The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Senator Henry's New Bill.

Finance is not the only matter that occupies the mind of our senior Senator. It has been announced by telegraph that he is looking into the military business. He is preparing a bill for the reorganization of the militia of the several States of the Union. He proposes to cut down the regular army and turn over to the Southern States the amount thus saved, to enable them to place their militia on an effective footing.

As we have not yet seen the text of the Senator's bill we will not prejudge it by commenting on its proposal to specially reorganize the Southern militia: We presume that he includes West Va. among the Southern States for the purposes of his bill. If the rest of said States are in her sorry plight as respects a militia system it is no wonder that he considers them objects of Federal charity. Gov. Mathews was obliged to inform the Secretary of War last summer that we had no militia—that the legislature had even refused to enroll the adult male population subject to militia duty in the State. Perhaps this humiliating confession on the part of the Governor has induced the senior Senator to give his attention to military affairs during such leisure as he can spare from finance.

It seems, according to the books of the Adjutant General at Washington, that the total number of citizens throughout the United States available for military service, but at present unorganized, is 2,875,469, apportioned as follows: Maine, 98,376; New Hampshire, 36,394; Vermont, 30,112; Massachusetts, 247,496; Rhode Island, 40,839; Connecticut, 61,302; New York, 483,183; New Jersey, 134,257; Pennsylvania, 356,393; Delaware, not reported; Maryland, 88,244; Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, not reported; South Carolina, 79,040; Georgia, Florida and Alabama, not reported; Mississippi, 136,178; Louisiana, 113,209; Texas, 78,458; Arkansas, 95,165; Kentucky, 217,044; Tennessee, not reported; Ohio, 220,725; Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, not reported; Iowa, 169,118; Nebraska, 46,000; Kansas, 90,000; Nevada and Oregon, not reported; California, 101,937.

The Approaching End of the Pope.

There is no reason to doubt that the death of Pius IX is very near at hand. We may expect news of his demise at any hour. Indeed such news has been expected for months past. In view of this well known expectancy there is every reason to suppose that his successor has been agreed upon—as much so as a caucus nominee—and that a Cardinal representing as near as may be the civil and ecclesiastical ideas of the present Pope will be elected without delay. He will be an Italian of course, and of course an Ultramontane. All the Cardinal appointees of the Pope for years past have been Ultramontanes. It was the Cardinals, obedient to the will of Pius, who got up the late Council that pronounced the dogma of Papal infallibility. They ran that Council just the same as Tammany Hall runs a New York Democratic Convention, only more so. They had the right of initiative as it was called, that is the right to propound questions for discussion. They got up the famous Syllabus, a document that belonged to the Middle Ages, when Popes put their feet on the necks of sovereigns, and not to the 19th century.

As to the political effects of the death of the Pope, they cannot be important. It is not now as it once was. The nations are virtually free from the Papal shadow that once caused them so much concern. It is a matter of but little moment to Bismarck who is elected Pope. He has fought out the whole question with the present incumbent, and is fully able to continue the fight it need be. France no longer cares to see a Bonaparte made Pope. That was the dream of Napoleon III. The Republic is in sympathy with Victor Emanuel and United Italy, and has met and defeated the Papacy at the polls in the late elections. As to what Spain and Austria might wish, that is a matter of no moment. They have lost their rank among the Powers, and Austria was bold enough years ago to dissolve her concordat with Rome.

Germany, France and England are virtually a unit in antagonism to the pretensions of the Papacy. The dogma of spiritual supremacy has made them so. The position of Mr. Gladstone is the position of every leading statesman in Europe. It is in Europe as it was in this country when Mr. Seward said that there was an "irrepressible conflict" going on that would never stop short of the final supremacy of either slavery or freedom. It is now as it was when the first Napoleon said that Europe would be all Cossack or all Republican. It is the old conflict of two civilizations, the right of priests to think for men or the right of men to think for themselves.

Upon such an issue as this it can matter but little at this late day who represents the dogma of Papal infallibility. It is the dogma and not the man that the nations resist and defy. They are prepared for an ultramantane succession. They expect it and do not scare at it.

Vanderbilt's Will.

The dispatches furnish us with the urther proceedings yesterday in the Surrogate's Court over Commodore Vanderbilt's will. It seems that his wealth at the time of his death was computed at one hundred millions—an amount of money so immense and unnatural for one man that that it furnishes a text if not a platform for every communist organization in the world. This vast wealth—equal to the whole realty and personalty of the city of Wheeling and the four Panhandle counties—he distributed most unequally, giving, it is said, to his eldest son William ninety-five millions, and to all the rest of his children, nine in number, only five millions.

Of course a man in this free country—even a millionaire—has a right to make such a will as he pleases as between his children. He can say in the language of Scripture, "is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" We answer, yes, but while it is thus lawful to make such a monstrous discrimination between those who are equally near to him, no man who does so need expect to rest in peace as respects acquiescence in his will, if there is the least possible chance to contest it.

It seems that there are some grounds upon which to contest Vanderbilt's will—not very strong grounds it must be admitted, but sufficient, perhaps, in the powerful hands of such lawyers as Scott Lord and Judge Black to bring out all the mental and moral deformities of the great testator's character. For instance, we read in the first day's proceedings before the Surrogate, the following disclosures:

Mr. Lord, in his address, admitted that it seemed hazardous to say that a man who had accumulated one hundred million dollars, and was famous for his strength of will, had not the power to dispose of his fortune. Yet there was not on record a more unjust disposition of a large estate. The deceased Commodore left two sons and eight daughters, who, under the statutes, were entitled to equal shares of the property, but to one of his sons he gave ninety-five millions. He then asserted that the lucky William was responsible for his father's will. When the first contest occurred he offered his brother Cornelius one million if he would not press his claim, and then afterwards offered him but 10 per cent and denied the first promise. Commodore Vanderbilt's sick spells were described; *cystitis* was one of the diseases he suffered from. It caused him to writhe, and he frequently acted like a woman suffering from labor pains. Sometimes the Commodore exhibited a very violent temper. In his fits of fury he created havoc among the furniture. That his intellect was weak, Mr. Lord asserted, was shown in the fact that he was a believer in Spiritualism—not in its higher phases, but in its lowest types. He spent thousands of dollars on clairvoyants. After his second marriage in 1869 he became silly on occasions.

The counsel then said: "More than twenty-five years ago Cornelius Vanderbilt became enamored of a governess, and to get the mother of his children out of the way, he had her sent to a lunatic asylum. William H. was the only child of the old man who sided with him and against his mother in the matter. In talking of this affair, William said he sympathized with his mother, but that it was not a question of sympathy with him, but one of self-interest."

Daniel B. Allen, who married Miss Ethelinda Vanderbilt, was the first witness. He remembered a conversation with the Commodore about his will. He was sitting in the Commodore's office one day, when the old gentleman remarked: "Daniel, when I die there'll be hell to pay."

"He seems to have been a prophet," interpolated the Surrogate.

The trial bids fair to last a long time, and much scandal is expected to come out of it.

THE Turks have lost by battle and disease, thus far, during the war fully 200,000 men. The recruiting ground of the Porte is in Asia Minor and Syria, but the soldiers from those regions are undisciplined and poor material to be placed at once in the front of battle. The government is sorely pressed for money, and no army officer or government employes have been paid for eighteen months. The soldiers use counterfeit money, manufactured in Germany and poured like a deluge into Turkey. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* at Constantinople gives the following good advice to persons who meditate joining the Sultan's service: "Peasons who are disposed to enter the Turkish service at the present time had better take into consideration the financial embarrassments of the Porte before they impose on themselves the expense of a voyage hither. For want of such precaution, the foreign surgeons in the army are in the most deplorable condition. The Austrian and Hugarian surgeons are loud in their complaints; they are not paid, no care is taken of them, and they are often famished for want of food. They threaten to resign in a body. Of Mussulman surgeons the number is so small that it is of no account. The army surgeons are almost exclusively foreigners, principally Austrians, Germans and Jews, with a few Armenians."

Hayes Men in Massachusetts.

Boston Letter.—The Republicans are overjoyed at their success—always excepting the genuine anti-Hayes and Butler Republicans who did not want Rice to be elected at all, else by a very small plurality. The hearty supporters of the President's policy are the most joyful, for now they see a chance, which has been growing dim for the last three weeks, of persuading Hayes to persevere until he actually succeeds in "disestablishing the machine" in Massachusetts politics.

A BIG SHIPMENT OF SHEEP.—Twelve hundred sheep, bought in Washington county by Mr. George Perrite, of Canonsburg, were shipped over the Chartiers railroad on Thursday last to Texas.

BELLAIRE LOCALS.—Delegates of the different companies of the Second Infantry Regiment, Ohio National Guard, assembled at the Bellaire armory yesterday afternoon for the purpose of counting the votes cast at an election on Saturday last for regimental field officers. Colonel C. S. S. Baron will at an early day appoint, by a special order, his staff.

An installation of officers of Eureka Lodge No. 23, U. A. O. D., took place on Saturday last, at their hall in this city.

The directors of the Bellaire Street Railway Company held a meeting at their office yesterday afternoon. The receipts of last month exceed by about $100 the regular running expenditures.

Mr. George Criswell, of this city, joined by Mr. Geo. Rider, of Martin's Ferry, departed from here yesterday for Kansas to select a suitable locality for a permanent settlement. Good bye.

Mr. Michael Butler, a true son of the Emerald Isle, and landlord of several cottages about here, got into a serious altercation on Monday last with a widow woman, named C. St. John, a vender of "Schnapps," who, it seemed, refused to deliver up the keys of the house from which she had been lawfully ejected. A stormy scene was witnessed, hot and angry words, oaths and slang phrases in several languages were exchanged, and not until the widow, whose avoirdupois exceeds 225 pounds, got in a sounder on Mike, below the belt, did the affair cease. Mike skedaddled in hot haste leaving the widder in full possession of the fort.

Mr. Henry Schomber, a saloonist, retired from that business and again resumed his profession as a merchant tailor. Henry, it is said, is an excellent workman.

A little son of Mr. J. T. Kelly was seriously bitten by a ferocious dog in the foot the other day. The little fellow suffered considerable pain.

Messrs. John Dunn and Dan Leach, of this city, will run a foot race on Saturday next, near West Wheeling, for $25 a side.

Rev. Mr. Gaston will deliver a lecture to his congregation, upon his late European tour, at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday next.

Dr. William McMasters has engaged Mr. John Van Law as a clerk in his drug store.

A little boy, about three years of age, son of Mr. James Appleton, died on yesterday morning. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

We met an urchin, whom a German would term, "ein Galgenstriek" the other day offering a bran new pair of shoes for sale, valued at about $3, for 75 cents, saying that his father had a whole barrel full in the garret.

A benefit ball, for the benefit of Mrs. Manley, a widow lady with six children, will come off at the City Hall on Friday evening next. J. E. D.

River News.

The marks last evening indicated 8 feet 3 inches, and falling.

The O'Neal left on time for Pittsburgh.

The Andes got off for Cincinnati at 4 P. M., with a very fine trip.

The James Gilmore, Tom Reese, Geo. Roberts, Tom Lisle, J. S. Mercer, Wm. Stone, J. S. McDonald and I. N. Phillips passed down during the day with tows of coal.

The Oella, Telegram and Phaeton were promptly at the wharf, and left on time for their respective ports.

The Express passed down at 1 o'clock P. M., en route for Cincinnati. She took on a big lot of drain pipe at New Cumberland, for Cincinnati, which detained her several hours.

The Ragon will be this morning's regular Parkersburg boat.

The Granite State is due up to-day.

The Simpson Horner got down as far as this point with a tow of coal, and while passing Sweeney's struck on a bar and sunk three of her barges. The particulars of the disaster will be found elsewhere in this paper.

The Iron Valley passed down light yesterday.

The Carrie Brooks was due down last night, en route to Zanesville.

The Market Boy will leave for Matamoras this morning.

The Ike Hammitt was expected to arrive from Pittsburgh last night, and will leave for St. Louis as soon as she can load her barges.

The officers of the steamer Courier report having an excellent trip of passengers and freight last Monday.

The steamer Courier, Capt. Jack Harrison, has adopted the new style of staging now being used on all the principal steamers, which is to use one large staging instead of the gang planks which were formerly used. It appears to give general satisfaction.

[By Telegraph.]

PITTSBURGH, November 13.—River 5 feet 2 inches, and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

EVANSVILLE, November 13.—Weather clear. River 3 7-10 feet, and rising. Up—Goff, Smith. Down—Dick Johnson, Desmet, Baum, Idlewild. Business light.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Arrived—Dawn, Red river; Clara S., Cincinnati. Departed—Gold Dust, St. Louis. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—River fell 1 inch; stands 9 feet 6 inches. Weather clear during the day but foggy to-night.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—River 15 feet 1 inch and rising. Arrived—Emma Graham, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Wheeling. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, November 13.—River falling. Arrived—Standard, Mollie Moore, Thos. Means, Dyersburg, Mound City, Cherokee, My Choice, City of Chester, Capital City and Dora Cobler. Departed—Standard, Mollie Moore and City of Chester.

SHREVEPORT, November 13.—River rose 5 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—The loss by the Worth Point Warehouse fire will approximate $440,000 on the building and contents. Insurance, $310,000. Several English and German companies lose from $15,000 to $40,000, the balance being in small amounts in local, eastern and foreign companies. The lessee of the Warehouse Company considers the fire incendiary, but detectives give other reasons. It is understood that he had been prominent in the movement to reduce the wages of the Longshoremen, who had consequently threatened him with mischief.

The Vanderbilt Will Case.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The Vanderbilt will contest was resumed to-day. D. B. Allen, the Commodore's son-in-law, was examined. He denied having the bitterest hostility to the Commodore on account of litigation, and dwelt on the relations between the members of the Commodore's family and the Commodore, and the procuring of a governess by W. H. Vanderbilt, who was to be the companion to Miss Vanderbilt, who was keeping house. The witness went over the expressions used by the Commodore to Wm. H., such as "blatherskite," &c. The latter never resented them, but Cornelius did. The other children often opposed the Commodore's views. In 1846 Wm. H. said to the witness that the old man was bound to be under the influence o f some woman, and that he was bound to control that interest.

CUBA.

KEY WEST, November 13.—A Havana dispatch says an engagement occurred at Pinal del Marcel between about 400 insurgents under Maceo and some 300 Spanish regulars under Col. Valenzula. The Spaniards were surprised while breakfasting, and lost 22 killed and 50 wounded. The insurgents were repulsed with unknown loss.

Burglarized.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 13.—The millinery establishment of J. R. & E. Thompson was burglarized last night of silks, satins, velvets and cloaks to the value of about $2,000. The thieves effected an entrance from the cellar, and succeeded in getting away with their plunder in spite of the fact that the store was well lighted with gas, and is so located that the private watchmen can look through the entire length of the store.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Lower Lakes, warmer and partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, south winds and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and at the west stations by rain areas.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Arrived—Steamship Republic, Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, November 13.—Arrived—Steamship City of Montreal, New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Arrived—Steamship Wisconsin, Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

GENERAL NEWS.

The Resumption Act in the House.

Crittenden Gets at the Pith of the Whole Question.

The Greenback the Enemy of National Integrity.

Inconsistency of the Democratic Party.

New York Bankers Before the Senate Committee on Finance.

Their Argument Against Silver as a Full Legal Tender.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

During the morning hour a number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, among them the following;

By Mr. McDonald: In relation to distilling and rectifying spirits.

By Mr. Garland: To authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from Indian Territory.

Mr. Booth, chairman of the Committee on Patents, was, on request, excused from further service on that committee. He also submitted a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate of the cause of the Nez Perces war, the number of Indians and soldiers engaged therein, the number of lists lost, the cost of the war and what disposition had been made of Chief Joseph and those who surrendered with him. Agreed to.

House bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was read by title and referred.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported Senate resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to ascertain upon what terms the reciprocal treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. So ordered. In reporting back the resolution Mr. Hamlin said the committee was impressed with grave doubts on the subject. Negotiation of treaties belonged to the executive branch of the Government, besides the resolution looked to raising the revenue, and such matters must originate in the House.

By Mr. Dorsey: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis. Also making an appropriation for the improvement of the Arkansas river by removing the bar opposite Fort Smith.

By Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin: To aid the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits and to promote their civilization.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Chaffee called up the resolution submitted by him last week in regard to the management of the Pacific Railroad and spoke at length in regard to the subject.

Mr. Chaffee, in the course of his address, said that he asked attention to the subject this early in the session because the long continued failure and refusal of some of the companies to operate their roads according to the acts of incorporation, wrought almost incalculable damage and loss to the people and government. In his judgment, the hardship it inflicted was greater than would be entailed by the entire loss of all the bonds loaned to the several companies. The law required that the main line and branches should be operated as one connected and continuous line. The intention was not that the main line should grow rich at the expense of the branches. Four or more men, controlling the four great trunk lines of the railroad between the Atlantic seaboad and the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, had power to mark up or down the price, which millions of our Western farmers would realize for their products, and this uncertainty, dependant on transportation, was one of the causes of the depression in the West. The unjust and discriminating rates were severely felt especially by the people of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and all the States south of the Ohio river.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Chaffee asked the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Saunders sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from A. J. Pappleton, Attorney for the Union Pacific railroad, stating that the question whether the Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific and Burlington and Missouri river roads were branches of the Union Pacific and what their rights were, was now pending before Judge Dillon, and a decision might be expected in a few day, and expressing a hope that there would be no legislation until after the decision should be made.

Mr. Saunders said he desired to address the Senate in regard to this resolution but was not prepared to-day.

Mr. Chaffee then yielded and the resolution was laid over for the present.

Mr. Davis gave notice that on Thursday next he would submit some remarks in explanation of the resolution in regard to discrepancies in the books of the Treasury Department.

The Senate then went into Executive session and when the doors opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Banks: To extend, facilitate and cheapen land and water transportation of freight and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further enlargement of the public debt.

By Mr. White: A resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire what assistance can be given by the government to the citizens who desire to emigrate to the West for the purpose of engaging in agriculture.

By Mr. Townsend: A resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of winding up the National Banks, withdrawing their circulation and substituting in lieu thereof greenbacks or other similar currency.

The House went into commmitee of the whole, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the Chair, on the Deficiency Bill. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $2,240,665, of which $1,446,688 is for the Navy, $311,953 for the amount due the Seligman Bros., of London; $45,000 for the Marine corps. The bill also provides for the payment of the United States Judges etc.

After considerable discussion, in which Mr. Blount, who had charge of the bill, promised a rigid inquiry into the diversion of the pay fund and Hale said the late Secretary might be scrutinized from cellar to garret and there would not be found a single dollar of all the millions that had passed through his hands which had been appropriated to purposes outside of the maintenance of the American Navy in a proper way, the bill passed without division.

The House then proceeded to consideration of the resumption act.

Mr. Eden offered a substitute simply repealing the 3d section of the resumption act and providing that there shall be no further issue of National Bank notes except to replace such as are mutilated worn or destroyed.

Mr. Chittenden took the floor and sent to the clerk's desk and had read a memorial of the National Board of Trade and the draught of a substitute for the pending bill prepared by that body. He then stepped to the clerk's desk himself and addressed the House, and holding up a $10 legal-tender note, he said he was very much mistaken if the bill before the House was not a downright repudiation of this note. In his hand was a promise of the Government to pay him $10, but no date was fixed for the payment. The note was issued in 1875, and on the 14th day of that year Congress had enacted a law declaring that this debt of the Government should be paid on the 1st of January, 1879. The Government must keep its promise faithfully or it would become the leader of all repudiators in the land, including every defaulting town, city and State. The question of honor was the central and vital point in the discussion. He criticized the opening speech of Mr. Phillips, saying that the contraction of currency under the Resumption Act had no more to do with the present sufferings of the country than it had with the frozen feet of the Turks in Shipka Pass. The limitation of paper currency should be left to adjust itself under a free banking system, guided by the eager, intelligent, aggressive enterprise of the people. There was but one alternative—an exclusive greenback currency, subject at all times to the caprice of Congress. The pending bill was hurtful, discreditable and without excuse. The country was now shaken by the wild blast of a grand currency illusion, which swept over the plains of the South and the prairies of the West, carrying the House by storm and threatening to engulf the national integrity. The greenback was the most powerful enemy the country had ever encountered, slavery alone excepted. It was a fraud; it was a sham; it familiarized the individual and public conscience with shams; it had muddied all the springs of honest thrift and solid enterprise, had deceived and misled public judgment, had sapped the courage and wisdom of the Federal treasury and had given immense comfort to demagogues. Mr. Monroe assumed that the whole country would be glad to see the greenback equal to the coin dollar in value, and yet all the legislation the country had which tended to bring about that equalization was repealed by the bill under consideration. He quoted from the St. Louis Democratic platform, which denounced the Republican party for not having taken any steps toward resumption, and yet the Democratic party had brought in a bill which repealed the only step taken toward resumption. He also quoted from the Republican platform, showing that that party was also in favor of resumption.

Mr. Kelly suggested that all the Republicans did not stand together on that platform. He himself had gone, under high official auspices, to Indiana, Ohio and Central Pennsylvania, and expressed to every audience he addressed his protest against the financial doctrine of the Republican party, and the views expressed by Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler in their letters of acceptance, and that was the year when Ohio had been won and not lost.

Mr. Monroe, continuing, said it needed but little more patience and a victory of speedy resumption would be achieved. The present bill passed, a feeling of discouragement, would prevail throughout the land. It would be hard to find a more favorable time for the resumption of specie payments, and if specie payment were not reached under the present circumstances, the country may well despair of ever reaching it. This closed the discussion for to-day.

Mr. Glover offered a resolution for investigations into all departments of the Government. [The same resolution was adopted at the beginning of the last Congress. Referred.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Booth Excused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13.—In the Senate Mr. Booth was excused from the Committee on Manufacture and not Patents.

The House has passed the Naval Deficency Bill.

SPOFFORD-KELOGG.

Spofford and Kellogg have been requested by the Senate Committee on Priviliges and Elections to make short briefs of their cases, each to be submitted to the other for special rebuttal, and upon which rebuttals special evidence will be taken.

THE BANKERS AND THE SILVER BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee held a special meeting this evening at which many gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia, representing banking and other financial interests, attended by appointment and presented their views against the House bill for remonetization of silver.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, argued that it would be inexpedient now to adopt silver for a full legal tender for obligations due by the Government and people of the United States. We have large dealings with the outside world, and if we adopt a depreciated standard our people would have to suffer the results. If paper currency was allowed to circulate, it would be but a few months before it would be at par with gold. He advised the committee to look at the question as one which connects the United States government with the outer world, and not act hastily on so serious a matter.

The New York delegation, which included James M. Brown, A. A. Low, Samuel N. Babcock and other members of the Chamber of Commerce argued that should the bill be passed none could predict the amount of injury and loss it would occasion. The bill had two prominent features, one the demonetization of silver and the other the remonetization of gold. When the bill became a law, if it ever should, gold would go from our country and silver would come in. If the bill was pressed on the people it would injure credit of the government, and it would be injurious to all kinds of industry. The difficulties at present experienced by the labor classes of the United States was caused by the capitalists withholding their money.

Mr. Townsend spoke in behalf of the savings banks, saying that if the interest on government bonds is to be paid in silver, the value will necessarily depreciate, and the poor people will be losers.

Mr. Ellis made an argument, substantially as follows: The amount of 6 per cent bonds outstanding is $729,000,000; annual interest, $43,740,000; amount of 5 per cent bond outstanding, $708,000,000; annual interest, $35,400,000; total interest $79,140,000 per annum; if the same amount was funded at 4 per cent the annual interest would be $57,480,000 or annual saving of $31,660,000. If these bonds were paid off ahead of 30 years the total saving during that time would be $649,800,000. If the same amount of bonds was paid off in silver, the present rate, instead of gold, and the relative value of gold and silver were continued as now, say a difference of 8 per cent the savings would be $114,960,000, or if the annual interest was paid for thirty years to come in silver instead of gold the saving in that respect would be about $190,000,000, showing a total savings to the government by substituting silver instead of gold of about $315,000,000, as against $650,000,000, which the government would save if the bonds were funded at 4 per cent.

Representative Bland spoke in favor of the bill, and the committee then adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WAR NOTES.

Servia Going Into the War.

LONDON, November 13.—The following is the text of the *Times* Belgrade correspondent's dispatch reporting that the participation of Servia in the war was decided on:

"From the most trustworthy source, I hear that the active interference of Servia in the war is nearer at hand than was generally supposed. Yesterday another subsidy of two million francs arrived from Russia. Another Cabinet council was held yesterday, under the Presidency of Prince Milan, in which it is stated that the participation of Servia in the war was determined on. A proclamation to the army is said to be already prepared."

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 13.—Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief of the armies in Roumania. Atell Pasha will command the army of Rasgrad.

FRANCE.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch from Paris says: The violent terms of yesterday's resolution for an inquiry into the electoral abuses at first created alarm in consequence of the severity of its denunciation of the ministers, who are described as in rebellion against the sovereignty of the nation. However, explanations relieving McMahon of the responsibility allayed the uneasiness. In the face of this resolution and the committee's report under it, the Cabinet can't survive in the presence of the Chamber which accuses it. It must either disappear or again resort to some violent measure. It is said the Marshal will again prorogue the Chamber for a month, which is the limit of his power. This solves nothing, unless some *coup d'etat* is effected during the prorogation. Others say the Cabinet will retire and the Marshal will form another exactly like it. This would involve a conflict under another form. Nobody talks of adhesion by the Marshal to the verdict of the people, yet I can affirm that counsels of conciliation are coming in from every corner of Europe, and all the cabinets which can make their voices heard, from Count Del Castella to Prince Gortschakoff, from Prince Bismarck to Count Andrassy and Signor De Pretes, have given counsels of moderation. It cannot be supposed that, in view of this unanimity and of the flood of irritation rising on all sides, the Marshal's advisers will still impel him along the fatal path which must lead to his fall or to unconstitutional acts. It is affirmed that should the Senate agree to a fresh dissolution, the Chamber would not submit to it, which would force the Government to abandon its fooling of sham constitutionalism and show that it shrinks from no violation.

The *Republique Francaise* significantly remarks: The right of pronouncing a dissolution with the assent of the Senate, being given to the President, it enables him to constitute an arbitrary judge of conflicts which might arise between the ministers and Chamber. When the country has pronounced the right of the President and Senate is exhausted. If it were lawful to resort to a second dissolution, a third and a a fourth might also be resorted to and thus the Chamber of Deputies would be abolished. The Senate would be converted into a sovereign convention for the discussion and passing of the Budget and the regular dispatch of business. The normal government of the country and the parliamentary system would no longer exist. The Constitution of 1875 did not mean this Chamber of Deputies, therefore it would be bound to resist a second attempt at dissolution.

CAN'T ACCEPT.

President McMahon declared yesterday to the ministers that in the presence of the violent accusations brought against them in the Chamber, and which equally affected the whole government, he could not accept their resignations, and begged them to remain at their posts.

ITALY.

Rumors of the Pope's Death Unfounded.

ROME, November 13.—There is no foundation for the alarming rumors current at Paris yesterday about the Pope, who still suffers from weakness, but whose condition has not recently become worse.

ROME, November 13.—Zannardelli, Minister of Public Works, has resigned, disapproving the convention with railway companies negotiated by the rest of the Cabinet. Depret is President of the Council and the Minister of Finance will take the portfolio of Public Works tomorrow.

The Pope gave an audience to-day to several persons.

Indicted for Murder.

WILKESBARRE, PA., November 13.—The Grand Jury of Luzerne county has indicted Michael Lapey and Patrick Conver for the murder of John Bonnie, in June last, at Ebervale; also John Malia for the murder of Michael Walsh, last September, at Dunmore.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—Private telegrams received at Constantinople states that the attack on Erzeroum was renewed on Sunday last.

—The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to hear a delegation of New York bankers on the subject of the House bill for the remonetization of silver.

—The German Admiralty are said to be preparing for eventual necessity of compelling Nicaragua to indemnify the German consul Eisenctuck for assault recently committed upon him.

—The Montenegrins, on Monday, captured the Turkish Fort commanding the town of Antevari, with its garrison, two guns, and a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The general market is quiet. Prints are freely distributed at jobbers' prices. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Moville paper cambrics have advanced ½c. Dress Ginghams and cotton dress goods in fair request. Spring weight woolens and worsteds in fair demand by clothiers. Foreign goods dull.

Allegheny Cattle.

EAST LIBERTY, November 13.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 1,428 head, all for sale here. Best $5 30, medium $4 75, common $4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 4,180 head; plenty left over. Yorkers $4 50a4 60, Philadelphias $4 70a4 80.

SHEEP—Receips to-day 3,600 head. Selling at $3 50a4 85.

Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, November 13.—Petroleum—Steady; crude $2 10 at Parker's, for immediate shipment; refined at 13c Philadelphia delivery.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 13.—MONEY—Easy at 5a7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6a8 per cent. Custom receipts $305,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $456,000. Clearings $15,000,000. Produce exports for the week $7,465,000. Sterling quiet; long $4.81, short $4 84½.

GOLD—Steady throughout the day at 102¾. Carrying rates 2½a2a3a1 per cent.

SILVER—At London 54½d. Germany is now a free seller. Here, silver bars are $1 20⅝ greenbacks, $1 17¼ gold. Silver coin ¼ to ⅜ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS—Active.

United States 6s of 1881, coupons	110¾
Five-Twenties (1865) new	105⅞
Five-Twenties (1867)	108¼
Five-Twenties (1868)	110
New Fives	106½
New Four and a halfs	105¼
New Fours	109⅝
Ten-forties	107½
Ten-forties (coupons)	109⅝
Currency Sixes	121¼

RAILROAD BONDS—Generally steady; Hannibal & St. Joe 8's advanced 1¼ per cent to 86¼, Chicago & Northwestern consolidated goldcoupons ¼ per cent to 94¼, and Great Western 1sts ¾ per cent to 93⅞.

STATE SECURITIES—Quiet.

STOCKS—At the opening there was little activity, but subsequently the market became dull and the fluctuations were confined within narrow limits as a general thing. Coal stocks were down ⅞ to 1½ per cent on the dull condition of the coal trade and the reduction in prices to retail buyers. The Vanderbilt will proceedings seemed to have some effect on Lake Shore, New York Central and Western Union, which were lower at times, there being disposition to sell some of these stocks. Towards the close the market was firmer and recovered ½ to 1⅜ per cent from the second call. The improvement is generally attributed to covering on the part of the shorts. Dealings were on a small scale and the fluctuations, except in a few cases, did not exceed ¼a½ per cent.

Transactions aggregated 133,000 shares, of which 35,000 were New York Central, 3,200 Erie, 4,200 Lake Shore, 6,200 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 5,700 St. Paul, 31,500 Lackawanna, 7,500 Micigan Central, 3,500 Illinois Central, and 14,800 Western Union.

Western Union	78⅞	Northwestern com	33¾
Quicksilver	17	Northwestern pfd	63¼
Quicksilver pfd	34	New Jersey Central	11
Pacific Mail	22½	Rock Island	99½
Mariposa	1	St. Paul	33¾
Mariposa preferred	1½	St. Paul preferred	67½
Adams Express	99	Wabash	15
Wells, Fargo & Co.	86¾	Fort Wayne	91½
American	53	Terre Haute	6
United States	47	Terre Haute pfd	14
New York Central	106¼	Ohio & Mississippi	108¾
Erie	10⅝	Chicago & Alton	76¼
Erie preferred	21½	Chicago & Alton pfd	99½
Harlem	145½	Delaware & Lacka	46¾
Harlem preferred	137	A. & P. Telegraph	23
Michigan Central	88¾	Burlington & Quin	162
Panama	125	Missouri Pacific	13¼
Union Pacific	60½	Hannibal & St. Jos	12¾
Lake Shore	67	Central Pac. bonds	106¼
Pittsburgh	77	Union Pacific bonds	106¼
Illinois Central	78¾	Land Grants	109¼
C. C. C. & I.	87	Sinking Fund	94¾

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Flour—Steady and unchanged. Wheat—Active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 10¼; No. 2, $1 08¼ cash, $1 08¼a1 08⅜ November, $1 07¼a1 07¼ December, $1 07a1 07⅜ the year, No. 3, $1 03, rejected 93½c. Corn—Active, firm and higher; 45½c cash, 44¾c November, 41⅞c December, rejected 43c. Oats—Fairly active and a shade higher; 25c cash, 24½c November, 24¾c December, rejected 21½c. Rye—Quiet and unchanged at 57c. Barley—Firmer at 59c. Pork—In good demand but at lower rates; $12 05 December and year, $12 25a12 27½ January. Lard—Dull, weak and lower; $7 90 cash and November, $7 80 December and year, $7 90 January. Bulk Meats—Dull, weak and lower at 5¼a6½a6¾c. Whisky—$1 05.

At the close Wheat was higher at $1 08⅝ November, $1 07⅝ December. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 44⅝c bid November, 42c December. Oats firmer at 24⅝a24¾c November. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher; $12 12½ the year, $12 27½ January. Lard firmer, $7 90a7 92½ January, $7 80a7 82½ the year.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 13.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Strong; No. 1 white Michigan at $1 32½, extra do $1 37 asked, $1 36 bid, amber Michgan cash $1 35¼, seller November $1 35¾, seller December $1 34, No. 3 red Wabash $1 17½, rejected do $1 05, No. 2 red $1 32, No. 1 spring $1 15, No. 2 do $1 12, No. 2 canal $1 31¾. Corn—Closed firm; high mixed cash 50c, No. 2 cash 49c, seller November 49¼c, seller December new at 44c, seller January new 44¼c bid, No. 2 white 49½c, rejected 48c, new do at 46½c. Oats—Quiet and steady; No. 2 cash 28½c; Clover Seed—Prime $5 00, choice do at $5 12½.

Wheat closed active, firm and higher; No. 1 white Michigan $1 32½, extra do $1 36½, amber Michigan cash and seller November $1 36, seller December $1 34¼, No. 2 red winter seller November $1 33½, seller December $1 32, No. 3 red Wabash $1 17½. Corn firmer; No. 2 cash 42c, seller November 47½c, rejected 48c.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton—Firm at 11¼a11½c. Flour—In good demand; No. 2, $3 25a4 60, superfine western and State $4 80a5 35; common to good $5 40a5 75, good to choice $5 80a6 00, white wheat extra $6 05a6 75, fancy $6 80a8 25, St. Louis $5 50a8 25, extra Oh