The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Passage of the Silver Bill.

The President yesterday returned to the House of Representatives the Silver bill unsigned, with his ob ections thereto. The message is short, and the points of objection few in number and specifically stated. They are not however new, having been fully canvassed both in the House and in the Senate when the bill was under discussion.

The President calls particular attention to the fact that $225,000,000 of bonds have been sold during his administration, so which the government had been able to reduce the interest to 4 per cent; that the government had received gold in payment, and alleges that such sale could not have been made, nor so low a rate of interest secured, but for the authorized statement that the bonds were payable, principal and interest, in gold. The President credits the members of Congress with a faith that the reinstatement of the silver dollar will bring it up to par with gold, but does not himself seem to entertain that view. Of course this is the very gist of the problem that the future must solve. There are those both in Congress and out of it who believe that if silver merely as a commodity is worth 92 cents for 412½ grains, the remonetization of it will bring it to par with gold. If this should prove true, we presume that the President as much as any man in the country will rejoice that the bill was passed notwithstanding his objections thereto.

THE New York *Bulletin* says there are signs of reviving business life in the Southern seaboard cities. It is a quiet revival, but none the less substantial because little is said of it. The Savannah *Morning News*, for example, speaks of trade there as "very fair," with an encouraging outlook for spring business. One thing is certain, and that is, what business there is will be transacted on a safe and sure basis. As at the North and West, so of the South, merchants have learned from recent experience that they cannot be too cautious, and they have determined this year to scan creditors more closely than they have ever done. This may make the volume of trade comparatively small, but the firm basis upon which prices are made and the lower cost of production and of doing business will more than over-balance loss on that account.

WE regret to see that the Legislature of Ohio has got into a squabble over the Bellaire Tobacco Warehouse, as will be seen by the following resolution introduced by Mr. Reed on Wednesday:

Resolved, etc., That the Treasurer of State be and he is hereby authorized and required to sell and convey by deed and fee simple the tobacco warehouse and lot or lots situated at Bellaire, Belmont county, Ohio, to the highest and best bidder at public sale upon such terms as he may deem best, after advertising the same for four weeks in some newspaper having general circulation in the county in which said house is situated, and after paying any or all just claims now against the property. He is hereby authorized and required to cover the balance of sale money after paying all just claims into the State Treasury.

Quite an animated discussion was participated in by Messrs. Alexander, Cowgill, Covert, Bohl and Reed. Final action was postponed until March 6th.

MRS. BONE, wife of J. H. A. Bone, for a number of years an editorial writer on the Cleveland *Herald*, committed suicide by throwing herself into the lake, on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. B. was an accomplished lady of 45, but for some years has been laboring under fits of melancholy, and it is supposed that in one of these she left the house and committed the rash act. Her hat was discovered by a stranger, lying on the shore, with a card in it having her name on it, and a little further on her body was seen floating upon the water. It was easily recovered and delivered over to her friends.

THE British Government now has twelve ironclads and ten unarmored ships in the Sea of Marmora, carrying altogether 167 guns. The channel squadron, of four ironclads, is on its way to join this formidable fleet, which, if called upon to use its guns, would be very apt to hurt some body or demolish something. The presence of this fleet, near Constantinople three months ago, would have put no little stiffening in the backbone of the Ottoman Porte.

CINCINNATI proposes to spend $2,000,000 more to complete the Southern Railroad from Somerset to Chattanooga.

Benwood Teachers' Institute.

SECOND DAY.

February 28, 1878.

Editors Intelligencer.

The Institute was called to order by the Vice President, L. G. Brock, the President being absent.

The first subject for consideration was that of reading. The discussion was opened by Mrs. Snediker, and was further discussed by Messrs. Brock, Warden, Williams and others; also Misses Eagleson, Sloan and others.

W. M. Warden also read a selection on the subject of reading, which was well received.

The discussion of queries followed this exercise. Query: (1) Should history be taught in all our schools? (2) Should there be an unabridged dictionary in every school? (3) At what age should pupils begin the study of grammar?

These with a number of others were discussed with enthusiasm.

The subject of analytical grammar was opened by F. H. Crago, and was further discussed by a number of the teachers.

Miss Lizzie Sloan read "The Blue and the Gray" in a very acceptable manner.

Miss Flora Osborne read "Aunt Betsy's Story" in a manner that delighted the audience.

W. M. Warden read a piece entitled "De Pint Wid Ole Pete," and the reading was well enjoyed.

After a short time spent in the discussion of queries, adjourned until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

Called to order by the V. P., L. G. Brock.

The first exercise was the explanation of equations of three unknown quantities in algebra, by E. Bonar. Several equations were given and solved promptly and in a manner showing that the gentleman understood what he was doing.

The subject of primary grammar was then taken up by Superintendent Wirt. He called a class from the teachers present and showed his plan of teaching the subject. Talking to the ladies and gentlemen as though they were little boys and girls, the exercise was made very interesting to all present.

F. H. Crago gave a short talk on school government, in which, among others, the following points were made:

1. More teachers fail from the want of the ability to govern well than from the lack of scholarship.
2. The first great object should be to govern self.
3. Should know what good government is.
4. Gain the confidence of pupils.
5. The first rule is to have no rule at all.
6. In the enforcement of order we must learn to wait.
7. Govern with the eye more than with the tongue.
8. Avoid calling pupils names, &c., &c.

The subject was discussed by a number of others.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW.

How to Interest Pupils and Patrons.Miss Anderson
Mental Arithmetic.....F. H. Williams
Queries—Recess 10 Minutes.
Teaching Drawing.....Miss Jennie Eagleson
Writing.....W. M. Wirt
Select Reading.....Misses Osborne and Whiteside

AFTERNOON.

Discussion of Queries in the School Room.....F. H. Crago
Select Reading.....Miss Anderson
Recitation.....W. M. Wirt
Recess.

Experience meeting, in which will be given short talks by the different teachers.

Adjourned.

It is expected that the State Superintendent will be present to-morrow, and there will be a large turnout to-hear him. Many of the citizens are present to-day, and a deep interest seems to be taken by all. REPORTER.

Letter from a Boy Thirteen Years of Age.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., Feb. 26, 1878.

Editors Intelligencer:

The oil fever is raging near Albrightsville, this county. A company from England have leased about 1,000 acres of land, from different parties near Albrightsville, and will commence operation the 1st of April. If they find oil sufficient to justify them in so doing, they will build a railroad from the wells to connect with some other line.

There is a steam flouring mill to be erected in Kingwood the coming summer. I believe it is to be built by a joint stock company.

Mr. E. Thomas, ex-Sheriff of this county, and R. E. Hannay, expect to open a store at Albrightsville in the spring.

Excitement is very high between here and Brandonville, about half way, on account of gold being found, or a mineral that resembles gold. I have seen some specimens that resembles iron ore with specks of something that sparkles like gold all through it. Mr. Allen Smith, on whose farm the gold has been found, has sent five pounds to Philadelphia to be inspected.

Wheat in this country looks well and farmers expect a good crop.

The health is generally good with the exception of whooping cough.

Yours,
A BOY.

Man Killed.

PARKERSBURG, February 28.

Special to the Intelligencer.

A man named John Ditrich was found dead in front of a house of prostitution last night. He came to his death from the effects of a pistol bullet which entered the right ear and lodged near the left It is thought that he was either killed by one of the inmates of the house or by a steamboatman, a number of whom had been in the house during the night. A Coroner's investigation is now in progress T.

Suicide by a St. Louis Insurance Clerk.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Arthur Noyes, a young man formerly well known in insurance circles in this city, committed suicide last night in a room of the Star Hotel. The deceased was at one time book-keeper in the Commercial Life Insurance Company, of this city, about which there has been for a long time some very lively litigation. He was the party, for the consideration of $800 paid him by the parties who opposed the Company, who gave evidence in court in relation to his writing up a fresh set of books for the concern.

It is a strange thing that almost every body who was engaged in the company's affairs, is now in a ruined condition. Bowman, one its lawyers, is awaiting the sentence of the Circuit Court for unprofessional conduct, in connection with his management of the company's affairs. Zack Mitchell, another of its lawyers was yesterday detected in an act of forgery, which he was driven to by his poverty. Another prominent official of the company is now a freight brakeman on the Iron Mountain Road, and Noyes, who once drew a salary of $350 a month, has just hanged himself.

Of late he had been very despondent, his bad record hindering him from getting any employment. Last night he took a room at the Star Hotel, and some time between midnight and this morning looped his neck-tie round his throat, tied it to the bed-post, and accomplished strangulation by letting himself fall and raising his legs so that his full weight rested upon the improvised noose. Noyes was an intimate business and social associate of Zach Mitchell, and speculation is had as to whether he was not interested in the financial transaction in which Zach got worsted yesterday.

Shooting Affray.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—A report comes from Malden, Mo., that Robinson, one of the principals in the late disturbance there, has disappeared and it is understood that he has been lynched. The trouble which led to the shooting grew out of an old family feud. Three McMullen brothers, Robinson and Sam Harris were playing cards. John Numlee was lying down in the saloon and one of the McMullens remarked that Numlee was going to be whipped before they left town. Numlee attempted to leave when Frank McMullen assaulted him. He fired killing Frank and then ran and got a shot gun with which he killed Wm. McMullen and wounded Sam Harris. After that Numlee was shot down by Robinson and the surviving McMullen. A posse pursued and caught Robinson and he was held under arrest until the affray was investigated and then disappeared. It is known that he did not escape.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Three Months Salary Exempted from Attachment.

COLUMBUS, February 28.—In the Senate the bill to exempt three months earnings of laborers from attachment was passed.

Robbers Captured.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—The Galveston *News'* Houston special says: The Express Company received a telegram stating that the leaders of the robbers of the Central railroad train have been captured at Pilespoint.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESSIONAL.

President Hayes Returns the Silver Bill to the House.

He States His Objections Thereto and Vetoes the Bill.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto---Yeas 196, Nays 73.

Senate Concurs in the Action of the House by a Two-thirds Vote.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

COSTER'S BOND.

Mr. Conkling said that, in the course of debate on the pension bill yesterday, one or two Senators alluded with some surprise to the fact that Coster, appointed pension agent at New York, had never qualified. Coster came this morning and brought with him a bond signed by a large number of men known to him (Conkling) and other Senators. It was drawn by the District attorney and was a copy of the bond under which Mr. Hellhouse, Assistant Treasurer, performed his duties. The obligors owned property to the value of five hundred thousand dollars. This bond was perfected the 21st of February and it was tendered by telegraph but was objected to on the ground that the justification should be unencumbered real property, not mere property. Coster had not been able to conform to the requirement which as far as Coster knew had never been made in case of any other officer.

The House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Glasgow was reported favorably and placed on the calendar.

A substitute was presented for the Senate bill authorizing the Arkansas River Transfer Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Arkansas river near Little Rock. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Whyte submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters documents or statements in writing relating to the conduct of the navigating officers of the United States steamer Huron at the time of her loss, other than those contained in the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Beck moved to make the resolution submitted by him on the 21st of January, in relation to the expediency of levying taxes at this time for maintaining the sinking fund, the special order for Tuesday next after the morning hour. Rejected by a rising vote of yeas 27, nays 19, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Beck then gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next for discussion, and hoped to have a vote on it then.

The House bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi to be held at Scranton, Jackson county, was taken up and discussed at length.

Mr. Eustis submitted an amendment providing for a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana to be held at St. Charles parish, in that State, on the second Monday in April next, for the trial of cases growing out of the action of the Government in seizing timber.

During the discussion news was received in the Senate that the House of Representatives was voting on the passage of the silver bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. Allison at once entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

Subsequently Mr. Edmunds moved to adjourn. The motion was rejected by a rising vote, yeas 13, nays 35.

At 3:10 P. M. a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body had passed the bill authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character, notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto.

Mr. Eustis at the time held the floor, and was speaking on the bill in regard to holding court in Mississippi, and the silver bill was laid on the table for the present. After some further discussion, at the request of Mr. Lamar Mr. Eustis withdrew his amendment to the bill under consideration.

Pending the discussion, Mr. Conkling said he observed that this bill was likely to be discussed at some length, and he ventured to bring the attention of the Senator from Iowa (Allison), who had been in charge of the bill when it was before the Senate, that the silver bill was upon the table. He did not call attention to it for the purpose of submitting any remarks himself, but for the purpose of having from the Senator who had charge of the bill some suggestion as to when a majority of the Senate proposed to take action on it.

Mr. Allison said he understood that the friends of the bill were ready to proceed to its consideration at any moment.

Mr. Conkling—They are always ready. Continuing his remarks, he said he hoped that the pending bill in regard to holding Court in Mississippi would be laid aside. The Senators should know whether it was the disposition of the Senate to take a final vote on the silver bill to-day or not. He hoped the Senator from Iowa would move to postpone the pending and all prior orders and proceed to consider the silver bill.

Mr. Lamar opposed the postponement of the pending bill.

Mr. Hamlin said he was of the opinion that it was of vastly more importance to dispose of the silver bill than to proceed with the consideration of the pending bill. For the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate he moved that the pending bill, in regard to holding Court in Mississippi, be laid on the table. Agreed to—yeas 44, nays 9.

President pro tem.—The Chair then lays before the Senate the bill to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character, which has been sent to the Senate by the House of Representatives with the objections of the President of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the President pro tem laying the bill before the Senate at this time, and said under the rules House bills could be laid before the Senate only during the morning hour. He read Rule 8, which provides that after the journal is read, the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of departments and other communications addressed to the Senate such as bills, joint resolutions and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. He next read the 9th rule, which provides that immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate the unfinished business of its last adjournment, which shall take the precedence of the special orders, and shall be proceeded with until disposed of by the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds said he made the objection that there might be time for the Senate to consider the message.

Mr. Hamlin said that the rules read by the Senator applied to the action of the Chair in the morning hour, and had no reference to the action of that officer after that hour. It was within the power of the Senate to take such action on any bill as it might designate by a majority. The Senator from Iowa (Allison) had the right to move to postpone the pending and all prior orders to proceed to the consideration of the silver bill.

The President pro tem (Ferry) overruled the objection of Mr. Edmunds and said the eighth rule presented what should be laid before the Senate during the morning hour, but it did not preclude the chair from laying bills before the Senate after the morning hour, and the practice had been to do so.

Mr. Edmunds—By unanimous consent only.

Mr. Allison moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders and proceed to consider the silver bill.

Mr. Whyte objected under the 55th rule, which provides that every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from committee and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House and all reports of committee shall be printed, unless for the dispatch of the business of the Senate such printing may be dispensed with.

The President pro tem. overruled the objection.

The motion of Mr. Allison was then agreed to without roll call.

The President pro tem. announced that any demonstration of approval or disapproval would be promptly punished and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest offenders.

Chief Clerk McDonald began to read the silver bill, but before he concluded Mr. Conkling interrupted him and said he ventured to suggest it was needless to read a bill which had been repeatedly read in the Senate.

Mr. Sargent objected to dispensing with the reading of the bill, and said he was in the other House of Congress at the time when it was charged that the bill had been passed without reading, the demonetization act of 1873, and there had been a good deal said about it since.

The reading of the bill was then completed, after which the veto of the President was read.

Mr. White moved that the bill be printed and laid on the table. Rejected without roll call.

President pro tem—Shall the bill be passed?

A Senator—Notwithstanding the veto of the President.

President pro tem—The Chair uses the words of the Constitution.

The clerk then proceeded to call the roll and the bill was passed over the veto. Yeas 46, nays 19.

The President pro tem, in announcing the vote, said that two thirds of the Senate having voted in favor of the bill it had passed and become a law.

Mr. Allison then withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

A motion to adjourn and another to go into Executive session were both rejected, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, and it was passed, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee—yeas 30, nays 15.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Willis, of New York, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorizing and equipping an expedition to the Arctic Sea. It provides for the establishment of a temporary colony and appropriates $50,000 for the necessary expenses of the expedition. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hanna, from the same committee, reported back the bill for the relief of Nat. McKay. Ordered printed and recommitted.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had vetoed the silver bill.

Mr. Stephens moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table for the purpose of taking up the veto message.

The Speaker said the motion was unnecessary as it was the duty of the chair to present it. The Speaker thereupon, having first seen that order was restored and observed, laid the message before the House.

To the House of Representatives:

After a careful consideration of the House bill No. 1,093, entitled an act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character, I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objection to its passage. Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message, that neither the interests of the government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of two precious metals which must furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial value will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient. It has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts either public or private, or injuriously affect the public credit. It is only upon the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to specific objections to its passage which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congres that further consideration of the bill for which the Constitution has in such cases provided. The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each of standard silver, to be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from ninety to ninety-two cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth from 8 to 10 per cent less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay dues in silver or in certificates of silver deposits will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. $1,143,493,400 of the bonded debt now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in the circulation of this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation. $583,440,350 of the funded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. Those bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver.

The sum of $225,000,000 of those bonds has been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to four per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which the payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it is not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress or any action of any department of the government would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds or the payment of the interest thereon in other than the coin exacted by the government in exchange for the same. In view of these facts it will be justly regarded as a grave breach of public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin worth in the market less than the coin received for them. It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will under its operations be equivalent in value to a gold dollar. Many supporters of the bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of an inferior value to the money of the world. The capital defect of the measure is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed, for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in the payment of debts, to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than any dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now the lawful money of this country. Such a measure, it will hardly be questioned, will in the judgment of mankind be an act of bad faith. As to all debts heretofore contracted, the silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The nation owes what it has led or allowed its creditors to expect. I can not approve a bill which in my judgment authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress, and by the people. It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefitted by silver coinage it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man, and a currency worth less than it purports to be, will, in the end, defraud not only the creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business and none more assuredly than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
President of United States.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 28, 1878.

The message having been read in the midst of profound silence, the Speaker stated that the question was, will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill.

Mr. Stephens—On that I move the previous question. [Clapping of hands and other demonstrations of approval among the members.]

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Stephens—I propose that by general consent every member shall he permitted to have printed in the *Record* such remarks as he may desire to make on this subject.

Mr. Banks—I object.

Mr. Fort—As this message is not to be printed, I ask that it be read again. [Shouts of "No, no," from the friends of the bill.]

The Speaker—Does the gentleman desire to have the message printed?

Mr. Fort—I do not.

The Speaker—It goes on to the record.

Mr. Fort—I mean to say that as it has not been printed for our consideration, it should be read again before a vote is taken.

Mr. Cox, of New York,—I object to having it read again. It is charges of fraud by a fraud

Mr. McCook—I call my colleague to order and ask that his words be taken down at the clerk's desk. [Shouts of "Down, down, order, order," from the Democratic side of the Chamber.]—I demand that they be taken down and read.

Mr. Cox—I simply said that the message is a charge of fraud by a fraud.

Mr. McCook—That was very improper language to be used in the presence of the House.

Mr. Cox—It was a very true expression of the general sentiment.

Mr. McCook—I insist upon the question of order.

The Chair thinks the gentleman (Mr. Cox) was not entitled to make any remarks at all.

Mr. McCook—But he did make them.

The Speaker—The roll call has been commenced and must be proceeded with.

Mr. McCook—I ask for the ruling of the Chair on the words used.

The Speaker—The Chair thinks the language of the gentleman from New York out of order. He had no right to use it, and the reporters were not bound to take it down at all as part of the Congressional record.

Mr. McCook—That is all that I ask that it shall not go on the record. I thought it a singular expression for the gentleman to use.

The Speaker—The Chair did not recognize the gentleman to make the remark.

Mr. McCook—Does it go on to the record.

The Speaker—The Chair thinks it should not go on to the Record.

Mr. McCook—Very well, sir. That is all.

A vote was then taken and resulted—yeas 196, nays 73.

The last three votes were cast by Messrs. Bragg, Cook and Kelley, all of whom had been absent from the House by illness, but came in by unanimous consent to record their votes, which they did in the affirmative.

The Speaker then announced the vote, and said in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution two-thirds have voted in the affirmative, and the bill passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The announcement was received generally amid the clapping of hands and other marks of jubilation. The bill and veto message were sent to the Senate.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eden in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to give pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars. After speeches by Messrs. Williams (Ala.), Williams (Oregon), Ryan, White and Riddle the committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections.

During a speech made by Mr. Singleton he sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Jefferson Davis, requesting him (Singleton) to inform the friends of the bill that if the success of the bill depended on excluding him (Davis) from its benefits he hoped such provision would be inserted in it. Mr. Singleton proceeded to eulogize Mr. Davis, declaring that this was but another proof of his great magnanimity, and explained that that gentleman had been in favor of delaying as long as possible the act of Secession passed by Mississippi in the hope of a reconciliation with the North.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to be held immediately.

WASHINGTON.

No Africa, If You Please.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, has been authorized by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to report adversely on the petition in behalf of the American Colonization Society for the appropriation of $50,000 to be expended in making a preliminary survey by the army and civil engineers from Liberia eastward 2,000 miles into Niger Valley.

SILVER READY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already prepared the necessary arrangements for the immediate execution of the law providing for the coinage of silver dollars, so there will be no delay whatever in its operation. The Secretary has prepared a form for a silver certificate and approved the device for the new silver dollar which was submitted to him by the Director of the Mint. The Department is therefore prepared to begin without delay.

Southern Negroes Kidnapped and Sold in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Several weeks ago the President received a letter from a reliable source, stating that the writer was in possession of the fact, capable of direct proof, to the effect that colored men, citizens of Florida, had been kidnapped and transported across the Gulf of Mexico to Cuba and there sold into slavery. The writer says that members of families of some enslaved citizens, had received intelligence from Cuba from their relatives that they were held in bondage there, and the matter was communicated to the Chief Executive of the United States for such action as might be deemed best to vindicate American dignity, in view of a procedure so grossly in violation of the civilization of the times. The contents of the letter occasioned surprise to the President, and with a view of ascertaining the truth of the story, he concluded to dispatch a confidential agent to Cuba for that purpose. Such an agent was found in the person of Judge Leonard, a Republican member from Louisiana in the House of Representatives, a gentleman discreet and courteous and familiar with the Spanish language. It was thought advisable to pursue this direct course instead of making the subject the basis of a diplomatic correspondence.

Judge Leonard a few days ago obtained an indefinite leave of absence from the House and left New York for Havana on the steamer Columbus on Wednesday, carrying with him letters from the President to the Capt. General, and also one from Senor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, addressed to the same officer, to whom Judge Leonard will make known the objects of his mission. It is not doubted that the Captain General will afford him every facility for the accomplishment of his mission, besides extending his own investigations in the same direction. Another object of the mission is to ascertain the true condition of the insurgents, official accounts and from insurrectionary sources being contradictory. While one side represents the decline of the insurrection the other asserts the contrary, and agents have been here in behalf of the insurgent Cubans with a view to the recognition of their independence by the United States.

The Captain General will doubtless extend to Judge Leonard the necessary facilities for visiting the insurrectionary district, as Spain uniformly shows a disposition to preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between Spain and the United States, which have never been more amicable than now. Should it be found true that the negroes were kidnapped in Florida or in any other of the Southern States and conveyed to Cuba and sold into slavery. Immediate means will be adopted to prevent all such future outrages on the persons and violations of the international law. The objects of the mission are not publicly known, care having been taken to conceal them; but the above statement is confirmed in quarters which leave no room for doubt.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—4 a. m.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, colder northeast to southeast winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Lakes, rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, colder and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas partly turning to snow.

Mardi Gras.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—The street pageant: Knights of Momus of 20 cars, with figures representing scenes from Miss Mullock's fairy books, Hans Christian Anderson's fairy tales, Arabian Knights, the Catskill Fairies, Midsummer's Night Dream, etc. The weather was pleasant. The city was full of strangers. The streets along the line of the procession were thronged with spectators.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Arrived—Steamship Erin, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, February 28.—Arrived—Steamships Istrian and Bohemian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Arrived—Steamer Batavia from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—Cleared—British ship Douglass for Liverpool.

No Power to Enjoin.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Judge Trigg, of the U. S. District Court, to day, in the case of the M. & L. R. R. Co. against M. M. Buck, to enjoin him from selling the depot and track of said company in this city, held that the Federal Court had no power to enjoin she sale under a decree of the State Court. Consequently the sale ordered by the Supreme Court of the State will be made.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., February 28.—The House of Delegates to-day sustained the Governor's veto to the Barbour tax bill. The vote stood for passing the bill, notwithstanding the veto, 71 against 42; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mine Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, February 28.—An explosion of gas this morning in the Preston mines killed Wm. W. Williams, inside boss, and seriously injured John Mahoney, a miner.

Cutting in Freight Rates.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The cutting in East bound freight rates continues. To-day prices fell so that flour was taken at 30 cents per barrel from East St. Louis to New York and at 33½ from East St. Louis to Boston.

Supposed to be Lost.

GLOUCESTER, February 28.—The fishing schooner Carrie P. Mortrem, with a crew of 13 men, is thought to be lost.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Austrian Views of the Situation.

LONDON, February 28.—A Vienna correspondent states: The Russian concession touching the limits and length of the occupation of Bulgaria are quite sufficient with the present tendency of the Austrian government to restore confidence. Austria is content for a few moments to look to the conference for rest.

Another correspondent writes: The extension of the principality of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea would practically mean the securing of the naval station for the Russians, just as to grant the port to Montenegro would mean the Russian naval station on the Adriatic.

Still another telegraphs: The position appears strongly critical notwithstanding the tranquilizing utterances of the Ministerial papers. The conference is regarded in Austrian goverment circles as adjourned *sine die*.

A Berlin dispatch says that the conference has entirely failed.

A RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE.

A correspondent at Pera says: Russia will make a great pretence of eagerly defending her conditions before the Powers, but will finally yield enough to satisfy them and then arrange a programme for a Russian protectorate over Turkey, in Europe and Asia, according to the terms of their secret agreement.

DANGEROUS VACCILATION.

LONDON, February 28.—The *Times* says the present vaccilation of Austria is more dangerous to peace than a clear and resolute expression of a military purpose.

WAR NOTES.

A short bridge, one hundred feet in length, over the river Kara Su, seperates the Russian and Turkish armies. There is considerable fraternization between the soldiers, and crowds of people and petty traders from Constantinople visit the Russian camp daily.

England has 45,000 troops ready to start from Bombay at a moments notice. Eight hundred torpedoes have been ordered from the Elswick ordnance works.

VIENNA, February 28.—Negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Servia, the object of which is to allow Russia to occupy Belgrade if a conflict with Austria should become inevitable.

LONDON, March 1.—A Berlin special announces that Herr Camphausen, Prussian Minister of Finances, has tendered his resignation.

The Press Associations say considerable anxiety prevails in regard to the negotiations proceeding between the European powers. The Russian opposition leaders in Parliament have determined not to embarrass the government while the present critical position lasts. They are informed it is desired in the interest of peace to avoid definite ministerial statements. Russia is anxious to erect a fort on the Bosphorus, and it is rumored that England, Austria and Italy informed Gortschakoff that they would regard this as *casus belli*.

The morning papers abound with the news of warlike preparations.

Some of the militia Colonel's have been warned that their regiments may be required for permanent duty. They will be armed with Henry rifles immediately on embodiment.

A Vienna special states that the Mohamedan land owners of Bosnia have sent a deputation to Vienna asking annexation to Austria.

A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that communications have been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that negotiations have taken a better turn.

The rumors of a large concentration of Russians on the Transylvania frontier prove false.

A Belgrade correspondent hears from a diplomatic source that in consequence of possible complications Austria has promised Servia a much larger cession of territory than has been mentioned in the peace conditions, and at the same time asking Servia to keep her militia of the second class under arms and to call out the third class. Russia announces that she would occupy Belgrade in the event of hostilities with Austria. Servia is quite at a loss how to decide and is waiting for the return of Prince Milan to Belgrade.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—The *Galos* calls for the occupation of the Dardannelles by Russia.

The *Gazette De St. Petersburg* considers imminent war with England preferable to concessions.

Trade Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—According to the express companies reports 811,000 trade dollars were shipped East during February, of which 364,000 went during the last half of the month.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—The house of Capt. G. Sprague, at Port Elgin, New Brunswick, was burned yesterday, and a son of the Captain perished in the flames.

—A store, residence, furniture factory and Odd Fellows' Hall were burned at Butlersville, Ind., Wednesday afternoon. Loss upwards of $40,000.

—A Havana rumor at New York says the Spanish volunteers are in a state of riot on account of the terms of peace offered to the Cubans. The volunteers insist that the Cubans should be compelled to an unconditional surrender. Gonzales, of the Spanish army, has arrived in New York to treat for peace with the Junta.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, February 28.—MONEY—Closes easy at 4a5 per cent, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 4½a5 per cent. Custom receipts $138,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $102,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling steady; long 4.83½, short 4.85½.

GOLD—Opened and closed at 101¾, with sales in the interim at 101¼. Carrying rates 3½a5 per cent. The announcement of the President's veto of the silver bill caused a decline of ⅛ in gold and an advance of an ⅛a¼ per cent in government bonds. When it became known that the House had passed the bill over the veto gold rallied an ⅛, and there was no change in bonds. There was much anxiety in regard to the action of the Senate on the veto, but the result was not reached until after business hours.

SILVER—At London 55d. Here, silver bars are $1 21 greenbacks and $1 18¾ gold. Silver coin ¾a1¼ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong.

United States 6s of 1881, coupons	103¼
Five-Twenties (1865) new	105¼
Five-Twenties (1867)	106¼
Five-Twenties (1868)	108¼
New Fives	101¼
New Four and a halfs	103¼
New Fours	101¼
Ten-forties	103¼
Ten-forties (coupons)	105¼
Currency Sixes	119¾

RAILROAD BONDS—Firm.

STATE BONDS—Steady.

STOCKS—In the early dealings were heavy, especially for Coal shares, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and C. C. C. & I., which declined ½ to 2 per cent. Subsequently there was a firmer feeling and the general list recovered ¼ to 1 per cent, while Pittsburgh advanced from 64 to 65. During the afternoon the market was quiet, and aside from a recovery in Morris & Essex from 67½ to 68¾, and subsequently a break to 67¾, presented no important feature, the changes being only ⅛ to ¼. The close was steady.

The transactions aggregated 99,000 shares of which 5,000 were New York Central, 25,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 2,500 Delaware & Hudson, 16,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 C. C. C. & I., and 1,500 Western Union.

Western Union	76½	C. C. C. & I.	28¾
Quicksilver	17½	New Jersey Central	18⅝
Quicksilver pfd	29	Rock Island	99
Pacific Mail	22¾	St. Paul	37⅞
Mariposa	1½	St. Paul preferred	70⅞
Mariposa preferred	2½	Wabash	15⅝
Adams Express	100¼	Fort Wayne	85⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co.	84¼	Terre Haute	4½
American	43¼	Terre Haute pfd	17
United States	50¼	Chicago & Alton	67
New York Central	104½	Chicago & Alton pfd	97
Erie	9	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅝
Erie preferred	20	Delaware & Lacka	46