Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 5, 1879.

AN ACTRISS'S REVENGE.

MARION WARD SHOOTS WASHINGTON NATHAN IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY—ALICE HARRISON'S NARROW ESCAPE—PISTOL-SHOTS WHICH STARTLED THE DWELLERS IN A BROADWAY HOTEL.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A tragic affair occurred yesterday at the Coleman House, the participants in which are all well-known persons.

On Wednesday about midnight a lady, accompanied by her maid, came to the Coleman House and registered her name as Miss Ward, of Philadelphia. She said that she had just arrived from Philadelphia, and the remainder of her baggage, in addition to the few trifling pieces she had brought with her, would arrive the following morning. She asked for rooms on the first floor, on which door Miss Alice Harrison, the actress, also had rooms.

PRYING EYES.

The night clerk informed her that there were no vacancies on that floor, and assigned her to Room No. 15, on the second floor, at the same time informing her that she would be removed to the floor below the next day. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Washington Nathan, the son of Benjamin Nathan, who was murdered in Twenty-third street several years ago, called. He was shown to Parlor No. 154, which is occupied by Miss Harrison. He had not been there long, it seems, according to the statements of the chambermaid and one or two guests who were passing through the hallways, when the servant who accompanied the Philadelphia stranger knocked at the door of Miss Harrison's room. The door was opened, and the servant, seemingly satisfying herself that the person sought for was within, made an excuse for her intrusion by saying that she had mistaken the room she was seeking.

MISS WARD STARTLES HER RIVAL.

A few minutes later Miss Zulard, as she registered herself, but who, it is positively asserted, was none other than Miss Marion Ward, the actress, descended from her room above and pushed open the door of Miss Harrison's parlor. What passed in the next few moments is veiled in mystery, but the accounts given seem to agree that a quarrel followed. Miss Ward upbraided Mr. Nathan for deserting her for another person, and charged Miss Harrison with being a party to the alienation of his affections. Mr. Nathan, it is said, ordered Miss Ward from the room, when the latter, almost frantic with jealous rage, quickly drew forth a small pistol and fired. Mr. Nathan had on his overcoat, and the pistol must have been very close to him, as it was burned by contact with the powder. The ball entered the neck beneath the lobe of the left ear, and passed around, embedding itself in the heavy muscles of the right side.

MISS HARRISON FIRED AT.

It is said that Miss Ward then fired at Miss Harrison, but the ball failed to take effect. Intense excitement followed, but steps were immediately taken to hush the matter up, and apparently with good effect until a late hour last evening, when the affair leaked out. As soon as the two shots had been discharged Miss Harrison left the room for another part of the house, and Miss Ward returned to her room on the floor above. Mr. Nathan passed out of the Twenty-second-street door of the hotel and on to the house of Dr. Wyeth, at No. 44, in that street. His wound is not necessarily dangerous.

After shooting Nathan, Miss Ward took the first train for Philadelphia.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL GROWING IN FAVOR.—[New York *Bulletin*.]—Petroleum fuel is beginning to be used in California quite extensively. The manufacturers of Los Angeles unite in declaring it to be fully as cheap as wood and coal in its first cost, with the following important advantages: It saves expense of handling, feeding, raking, slagging, and ashing; and by not having to open the fire-doors, admitting cold air to the boilers, steam is economized. Thus, in effect, it is far cheaper than other fuel. The mode of firing is thus: In to the tank containing crude oil as it comes from the well a jet of steam is sent, which carries with it a charge of oil, which, through a pipe, is distributed in fine spray over the fire-chamber. The heat is intense, and there is no refuse. One man at the stop-cock is the sole attendant. What is wanted to make this fuel a priceless boon to that coast is a process by which iron and other metallic ores can be smelted. They abound throughout, with lime for fluxing and fire-stone for hearths.

The Moffett liquor-law, as reconstructed, should give us a much more perfect system than afforded by the old bill. The reduction of the tax to one and a half cents will be especially acceptable to the honest dealer. To the evader of the law it is a matter of no concern, unless the new safeguards, penalties, &c., compel faithful observance of the provisions laid down. As one third of the fine goes to the informer, there will, doubtless, be numerous prosecutions, but unless the Moffett law developes a class of informers of a better type than the traditional one, strong corroborative evidence should be required before conviction. The new law should increase the total revenue to the State, for it is reasonable to estimate that the better enforcement under its provisions will more than compensate for the reduction of one cent on each alcoholic drink. The only advantage to the consumer will be, perhaps, a warrantable additional "finger" to the customary quantity at the same price as heretofore.—*Harrisonburg Old Commonwealth.*

General Mahone, his organ, and his followers, give out that we "*are just only upon the threshold of the fight which the people will make for their rights and interests.*" What people? The small minority whose idea of compromise—like that of a man's and a brother's we once saw on an otherwise white jury—is that everybody else must fall in with their views, and a few sorheads who haven't got their lips at the public teat, and whose best hope of compassing this object of their dearest wishes lies in the turmoil of general discontent and distress. The people of Virginia, we take it, know their own minds in this matter, and can much better afford to let General Mahone and all his following remain in their present position of "outs" than they can afford to see the health of the body politic retarded for another decade by the running sore of this debt question.—*Farmville Journal.*

FIGHTING THE YELLOW-FEVER.—*New Orleans*, April 3.—An auxiliary sanitary association composed of leading merchants, with Charles A. Whitney as president, and Dr. C. B. White as sanitary director, has been organized to coöperate with the municipal and health authorities in an active, energetic, and unremitting effort to preserve in New Orleans throughout the summer the present unexampled good health of the city.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—*Rowlesburg, W. Va.*, April 3.—Valentine Burke, aged twenty-two, was instantly killed a few miles east of this place to-day. He was working on a ballast-train, and was sitting on the brake. The wheel had been put down very tight, and when the catch flew out it flung him between the cars and he fell on the track, the train cutting him in two.

DEATH OF A. W. CAMPBELL.—A. W. Campbell, brother of the late Bishop Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, W. Va., died suddenly at Wheeling, W. Va., on Wednesday night; aged seventy-five years.

Three feet of snow have fallen in North Troy, Vt., since Monday. The weather at Quebec remains bitterly cold. The Northern train which left Montreal on Tuesday afternoon is still snowed up at Port Alfred. The mails and passengers were brought to Quebec in sleighs.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DISPATCH.

THE LATE COLD SNAP—A STEAMER SUNK AT NORFOLK—THE FRUIT-TREES DAMAGED IN NANSEMOND AND SOUTHAMPTON—A GREAT SNOW-STORM IN NEW ENGLAND—DEATH OF MADAME ELIZABETH BONAPARTE—EFFECT OF THE COLD WEATHER IN GEORGIA—THE TRIAL OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER—A CASE OF YELLOW-FEVER ON THE UNITED STATES STEAMER PLYMOUTH—DISCUSSION OF THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE GERMAN MISSION—A CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE—WINCHESTER DESIGNATED AS A DEPOSITORY TO RECEIVE 4 PER CENT. UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES—A GREENBACKER'S PROPOSITION TO AID THE JAMES-RIVER CANAL—MURDERS IN MISSISSIPPI AND PENNSYLVANIA—THE TENNESSEE STATE DEBT—FOREIGN NEWS, &c.

Washington.

MORE ABOUT THE ARMY BILL; SPEECH OF MR. SINGLETON AND THE GREENBACKERS—A BIT OF THE WAR—DE LA MATYR SPEAKS—OTHER SPEAKERS—MR. TUCKER'S FINE ADDRESS—SENATOR CORBIN—PERSONAL, &C.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—After a speech from Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, in which he discussed the propriety and the necessity of repealing the section in controversy, the juror's test-oath, and declared that, in a spirit of compromise, he was willing to accept a modification in lieu of a complete repeal of the laws in regard to supervisors of election, the Greenbackers had an hour divided among them, and made good use of it. Those who supposed they would do anything foolish or indiscreet were mistaken, for they uttered strong words in condemning everything sectional, and declared themselves on that account for the repeal of the law authorizing the use of troops at the polls. Their first speaker, Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, said he had been a Republican for twenty-one years, but he had witnessed between that party and the Democrats since he had been here a bitter sectional contest, but they were able to stop their warfare long enough to unite and vote to adjourn from Saturday until Tuesday, to prevent the Greenbackers from introducing financial bills, under the rules, on Monday. There had been talk of revolution by Mr. Garfield and others, but it will not come from the Democrats, but from the idle, starving masses who are without work and without bread. Cotton, said he, is no longer king, nor is gold; but the laboring men are kings, and their behests must be obeyed. During the war all was quiet along the Potomac, but now it is quiet everywhere except along the Potomac, where Democrats and Republicans are fighting bitterly over a question the people take no interest in. Bleeding Kansas, John Brown's body, the whiskey insurrection, and so on, have been lugged into the debate. When he saw General Sherman on the floor yesterday, with General Joe Johnston in his rear for the first time, and both drawing liberal salaries from the United States Government, he felt like quoting "how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The parties of blood and sectional strife, said he, shall not rule, and the Lord is raising up a new party with clean hands to supersede both the old parties. This made the Democrats laugh, but they soon applauded when he quickly said we want no soldiers at the polls. He here indicated that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to prohibit any one from carrying weapons at the polls. He then said: We Greenbackers want no test-oaths for jurors and no marshals, but we will have supervisors if you give us our share. Raising himself up, he said our party is growing. A Republican: Growing smaller. Mr. Weaver: No, larger; and we are getting recruits from both your parties by thousands. In a colloquy he got the laugh on Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, and declared that Carter Harrison had become a Greenbacker before he was elected Mayor of Chicago. He said his party knew no North or South or East or West, and exclaimed, accursed be the tongue that utters a sectional cry in the new party. We are the *avant-courier* of a vast army that is not to be driven back by the waving of a bloody shirt, he said, and told an anecdote of an Indian out West who appeared in a stove-pipe hat and a red bandanna, but with no other clothing. He said the people are starving all over the country, and yet, as Mr. Clay once said to Van Buren, Congress can give them relief in twenty-four hours if it will stop its sectional strife.

MR. DE LA MATYR SPEAKS WELL.

The reverend Greenbacker deplored the sectional controversy and the prodigal use by the contending parties of belligerent rhetoric. Our holy religion, said he, commands us to stop this sectional strife at once and forever. The people are clamorous for relief, and Congress ought to turn its attention to measures looking to it. The speech was an excellent one in matter and tone.

JUDGE JONES AND GOVERNOR WRIGHT.

Judge Jones, of Texas, said to be the ablest of the Greenbackers, followed—reading his speech. In appearance and manner he looked the rural Virginian. Uncle Hendricks B. Wright made a speech in instalments. In the first part he said he abused the rebels from his seat in Congress during the war, but they would not stop fighting. He lost a son under McClellan in Virginia, but since the war closed he has been for peace, and no party can fight in 1880 on dead sectional issues. Here his time expired, and when forced to take his seat he said d—n it. He subsequently got the floor, and made a greenback speech. He also expressed surprise that the Republicans who treated Mr. Hayes so coldly last year should be so loving to him now because he has the veto power, and they want it used.

MR. TUCKER MAKES AN ABLE AND EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

Mr. Tucker had only a half-hour in which to conclude the debate, and he made the most of it.

He could see no reason why the House should hesitate in its purpose to pass the present bill. There was nothing in the Constitution or rules of the House to prevent it. Gentlemen on the floor (alluding to Mr. Garfield) had brought the opinion of a stranger into the deliberations of the House. What right had any member to say that the President would object to the rules of proceeding in the House? Those rules were to be prescribed by Congress, and by Congress alone. The President could not veto on account of the method of its passage. That was not his business. If he vetoed it at all it must be on the merits of the bill; and what were these merits? They took away from his Excellency the right to preside with his troops at the polls. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman said there must be no coërcion of the President. What right had the President to coërce? It was coërcion one way or the other. The President demanded unconditional supplies. Congress said: "We will give you no supplies except on conditions—we will give you the army, but you must keep the army from the polls." [Applause on the Democratic side.] The only question was, "Was that right?" What was right? He would formulate it. He equalled power plus duty. If it was the power and duty of Congress to do what it was now doing it was bound to stand there forever. [Applause on the Democratic side and galleries.] Gentlemen on the other side had said they would never yield. He would tell them that in the conflict between power and liberty, if power would not yield, liberty was just as firm. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The method of putting legislation on appropriation bills might be inconvenient, but when vicious legislation had been passed which imperilled the liberty of the people, the House was bound to say it would appropriate no money until the vicious legislation was repealed. In the present case there was vicious law, which invaded the liberty of the people. The President said: "I will not consent to its repeal. The law is on the statute-book, and I want your supplies. Hurry them up and then adjourn." But it would be found that there had always been in England a principle that supplies and grievances went together. It was part of the inherent privilege of the House to hold the purse in hand as a means of redressing grievances. It had been the means by which the Saxon people had upheaved the Imperialism of the Norman monarchy and transferred that monarchy into the proudest monument of constitutional liberty in the world. In England, Commons could regulate and control the mode by which troops should be used, though the King had the power of raising those troops. So in this country Congress had the right to say how the President should use his troops raised under its authority. The army would die on the 30th of June unless Congress restored it by legislation. What was the question in this bill? Congress would restore the army after the 30th of June without giving to the President the power to keep troops at the polls. It was not a question of repeal; it was a question of reënactment. If Congress did not appropriate this money there would be no army after the 30th of June. Shall Congress appropriate money to keep up the army, and allow it to be used as the keeper of the polls? No!—a thousand times no! Never with his consent. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The army should exist for the defence of the country against foreign invasion, for the enforcement of laws, but never for the purpose of controlling free elections. Hamilton had said it was in the power of Congress every two years to consider this question and deliberate upon the propriety of keeping the army on foot. Congress had considered, and had come to the conclusion that there was not only no propriety, but great impropriety and an invasion of public liberty in allowing the army to be used to keep peace at the polls. He liked the army in its place, but its place was not at the polls. He did not like the army to disturb the exercise of justice. He did not like the army when it invaded houses of private citizens and threatened them with courts-martial. This act gave the President the right to keep troops at the polls at all elections—municipal, congressional, or presidential. At the very time when he might be appealing to the people to say whether he should longer remain in office as President he might muster his troops at the polls and preside over the election. And so did Louis Napoleon do, and everybody knew the result. The empire was elevated on the bayonets of the soldiers. There was great danger when troops were used at elections that the cartridge-box would be exchanged for the ballot-box—the bullet for the ballot; that the sword, professing to guard the voter at the polls, would intimidate him away from the polls. Would his friends from Ohio and Connecticut (Garfield and Hawley) vote for the proposed repeal as a separate measure?

Mr. Garfield: I would vote to repeal these clauses if brought up separately, but not to make them as you propose to make them.

Mr. Tucker replied that his friend stood on a very narrow ground; that on its merits the law ought to be repealed, but on account of the method of its passage the President ought to veto it. But what right had the President to say anything in regard to the method of its passage if he had no objection on the score of its merits? Would the President withhold his consent, and say that unless Congress gave him power to control elections he would let the Government die of starvation? Would he say, in the language of a highwayman (if a President could use such language), "Your money or your life. Money I demand or the life of the Government." He denied that he was opposed to the army. He had never voted for any bill which would impair its efficiency, but he was in favor of the army as the servant not as the master of the people. He remembered the fierce strugele of four years, and remembered it with sorrow. He had believed he was right then, and if the time were to be lived over he would do again, if his honest convictions impelled him, what he did then. But that time had passed away. He had come back to the Union with an honest purpose, and no man who knew him would gainsay the sincerity of his declaration; that he had no purpose in view as a member of Congress or as a citizen of the United States but to make the Union glorious among the nations of the earth, and to make this Government a success for the liberty and prosperity and independence of its people. The past was dead and buried. His actions now were dictated by what he believed to be his duty here and to his mother Commonwealth there (pointing to the south). Standing upon that ground, he looked upon the struggle of civil war as nothing but the convulsive throes of an infant Hercules, that marked the growth, progress, and development of the country. He hoped that the wounds of the war were healing. God knew they would have been healed more rapidly if gentlemen had not kept the sore running. Let the bickerings of the past be ended. Let both parties join hands in one noble resolution to do all that each could for the promotion of the glory and prosperity of the common country. If he could map out the future of the country and the policy which he believed to be the best, he would say cling to the Constitution as the only hope of the country. He would maintain the power of the Federal Government in all its integrity, and preserve the power of States in all their autonomy and loyal self-government. He would preserve her citizens protected by *habeas corpus*, and give them free trial by jury and a free ballot.

He believed the Government of the United States to be the best system of government ever devised by the wit of man; but in the matter of the power of the Government and the liberty of the people, he would put that power at its minimum and that liberty at its maximum, consistent with the safety of society. He would have Law on the judgment-seat, wearing the civic crown and ermine, and gently and with unmailed hand leading forth Liberty as his wedded wife. He would have the army and navy to be the willing servitors of Liberty—to expel on her call all invaders upon her sacred precincts, or to put down the despotism of licentious mobs. If his aspirations and hopes, his dreams and visions could be realized, feeling as he did that the sear and yellow leaf was approaching, that the evening of his life was coming to its close, he might then with humble reverence repeat the prayer: "Now, oh Lord, lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation of my people's liberty, and seen restored the grand and noble system of the Constitution of our forefathers."

The speech is most highly complimented, and it is conceded that Garfield, Blackburn, Hurd, Carlisle, and Tucker have made the ablest efforts of the debate. Of course Mr. Tucker, in the time allotted, could not deliver his entire speech, but it will all be printed in the *Record*, and will enhance his already distinguished reputation.

General Warner, of Ohio, followed in a strong national presentation of the case.

At twenty minutes past 4 Mr. New, of Indiana, offered an amendment that nothing in the bill shall be construed to abridge the power of the President to furnish troops to a State upon the request of a Governor or Legislature, &c., and proceeded to speak in favor of it. Mr. Baker moved to amend by prohibiting any person from carrying any club, knife, bludgeon, &c., at the polls.

The Baker amendment was ruled out of order; and by general consent it was agreed to vote at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Blackburn will preside when the legislative bill is considered in Committee of the Whole.

IT LOOKS BAD FOR CORBIN.

I have not yet met a Democratic senator who is in favor of confirming Corbin, of South Carolina, who is nominated for Chief Justice of Utah. Senator Butler is against him, and so are all of the South Carolina members of the House.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Randall will announce his committees, if an opportunity offers, to-morrow.

The statement to-night is that the stalwarts dread the conservative influence of Evarts with the President, and are using every threat made by Democratic speakers to prejudice the latter against the approval of the army bill as it will pass.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

General Fitz John Porter is in the city.

A telegram from Raleigh, N. C., to-day says an illicit distillery has been captured.

Nothing of importance was done at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Mr. Gorham, Mr. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and General D. Walker, the secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, were examined to-day by the Wallace committee.

General Joe Johnston has been appointed by Speaker Randall one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The weather to-day has been cold and disagreeable.

[Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.]

A GREENBACKER'S PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. De La Matyr, National Greenback representative, will introduce in the House, if an opportunity offers, a bill authorizing a loan of $350,000,000, legal-tender money, to certain corporations, to be expended in internal improvements.

It will provide that the loan be made for twenty-five years—the first five years without interest, and three per cent. interest semi-annually thereafter. Among the corporations to have the benefit of the loan are the James River and Kanawha canal, the Florida-Coast canal, railroads connecting the waters of the Mississippi with the Pacific coast; for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the Great Western canal, and the Fort St. Phillip canal.

WHITELAW REID AND THE GERMAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The fact that the German Mission was offered last December to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, has just been made public. Secretary Evarts, under date of December 23d, in accordance with the President's desire, asked Mr. Reid's acceptance of the Mission. Mr. Reid, on December 30th, replied with grateful thanks, but asked to be allowed to decline the position on the ground that the work in which he was now engrossed, to his mind, gave him greater opportunities for serving the country and advancing those views of public policy which he regards essential to its prosperity.

VIRGINIANS APPOINTED.

Speaker Randall this morning announced the appointment of Messrs. Harris of Virginia, and Claflin of Massachusetts, as managers of the Columbian Institute of the Deaf and Dumb, and of Messrs. Clymer of Pennsylvania, Johnston of Virginia, and Garfield of Ohio, as regents of the Smithsonian Institute, stating at the same time that Mr. Stephens of Georgia had declined further service as regent of the Smithsonian on account of inability to attend the meetings of the regents.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY AT WINCHESTER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—the post-office at Winchester has been made a United States depository to receive 4 per cent. refunding certificates.

Forty-sixth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1879.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met an hour earlier than the usual time of meeting, so as to give that extension to the general debate, which closes at 3 o'clock to-day.

The first to address the House was Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, who stated the question to be whether the House had the courage and determination to repeal the pernicious laws, or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. He admitted that under the present Administration no troops had been stationed at the polls, but no one could foretell whether the course of the last Administration in that respect might not be followed in the next. He thought the return of certain gentlemen to public life—meaning, perhaps, Senators Chandler and Logan—boded no good to the Republic. In the face of the disgraceful law which it was now proposed to repeal the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie. In conclusion, Mr. Singleton stated (in reference to the supervisors' law) that party fealty taught him to submit to party dictates. He therefore accepted the partial repeal of the supervisors' law, with notice to all concerned that he accepted it only as the first instalment of the long-delayed justice to an oppressed people, and that he should in all time to come labor in season and out of season to secure the repeal of every line, word, and letter of that law.

The next speech was made by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa (one of the Greenback representatives). He deprecated keeping open sectional animosities. He ridiculed the pretensions put forward yesterday by Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, as to Providence guiding the Democratic party, as of old the chosen people through the desert, and suggested that the gentleman confounded the two things, and that it was to the army of Pharaoh that the Democratic party was to be likened. He predicted that in 1880 the Democratic candidate for the presidency would, instead of reaching that goal, meet his doom, as Moses had met his on Mount Nebo. Unless that party would give relief to the country in financial measures it would have forfeited its opportunities for victory in 1880. He raised a laugh by describing how the political parties in the House, after waging a bitter partisan war during the week, met together every Saturday and voted like brothers to carry over the session until Tuesday, so as to prevent "the party of the centre" from introducing measures of financial relief.

Old parties, he said, were powerless to give relief. They were parties of blood, and (as David, being a man of blood, was not permitted to build the temple at Jerusalem) they would not be permitted to build the temple of American liberty. A new party, which was the only healthy and growing party in the country, wanted no soldiers at the polls, wanted no test-oath for jurors, and was opposed to the concentration of power in the hands of the Appropriation Committee. His speech is a great success, and is occasionally applauded on both sides.

Mr. Weaver was followed by three other Greenbackers—Messrs. De La Matyr, of Indiana; Jones, of Texas, and Wright of Pennsylvania. Mr. De La Matyr expressed his intention to vote for the bill as it stands. Mr. Jones opposed the placing of political legislation on appropriation bills. Mr. Wright condemned the reopening of the dead issues of the war, and predicted defeat in 1880 for the party that raised them. During the long course of his service in the House he never heard disputed the right of the House to engraft on appropriation bills other necessary measures of legislation.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, followed, denouncing the purpose of the majority, which would leave the Government to be carried on by the voluntary services of officers, or voluntary subscriptions such as flowed into the Treasury in 1860. It was threatened by gentlemen of that majority if the President should veto the bill they would apply the thumb-screws to the minority in order to obtain a two-thirds majority, and failing in that the appropriation should fail. To that programme the minority would invariably vote "Nay" to the end of the chapter.

Mr. Tucker was the next speaker. [His speech will be found in our Washington letter.]

Mr. Garfield closes the Republican side of the debate.

The vote will be taken to-morrow, after which the conflict will be transferred to the Senate.

Norfolk.

STEAMER SUNK—FROST—THE PEARS AND PEACHES DAMAGED IN NANSEMOND AND SOUTHAMPTON.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., April 4.—The steamer Tredegar, owned by Captain Edward Pickup, was burned on Ferry Point last night. The Tredegar was scuttled in shallow water to prevent her machinery from being destroyed. Not insured. Formerly she was owned by the State of Virginia, and was one of the oyster fleet.

There was a heavy frost this morning and for several nights past, to the great grief of the fruit-growers of this section, who apprehend injury. I learn that the peaches and pears of Nansemond and Southampton were thought to be considerably damaged.

NORFOLK, April 4.—The schooner Joseph N. Billing, from Jamesville, N. C., for Baltimore, with lumber, slipped her anchors and was blown ashore at Laurel Point, Albemarle sound, last night.

The thermometer fell to 28° last night, and it is thought considerable damage was done to fruit and early vegetables.

Yellow-Fever on a United States Vessel.

BOSTON, April 4.—The United States ship Plymouth, Captain Harmony, which left Boston March 15th for a cruise to the West Indies, has returned to Vineyard sound on account of two cases of yellow-fever occurring on board when about three hundred miles southeast of Bermuda Islands. The ship had been at Boston during the winter, and as she had come from the West Indies last autumn with yellow-fever on board she had been frozen out and fumigated. As she had not called in any port since leaving Boston, this development showed that the germs of yellow-fever still existed on her, and she was headed north, being unfit for cruising in the tropics. On the 31st ultimo, when less than one hundred miles south of Martha's Vineyard, she met with a very heavy gale from the northeast. One boat was lost; also the lower studding-sail boom, and the vessel leaked considerably through her upper works, but next day the wind shifted, and the weather became better. In this gale Peter Eagan, the boatswain's mate, was buried, having died of yellow-fever on the previous day. On the 2d of April she anchored at Nobska Point, in Vineyard sound, where she awaits orders from the Navy Department.

Tennessee's Proposed Settlement.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4.—At a representative meeting of citizens from parts of the State and of both political parties here to-day, resolutions were adopted recognizing the Legislature as entitled to respectful consideration; appointing ex-Governor J. C. Brown, W. J. Sykes, Theo. Richmond, D. Weaver, G. A. Washington, William Rule, ex-Senator Henry Cooper, J. W. Clapp, and James Whitworth a committee to visit New York, and confer with the holders of State bonds in reference to the proposition submitted to them by the Legislature, pledging themselves that, should the proposition be accepted by them, they will do all in their power to procure a ratification of the same by the people of Tennessee; also pledging the use of all honorable means to secure the passage of an act that will set apart an amount of taxes to meet the bonds when they become due.

The Cold Snap in Georgia—Murder-Trial.

ATLANTA, April 4.—The weather is quite cold here to-day, the thermometer indicating 31°. The peach, pear, and apple crops are ruined. The vegetable crop is not seriously damaged. The cold snap does not extend all over the State.

Ayers Jones, the mountaineer accused of the murder, two years ago, of Lieutenant McIntyre, at the head of his troop in the Georgia mountains, will be taken from jail to-morrow for his preliminary examination. The McIntyre murder created a great sensation in Georgia, and the authorities have been working it up ever since its occurrence. Jones is a desperate man, who defied the officers and eluded arrest for a long time.

A Haytien City Burned.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Port-au-Prince newspaper, the *Moniteur De Harti*, of March 20th, has the following: An express messenger who arrived at Port-au-Prince Tuesday noon has brought to the Government notice that the city of Miragoane was completely burned down during the night of the 16th or 17th of March.

The fire originated at midnight in the centre of the town, and in less than three hours there was nothing left of Miragoane but ruins and rubbish. The Government took the promptest measures to send aid.

Damage to Early Crops in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—The hard freezing of last night seriously damaged the early vegetable crops on the truck-farms in this vicinity. The injury to potatoes is estimated at twenty-five per cent. The cucumber, tomato, and bean crops are almost entirely killed. Strawberries are badly hurt, and retarded fully two weeks. The loss to truck-farms around Charleston is estimated at a quarter of a million.

The Pennsylvania Wife-Murderers.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—The Board of Pardons has recommended commutation of the death-penalty to imprisonment for life in the case of Alexander Layne, of Philadelphia, convicted of wife-murder. The Board refused the application of Hezekiah Sheafer, the Franklin-county wife-murderer, and he will accordingly be hanged on the 17th instant.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—An engine and three cars of a northern-bound passenger-train on the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis railroad jumped the track this morning near Hazlehurst. Andy Caldwell, the engineer, was killed, and Baggage-Master O. C. Betts seriously wounded.

Horrible Murder in Mississippi.

GREENVILLE, April 4.—Yesterday morning Matt. Chrismore, a well-known sporting character, was found murdered in his bed with his head crushed by an iron bolt, throat cut, and body ripped open its entire length. Suspicion points to an associate, now in jail.

Severe Snow-Storm.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., April 4.—A severe snow-storm prevailed here last night, and did considerable damage to shipping. Some lives are reported lost.

The Spanish bark Isadora Reconda, bound to Portland with sugar, is dismasted in the harbor.

Death of Madame Bonaparte.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte died this afternoon.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

THE TIMES'S FINANCIAL ARTICLE.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times's* financial article says: "United States Government bonds are again in some request by investors, who have increasing difficulty in finding safe investments yielding anything like four per cent. interest."

The Right of Cession versus Possession

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch from Madeira to the *Daily News* says: "The British authorities at Sierra Leone sent the gunboat Boxis on the 15th of March to hand to the French officer who is conducting the occupation of Mataconga a formal protest. The French claim that the island was ceded to them in 1878, while the British claim possession since 1826." The *News* remarks that the affair seems to admit of a prompt and friendly settlement.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, April 4, 1879.

Government Securities.—United States 4½'s, 104¼ bid; United States 4's, 99 bid.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 56⅝ bid, 57 asked; Virginia consols, new, 40 bid, 42 asked; Virginia fundable, 30 bid; Virginia deferred, 7¼ bid; Virginia interest certificates, 18 asked; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 81 bid, 81¼ asked; North Carolina bonds, 22¾ bid, 23¼ asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, J. and J., 119 bid; Richmond city 6's, J. and J., 103¾ bid, 104¼ asked; Petersburg city 6's, F. and A., 96 bid; Petersburg city 8's, 107 bid, 110 asked; Petersburg city 8's, special tax, J. and J., 108 bid; Lynchburg city 8's, J. and J., 113 bid; Lynchburg city 6's, J. and J., 101¼ bid; Norfolk city water 8's, M. and N., 115¾ bid; Manchester bridge 8's, M. and N., 88 bid, 99 asked.

Railroad Bonds.—Virginia Central Railroad first mortgage 6's, J. and J., 96 bid; Virginia Central Railroad third mortgage 6's, J. and J., 96 bid; Virginia Central Railroad fourth mortgage 8's, J. and J., 104 bid, 105 asked; Virginia Central Railroad non-mortgage 8's, J. and J., 104 bid; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 93 bid; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad third mortgage 8's, J. and J., 103 bid; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad funded 8's, J. and J., 97 bid, 100 asked; Southside Railroad second mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 77 bid; Southside Railroad third mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 67 bid, 68½ asked; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 7's, J. and J., 101 bid; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and S., 103 bid; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 8's, J. and J., 93½ bid; Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 103 bid; Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad certificate, 98 bid; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 102 bid; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 7's, M. and N., 100 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 8's, J. and J., 102 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 7's, J. and J., 101½ bid; Orange and Alexandria Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 84 bid; Orange and Alexandria Railroad third mortgage 8's, M. and N., 43 bid, 55 asked; Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad first mortgage 7's, J. and J., 53 bid, 60 asked; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 86½ bid; Piedmont Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 100 bid; Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 91½ bid.

Canal Bonds.—James River and Kanawha Canal first mortgage 6's, M. and N., 55½ bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, 100 par, 42½ asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad common, 100 par, 39 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad 6 per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 89 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad 7 per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 93 bid; Connection Railroad stock, 70 par, 69½ bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad, 100 par, $7.25 bid, $8 asked; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad common, 100 par, 81 bid; Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad guaranteed, 100 par, 97 bid.

Canal Stocks.—James River and Kanawha Canal, 100 par, $1 asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 36 bid, 38 asked; Virginia State, 25 par, 27 bid; Virginia Home, 100 par, 90 bid; Merchants and Mechanics, 100 par, 78 bid; City, 100 par, 80 bid, 82½ asked; Granite, 100 par, 70 bid, 75 asked.

Miscellaneous.—Old Dominion Steamship Company, 100 par, 82½ bid, 90 asked.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 4—*Noon.*—Stocks strong. Money on call, 6 per cent. Exchange—Long, 486¼; short, 487¾. State bonds dull. Governments strong.

Evening.—Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange steady. Governments steady; new 5's, 104½. States dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Virginia 6's, deferred, 7½; consols, 56¾; second series, 41½; past-due coupons, 81. North Carolina 6's, old, 22½; new, 11. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, April 4, 1879.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—*White*, 40 bushels. *Red*, 1,314 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 900 bushels. *Mixed*, 290 bushels.

OATS.—1,210 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT—*White*, 40 bu hels good at $1.10. *Red*, 18 bushels screenings at 55c.; 26 bushels very good Fultz at $1.10; 426 bushels common Fultz at $1.05; 364 bushels very good Lancaster at $1.16; 62 bushels fair Fultz at $1.08; 56 bushels prime Fultz at $1.12; 34 bushels prime Fultz at $1.12; 14 bushels mixed at $1.12; 4 bushels fair Lancaster at $1.12; 28 bushels Fultz at $1.12; 102 bushels Fultz at $1.10; 50 bushels fair Fultz at $1.08—total, 1,184 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 168 bushels good at 48c; 82 bushels at 48c.—total, 250 bushels.

Flour.

Fine, $3.50@$3.75; superfine, $4.25@$4.50; extra, $5.25; common family, $5.75; fancy brands, $6.25@$6.75; Staunton extra, $5.25.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, April 4, 1879.

The number of breaks to-day comprised 92 hogsheads and 22 tierces. The offerings at auction on 'Change were 74 packages; of which number 43 were sold at prices ranging from $1.80 to $27.

QUOTATIONS—PRIZED TOBACCO.

DARK.

Lugs.—Common to medium, $2.25@$2.75; good to fine, $3@$3.50.

Leaf.—Common to good short, $4@$6; medium to fair long, $6@$7.50; good to very good long, $8@$9.50.

Dark leaf, good enough for wrappers and for the best types of the Regies, have been thus far in very light supply. There is no assortment of dark sun-cured tobacco offering.

BRIGHT.

Lugs.—Common to medium, $4@$6; good to very good, $7@$8.

Smokers.—Fair to medium, $8@$10; good to very good, $12@$15; fine to fancy, $17.50@$22.50