routes to the seaboard in place of Mr. Blaine; Mr. Harrison succeeded Mr. Logan on Committee on Indian Affairs, and Mr. Sawyer on Committee on Territories; Mr. Aldrich takes the place of Mr. Howlett on Committee on District of Columbia; Mr. Sewell is assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Enrolled Bills in place of Mr. Rollins; Mr. Sawyer to the Select Committee on Census in place of Mr. Cameron, of Mississippi; Mr. Miller, of Kentucky, to the committee on Epidemic and Diseases, in place of Mr. Miller, of California; Mr. Hill of California, to the select Committee on Nicaragua claims in place of Howley; Mr. Dawes to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment in place of Mr. Hill, of California; Mr. Saunders to the Select Committee on Civil Service in place of Mr. Rollins; Mr. Van Wyck to the Committee on Pensions, to fill the vacancy of Mr. Miller, of California, who is awarded the chairmanship of the Committee on Revision of Laws.

Mr. Vorhees' resolution, referring to the Finance Committee parts of the President's message relating to the repeal of the laws authorizing silver coinage and the issue of silver certificates, was taken up and that Senator addressed the Senate. At the conclusion of his speech the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Florida, his resolution calling for information for the construction of the Florida ship canal was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Garland the bill legalizing the election of the legislature of New Mexico, held December, 1880, was taken up and passed.

The Senate at 2:50 p. m. went into executive session, and at 3:05 p. m. adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The journal of Monday was so long that its reading would probably have consumed two hours, but after a quarter of an hour its further reading was dispensed with, and the Speaker announced the following special committee on the expenses attending the illness and burial of President Garfield: Taylor, Pound, Cox, of New York, Joyce, Lefore, Belford, Blackburn, Page, Springer, O'Neill and Shelby.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, rose to a question privilege. He stated that he had a resolution that he desired to offer. That during the recess of Congress the officers of this government, connected with the State department had usurped the privileges of the house.

Speaker—The gentleman has already disclosed that he desires to proceed to business.

Robinson—This is a question involving the privileges of the House.

Speaker—It is not a matter relating to a member of the House.

Robinson—It relates to the whole House. It is usurption by a department of this government. It involes the imprisonment of our citizens abroad. We can get nothing into this Congress. The rights of our citizens cannot be heard. [Loud cries of "Order."] I will not press it now, but you will hear from me again.

A call of the States was then continued at the point where it was left unfinished on Tuesday last.

Bills introduced as follows:

By Mr. Morey, of Mississippi—To establish postal savings depositories, and several others relating to the postal service.

By Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi—To pay the public debt and stop the manufacture of money by corporations.

Resolutions were here adopted providing for holiday recess from December 21 to January 5.

The introduction of bills and resolutions was resumed.

By Mr. Cox, of New York—To promote the efficiency of the Life Saving Service; also making an apportionment of the representatives in Congress, under the 10th census; also making the trade dollar a legal-tender; also a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the house all correspondence with the British government on file in the State Department in reference to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland; also a resolution calling on the President for the report of Hon. M. Newberry, and any other communication on file in the State Department with relation to the fishery rewards and alleged frauds in connection therewith.

By Mr. Bland, of Missouri—For the free coinage of silver dollars.

By Mr. Buckner, of Missouri—To incorporate the Inter-Oceanic Ship Railroad Company.

By Mr. Scales, of North Carolina—To repeal the internal revenue laws of the United States and to abolish all taxes and officers enacted by them; also giving to all religious denominations equal rights in the Indian Territory; also to abolish the tax on brandies made of apples, peaches and grapes.

By Mr. Vance, of North Carolina—For the exchange of the trade dollar for the standard silver dollar.

By Mr. Dowd, of North Carolina—To prevent frauds and combinations in contracts for carrying the mail and to encourage local competition.

By Mr. Townsend, of Ohio—Appropriating $50,000 for the relief the widow of the late President Garfield.

The call was not concluded, but thirteen States called to-day contributed 807 bills. Many bills were introduced reducing the rate of letter postage to two and one cent.

By Mr. Buckner, of Missouri—A bill to improve the civil service.

By Mr. Manning, of Mississippi—To reorganize the Unite States Supreme Court.

By Mr. Muldraw, of Mississippi—For the erection of a department of Agriculture.

By Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi—To prevent frauds in the pension office.

Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, announced the death of his predecessor, the late M. P. O'Connor, and the usual resolutions of regret were adopted, and the House at 5:35, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned till Monday.

EXTRA REPORTS.

The Sprague Estate—The Delegation from Atlanta Meets with a Hearty Welcome in Cincinnati—Mexican Desperadoes Captured—Report of Mississippi River Commission—Stock Market—Nominations.

CINCINNATI, December 15.—To-day the floral ship, presented by the business men of this city to the manager of the Atlanta Exposition, was received in charge of a party of ladies and gentlemen of Atlanta. Not a floral ship but freighted with Southern products. A formal reception was held at the Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and the good ship relaunched as if floating on the sea, on Spanish moss, was placed in front of the speaker's stand. Its sheathing was of cotton and it was profusely burdened with all manner of Southern products. The body of the hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen of the Atlanta deputation, escorted to the hall by a band playing "Hail Columbia." Speeches were made by Mayor Mears, William Haney, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, S. F. Covington, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation, welcoming the Atlanta visitors. Mayor Cummings, of Atlanta, then introduced Samuel B. Small, of Atlanta, who made a graceful response. In the course of his speech he said he belonged to the New South which has learned to labor and which found greater glory in the dust of the soil on the face than in a military insignia on the breast. He declared that if the South hereafter was spoken of as a section, it would be because it contributed more than any other to the advancement of the material interest of the nation. His allusion to President Garfield as "the best man that ever graced the earth," produced a hearty response. Governor Noyes replied paying a compliment to the bravery of the Confederate troops, and saying among the first to fraternize after the war were the men who fought the hardest.

Mon Rachel Cummings, of Atlanta, in a graceful speech, presented a number of handkerchiefs made at the exposition as souvenirs of the occasion. To-night the party will attend a concert at Music Hall, and to-morrow they will start homeward by way of Frankfort, Ky., to escort the Legislature of Kentucky to Atlanta.

Report of Mississippi River Commission.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Senate to-day received from the Secretary of War the annual report of the Mississippi River Commission, dated St. Louis, Mo., November 25, 1881. It covers the progress made in the surveys and examination from the date of the last report, January 8, 1880, up to October 10th, 1881. During this period the triangulations of the river have been completed from Arkansas City, Arkansas, to Greenville, Mississippi, where it joins the Coast survey triangulation, extending from that front to the mouth of the Mississippi river. Triangulations have also been finished in sections above Arkansas City and that the river is now triangulated from Keokuk, Iowa, to the Gulf of Mexico. Lines of the precise levels are completed between Keokuk and New Orleans. With the remainder of the present appropriation it is hoped that during the coming year to complete the final topography and hydrography from St. Louis to Vicksburg, and to complete the work of ascertaining the lines of levels across the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi. The commission report that they have expended $144,000 for surveys from December 11, 1880, to November 19, 1881, and have a balance of appropriations on hand amounting to $111,000 which it is thought will be expended during the remainder of the current year, ending June 30, 1882. It is estimated that for the fiscal year the surveys, etc., call for $200,000 Two weeks work of improvement is contemplated under the existing appropriation, including the channel improvements upon two distances; the first lying between Cairo and Memphis, a distance of 145 miles, and the second, between Skipwith's Landing, Louisiana, and island No. 5, a distance of 25 miles.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—It is the unanimous opinion of the Commission that the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, upon the general plan recommended in their report of February 17th, 1880, is entirely practicable, and that the completion of the work for which partial estimates were then submitted, will establish a continuous low river channel not less than ten feet deep over all shoals and bars between Cairo and the head passes, with a possibility of attaining practicable depths considerably beyond that limit. The Commission state that the total cost of the improvement needed on the Mississippi at $33,000,000. Of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1881, $250,00 have been expended up to November 25, 1881, and the remainder, $750,000 will, it is thought, be expended during the present fiscal year. For the next fiscal year the sum of $311,300 is asked for to contract the channell and to protect the caving in of the bank on six reaches of the river, 184 miles in length, and $,010,000 for closing the existing gaps in the levee.

On the subject of the levee system the commission repeat the conclusions submitted in their report of February, 1880, in which they say, among other things, that in a restricted sense, as auxiliary to a plan of channel improvements, only the construction and maintenance of the levee system is demanded, but in a large sense as embracing not only beneficial effects upon the channel, but as a protection against the destructive floods, the levee system is essential, and would also promote and facilitate commerce, trade and the postal service.

The commission renew the recommendations contained in a former report, that provision be made by law for the appropriation of land or material, when needed, in the improvement of the river and not otherwise obtainable. It is recommended that authority be given to the commission or person in charge of the work to apply to the United States District Courts for the condemnation of lands or material and assessments of damage to owner, and in addition to such legislation it is recommended that Congress declare to what extent the river shall be under the control of the commission during the progress of the work and under what circumstances and to what extent the material found in bars and in islands, when the banks may be used without compensation to the owners, and control of the reclaimed land, that willows, etc., may be planted to carry it up by deposit to high water mark is considered essential. The same is true in relation to the graded surface which may be giving the bonds protection. Suitable legislation for boats, machines, tools, &c., required for work, is also suggested.

Substance of Mr. Chalmers' Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The following is the substance of Chalmers' bill, introduced into the House to-day: Section 1 provides for the issue of $300,000,000 of United States Treasury notes, which shall have the same legal tender qualities as are now given to national bank notes.

Section 2 provides that any bank, national, state or private shall be relieved from tax on its deposits and from stamp tax on its checks, whenever it will exchange with United States Treasury all the national bank notes it may have on hand at the time, and enter into a contract to make monthly exchanges with the Treasurer of all national bank notes it may receive for Treasury notes hereby issued. The National Bank which shall make such exchange shall be relieved from taxation on its circulation and may hold the Treasury notes herein described as its reserve fund.

Section 3 provides that whenever $1,000 or more of national bank notes have been received into the United States Treasury in any manner except by voluntary surrender of the bank issuing the same, the United States Treasurer shall demand payment therefor from such national bank. Such bank shall have option to redeem its notes either in legal tender money or United States bonds, and if any bank shall fail to redeem its notes on demand, the treasurer shall proceed to sell the United States bonds deposited by such bank and pay for the said notes, and all national bank notes when redeemed or voluntarily surrendered shall be cancelled. No more national bank notes shall be issued after the passage of this act, but whenever any national bank notes are cancelled which were not purchased by the Treasuay notes herein provided for in the amount of these treasury notes, the bank notes thus cancelled shall be placed in the Treasury to be paid out as other funds.

Section 4 provides that whenever a national bank shall redeem its notes in United States bonds, such bonds shall be cancelled, and whenever it shall redeem its notes in legal tender money such money shall be at once applied to the redemption or purchase of United States bonds which shall be cancelled.

Section 5 provides that the Treasurer may purchase gold or silver bullion with United States Treasury notes whenever it may be necessary, and shall keep in the Treasury three per cent. of the amount of United States Treasury notes and coin certificates outstanding in gold and silver coin. And all coin in the Treasury in excess of that amount shall be applied from time to time to the purchase of United States bonds.

The Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—There was another jam and scramble for seats at the Guiteau trial this morning. The first witness was Dr. John L. Wilbur, of Boston. He related an incident concerning his meeting with Guiteau. He called on him in 1879, and requested permission to lecture to his church in reply to Ingersoll. The witness declined to have his church used for that purpose, thought the prisoner possessed unusual coolness, and never saw any indication of unsound mind.

The court rested for a few minutes to allow a sick juror to step out. Guiteau took advantage of the opportunity to make a speech, in which he said the object of the adjournment was evidently for the purpose of showing that he knew right from wrong, and that it had nothing to do with the case.

Chas. A. Bryan, of the Equitable Insurance Company, was the next witness and related the connection of Guiteau with his company, and said he thought him a pretty shrewd fellow, but never saw any indication of insanity.

Henry M. Collier, Attorney of New York, took the stand and testified in regard to the prisoner collecting $175 and failing to pay it over. During the examination of the witness, one of the jurors, complained of sickness, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Mr. Collier took the stand again this morning, and testified that he had never detected any signs of insanity in Guiteau, and in his opinion the prisoner was perfectly competent to distinguish right from wrong.

Mr. Justice, lawyer of Logansport, Indiana was the next witness. He met the prisoner in 1870. The prisoner was selling a little book, the life of Moody. Here Guiteau interrupted, saying the witness was mixing him up with somebody else. The witness continued, but Guiteau interrupted him and wanted to know if he could identify him as the man.

Witness—"I think I can."

Guiteau—"Can you swear to it?"

Witness—"I can."

Guiteau—"You are a liar, sir; that is the best way to dispose of you."

The witness continued and said the prisoner remained in Logansport three weeks selling books.

Guiteau continually interjected with his abusive comments, and finally shouted out: "You miserable whelp, to come here and make me out a book agent. I was a minister of the Gospel and sold my own productions."

In a few minutes he turned to Mr. Scoville and said:

"Oh, cut the fool short, he is lying all through. Don't waste time on him."

Secretary Blaine's Letter to Lowell.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—A letter of of instructions from Secretary Blaine to Minister Lowell in reference to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was sent so the Senate to-day in answer to a resolution of inquiry. It is a voluminous document. Pursuant to a suggestion in a letter of June 24th, regarding the Panama canal Mr. Blaine says it becomes his duty to call attention to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He quotes the provision of this treaty as to an inter-oceanic communication, whether by canal or railroad, and says this convention was made more than thirty years ago under exceptional circumstances, which have long since ceased to exist and can never be reproduced. The remarkable development of the United States on the Pacific coast since then has created more new duties for the government and developed new responsibilities upon it, a full and complete modification of which requires some essential modifications of said treaty. The interest of the British government involved this question. So far as India through the Mediterranean and British interests in India are not of more importance to her than ours on the Pacific coast, besides India is but a distant colony of Britain, while our Pacific coast is an integral portion of this nation.

French Visitors—A Ship Collides.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—The British steamship Clintonia, which cleared on Tuesday with a cargo of cotton, soon after leaving the wharf this morning collided with the Valletta dry dock, damaging it to the extent of $20,000. Several tugs are at work to keep the dock afloat. The steamer sustained damage to one of her outer plates, and will have to discharge a portion of her cargo and repair a necessary detention of a week.

The French visitors, the nation's guests, called at the City Hall where they were received by Mayor Shakespeare. They also visited the state house where addresses of welcome were made by Governor McEnery, Speaker Odgen and several Senators At the custom house the visitors were received by General Badger and other Government officials. A visit was also paid to the veherable Archbishop Perche. A grand ball in honor of the distinguished guests will be given to-morrow night at the French opera-house.

Peruvian Matters.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Senor Elmore, Peruvian Minister here, has received cable advices from Lima, informing him that ex-Dictator Pierola left Peru about ten days ago, and that he had relinquished all claims to the Presidency of that country. No mention was made in the despatch concerning Pierola's destination, but there is, he says, every reason to believe that he is going to Europe. Respecting Pierola's alleged claims to the Presidency of Peru, Senor Elmore says that he doubts whether Pierola ever seriously entertained any such claims, as it is not in Pierola's nature to submit to constitutional restrictions. Besides, he says the people of Peru, as shown in their meetings in various provinces favoring constitutional government of Calderon, left the ex-Dictator no other alternative than that of leaving Peru. Pierola's most intimate friends, Senor Elmore asserts, advised him to take this patriotic step, when they, as all Peruvians, become convinced that the United States had decided to assist Peru in establishing the constitutional government and that Chili, by a series of hostilities against President Calderon, which culminated in his arrest, was endeavoring to prevent the re-establishment of the constitutional government in that country.

A Meeting of Protest in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—A general meeting of Cotton Exchange to-day appointed a committee to act with a similar committee of the Produce and Stock Exchanges, to wait on the Governor and Senate, and protest against the adoption of section six of the license act, as passed by the House. This section levies a license tax on all future cotton brokers of from $5,000 to $10,000, and the license for the sale of futures of grain and other produce is placed at $1,250 and $2,500. Cotton factors and commission merchants are divided into seven classes in proportion to the amount of commissions, and the licenses average from $50 to $5,000. The adoption of this section by the House of Representatives, creates quite a sensation among parties interested, including all members of the Cotton, Produce and stock exchange.

Lord Harlington on the Irish Question

LONDON, December 17.—The Marquis of Harlington, Secretary of State for Ireland, in speaking near Barnley, to-day, expressed the determination of the government to bring the Irish difficulty to a successful conclusion. During the last few days he said there had been some hopeful signs, several convictions having been obtained by juries. The Government was not and could not be an organization for collecting rents and enforcing the rights of property. The Land Owners' Association for that purpose formed in Ireland was a legitimate association, and might be beneficial. Lord Harlington repudiated the idea of his seceding from the liberal government. He said that the power of the land league was now broken, and it was impossible at present for guerilla warfare to succeed.

Meeting of the French-American Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—At a meeting of the French-American Claims Commission yesterday a motion to vacate the order requiring the claimants in the case of Ineyrons and Congnet to make statements of the parties interested was denied. Upon motion of the United States the claims of Bertrand Laboulerie and P. Garra were dismissed, and additional time to February 1st was allowed the claimant to take testimony. In the case of Honeman, Dreyfus, Marks and Sigmund Roman, the French Consul moved to substitute an executor for claimant in one case. Mr. Dupres, counsel for the United States, moved to dismiss the claim of Arthur Levy on the ground that he admits his claim and that he is naturalized. The French Consul contended that the case should be heard upon the evidence as the claimant appears for other parties. Argument was postponed till next meeting, December 19.

Peabody Hotel Burns.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 17.—The Peabody Hotel caught fire this morning. The fire originated in the kitchen during breakfast hours, and the flames communicating through defective flues with the roof, in a very short time the entire western portion of the building was a fire. After hours of hard fighting the fire was got under control. The principal damage to the hotel will be from water. The kitchen, pantry and serving quarters are badly wrecked. The dining room was filled with guests, and the alarm of fire was followed by a panic among them. Some twenty persons on leaving their rooms on their descent. The damage to the hotel will amount to $25,000 and fully insured. The business of the hotel will not be discontinued.

Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—In the Guiteau trial G. D. Barnard was put on the stand to prove the divorce of Anna J. Guiteau from the prisoner. General Reynolds was then called and concluded his testimony, Mrs. Dammire, Guiteau's divorced wife then took the stand. But few questions were asked her by the prosecution and in reply to one of them said she had never noticed any signs of insanity while she lived with him. Guiteau, with a sign of relief, thanked Mr. Corkhill, for the sake of her children, and said it was the only decent thing he had done on the trial. But suggested that Messrs. Porter and Davidge had compelled him to do so.

The cross-examination was a long and tedious one, and, at its conclusion, the court took a recess.

Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, December 17.—The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, during its trip recently to Yorktown, find that the offenses cited: As simple intoxication, disobeyance of orders and unsoldierly conduct are true against twenty members of the regiment, but that, according to the testimony of the officers and soldiers, the serious charges of stealing cheap jewelry, insulting ladies on the streets, stopping horses and carriages, and misbehavior at the prison have not been substantiated. Orders have been issued by the commander in charge of the militia for the summary dismissal of the offenders, and the regiment has been directed not to leave its armory in uniform until the spring parade.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The following is a comparative statement of the cotton for the week ending to-day: Nett receipts at all United States ports for the week, 234,810 bales; same week last year, 238,679; total receipts to this date, 2,777,929; total to same date last year, 2,955,451; exports for the week, 135,615; same week last year, 161,331; total exports to this date, 1,320,826; same date last year, 1,666,424; same time last year, 924,140; stock at all interior towns, 208,128; same time last year, 171,181; stock at Liverpool, 487,000; same time last year, 1,426,000; American, afloat for Great Britain, 194,000; same time last year, 323,000 bales.

Investigations of the Poughkeesie National Bank.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., December 15.—The Government examiner is now at work investigating the affairs of the Poughkeesie National Bank cashier, and says the deficiency has not fallen below $50,000. The Supervisor's Committee have ascertained that there are $90,000 worth of missing vouchers which Halloway, who, while County Treasurer, has not accounted for. Proof's accumulate that Halloway's mind has been impaired for months. Checks, notes, letters and papers of importance have been found in the most out-of-the-way places. One letter written six months ago had not been opened. When opened to-day it was found to contain a check. An old overcoat contained checks and notes, as did also a pair of cast-off pantaloons. It is certain that for some months previous to the exposure Halloway was in a dazed condition.

Telegraph Operator Imprisoned.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 15.—The American's Shelbyville special says, there is great excitement there over the imprisonment, by order of Judge Cantrell, of C. R. Wallace, telegraph operator, for refusing to divulge before the grand jury the names of parties dealing in futures by telegraphic orders. Efforts will be made to obtain a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal Court for his release.

Failure of a Fertilizing Establishment.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—R. W. Rossin & Co., extensive manufacturers of fertilizers, in this city, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to-day. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000 and upwards; assets not yet known as much of the business was in Georgia. The failure is attributed to selling cotton short. An effort will be made to arrange with the creditors so that the firm may continue business.

Suit in United States Court.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court today in suit by the Mayor and Alderman of Augusta, against Gagaway Dernasset Lamar, executor of Gagaway B. Lamar, deceased, to recover $50,000 bequeathed by Lamar to that city for the founding of a hospital. It is alleged in the complaint that the executor has more than enough money in his hands to pay this bequest.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The President to-day nominated J. C. Bancroft Davis, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State, and also the following postmasters: Clifford Statham, Lynchburg, Virginia; William M. Hancock, Meridian, Mississippi; George C. McKee, Jackson, Mississippi; Louis Lafferte, Donaldsonville, Louisiana; Thomas W. Thurman, Griffin, Georgia; Charles F. Dougherty, Denison, Texas; John Donelson, Sherman, Texas; Henry E. Taylor, Bonham, Texas; Charles W. Bulkley, Montgomery, Alabama.

Half Starved Sailors Rescued.

NEW YORK, December 15.—A Mobile, Alabama, special states, on the authority of the Pensacola News, that Captain Largen, of a Norwegian ship, at Alexander, has rescued the boats and nine of the men of the French ship France, which had been abandoned three weeks before in mid-ocean. The men were on the border of starvation. They were having half a spoiled biscuit a day each. They had caught a dolphin and devoured it raw.

Party of Desperadoes Captured.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—A San Antonio special says: News has been received from Presido Del Norte on the Northern Rio Grande, that Sheriff Arnasta and thirty of his tribe have been captured by the Mexican troops. These constitute the main remnant of Victoria's desperate band.

The Sprague Estate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 15.—The Supreme Court this morning dissolved the injunction restoring the sale of the Sprague estate.

Hanlan-Boyd Regatta.

TORONTO, December 15.—A dispatch from London last night announced that Boyd had signed an article for a match with Hanlan on the Tyne for the championship of the world and $500. The race is set for April 21, 1882. Hanlan is allowed $50 for expenses. Hanlan is satisfied and will cable his acceptance.

The Acquittal of Rochefort.

PARIS, December 16.—The acquittal of M. Rochefort is creating an immense excitement on the boulevards. The political bearings of the case had such an effect on public opinion that it unquestionably influenced the jury and the verdict. Implications and strong censure are entered against M. Barthelemy, St. Hilaire and Waddington.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK December 16.—The Stock market opened rather feverish, but in the main ¼ to ½ per cent. higher than yesterday's closing quotations. After opening prices for the general market advanced ½ to 1½ per cent. for Memphis & Charleston, Richmond & Danville showed an advance of 3½ per cent.