The Stark County Democrat.

VOLUME 40. CANTON, STARK COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874. NUMBER 43

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

C. F. PERKINS,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Agent for the Sale and Leasing of Real Estate—Office Eagle Block. feb26'73

J. UNDERHILL ..... JOHN LAHM
UNDERHILL & LAHM,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Trump's Building opposite St. Cloud Hotel, Canton, Ohio. feb13'73v1

ALSON PEASE, Massillon, O. ..... HENRY A. WISE, Canton, O.
PEASE & WISE,
Nov14'73 Attorneys at

WILLIAM L. LYNCH ..... WILLIAM E. DAY
LYNCH & DAY,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Cassilly Block, Public Square, Canton, Ohio. may4'70oecz3'72 yr

EPHRAIM MEYER
MEYER & SON,
Attorneys at Law, Canton, Ohio. Office in Dannamiller's New Building, near Public Square. nov27-6y1

C. B. BRADEN ..... W. A. REEVES
BRADEN & REEVES,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Eagle Block, over Kitt's store, Canton, Ohio nov22y1

R. S. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Canton, Ohio—Office in Eagle Block opposite the Court House. In litigated cases associated with Joseph C. Hance, Esq., of New Philadelphia, Ohio. nov13 '73

W. & A. McKINLEY,
Attorneys at Law—Office in Eagle Block, over National Bank, Canton, Ohio. June 26'67

M.G. McGREGOR,
Attorney at Law, and General Collecting Agent, Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri. octl1tf

HARVEY LAUGHLIN,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Alliance, Ohio. 23tf

LOUIS SCHÆFER,
Attorney at Law, Canton, Stark county, Ohio. junel '70m3

HENRY W. GARNETT,
Attorney at Law, No. 2 Columbian Building, Fifth street, between D & E, Washington City. Please to refer to L. Schaefer, Attorney, Canton, Ohio. dec18 '70

ROBERT H. FOLGER,
Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. dec1 '70-tf

L. M. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Commercial Block, Canton, Ohio. mar15 1874

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Fred. Ruff, Proprietor—East Tuscarawas street, Canton, Ohio. nov10 71y1

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
C. Dl Ely, Proprietor—Public Square, Canton Ohio. july7'69

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By Daniel Scurbrock—at the Station, Alliance, Ohio. Meals always in readiness on arrival of cars.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Canton, Ohio—Jonn Hauer, Proprietor. Having just leased and refitted this Hotel, I will endeavor to keep a good table of the best the market affords. Good stabling for horses, and good attention. The choicest of Wines, &c., always on hand. may 2 '72tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. A. WINTERHALTER,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, No 2 Opera House Block, Canton, Ohio. jy21tf

STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT,
A. McGregor & Son, Publishers, and Plain and Fancy Job Printers, Democrat Block, Canton, O.

E. M. GRIMES,
JUSTICE OF PEACE—Office in Mayor's office, West basement of Court House, Canton, Ohio. Nov. 6, 73-y1

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Prescriptions promptly filled at all hours. STAND, EAST TUSCARAWAS ST. CANTON OHIO.

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Book-Binder and Blank-Book Manufacturer. All orders from abroad promptly attended to. Bindery in Harter's Block, up stairs, Canton, Ohio.

JOHN P. REX,
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DR. J. H. SIDDALL,
Dentist—Harter's Block, Canton, Ohio.

A. J. DOUDS,
Surgeon Dentist—Office up stairs, in residence on Market street, west side, three doors south of Public Square, Canton, Ohio. All operations connected with the profession promptly attended to. dec16

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Dealers in watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, &c, east side of Public Square, Canton, Ohio. Repairing done on short notice.

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Dealer in American and Foreign Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Fancy Goods—Northwest corner of Public Square, Canton, Ohio. Repairing neatly, expeditiously and satisfactorily done.

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Dealer in Real Estate.
Dwelling Houses
sale, rent or exchange for city or farming property.
BUILDING LOTS
A great variety, prices and location for Sale cheap. Monthly payments received, and several years' time given when desired. Office, corner of E. Tuscarawas and Cherry sts. nov28tf

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OMNIBUS AND COACH LINES
TO THE DEPOT AND ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
Leave Orders at St. Cloud and American.
Nov. 6, '73-tf

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PHOTOGRAPHS

$2.00 A DOZEN AT
PRICE'S GALLERY,
Canton, Ohio.

HARDWARE.

ALLIANCE
Hardware & Iron
STORE.
Wright & Pennock.
New Goods!
New Prices!
Enlarged Stock!
Terms Cash!
WE beg leave to say to the citizens of Stark and adjoining counties, that we shall continue to keep on hand, and for sale at the Lowest Prices for the times, a fine assortment of
Pocket & Table Cutlery,
Furnishing Hardware.
House Trimmings,
Coach Trimmings,
Harness Limmings,
Furniture Trimmings,
Coffin Trimmings,
Mechanics' Tools,
Farming Implements,
Shoe-Makers' Kit and Findings.
IRON AND STEEL,
Garden Seeds,
Ropes and Twines,
Brushes of all kinds,
Nails and Spikes,
Locks and Latches,
Springs and Axles,
PAINTS AND OIL,
Bent Wood-Work,
Moss and Curled Hair,
Hubbs and Spokes,
Sash and Putty,
WINDOW GLASS,
Picture Glass,
Glass cut all shapes and sizes,
Turpentine and Benzine Varnish,
Floor, Table, Stair and Carriage
OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
Damasks,
Dental Stock,
Whips and Canes,
Bird Cages,
Belting and Baskets,
And a great variety of all other articles usually kept in a Hardware Store.
WRIGHT & PENNOCK.

GLASSWARE, &c.

D. J. BEGGES,
INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF CANTON AND STARK COUNTY,
THAT HE HAS OPENED A
NEW STORE!
CASSILLY BLOCK, PUBLIC SQUARE,
CANTON,
WITH an entire new and extensive assortment of
Queensware, China,
Glassware, Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Household Goods of all kinds,
Willow Ware,
Bird Cages and Fancy Goods,
WHICH HE CAN SELL AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
CALL & SEE THE STORE.
It is tastefully arranged; the stock has been selected from the best markets in the world.
MIND THE ADDRESS,
D. J. BEGGES,
Queensware, China, and Glassware Store,
Cassilly's Building,
PUBLIC SQUARE, CANTON, O.
dec23tf

TAILORING.

W. A. WHITE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2nd Story of Haue Bloc,
CANTON, OHIO.
HAS JUST RECEIVED GOOD STOCK OF
Choths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
With a full assortment of
CHILDRES' WEAR,
at Low Prices.
I will sell and make up cheap. Having a low rent and doing my own cutting, I say give me a trial before going elsewhere.
New Goods Received Every Month.
GOOD FITS WARRANTED!
W. A. WHITE.
Canton, April 18, 1872-1f

LIVERY.

UNION LIVERY
Crevoisie's Lot, 5th st.,
Canton, Ohio,
EARNST & BRO.
PROPRIETORS.
WE have the finest "Rigs" in the city, all being new and good horses. Conveyances to get on reasonable terms, with or without driver. nov8tf

MARBLE WORKS.

B. BAUHOF.] [J. F. BAUHOF.
CANTON MARBLE WORKS.
EAST TUSCARAWAS ST.,
Opposite American Hotel, Canton O.
DEALERS IN
MONUMENT & TOMBSTONES,
of American and Italian Marble,
Got up in the most approved style of modern taste.
B. & J. F. BAUHOF.
June 17, 1868tf

Notice to the Public.
MY Wife, Mary E. Geiger, having left me and my children without cause, I therefore give notice to all not to trust her on my account, as I will not pay such debts.
feb19, '74w4 WALTER P. GEIGER.

STOVES, TIN WARE, &C.

ATTENTION!
L. BIECHELE & BRO.
Recommend to the public of Canton and vicinity their large assortment of
Cook and Parlor Stoves.
TIN WARE, COPPER & SHEET IRON KETTLES
Knives and Forks,
Spoons, Wash Tubs.
Washringers,
Coffee Mills.
Iron Kettles,
Besides a large variety of HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS which we offer at the lowest prices.
Tin Roofs, Eave Troughs,
and all variety of TIN and COPPER work done on short notice promptly and durably.
OLD TIN WARE REPAIRED.
Whoever desires to Save Money will do well to call in and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
L. BIECHELE & BRO.
No. 17 East Tuscarawas St. Canton, Ohio.
September 18, 1873.

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SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
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Shop N. W. Corner Fifth and Walnut Streets.

LETTERING
On Glass, Wood, Tin or any surface in Color or Gold Leaf, done in the best style and at reasonable charges.
DISPLAY CARDS,
For Storekeepers, on hand or made to order at short notice.
CURTAINS,
Any size or color, for Store windows, MADE TO ORDER.
ORDERS FOR
House & Carriage Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.,
Attended to with neatness and dispatch.
May 22, 1872 30 1y

REPAIRING, &C.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!
All kinds of repairing done by
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
EAST TUSCARAWAS STREET,
(Opposite the American Hotel.)
Razors ground and set, Tailors and Barber Shears Ground. Ladies' Scissors sharpened, Pocket Knives re-bladed, Saws Sharpened and Set, Guns and Pistols Repaired, Umbrellas and Parasols Repaired, Ladies Fans Repaired, Sewing Machines Repaired, Table Knives Polished and Sharpened equal to new. I likewise deal in
Canton Cutlery!
Manufactured at the Aultman Steel Co. Works by Sam'l Mason & Son.
All Wor ans Cutlery Warranted.
GIVE ME A CALL.
P. S.—I have had thirty years of practical experience on Cutlery &c. aug14, '73-m6

BOOTS & SHOES.

sept 4 '73

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NEW STOVE & TIN STORE.
E. J. REX & CO.
HAVE OPENED A
New Stove & Tin Store
3 Doors East of American Hotel,
East Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio
Where they will keep on hand a full supply and fine assortment of
STOVE AND TIN WARE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Job Work done to Order
and on short notice.
GIVE US A CALL.
TIN WARE in Exchange for Old Iron, Copper and Brass.
E. J. REX & CO.

HORSE SHOEING.

New York Horse Shoeing Shop
FIFTH STREET,
One door East of Union Livery Stable,
CANTON, OHIO.
T. P. M'GINTY, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Horse Shoer,
I make 14 different kinds of Shoes adapted to all kinds of Diseased Feet. Particular attention paid to Shoeing Horses with Corns, Gravels, Quarter Cracks, Sand Cracks, Separation of the Foot, Thrushes, Split Hoofs, Flat Feet, Contracted Feet, &c.
Particular attention paid to Over Reaching, Interfering and Tender Footed Horses. Private Trotting and Team Horses Shod in the most superior manner, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. junel 1872—1y

MEDICAL.

The most Wonderful Discovery of the 19th Century.
DR. S. D. HOWE'S
Arabian Milk-Cure
For CONSUMPTION,
And all Diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS. (The only Medicine of the kind in the world.)
A Substitute for Cod Liver Oil.
Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. 2 new Discoveries also.
Dr. S. D. Howe's
Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier,
Which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its IMMEDIATE action upon the
Liver, Kidneys and Blood.
It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "GENERAL DEBILITY," "LOST VITALITY," and "BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS," I challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal.
Every Bottle is worth its weight in Gold.
Price $1 per Bottle.
Sold by W. B. FOYE, Druggist, at wholesale and retail. Sole Agent for Canton, O.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
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aug 28 '73-n6

DR. RUBINI'S
Homœopathic Remedies
No. 1 Cures CRAMPS, Colicky Morbus &c.
" 2 " HEADACHES—Bilious, Congestive, Nervous and Sick.
" 3 " WORMS (without Castor Oil)
" 4 " NEURALGIA, Pain in the Face.
" 5 " FEVER AND AGUE, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague.
" 6 " COUGHS, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.
" 7 " DYSPEPSIA, Deranged Stomach Governess.
" 8 " CATARRH, Cold in Head.
" 9 " GENERAL DEBILITY.
" 10 " RHEUMATISM, Pain in Chest, Side or Limbs.
Any of the above remedies sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price, 25 cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Address PITTSBURGH HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 324 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
S. N. NYE, Eagle Block Drug Store, Agent for Canton. aug 28, '73 6m

SOCIETY DIRECTORY, &C.

All Notices under this heading published FREE OF CHARGE.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.—The stated communications of CANTON LODGE No. 89 F. & A. M., are held in the Masonic Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 7 p. m. JOHN KRAUSE, Secretary.

EAGLE LODGE, No. 431, F. & A. M., meets second and fourth Monday of every month. GEO. W. DILLON, Secretary.

CANTON CHAPTER, R. A. M.—The regular convocations of the Chapter are held on the second Wednesday of each month. J. KRAUSE, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of the NIMISILLA LODGE, No. 30, Canton, are held Tuesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock. E. W. PAGE, Secretary.

MANHEIM LODGE I. O. O. F. No. 405.—Hall, Commercial Block. Meet every Thursday evening. JOHN SNYDER, N. G. CHARLES ROEDLE, Secretary.

STARK LODGE I. O. O. F., No. 513.—Hall, Commercial Block. Meets every Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. JACOBSMITH, Sec'y.

CAYUGA TRIBE IMP. O. R. M.—Meets every Thursday evening at their hall in Dannamiller's new block, at 7 o'clock. J. W. SMITH, C. of R. JNO KEOUR* Sachem.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Buckeye Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, meets every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in their new hall in Hane block, East Tuscarawas street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIA. Division No. 1 meets 1st Tuesday of each month. M. C. FARRAN, County Delegate; GEO. FAUX, General Secretary.

FIRST GERMAN WASHINGTON AID SOCIETY.—Meets on first Monday in each month, in the Engine House. H. BERGMAN, Secretary.

ST. PETER'S AID SOCIETY.—Meets first Tuesday of each month, in Mechanics' Block. MATH. BAST, Secretary.

SAFE-MAKERS' UNION.—Meets on every second Saturday, at R Prysi's. H. FALKE, Secretary.

HILDISHE-BUND.—Division No. 225 meets every second Friday at R. Prysi's. R. PRYSI, Secretary.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, PLAIN GRANGE No. 2.—Meets at McDowell's Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. HENRY McDOWELL, Sec'y.

CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner of Tenth and Poplar streets. Sunday services, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday evening Lecture, 7½ o'clock. REV. JAS. C. LA JEUNESSE, Rector.

CANTON CHURCH OF CHRIST, Corner of Seventh and Poplar Streets—H. A. Pellister, Pastor. Sabbath: Sunday morning, 10:30; Sunday evening, 7:00. Sunday school 9:00 a. m. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner West Tuscarawas and Plum streets. Rev. W. A. SMITH Pastor. Services: 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School 9 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner West Tuscarawas and Plum streets. Rev. W. C. PARK, Pastor. Services: 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—Plum street, corner of North. Father BERTHOLETT, Pastor. Mass 6 a. m and 8 a. m; High Mass, 10½ a. m. Vespers 3 p. m; Sunday school 2 p. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—Poplar street North of North st, Father ARNOULD, Pastor. Mass 6 a. m and 8 a. m; High Mass 10 a. m; Sunday school 2 p. m, Vespers, 3 p. m.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH—West Tuscarawas St. between Poplar & Plum. Rev. KUHNS, Pastor. Services 10½ a. m and 7½ p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m.

M. E. CHURCH.—Cor. Poplar and West Tuscarawas street. Rev. C. SMITH, Pastor. Services; 10½ a. m and 7½ p. m; Sunday school 2 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—Corner Charles street. Rev. R. F. BOOTH, Pastor. Services: 10½ a. m & 7½ p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m.

TRINITY CHURCH.—East Tuscarawas street. Rev. E. HERBRUCK, Pastor. Services: 10½ a. m, and 7½ p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m.

GERMAN REFORM CHURCH.—East Tuscarawas street. Rev. P. HERBRUCK Pastor. Services: 10½ a. m and 7½ p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH—Fourth street, east of Cherry. Services in German at 10½ a. m. and English at 7½ p. m. Friday evening prayer meeting at 7½. Rev H. W. HAHN, Pastor.

MUSICAL.

LIEDERKRANZ SINGING SOCIETY.—Meets every Monday night in Mechanics' Block, East Tuscarawas street. A. HASSELBACHER, Secretary.

MOZART BRASS AND STRING BAND.—Meets in Baker's Hall. Music for balls and parties attended to with promptness.

G. A. R. BRASS BAND.—Meets in Harter's Block, east side public square. Orders for music promptly attended to.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

R. A. DUNBAR.—Chief Engineer.

STEAMER No. 1.—Meets 1st Saturday of every month at Engine House. PAUL PRITZE Engineer. LEVI MCKINNEY, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 1.—Meets at their hose house on 4th street, between Market and Poplar. HENRY PRESO, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 2.—Meets at their hose house on Cherry street, between Market and Poplar. JOHN OPPELLEES, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 3.—Meets at their hose house, 3d ward, between Poplar and Plum, on 4th street. JOHN MALLINE, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 4.—Meets at their hose house on 5th street, between Market and Poplar. LOUIS CHOPTIE, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 6.—Meets on Charles St, 1st ward. G. SCHOPPE, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 7.—Meets in 1st ward South Cherry. JAC LINDAT, Foreman.

HOSE Co. No. 8.—Meets in 4th ward, Mahoning St. GEO RAMER, Foreman.

DUNBAR HOOK AND LADDER CO. No 1, meets in 2nd ward, KURT BROWNSWELL, Foreman.

FIRE POLICE—Meet in 2nd ward, B. W. PAGE, Captain.

POETRY.

THERE'S DANGER IN THE TOWN.

BY JOHN R. YATES.

There! John, hitch Dobbin to the post; come near me and sit down
Your mother wants to talk to you before you drive to town;
My hairs are gray, I soon shall be at rest within the grave;
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous waves.

I've watched o'er you from infancy till now you are a man,
And I have always loved you as a mother only can;
At morning and at evening I have prayed the God of love
To bless and guide my darling boy to the bright home above.

A mother's eye is searching, John, old age can dim its sight,
When watching o'er an only child to see if he does right;
And very lately I have seen what has aroused my fears,
And made my pillow hard at night, and moistened it with tears.

I've seen a light within your eye, upon your cheeks a glow
That told me you were on the road that leads to shame and woe;
Oh! John, don't turn away your head, and on my counsel frown,
Stay more upon the dear old farm; there's danger in the town.

Remember what the poet says—long years have proved it true—
That "Satan finds some mischief for idle hands to do;"
If you live on in idleness, with those who love the bowl,
You'll dig yourself a drunkard's grave, and wreck your deathless soul.

Your father, John, is growing old; his days are nearly through;
Oh! he has labored very hard to save the farm for you;
But it will go to ruin soon, and poverty will frown,
If you keep hitching Dobbin up to drive into the town.

Your prospects for the future are very bright my son—
Not many have your start in life when they are twenty-one;
Your star that shines so brightly now, in darkness will decline,
If you forget your mother's words, and tarry at the wine.

Turn back, my boy, now in your youth; stay by the dear old farm;
The Lord of Hosts will save you, with His powerful right arm.
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous waves—
Then light her pathway with your love down to the silent grave.

—Rochester Democrat.

MISCELLANY.

Forty-Third Congress—First Session—The Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Morton presented the petition of citizens of Indiana and Kentucky asking that the law of Congress relative to bridges over the Ohio river be amended to require that bridges over that river shall have four hundred feet span and a pivot draw of one hundred and sixty feet. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate laid aside the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency and took up the new financial bill reported by Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance yesterday.

Mr. Sherman said the bill reported yesterday and just taken up was not a satisfactory one, as it was an unnatural compromise, and while it had the strength of compromise it had also the weakness of such a measure. There was a necessity for those on each side to yield their views to some extent to each other, and unless they should so yield no bill could be passed. There might be some middle ground agreed upon to make the bill satisfactory to all. It only remained for the Senate now to say if this was a fair compromise, whether it would improve our currency and give the relief demanded. He then had the bill read by sections, and explained the provisions of each. He said United States notes at this moment are inconvertible, irredeemable and depreciated at the rate of 12 per cent. They had depreciated ever since their issue, at one time being worth only forty cents in gold, and were now worth only ninety cents. The Committee had reported in favor of taxing the amount of United States notes at $382,000,000 that being the amount now outstanding, but he hoped it would soon be practicable to get back to $355,000,000 and recover the ground lost by the panic. The $382,000,000 had been fixed upon not because it was the best amount, but because it was the amount now in circulation. The time must come when these notes must be redeemed in coin, and something must be done looking to the end. He quoted the annual production of precious metals in this country, the coinage, etc., and said that he was not prepared to say that any way could be fixed now for resumption. He hoped Congress would not adjourn with increased currency without any plan of redemption. If such a course should be pursued the country would be dishonored. The United States was rich enough to advance its notes to par in gold with its forty millions to the most prosperous people in the world. The increase of National Bank capital under the bill would be about $110,000,000. He did not think it would be any violation of confidence to state that the Secretary of the Treasury wished to retire an equal amount of greenbacks as National Bank notes were issued. It had not been the design of the Finance Committee to enter upon any serious modification of the National Banking Act. In conclusion, he said this was not a party or sectional struggle, but a question involving the faith and honor of the the country, and Congress must provide a National currency, well distributed, and one gradually approaching redemption in gold.

Mr. Thurman said he had never made a personal explanation, but he was forced to do so now by what had been said by the Senator from Michigan (Ferry) in one of his late speeches. That Senator had arraigned him because he kept quiet through this discussion, as if it was not a merit not to speak. He (Thurman) thought that to delay legislation by speaking was almost a crime. The Senator (Ferry) had intimated that he was shirking from the expression of his opinion, and read from a newspaper to support his argument. Before a Senator made charges against another Senator he should be assured of the truth whereof he spoke. He (Thurman) denied that he had ever said the panic was the result of an attempt of creditors of the East to force debtors of the South and West into specie resumption. He had never made such a ridiculous assertion in his life. On the contrary he had always said that the panic was the result of overtrading and Congressional legislation, embarking in new enterprises, and especially in the Northern Pacific Railroad scheme. He never uttered a word in favor of inflation, but had expressed an opinion that he was opposed to any violent or sudden measures to specie resumption. He was too much of an old fashioned Democrat to favor embarking on any career of inflation which meant no resumption at all. The Senator (Ferry) had charged him with being absent from the Senate when the votes were taken on several amendments. If he had taken the trouble to enquire he would have ascertained at that time he (Thurman) was on a sick bed, and unable to be in the Senate. Had he been present he would have voted against all amendments and for the motion to recommit, as he believed in the Committee was the place to perfect the bill, and not in the Senate.

Mr Ferry said he had commented on the action of the Senator, as expressed by one of the leading papers in Cincinnati. If he had offended, the journalist had offended. He (Ferry) was still at a loss to know where the Senator stood to-day, as he had submitted no proposition, or no plan. He inquired of that gentleman (Thurman) if he was in favor of the bill just reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Thurman said his present belief was that he would oppose it, though he had not examined it carefully, as he had not time to do so. His impression was that he would vote against it.

Mr. Ferry said he would vote to make the volume of legal-tenders $400,000,000 and for free banking.

Mr. Thurman said this bill fixed the amount of greenbacks at $382,000,000 and only increased the National Bank circulation to the extent of $110,000,000 Free banking meant an extension of the National Bank circulation to many millions of dollars. The only limit would be the amount of Government bonds which could be procured to put up as securities. It meant an indefinite extension of irredeemable paper currency and the perpetuation of National indebtedness. If National banking was to be perpetuated National indebtedness must be and with this high taxation and high tariff would continue. The perpetual National Banking system meant that the people of Ohio must pay three or four dollars more per thousand for their lumber from Michigan than they would have to pay if they could get it from Canada. It meant death to free trade, and if the Senator (Ferry) was in favor of extending the system of National Banks he was in favor of extending National indebtedness. He denied that the bill just reported made the currency elastic. On the contrary, it fixed the amount by just as arbitrary a rule as that of the present day. Though he felt adverse to the bill now, he thought it indefinitely better that inflation.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

THE FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

General Wolseley's Report of the Battle of Amoaful—Treachery of King Koffee—A Bloody Vengance.

The European journals of the 7th of March publish details of the latest field operations conducted by the British army against the Ashantees, under date of reports written at Cape Coast Castle on the 7th of February.

THE BATTLE OF AMOAFUL.

A writer says:

We have had a real fight, and the Ashantees fought splendidly, as our return of killed and wounded will show; and as theirs would show if they had kept such records. The King had previously agreed to our terms, and, in fact, no fighting was expected; but all the time old Koffee was collecting his army and making his arrangements. I won't say we were surprised, but we were certainly taken in, and our intelligence department hoodwinked. I came down here directly after the affair at Amoaful, and up to this we have no news from the front. The missionaries even declared there would be no resistance.

The King got a black trader, a prisoner at Coomassie, to write a letter to Sir Garnet about the terms of peace, *and this darkey referred the General to some chapter in the Second Corinthians, and that was the first notification he got that the Ashantees yet had an army.* The commander of that army formed his men up in the shape of a broad arrow, with good roads to retreat on, which, happily, he had to do. The Forty-second was on the main road, and so got on quicker than the troops on its flanks, who had to make their way through the bush, and so came in for the hottest part of the work and suffered accordingly.

It is wonderful how fellows keep up, considering the work they have to do. I do sometimes pity the doctors and control officers. When every body else's work is done, and rest can be taken, the medicos and commissaries keep hard at it.

The latter have been miserably low in numbers, and have lost three by death and twelve invalided, among the latter three well-known in Dublin—Nugent, Baker and Macdonal, besides captain Healey Assistant Controller.

GENERAL WOLSELEY'S DISPATCH.

The following dispatch has been received at the Colonial Office in London:

IRGARNET WOLSELEY TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AGIMAMA, Feb 2, 1874.

MY LORD—Your Lordship is aware that on the 23d ult. I received from the King of Ashantee a letter couched in terms of unconditional surrender. The King had, with great art and care, succeeded in impressing upon the white prisoners, whom he had at the same time restored to liberty, a condition of his entire inability to fight again, and his entire determination not to do so. I would trouble your Lordship unnecessarily if I detailed all the circumstances which were contrived for the deception of these gentlemen. I was resolved not under any circumstances to concede time, which might be required for hostile preparation against us, but I had substantial guarantees of the fidelity of the King in his professions. But taking into consideration the restoration of the white prisoners and the evidence supplied by them, I made up my mind that while it was absolutely necessary not in any way to p ace myself in the King's power, I should not be justified in pressing him too closely, or in assuming an intention of treachery on his part. I feel, therefore, that this news was of so much importance that your lordship would wish to receive it by the most rapid means possible, and as you are aware arranged with Commodore Hewitt for the dispatch of the steamer Matin, in order to communicate this intelligence. At the same time, as it happened that a few days were required for the accumulation of stores, I was able without risking any delay to the general progress of operations to make an effort to conciliate the King by promising to move slowly during that time.

I must frankly confess, my lord, that in so far as I allowed myself for an instant to suppose that an Ashantee monarch's most solemn promises had the smallest value I was hopelessly in error. I have good reason to congratulate myself that I did not allow my military movements to be affected by anything of the kind. The whole negotiation was one treacherous plot on the part of the King, intended to give him time to collect his army and to lure us to the destruction which he still firmly believed he was able to inflict upon us. He had ingeniously continued to dismiss the captives before the army had fairly arrived at its destination, and he hoped to convince me by the distinct evidence which they were to supply that no military force whatever lay between me and Coomassie; but, while he was assuring the captives that even if I entered Coomassie and stood in the market place he would not resist me, he was preparing a place for his army, from which, when the time came, he hoped to surprise me on the march. For this purpose he was gathering his army from all sides upon a position of considerable military strength at Amoaful, a village some eighteen miles from Coomassie. Fortunately my Intelligence Department, aided by the information obtained by Mr. Dawson's boy, furnished me with information as to the gathering of the army. Soon it took place. I, therefore, as stated in my letter accompanying the dispatches of the 26th ult., moved to attack Amoaful and after a most severe contest, during which the resistance of the Ashantees, thanks largely to the impenetrable character of the bush, was of a kind altogether more serious than I could have believed possible. I drove them from all their positions, and inflicted on them a complete defeat with very serious loss.

The King's plan, however, must have been long and most carefully prepared, for at the same time that the opposition to our advance became pronounced a persistent series of guerrilla attacks were directed upon a very considerable portion of our line of communication. This is still continued, through the strength of our posts and the arrangements which I have been able to make for the general security of our line have so reduced the effect as to render this merely inconvenient. On the 1st I directed a force, under orders of Sir Archibald Alison, to attack and destroy Baqua, a town of considerable size, a mile to the west of Amoaful. This was indispensible to the security of our advance, as we find that unless we either hold on or destroy a village which we have once attacked, the Ashantees believe that we have been unable to hold it, and return to threaten our movements The complete success of this operation enabled me to-day to follow with all my available force in rear of the retreating army. A slight and very timmid resistance has been opposed to the advancing troops. The enemy, though at some points in considerable numbers, has everywhere fled before us.

I to-morrow again advance, and unless resistance is more considerable than any present indications lead me to expect I fully hope before nightfall to enter Coomassie.

G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major General and Administator, Gold Coast.

DESPERATE VALOR OF THE WARRIOR NATIVES.

A correspondent writes from the field: "The Ashantees fought like demons. They were present in enormous numbers, pouring in on our gallant troops by thousands yelling and screaming hideously. Although our firing told on them immensely they had to be driven from point to point, and even when pushed out of the successive villages, returned to the attack. In the thickest parts of the brush they climbed trees in order to fire more effectually upon our troops, The order of advance from Insarful was as follows: The attack was made in the form of a square, through the middle of which ran the main road, and the line extended about 300 yards on either side. The Forty-Second Regiment, preceeded by Lord Gifford and and his scouts, formed the front line, with two of Ralt's guns in the center, Gordon's Houseas in a dense corner of jungle. It really seemed as if nothing but the failure of their ammunition would drive them out. Now at one point, now at another, along the hill crest they poured down crushing valveys. Life they counted at no price if only a white man could be killed.

It was the same desperate obstinacy we had seen at Abrakrampa. They climbed trees to fire with more deadly effect, but the mass just lay down and shot till shot themselves or short of ammunition. Sir Archibald Alison, Brigadier of the white troops, declares he never came under a fiercer fire in India or the Crimea.

Her Majesty's Dominions.

"The Queen of England rules over 234,761,593 souls; her people dwell in 44,142,651 houses; the area of the lands they inhabit is 7,769,439 square miles." These are the stupendous figures disclosed by the "imperial census" of the British dominions taken in 1871 but only now fully tabulated. How insignificant appear the extent and the population of our republic compared with the territory and the people over whom Queen Victoria, or the clique of gentlemen who rule in her name, reigns supreme! We have an area of 3,034,459 square miles, she has more than twice as much; we have a population of 40,000,000, she is the ruler over six times as many. Her dominions are in Europe, in North America, in Central America and the West Indies, in Africa, in the Indian seas, in Australasia and in Asia. Less than 40,000,000 of the Queen's subjects are Christians; there are 36,000,000 Mahometans, 98,000,000 Hindoos, more than 2,000,000 of Buddhists, and 58,000,000 of "others"—"heathen" of this kind or the other kind, for the sects of heathendom are as numerous as the divisions of Christianity. Imperial Rome at the summit of its glory exercised dominion over 1,600,000 square miles of territory, and 120,000,000 of people yielded obedience to her sway. But Victoria rules nearly twice as many people, and is the sovereign of a territory more than six times as large. To count the people in England and Wales alone on the third day of April, 1871, required 32,543 census-takers, who were supervised by 2,195 registrars and 620 superintendents. They did their work in a single night, and it was so well done that not a man, woman, or child escaped them. They counted a population of 22,866,164, and they found to the indelible disgrace of the Englishmen that while 39 out of every 100 men, between the ages of twenty-five and thirty were unmarried there were 1,246,000 women between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one who were unmarried. The "professional class" in England comprised 680,000 persons; the "domestic class," wives, mothers, hotel and lodging-house keepers, and servants, more than 5,000,000; the "agricultural class," 1,600,000; the "industrial class," 5,137,000; the class of "rank and property," 158,000; and there were 7,500,000 children.

Crossing the channel to Europe, the Queen's subjects are found in Heligoland, in Gibraltar, and in Malta; but all of these, numbering only 77,000 souls, do not amount to as many as are counted in an English town of the second class. In Canada and the Bermudas there are 3,789,690 British subjects, with plenty of elbow-room, since they inhabit an area of 3,376,925 square miles. In