The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

The Veto.

We publish in another column extracts from the leading papers of the country on the subject of the President's veto. There is considerable divergence of opinion among them. The Chicago *Tribune* treats the veto with more than the half contemptuous manner which the New York *Times* describes as its reception by Congress, charging him with a wanton exercise of power for which there was not a reasonable pretext.

The New York *Times* grants that the President has vindicated his consistency and his integrity if not his courage in vetoing the bill. Consistency has always been considered a jewel of rare value, and we cannot see wherein there is a lack of courage. Indeed it is rather considered as evidence of superior courage in any man to stand up for what he believes to be right in the face of the strongest opposition, especially when his acquiescence in the demands of the multitude would bring him, temporarily at least, high public favor. We believe in the silver dollar, and yet we are forced to say that the usefulness of its restoration depends upon further legislation, or perhaps we might more correctly say by letting further legislation severely alone, in regard to the resumption act, the tariff question and the paper money of the country. The President may possibly be right, and if it should prove so it would not be the first time in the world's history when one man was right and the multitude wrong.

What profit the restoration of silver to the currency in the sweeping role of a full legal tender for public and private debts, for taxes and duties, will be to the country, time only can demonstrate. It is the problem of the future, the solution tion of which may ill accord with our present rosy theories.

Upon the wisdom of those in power depends whether the people shall yet bless or curse the passage of the bill.

THE SILVER BILL.

What a Few of the Great Newspapers Have to Say on the Passage of the Silver Bill Over the President's Veto.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The Silver Bill is now a law. It provides that the Secretary shall buy bullion to coin silver dollars, not less than two nor more than four millions a month, which "shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." This all that is material in the bill. The greenback dollar is now a promise to pay a silver dollar. Its value will be measured by that. The customs are now by law payable in silver dollars, and will be so paid as fast as the dollars can be got hold of, and in time the government will come to receive any revenue in gold. It is said that dies for the new silver dollars have been prepared, and thus they will soon begin to appear. We do not anticipate that a gap will immediately open between silver and gold, nor that it will immediately widen between gold and greenbacks, because they are now a promise to pay only a silver dollar.

A considerable amount of cheaper coin and even of token coin of no intrinsic value, will circulate at par with gold. In the gold times before 1861 the country had about 50 millions of silver coins of half a dollar and under, worth about 6 per cent less than the extinct silver dollar, and 3 per cent less than gold; yet they circulated at par with gold, because a necessity for change. A considerable amount of silver dollars will circulate at par with gold, in a subsidiary use. We cannot tell how much, but we shall find out. When silver dollars get plenty enough to become the money of paying customs and interest on the public debt, then we shall probably see a gap open between gold and silver and greenbacks redeemable in silver.

The resumption act takes effect the 1st of next January. This act is not likely to be repealed. The greenback dollar will then be redeemable at the Treasury in a silver dollar. By that time the mints may be able to coin sixteen or twenty millions of silver dollars to help resumption. When this shall have been paid out, the Treasury will have to pay gold. But no gold will come back if silver can be got. The silver will not fall much below par until it becomes abundant enough for customs. Should the resumption act be repealed, the greenback would be made an irredeemable and repudiated promise to pay silver. In that case silver would stay in the narrow circuit of the payment of customs and interest on the public debt, as gold does now. If, by the new demand we shall create, silver should rise to the former price, then the silver dollar would cost more than a gold dollar.

Chicago Tribune.

To the regret of nine tenths of those of the American people from whom the President alone can expect sympathy or support in his efforts to rescue the administration of the government from the control of machine politicians and selfish demagogues, the President has undertaken to assert his arbitrary power of veto, to perpetuate, so far as he might, the most scandalous act of legislation which has ever disgraced the records of Congress. He has done this without even a reasonable pretext, and as if he took especial personal satisfaction in the wanton exercise of naked power. Fortunately for the country, fortunately for the Republican party, and fortunately for the President's own official usefulness, his veto has been disregarded by the country and by Congress as contemptuously as was the command of that other ruler who forbid the rising of the ocean tide. The veto, so far as intended to have any legal effect, fell as barren and impotent as did the Papal bull against the comet.

The President, on a question of mere expediency, a question of policy, free of all complications of constitutional authority, by his veto wantonly but deliberately put the wishes and the interests of the people at defiance, and so far as he had the power sought to defeat the bill and force the country to submission to the confiscating demands of the money lender. The promptness with which the two Houses of Congress passed the stamp of reprobation upon the President's interposition in behalf of the gold faction, the promptness with which they pronounced on the over-zealous officiousness of the Executive in behalf of a dishonest, rapacious and fraudulent conspiracy to rob and plunder the country, carries with it a significance which recalls the fate of other Executives who have sought to coerce a free people by the exercise of arbitrary power.

The victory is one of the people. It is a victory that was needed to remind the world that Wall street no longer control and dictates National legislation. For the first time, perhaps, since the war, there has been legislation on a question of finance which has not been inspired by and in the interest of those who live by gambling in money and public securities. We congratulate the country on the substantial money it has gained. We congratulate the Representatives of the country in Congress upon the ability, unity, energy and fidelity they have shown in the defense and maintenance of the public interests. While we regret that the President has voluntarily shut himself out of all participation in the National victory, the value and the moral sublimity of the victory itself is only interrupted, because, in the ranks of the discomfited, are included the President and his Administration.

New York Times.

The President has vindicated his consistency and integrity, if not his courage, in the veto of the Silver Bill. He has taken the only course which could save him from the responsibility and disgrace of participating, even impliedly, in the bad faith which the measure involves. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the overstrained reticence he maintained while the subject was under discussion suggested doubts of a purpose which should not for an instant have been susceptible of misconstruction. There may be no strong reason for believing that any declaration on the part of the President at any stage of the controversy in Congress would have at all affected the result. The summary, half-contemptuous manner in which the veto was disposed of in both Chambers, does not indicate the presence of a personal following in either, or even a passable degree of respect for his opinions. But the sense of duty which compelled him at last to speak would seem to have required an earlier attempt to relieve himself from misapprehension, and to utilize such moral influence as a President may lawfully exercise for the furtherance of his convictions.

On the point of the public credit alone the President expresses himself decidedly. Incidentally, and less clearly, he notices the effect of the measure upon pre-existing private obligations, and his closing sentences shows he has a glimmering of the loss its enactment will inflict. The President has utterly failed to grasp the significance of the silver agitation in any other aspect, and has consequently thrown away the opportunity which the veto afforded him for exposing the mischievous tendencies of the measure. To this extent the message is weak and unsatisfactory. The statement of the case in relation to the public debt is temperate and conclusive.

Mr. Hayes is cold at the cost of vigor and impressiveness. He realizes the duty of keeping National promises with "unflinching fidelity;" declares that the obligation of public faith trasncends all questions of profit or public advantage, and that "its maintenance is dictated by expediency as well as duty." All of of which is good. He declares, moreover, that the bill "authorizes the violation of sacred obligations," and on this ground he declines to sanction it. If his convictions as a financier were as clear and positive as his moral convictions, his message would have been stronger and more effective. The impression it is most likely to make now is, that it was prepared reluctantly, with a faint heart, and an unpleasant conciousness of the fate that awaited it in Congress.

A WASHINGTON special says: "The success attending the reduction of the number of pension agencies to the present standard having been fully demonstrated, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions have now under consideration the abolition of the entire list of agencies and the consolidation of the work in the general office here. It is stated that with a slight increase of force the payment of pensioners can be made from the central office, while the saving in the pay of pension agents, their commissions, rents, and other expenses would be upward of $300,000."

BELLAIRE LOCATS.—After vainly trying to form a coalition with either the Republican or Democratic parties, the Workingmen, on Wednesday night, resolved to put a ticket of their own in the field at the coming Spring election.

Mrs. S. M. Davis and daughter, Miss Anna, of Wellsville, are visiting the Misses Cummins.

Wm. Shields had a valuable steer stolen from his farm, near this city, a few nights since.

Rev. R. B. Ewing, of Pittsburgh, is announced to lecture here soon.

Andy Roeder has again been employed by the B. & O. R R. Co. as policeman. He is a capable and efficient officer.

The Republican primary meetings will be held in the several wards next Thursday night to nominate Councilmen and elect delegates to the City Convention, which meets the following Saturday. There will be one Councilman to elect from each ward.

At a special meeting of Council Thursday night a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the County Commissioners and Township Trustees and see if something could be done toward establishing a workhouse in this place for the benefit of those persons who are unable to pay the fines imposed upon them for violations of law. At this meeting, also, after a lengthy conference with the representatives of the gas company, Council adopted a resolution to establish a minimum price per post for gas consumed by the city, to hold good for five years.

The stage in City Hall is to be enlarged and a new drop curtain put up.

The Light Guards announce a grand military and dress ball for the 15th inst.

It is rumored that P. T. King will purchase a portion of the Keleher property on Belmont street, and erect a store room thereon in the spring.

Robinson Keyser, having sold his farm to Wm. White, of Warnock's Station, will move to Winchester, Va., the first of next week.

Agreeable to a resolution of the Iron and Nail Association, the Bellaire Nail Works will shut down Saturday for a period of two weeks.

A. Richardson yesterday took charge of the express office of the B. & O. road, in place of F. Snively, resigned.

Fourteen car loads of stock were shipped East yesterday over the B. & O. road.

Wm. Hunter, emigrant agent for the Panhandle road, was in the city yesterday evening ministering to those who have the western fever.

The Stock Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company has decided to withdraw their instruments from the bucket shops and blackboard offices. This action, it is believed, will close the offices, and then speculative dealings are decided by the stock quotations given by the telegraph instruments. There are altogether 116 blackboard offices in the city who use the instruments at a rental of $300 each.

Iowa Restores Capital Punishment.

DES MOINES, IA., March 1.—The Senate this morning, after a vote of 41 to 4 against the decapitation of criminals, passed a bill restoring capital punishment; the vote being yaes 28, nays 19.

WASHINGTON.

Mixed Politics—The Veto of the Silver Bill—Pension Law—The Erring Brother — Singleton's Speech — Discharge of Patent Office Clerks.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1878.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Everybody will admit that just now we are taking our politics very much mixed. There is not in either party that calm restful sense of peace and assurance of the future which binds men with strong fetters to party organizations. There never was a time when both the great parties seemed so ready to go to pieces at a moment's notice and re-form on new lines. Behold the Democratic party, threatening to split on the sectional issue, once slavery was the issue of section, now it is money. It is not, however, so much the principle at stake as the harsh terms which have been used to hammer that principle into living actual form. The West and South have served notice on the Eastern Democracy that in the next campaign it may be a vassal, but not a peer. The East has been the dictator! And now, when it thinks on what it has been, and compares this with the humble position which is to be assigned to it in the Democratic household, the Eastern Democracy may be pardoned if it indulge itself in thoughts of deep disgust. But it does not stop here. When it reflects how it has captured the Presidential conventions time after time and led the party on to a series of memorable and brilliant defeats, the Eastern Democracy becomes defiant and dares the West and South to try to get along without it. As far as it has gone this has been a hard winter for the Democratic party. It might have been different if the Democracy could have stood off in some secluded place where it could note the trouble in the Republican family and guard from the public scrutiny its own internal complications and disorders. In possession of the House, the Senate almost within reach, the Democrats took unwarranted liberties with the situation. Their first step was to call to the front their weakest men and send the strongest to the rear. This was the beginning of the outbreak, for it was like the punishment which a master visits on his unruly hounds. Revolt followed; no power could suppress it. Jealousies were bred, the experience and brains of the party consulted, and combinations, factions and intrigues followed naturally. The "outs" may trade on a capital of promises; the "ins" must market real wares or they invite bankruptcy. The majority is judged by what it does—by its actual accomplishment of legitimate work. The first, chief work of the House is to raise money for the conduct of the government and to order its wise disbursement. This House has unsettled the revenues and caused a falling off of internal collections which, as compared with the corresponding term of last year, alone show a falling off of five millions. Last year we collected one hundred and eighteen millions from this source; this year we shall do well to get one hundred and ten millions. If the present effort at tariff revision be successful, our collections from internal taxes and foreign imports will show a sickly decline.

In the matter of appropriations the House has done next to nothing; it has passed but one of these bills. Democrats are forced to admit their shortcomings in this respect, and they lay all the blame on their committees. But the party is responsible for the committees.

Is the Republican party in much better plight? Hardly. It has not come under the ban of public criticism for what it has done or for what it has left undone, for it has not been in a position to do much. Its troubles are not with the country—they are purely family affairs. The Republican party elected a Republican President.

TO-DAY THE PARTY HAS NO PRESIDENT

and the President has no party. The President defies the leaders of the party, and the first men in the party attack the administration in open Senate. One day Conkling hurls a bombshell at the President: the next day Blaine makes an assault on the Secretary of the Interior. In these attacks the sympathy of the party is not with the President. What can be the President's motives in estranging himself from his party is beyond discovery; but that he has done this effectively is beyond question. It is complained by many Republicans, some of whom have not favored the Silver bill, that the President did an unnecessary injury to the party by his veto of the Silver bill in the face of a large majority, which he knew would lay his veto aside. It is doubtful whether the President and the party will ever come together; but this much may be relied on, there will be no doubtful material chosen for the Republican nomination next time. Grant can have the nomination if he wants it, and it would not be safe to say that he will decline it. The present indications are that he is in training for it now.

PENSION LAW.

The late "erring brother" is rapidly filing his claims for what he claims to be his rights. He has tons of claims of all sorts ready to hurl on Congress as soon as he shall have made the first breach. There is now before the House a bill which is intended to perform the office of an entering wedge. This is nothing less than the attempt to restore to the pension rolls the men who served in the Mexican war and the several Indian wars from 1832 to 1842, and who took part in the rebellion. The bill is general and part of it would be well enough as a measure of justice; but it contains a provision repealing the statute which shuts out rebel soldiers and their heirs. This is the poisoned barb to the arrow, and it is this that will stir up some more bad blood before the bill gets through. There are some men in Congress, as there are many out of Congress, who think the time has not yet come to pension men, for any service whatever, who subsequently took up arms against the Union. In this country we have not made treason very odious. We have taken the "erring brother" back; he is in Congress, in the departments, in the army, in the diplomatic service, in the Cabinet—eligible to the Presidency. Other lands in other times have chided less mildly the erring. With us the victor has been more than kind—he has been liberally magnanimous. And so he ought to have been, for we want citizens, not subjects, in this country. We have been exhorted to "forgive and forget." We can forgive—that is a voluntary impulse of the heart. No man can by a voluntary effort blot out anything from his memory. This is all as it should be. We ought to forgive and we ought not to forget. There are some things which ought to be remembered. We could not if we would blot out the memory of our great struggle, and we ought not if we could. The sacrifices and heroism of that period are worth remembering by all sections. We ought also to remember that in all our forgiveness and rehabilitation of the erring brother that we ought to draw the line somewhere. A good place to draw that line is on the public treasury. When we are asked to give money to

MEN WHO FOUGHT ON THE WRONG SIDE

in our civil war for services rendered before the war, we ought to hesitate a long time before we do it; and having hesitated long enough, we ought to refuse, utterly. The veterans of the Indian wars and of the Mexican war let go all claim on the Union when they cut loose from it and staked their chances on a successful rebellion. It ought further to be remembered that they did more harm to their country when they struck at her than they did her good when they struck at her enemies. Treason is a harsh word to use toward our countrymen; at least they were not loyal who took up arms against the Union, and if disloyalty cost no more than to be denied the privilege of pension, it cannot be complained that we have made it very costly or very odious. The men who were brave enough to sacrifice everything for a principle which they thought founded in right, as our Southern brethren did, ought to be brave enough to get along without a pension from the government which they thought it right to try todestroy. We may remember these things without passion or prejudice, inclining neither to hatred or malice, but to right. From Indian and Mexican war pensions to civil war pensions for our erring brother is but a short step, and this is all that is required to place him on an equal footing with the brother who did not err, but remained true to his country.

SINGLETON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, in the House yesterday, and the recent utterance of Gen. Chalmers, the ex-Confederate rough-rider, are fair warnings to the country to have a care how it draws on the Treasury for the benefit of ex-Confederate soldiers. Gen. Chalmers paid a very tender tribute to Southern chivalry, and he was pleased to refer to the late unpleasantness as to "so-called rebellion." Southern men ought to discredit the work of their own hands. Most people give the South credit for having organized and carried on a very fully developed type of actual rebellion, not to be spoken of disparagingly even by one of its own promoters.

The position taken by Mr. Singleton went further, and was an offense against propriety and decency. It remained for him to stand up in the House of Representatives and vindicate Jeff. Davis. Mr. Singleton flourished a letter from the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy, in which he gave notice that he will take no benefits under the proposed pension law. Generous Jeff. Davis! What does he care for eight dollars a month? His martyrdom is worth more to him. After such utterances, as these it will be very strange if this pension bill shall become a law.

ONE HUNDRED CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Yesterday the Secretary of the Interior discharged nearly one hundred clerks—men and women—from the Patent Office. Some were on a temporary roll, subject to discharge at any time. These are to be pitied and the Secretary is not to be blamed for dismissing them if he had no further use for them. There were some others who stood in a different attitude. They had been several years in the department and many of them had been commended for special efficiency. The Secretary ousted them without notice, and retained others who had been recommended for removal because of inefficiency. The chiefs of bureau, who are supposed to know the value of each clerk's service, were not consulted. This was never done under Grant's administration, and that was not a reform establishment nor was there an eminent champion of civil service reform at the head of the Interior Department in those days. LEXINGTON.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Arrival of the Body of James Carroll.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 1.

Special to the Intelligencer.

The body of James Carroll, who was fatally stabbed in a saloon in Newark on Sunday last and who died on Wednesday, was brought here this afternoon for interment, which takes place to-morrow. The body was accompanied by the father and family and four pall bearers. C.

The Barclay Street Verdict.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Barclay street fire was concluded this afternoon. Prof. Doremus, who was examined as an expert as to the cause of the fire, stated that no evidence had been offered which would furnish a chemical explanation of the explosion. The jury returned a verdict that Wm. Bennett and others came to their deaths by the falling and burning of the buildings No. 1 College Place and No. 63 Barclay street, caused by an explosion, the origin of which is unknown.

FIRE RECORD.

Markle & Son's Paper Mill.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—C. P. Markle & Son's Paper Mill, located at West Newton, Pa., together with the stock and valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the rag room, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $100,000; insured for $47,000. The insurance is distributed among a number of home and Eastern companies in small amounts.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamers Baltic, from Liverpool, and California, from Glasgow, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The British steamer Canopus, from Liverpool for Boston, put back with her rudder loose, and had it repaired and sailed again.

The British steamer Pembroke, from Boston for Liverpool, put in here to-day short of coal, with her boats and sails lost and her cargo shifted.

The steamer England, from New York, has arrived.

Death Claims His Own.

RICHFORD, March 1.—Joseph Atwell died last night, the fifth person from drinking water from a poisoned well.

A. W. GREELEAF.

A. W. Greenleaf, of the firm of Greenleaf, Morris & Co, bankers and brokers, died last night of pneumania. He took cold while attending the funeral of his partner, Morris, last week.

A High Opportunity.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Commissioner General McCormick says of the proposition that a delegation of American workmen visit the Paris Exposition: "The spirit in which the French manufacturers extend the invitation and the advantages to result to this country can't be too highly estimated."

Four Per Cent Loan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Sub-Treasury in this city began taking popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan of February 1, and received during the week subscriptions aggregating $105,150. The mint coinage for February is: Double eagles $5,560,600, trades $1,484,00, subsidiary silver $41,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WASHINGTON.

Discharge of Many Government Employees.

Workings of Democratic Economy.

No Appropriations for the Departments.

Blocking the Wheels in Order to Make Political Capital.

The Mints Now Ready for Work.

Three Million Dollars Per Month of the Big White Dollar.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following circular letter was sent by Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, to-day, to fifty-three of the employes of that Bureau, including twenty ladies:

"The want of an appropriation to pay for the necessary clerical force has forced upon the Honorable Secretary of the Interior the alternative of dismissing or the granting of a leave of absence without pay to a very large percentage of the force of that office until such time as it may please Congress to make such an appropriation as will enable him to again avail the government of your services. The option of saying whether you will accept a leave of absence without pay or be discharged is unfortunately the only one that can be offered. Those of you who accept a leave of absence will be required to state, in a letter to the Commissioner, that you relinquish all claim for pay during such leave. It deeply grieves the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and myself to take the action imperatively demanded of us under the existing laws, but it can no longer be avoided.

READY FOR WORK.

Acting under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury and in anticipation of the silver bill becoming a law, the Director of the mint has been engaged for several days making the necessary arrangements for running the mint to its fullest capacity on the new silver dollars, in connection with which gold only for some time will be coined. It is probable that a supply of working dies will be ready in about ten days, and in the meantime the silver bullion will pass through all the processes of putting it in shape for coining into dollars, except that of stamping, and for which particular operation the capacity of the mint is in excess of the other operations, so that reality but little delay in coinage will be occasioned by the dies not being now ready. It is thought that by the middle of April the coinage of the silver dollar will be at the rate of 3,500,000 per month. The supply of fractional silver coin at the mint and different Treasury offices is sufficent to meet any demand likely to arise for several months to come. The mints are all in excellent condition, with a skilled force of workmen, and everything is in shape to meet the large amount of coinage devolved on them by the new law.

NO ACTION ON THE RESUMPTION BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee took no action to-day on the House Bill for the repeal of the special resumption act and postponed the consideration of the subject till the regular meeting on Tuesday next. No other business was transacted. The Committee of Ways and Means passed a clause of the tariff bill relating to spices without alteration, and reduced the proposed duty on silks from fifty to forty per cent.

POSTAL BONDS.

The House Committeee on Banking and Currency had to-day under consideration representative Phillips bill, providing for the issue of postal savings bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, exchangeable at par for United States notes or four per cent bonds; and also for the special issue of U. S. legal tender notes to the amount of 10 per centum of the postal savings bonds and postal orders for the bonds outstanding until the whole amount of such special issue shall reach the sum of fifty million dollars. The committee agreed to take a final vote upon this bill on Tuesday next, and from present indications it will be reported almost unanimously.

EVARTS WILL WRITE ABOUT IT.

Secretary Evarts will at once open a correspondence with the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union and such other European Nations as the President may deem advisable, inviting them to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, and for the purpose of establishing the use of bimetallic money and securing a fixity of the relative value between these metals.

THE LAST SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Mrs. Hayes to-morrow will hold her last Saturday-afternoon reception.

Interview Between a Revolver and a Hotel Keeper.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., March 1.—Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Capt. J. F. Lincoln, of Cheyenne, has been here some time teaching music and boarding at Wm. Cront's hotel. This morning Crout used some insulting and opprobrious language to the lady. A telegram was sent to her husband at Cheyenne, who came upon the train and proceeded to interview Crout with a revolver. He fired three shots, shooting Crout through both thighs and one ankle. The wounds are serious, but not likely to prove fatal.

Arrested for Fraud.

READING, PA., March 1.—Ammon L. Boyer and Cyrenis Sellers, proprietors of the suspended Dime Savings Bank, were to-day arrested on a charge of fraud, brought by the depositors, to the extent of $4,000. They entered bail in the sum of $8,000.

Doylestown Centennial.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., March 1.—Doylestown Centennial, being the one hundredth anniversary of the order to the Continental army to march to Doylestown, was celebrated here to-day with much enthusiasm.

Thousands at the Hanging.

WARRENSBURG, MO., March 1.—John W. Daniels was hung here to-day for the murder of Jesse R. Miller in February 1877, and thousands of spectators gathered to witness the scene.

Silver for the Mint.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The United States assay office here shipped $285,649 in silver bars to-day to the Philadelphia mint.

Condition of Ex-Senator Wade.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—A *Herald* special from Jefferson, Ohio, this morning, says Mr. Wade is weaker.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the President to temporarily fill all vacancies in pension agencies when such vacancy shall have occurred through death, resignation or failure to qualify, was concurred in.

The Speaker then called committes for reports of a private nature.

Mr. Shelly introduced a bill to aid the great Southern Pacific Railroad to construct a line of railroad in Georgia and Florida. Referred.

Mr. Whyte asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing legal proceedings against importers of iron or tin plates for duties fraudulently or illegally paid. He explained that the resolution would enforce the collection of $30,000 of unpaid duty.

Mr. Banks objected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sparks in the chair, on the private calendar. The committee rose and reported thirty-five private bills, which were thereupon passed.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

COMMERCIAL WRECKS.

Boots and Shoes.

QUEBEC, March 1.—Joseph Woodley, wholesale boots and shoes, has failed. Liabilities $150,000; assets $146,000.

LUMBER.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Bernard Bartier & Co., lumber merchants, have failed. Liabilities $100,000.

REDUCED CAPITAL.

LEWISTON, ME., March 1.—The stockholders of the Bates Manufacturing Company at a meeting to provide for a deficiency of $200,000 created by the late B. E. Bates, a former Treasurer, decided to reduce the capital to $375,000 and to create 15,000 new shares, making an aggregate capital of $1,000,000.

FAILURES FOR FEBRUARY.

NEW YORK, March 1.—There were 767 failures in this city for February. Aggregate liabilities $2,658,598; assets placed at $635,000.

The failure was announced of Whitlock & Anderson, importers and jobbers in woolen goods. Liabilities $175,000; assets $100,000.

EVANS, CLIFTON & CO.

CINCINNATI, O, March 1.—The liabilities of Evans, Clifton & Co., who failed a few days ago, are stated to be $125,000; assets nominal, principally real estate.

GROCERS.

NEW YORK, March 1—The *Evening Post* says: Jay L. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, Walker street, have been compelled to suspend because of the failure of J. I. Adams & Co., New Orleans. The two houses formed a general partship. The suspension involves a large amount and is important.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times* says Willis, Percival & Co's failure was precipitated by the failure of Gerussi Bros. & Co., Greek merchants.

Hanged Till Dead.

KANSAS CITY, March 1.—The hanging of Richard Green for the murder of Deputy Marshal Hughes, near Independence, Mo., February 10, 1877, took place here to-day in the narrow alley way north of the Court House, between the street and the high bluffs, at 10:30 A. M. The doomed man walked up to the scaffold with the Marshal and Father Drunnin. He was in good spirits considering the occasion. Never has a man faced death more calmly. Scarcely did a muscle quiver whilst his death sentence was being read. He appeared entirely resigned to his fate, and his last and only words on the scaffold were:

"I die for my crime in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ. Good wishes to all men."

The execution was perfect. In eight minutes and forty seconds after his drop the committee pronounced that pulsation had ceased.

It was intended that the execution should be private, and only a limited number were admitted, but hours before the appointed time the crowds of anxious people swelled to thousands, covering all the bluffs in the vicinity, so that it was necessary to call out Company A, Kansas City Guards, and the Craig Rifles, to keep back the crowd and prevent accident.

Green was a young man, aged about 27, a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia, raised in Green county, Ohio, but has lived for some years in Fremont county, Iowa, and his is the first judicial hanging in Jackson county, Missouri, since 1839. The body was given to his sister, who has attended him during his last days, and will be sent to Nebraska City to-night for burial.

Virginia Repudiationists Checkmated by the Governor at Every Point.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A Richmond, Virgiflia, special says Governor Halliday to-day vetoed the bill prohibiting the reception of coupons for taxes going into the school fund. The Senate sustained the veto. A revolutionary feeling has been daily shown by the readjusters, who find themselves checkmated by the Governor in every move they make looking to repudiation measures. To-day the special joint order was the election of 19 Circuit Judges.

With gross discourtesy to the Senate the House adjourned, leaving the Senate unable to do anything. This means the postponement of the election until the next session, when it is feared the debt question will be made a test with the Judges.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warm south winds, thretening and rainy weather, followed from the West by rising barometer, colder northwest winds and clearing but partly cloudy weather.

For the Lakes falling barometer, increasing east to south winds, warmer and cloudy, followed by rainy weather.

Fatal Shooting.

ST. JOSEPH, March 1.—A fatal shooting affray occurred at Rosendale, Andrews county, in a saloon at 10 o'clock last night. O. P. Edwards shot and instantly killed Dennis Ogle in a quarrel. Ogle was 22 years of age, and son of Captain Henry Ogle, a farmer. Edwards is 19 years of age, and came recently from Iowa. He escaped and has not been captured.

Strike of Laborers.

WELLAND, ONT, March 1.—There is a general strike here of the laborers on the Welland canal works for an increase of pay. At Allanbury the laborers on two sections also struck for an increase from 90 cents to $1 25 per day. This is thought to be the commencement of a general strike.

Surrender of Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 1.—Yesterday afternoon the Insurgents in the Central Department were defeated by General Martinez Campos at Puerto Principe, surrendering their arms. The Insurgents in the neighborhood of Trocha also surrendered their arms at the same hour.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia Speaks in Mild but Firm Tones.

She Don't Scare Worth a Cent.

England Can Have War if She Wants It.

WAR NOTES.

VIENNA, March 1.—A correspondent referring to persistent rumors of Austria's preparations for mobilization, says: There is little preparation to be made. For the last seven years these preparations have been going on, and since last year, when the possibility of such a measure arose, the plans had been worked out to the smallest detail.

FEVER IN THE ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The *Globe* says: Typhus fever is increasing rapidly among the Russian troops in Roumania. All Roumanian railway carriages are infested. It is absolutely necessary for the army in Turkey to return by Sea and not through Roumania.

TOO SLOW FOR THE RUSSIANS.

Intelligence from Constantinople says: The Russian *Plenipotentiaries manifest* irritation at the slow progress of negotiations. If negotiations are not completed in a few days it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries will present an ultimatum, fixing a date when the treaty must be signed.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Derby in reply to an inquiry of Lord Granville said he had reason to believe the treaty of peace would be signed to-morrow. Lord Derby also said a rumor had reached him which he hoped was true, that Russia had abandoned her idea of the cession to her of the Turkish fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—In replying to a recent article in the London *Standard*, which declared that the sword would have to decide unless Russia made concessions, the *Agence Russe* says: The British Government has declared that it would only make war on behalf of British interests. Russia has respected and satisfied these interests; therefore, either the *Standard* is misinformed or England will act in opposition to her formal declarations. As regards the concessions, the European Cabinets know that Russia is resolved to maintain the essential results of the war. She will always show herself disposed to accept everymeans of reconciling the inalliability of this result with the interests of third parties, but threats and military preparations are a bad way of obtaining a peaceful understanding.

ENGLAND.

London Bankers.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Financier*, in referring to the failure of Willis, Perceval & Co., Lombard street bankers, says that Willis, Perceval & Co. were private bankers of one hundred and eight years standing. A favorable liquidation is expected.

INCREASED NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

It is stated in the lobbies of Parliament that the navy estimates for 1878 to be published to-morrow show an increase of 85,000 pounds, the half of which is for the transport of troops. The estimates show that it is the intention to begin 4 first class iron clads and complete 5 iron clads, 26 corvettes and gunboats, and 30 torpedo boats. The increase is exclusive of that portion of the rate of six million pounds which has been devoted to the navy.

AMICABLY DISPOSED.

A St. Petersburg correspondent has reason to believe Russia is disposed to come to an amicable arrangement regarding the Straits, but the irritation at England's supposed design to form an offensive alliance with Austria is increasing. The Vienna negotiations concerning the Conference proceed slowly, but Austria's resolution to bring about its meeting is unshaken, and it will probably meet in spite of the present apathy of the Powers on the subject. The discussion on the vote of credit at the preliminary meeting the Austrian delegation lost several hours. Only a few members declared against the credit. One section was ready to vote money unconditionally, while the other was only willing to do so on condition that it shall not be used in the furtherance of any scheme of annexation.

ITALY.

A Gentle Hint to the Pope.

ROME, March 1.—The Italian Government has notified the Vatican authorities through the Minister of Police that it cannot take measures to prevent any possible disturbance at the Pope's coronation, as the Pope did not recognize the King of Italy. The Vatican is indignant, and the coronation will be strictly private. An understanding between the Italian Government and the Vatican is as far off as ever.

Cuban Rebellion Ended.

MADRID, March 1.—In the Cortes today it was announced that the Cuban Central Committee, Executive and Chiefs of the Insurgents had surrendered. A vote of thanks to the Generals and army in Cuba was at once adopted, and the Cortes went in a body to congratulate the King and Queen.

Accidents.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—O. W. Gillman, and Wm. Sprague, carpenters, at work on a scaffold at McArthur, Ohio, yesterday, fell fifteen feet, seriously hurting the former internally and fracturing the skull of the latter.

Heavy Emigration.

ST. JOSEPH, March 1.—Travel through this city to Kansas and Nebraska is larger than ever before, reaching not less than 2,000 a week. The emigrants go out the St. Joseph & Denver railroad.

Verdict of Murder.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—The jury in the McGill case have rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The defense made a motion for a new trial, which will probably be argued to-day.

Prices Too Low.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—In consequence of the low price of brooms the broom factories in this section have been closed, throwing out of work the mill hands.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—The National Rifle Association of England, at their annual meeting, expressed the warmest thanks to the American Rifle Association for the welcome and hospitalities extended to their representatives during their late visit to the United States.

—Dick Moore, Coroner of Jefferson county, Ky., accidentally shot himself yesterday at 5 P. M., causing instant death.

—At Memphis the labrettoes for the Carnival will illustrate a romance of childhood in 10 tableaux, while the Memphi will illustrate myths from Grecian and Scandinavian lore in 17 tableaux.

Convicted and Sentenced.

CHICAGO, March 1.—T. V. Sherry and Nellie Price were convicted to-day of numerous heavy burglaries in this city during 1877, and Sherry was sent to the penitentiary for seven years and Nellie for two years.

LINCOLN AT THE THEATRE.

Some More of Mr. Noah Brooks' Reminiscences of the Martyred President.

From Scribner for March.

Lincoln liked to go to the theatre. It gave him an hour or two of freedom from care and worry, and what was better, freedom from the interruption of office-seekers and politicians. He was on such terms with the managers of two of the theatres that he could go in privately by the stage-door and slip into the stage-boxes without being seen by the audience. Concealed by the friendly screen of the drapery, he saw many plays without public observation. Once, I remember, we were alone together at Ford's Theatre, in a box directly under the one in which he afterward was assassinated. He was in a remarkable flow of spirits and made many comical remarks on the progress of the play. Edwin Booth was playing in "The Merchant of Venice," and, as we sat, two or three of the supernumeraries, who wore scarlet hose, were constantly in the line of sight. Finally the President said: "I wonder if those red-legged pigeon-toed chaps don't think that they are playing this play? They are dreadful numerous." Just before the act-drop went up each time, he consulted his programme and said: "This is act two eyes," or, "Act eye V," as the case may be. And as we went home he said: "It was a good performance, but I had a thousand times rather read it at home, if it were not for Booth's playing. A farce or a comedy is best played; a tragedy is best read at home."

On another occasion, at the same theatre, Lincoln saw Forrest play *Lear*. But he was more impressed by John McCullough's playing of *Edgar* than by the great tragedian's acting. With a certain simplicity of manner he asked: "Do you suppose he would come to the box if we sent word?" I replied that the actor would undoubtedly be gratified to hear a personal commendation from him. Mr. McCullough accordingly was brought to the door of the box, all dressed in stage rags and straw as he was, and the President thanked him very cordially and with discriminating praise for the pleasure which he had received from the performance.

J. H. Hackett, in his part of *Falstaff*, was another actor who gave Lincoln great delight. With his usual desire to signify to others his sense of obligation, he wrote a genial little note to the actor, expressing his pleasure at witnessing his performance. Mr. Hackett, in reply, sent a book of some sort; perhaps it was one of his own authorship. He also wrote several notes to the President. One night, quite late, when the episode had passed out of my mind, I went