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— BY —

JAMES W. McEWEN.

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NEWS SUMMARY

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Turks have bombarded the town of Theodosia, southeast of the Crimea. They burned ten houses, killed one person and wounded twelve. They have also bombarded Anapa, on the Black sea, in Circassia, but did little damage to the town. One person was killed there.

A battle is reported between the Russians under Gourko and Radetsky and the Turks under Suleiman Pasha, at a point between Tatar-Bazardjik and Philippopolis. The fighting lasted two days. Suleiman Pasha afterward took up positions near Philippopolis, and ordered the inhabitants to leave that town, which was subsequently ordered to be burned.

A correspondent who left Erzeroum just before its investment telegraphs that the town is now little better than a huge hospital. About 100 soldiers die daily, and two or three are frozen to death every night. Typhus fever is raging. As the corpses buried are barely covered with earth, the consequences must be terrible when a thaw commences.

The official account of the capture of Schipka pass states that four Pashas, 280 officers, 25,000 prisoners, and eighty-one guns were captured. The Russian loss in killed and wounded was 5,464 men.

The Turkish delegates met the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova-Semenli, and preliminary notes were exchanged. The Grand Duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at Adrianople, which should be immediately evacuated. The delegates having assented orders were telegraphed to Djemil Pasha to evacuate Adrianople. Upon this decision being communicated to the foreign Consuls, they telegraphed their Ambassadors for instructions, and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen.

The London *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, telegraphs from Giurgevo as follows: "The mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Fratesht is fearful. The station of Fratesht is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse than ordinary typhus, the mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in the plain surrounding the prisoners' camp justifies the apprehensions of travelers. I saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them fifty Turkish corpses lying in confused heaps as they were emptied from dead-cars. Their ragged, half-starved forms, and the frost-bites visible on their naked limbs, gave evidence of the hardships they had suffered on their dreadful march from Nikopolis."

It is reported from Constantinople that, in consequence of decisions taken at the Great Council of the 17th, Izzed Bey was sent to the Russian headquarters with fresh instructions to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, giving them full powers to sign, whereas they, at first, were instructed to refer conditions to the Porte. It is said that this resolve was taken in consequence of the pacific tone of England at the opening of the British Parliament, and also because Russia has given notice that she will insist on the immediate acceptance or rejection of the terms.

Mukhtar Pasha, notwithstanding the defeats which he suffered in Armenia, has been appointed to the chief command of the Turkish forces at Constantinople.

It is reported from Athens than an insurrection has broken out in Thessaly. Five hundred insurgents are concentrated midway between the villages of Vizitza and Pinacotes, near Volo. The Turks have taken refuge in the fortress of Volo. Two hundred Christian families have arrived at Athens.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Paris correspondent says that "circulars have been issued from the French embassy in London to all the French Consuls in Great Britain and Ireland charging them to report exact information concerning the popular feeling on the Eastern question and intervention. This confirms the report that France has interrogated Lord Derby in regard to England's intention in regard to Egypt. It will be seen, therefore, that this action of the French republic further complicates England's relations with the continental powers."

It is said that Russia, when informing England that armistice negotiations must be conducted directly with Turkey, declared her readiness to discuss with the English Cabinet the special points which might affect English interests. This reply was the cause of repeated Cabinet Councils in London.

The accumulation of war materials in England continues with much vigor. A large order for coal has been given to a colliery in Wales.

Gen. Garibaldi has written to King Humbert, of Italy, begging him to follow in his father's footsteps.

A Paris dispatch says: At the request of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, Stanley gave a detailed account of his explorations from a geographical and scientific point of view. Mr. Stanley dwelt upon the commercial advantages to be secured by an opening up of the Congo river. The Chamber of Commerce congratulated Mr. Stanley, through its presiding officer, and gave him a large gold medal in token of its appreciation. This is the first recompense ever awarded by the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce. In the evening Mr. Stanley delivered an address before the Geographical Society, the audience being composed of the elite of Marseilles The President of the society also gave the journalist and explorer the grand gold medal, together with a diploma of honorary membership.

The British Parliament assembled Jan. 17. The Queen's speech contained a brief history of England's connection with the Eastern difficulty thus far, and stated that up to this time neither of the belligerents have infringed the conditions upon which the British policy of neutrality is founded. The possibility, however, of a different phase of the situation, requiring the armed intervention of England, was plainly adverted to, and confidence expressed that Parliament would promptly furnish the means to carry such measures into execution.

The funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel took place at Rome, Italy, Jan. 17, and was very impressive. The body of the late monarch was placed on the funeral car at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the procession started from the Quirinal about 10. It was headed by fifteen military detachments with three bands and clergy bearing tapers. The car used at the funeral of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel's father, was used on this occasion. It was surmounted by an iron crown, the ancient diadem of the Lombard Kings, which was brought from Monza for the occasion.

A London dispatch says the Arctic steam yacht Pandora has been bought by James Gordon Bennett. It is stated that the vessel is to be used for another Arctic expedition.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 7,200,000 marks.

Alexandre Rene-Dethon, Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

The budget of the Russian empire shows an exact balance between the revenue and expenditures, both amounting to 600,398,425 silver roubles.

A Dublin dispatch of Jan. 20 says: "The funeral of the Fenian McCarthy took place today. It is estimated that 60,000 persons followed the remains to the cemetery. There were forty bands in the procession, which was the largest since the burial of Daniel O'Connell. The other Fenian convicts recently released were among the principal mourners."

Cleopatra's Needle has crossed the Bay of Biscay, and been safely conveyed into the Thames river.

Recent shipments of American goods to Ceylon have been so successful that orders have been sent for more.

A great sensation has been caused at Pesth by the conviction of high treason and sentence to five years' imprisonment of Dr. Svetozai Militics, a member of the Hungarian Parliament of the Servian nationality, head of the Omladina or Young Servian party, and the leader of the Panslavist agitation. Dr. Militics has appealed. A special dispatch says the conviction is likely to be quashed.

Henri Regnault and Antoine Becquerel, distinguished French physicians, are dead.

It is reported that the Chinese have captured the City of Kashgar.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

It is reported from New York that a fire on the steamship Hermann, during the trip from Bremen, damaged the cargo $5.000. The crew were working many hours before the fire was extinguished, the passengers in the meantime being greatly alarmed.

It is reported from New York that "Downer & St. John, drug brokers at No. 20 Cedar street, have failed, and made an assignment to G. W. Alcott. Liabilities estimated at $200,000. The house is well known, and has done an extensive business. The failure was precipitated by the recent suspension of E. J. Dunning, Jr., note broker, who held a considerable amount of the firm's paper. Alcott says Dunning now owes the firm $26,000."

A Hartford (Ct.) dispatch, of Jan. 15, reports a serious railroad accident on the Connecticut Western railroad just beyond Tariffville, about ten miles from Hartford, at 10 o'clock that evening. An excursion train returning from the Moody and Saxley meeting at Hartford fell through a trestle bridge into the Farmington river. Two engines, one baggage and three passenger cars went down. The bodies of two men and three women had been recovered, and others were supposed to be in the wreck.

Gen. George B. McClellan was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey, Jan. 15, at Trenton. About 15,000 persons assisted, the procession being quite imposing. When Gen. McClellan had taken the oath of office of Governor, and delivered his inaugural, which was frequently applauded, he returned to the Executive Chamber, when the Veteran Association of Philadelphia presented an address, signed by 2,036 members. The same party also presented him with a silver medal, made from a half-dollar picked up on the field of Antietam.

Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, died Jan. 16, after a lingering illness, during which hopes of his recovery were at times entertained, but which latterly left no encouragement for the anticipation of a favorable result. His age was 52 years.

Seven freight cars and one passenger car were thrown from the trestle of the Ogdensburg and Portland railroad at Fisher's crossing recently and wrecked. Several passengers were injured.

An order has been issued by the New York Supreme Court postponing for sixty days the sale of the Erie railway. Simultaneously, another suit has been commenced by a number of stockholders, who wish to oust Mr. Jewett, the receiver, upon allegations of improvidence and mismanagement.

A grand banquet was given to Secretary Bristow at Boston, last week.

In Boston, last week, an immense mass meeting, attended by 8,000 workingmen, was held upon the historic Common, and resolutions were passed demanding the opening up of public works, in order that immediate employment might be given to the needy, the extension of out-door relief to all who could not thus be assisted, the repeal of the law disfranchising those who receive relief from the city within twelve months preceding an election, the prohibition of prison labor from entering into competition with honest labor, and the presentation of a petition from the City Government to Congress asking an appropriation to pay for the transportation of workingmen to the Eldorado of the West.

West.

The National Convention of the Bricklayers' Union assembled at Quincy, Ill., on the 14th inst., Charles Bihl, of Indiana, presiding.

The banking house of Chesnut & Dubois, at Carlinville, Ill., has suspended.

A fire in the stock sheds of Holman & Fairbanks, at Terre Haute, Ind., burned 237 head of cattle, and badly injured 175 more. The loss is about $25,000, fully covered by insurance in fifteen companies.

A Salt Lake dispatch says: "In November a man named Rhoden was killed by the Bannock Indians at Ross Fork, Idaho. The Indians have been threatening trouble since. The murderer was captured, Jan. 9, by Capt. Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, since which the Indians were more hostile than before. Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, was sent to Fort Hall some time ago to induce the surrender of the murderer, but was unsuccessful. Maj. Hart, with three companies of the Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Ross Fork, and, together with three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, surrounded the encampment of the Bannocks on Snake river, and demanded their surrender, which they acceded to quietly. Fifty-five bucks, some arms, and 250 horses were taken.

Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has just made a tender to the State of his beautiful residence property at Edgewood, two miles from Madison, and valued at $100,000, as the site for an industrial school for girls.

A decision has been rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court, in the long-litigated matter involving the title to Christ Episcopal Church, Chicago, of which Rev. Dr. Cheney (now a Reformed Episcopal Bishop) was rector, and which was claimed by Bishop Whitehouse, on account of Mr. Cheney's heresy. The decision fully sustains Mr. Cheney.

A Pueblo (Col.) dispatch says: "One of the richest of discoveries was made on the 12th inst. at the Routa mines, a short distance west of this city. Mr. Munn, an old prospector, struck a lode, the ore from which assays the enormous sum of $12,600 in gold and $1,100 in silver per ton. There is great excitement in the camp, and everybody is rushing to the scene of the new discovery."

Mark M. Parmer's private banking house at Yankton, D. T., has closed its doors. Liabilities $60,000, which Mr. Parmer claims can be fully met by the assets.

A Virginia City (Nev.) dispatch says the threatened hostilities at Atlanta and Justice mines were stopped by the Miners' Union, which visited both mines in a body and ordered the miners to quit work on the disputed ground, and disarmed and removed the hired fighters.

Assignee Brown, of the Bunn estate, at Springfield, Ill., has filed in the County Court a statement in detail of the assets and liabilities of Jacob Bunn's bank, etc. The liabilities are $912,000. Assets: Real estate, $422,000; bills receivable, personal property, stocks, etc., $416,000; cash on hand, $42,000; total, $888,000. Estimating these last items at $325,000, and deducting $100,000 from the real-estate valuation, there will still be enough, the assignee states, to pay the creditors 75 cents on the dollar.

South.

Trouble has again broken out in Kentucky between "moonshiners" and United States officers—this time of a more serious nature than ever before. The resistance they have offered hitherto has been only when several officers were trying to arrest them. In Wayne county an armed force of thirty officers and assistants was compelled to flee by illicit distillers. The Government posse caught six offenders and lodged them safely in jail at Monticello, Ky.; but, on seeking for more, was driven off as described—the leader, Storekeeper Logan, being wounded and several horses shot from under riders. The Marshal's posse consisted of thirty men. The number of the moonshiners was unknown.

The death is reported of Hon. Wilson Primm, of St. Louis, Mo. He was for thirteen years Judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court, and had attained the age of 68 years.

The persons on the Louisana Returning Board were arraigned Jan. 18, in the Superior Criminal Court. The indictment was on the charge of forgery and altering the returns of Vernon parish. Counsel made a motion to quash the indictment on the grounds that the proceedings were irregular. It was overuled without argument. The members of the board then pleaded not guilty, and were admitted to bail on the old bond. The day of the trial was not fixed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Washington dispatch says: "The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day heard Lieuts. Hullis and Shafter, the two army officers who had been summoned here from the Rio Grande border, together with the commercial agent stationed near the scenes of the troubles. Their statement is substantially the same that was made to the Military Committee. The most noticeable fact of the testimony seems to be that, while there is no doubt of the desire of Diaz to be entirely friendly to the United States, there is great doubt as to his ability to so strengthen his administration as to execute his friendly purposes."

The opinion of President Hayes having been asked as to the policy of negro emigration from Florida to San Domingo, he replied in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1878.

The Rev. Mr. Sturks:

DEAR SIR: I have given some consideration to your question as to the emigration of colored people from Florida to San Domingo. I am not well informed as to the advantages offered by San Domingo to immigrants, but my impression is that your people should not be hasty in deciding to leave this country. The mere difference in climate is a very serious objection to removal. The first generation, in all such removals, suffer greatly. It is my opinion, also, that the evils which now affect you are likely steadily, and, I hope, rapidly, to diminish. My advice is, therefore, against the proposed emigration.

Very truly yours, R. B. HAYES.

The Attorney General, in the matter of the contest between the Pacific railroads over prorating, decides that additional legislation will be necessary to enforce the law which requires the Union Pacific to prorate with the Kansas Pacific.

The contest over the appointment of Collector of Customs of the port of New Orleans has been settled by the President, who sent to the Senate the name of George Williamson, the present Minister Resident at Guatemala city, Central America.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Legislature of Ohio has elected Hon. George H. Pendleton Senator.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met Jan. 16, Col. Henry O. Kent presiding. The Committee on Resolutions reported a number of "planks," which may be summed up as follows: First, we cordially reaffirm the National Democratic platform of 1876; second, that we denounce upon the Republican party stern retribution for the great crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be governed by the rulers of their choice; third, that we congratulate all good citizens upon the happy results which have ensued through the adoption of Democratic principles by the national administration in reference to Southern States; fourth, that we are in favor of a stable currency, honest payment of the public debt, and are opposed to all measures by which public credit may be impaired; fifth, we reassert our unqualified opposition to all schemes for depleting the public treasury or bestowing the remnant of public lands in aid of private corporations or monopolies; sixth, that we declare our abiding faith in the principles of the Democratic party; seventh, that we demand thorough revision and reform of the Federal tariff; eighth, that we tender our thanks to the Democrats and Conservatives in the Forty-fourth Congress for their refusal to appropriate money for the army while used in illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the republic; ninth, that the public interests demand a thorough revision of the laws relating to taxation; and, tenth, that we demand more complete protection for the savings of industrial classes by stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested. Frank A. McKean was nominated for Governor, and Hadley B. Fowler was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

In Memphis, Tenn., John R. Flippen, Citizens' candidate, has been re-elected Mayor by about 1,000 majority over John Johnson, the Democratic nominee, and J. W. Anderson, Workingmen's candidate.

Gen. John S. Williams has been elected by the Democratic majority of the Kentucky Legislature as United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. McCreery, whose term expires March 3, 1879. In Maryland the Democratic caucus nominated James B. Groome to succeed George R. Dennis, whose term expires March 3, 1879.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House, is announced as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

It is stated that Owen Murphy, the fugitive New York Excise Commissioner, is dangerously ill in Ottawa, Canada, and that his wife is insane.

Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, has appointed the Hon. William Frederick Haynes Smith, the Colonial Attorney General, and William Busey, Esq., member of the Baltimore bar, Commissioners to take testimony in British Guiana in regard to the sugar imported to this country by Baltimore merchants and seized by the customs authorities.

The New York Boat Owners' Association have resolved that the immediate extension of the free list to all up freights on canals is the most important step in advance to reform the canal policy of the State.

Mayor Bryant, of San Francisco, refused to permit the assembling of a convention of Anti-Chinese agitators which was called to meet in that city, believing that the violent and inflammatory speeches certain to be made at such a gathering would be an element of danger that he was justified in repressing.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds submitted a long amendment to the preamble of the resolution introduced by Mr. Matthews before the recess, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, etc. The amendment sets forth that the silver dollar of the United States had been long obsolete when the existing loans of the United States were authorized; that gold coin had been the only lawful coin, and that Congress should not legislate to make money at the expense of its creditors; that it was the highest obligation of the United States to pay its debts in such coin as its creditors expected they would be paid in, and that it would be unjust to compel them, or laboring men either, to receive silver dollars or any debased money. Laid on the table and ordered printed.... A large number of petitions, resolutions and bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Mitchell, a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the propriety of setting apart four large reservations for all the Indians of the country, and that the lands now occupied by them be open to settlement; by Mr. Thurman, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any, and if any what, legislation is necessary or expedient to increase the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories to correspond with the increase in population since the passage of the act of 1808, such increase to take immediate effect.... Mr. Bailey then made a set speech upon the Matthews silver resolution, after which the Senate went into executive session. On reopening the doors the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred, fixing rates to be paid for public advertising; providing for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic traffic; amending the revenue laws; increasing the special tax on wholesale liquor-dealers; increasing the tax on distilled liquors; repealing a law imposing a tax on friction matches, and repealing the law requiring stamps on bank checks; for the removal of the tax on deposits with State and national institutions and trust companies; restoring to either House of Congress the power to punish for contempt; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Pottawotomie Indians; forbidding Territories to incur indebtedness in aid of railroads or other private corporations; to prevent the overloading of vessels carrying freight and passengers; to assign certain credits to the sinking fund, and to make their equivalent available for the redemption of United States notes; providing for the purchase of the best movable torpedo; authorizing the purchase of gold dust and gold and silver bullion at the mint at Denver and payment therefor by draft.... A resolution, by Mr. Kelley, giving the session on Saturday, the 19th, to the woman-suffrage delegation for the presentation of petitions was rejected by 107 to 140.... After some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—A number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following: By Mr. Dorsey, to authorize the payment of fees of counsel for the defense of poor persons in the courts of the United States; by Mr. Davis, to promote immigration to the United States, and for the protection of immigrants; by Mr. Windom, for the restoration of wages in the Government printing offices.... Mr. Christiancy presented a resolution of the State Grange of Michigan, in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of Michigan. Referred. ....At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver was taken up as unfinished business, and then laid aside informally, in order that Mr. Voorhees might address the Senate on a resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained. In order to be so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. Mr. Matthews, in expressing his willingness to have his resolution laid aside for the present, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote it on Monday next. Mr. Voorhees then addressed the Senate upon the resolution submitted by him.... After the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Dunnell, to declare jurisdiction of the United States over harbors and navigable waters of the United States; by Mr. Blair, for the reduction of postage; by Mr. Springer, to prevent the further contraction of the currency.... The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and discussed the silver question.... The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.—SENATE.—At 12:30 a vote was taken on the pending question, to refer the resolution of Mr. Matthews, in regard to paying bonds in silver, to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 31.... After some discussion, further consideration of the Matthews resolution was, by unanimous consent, postponed until Friday next, at 1 o'clock, to-day being assigned for eulogies upon the late Senator Bogy.... At the expiration of the morning hour business was suspended, and Mr. Cockrell formally announced the death of the late Senator Bogy, of Missouri, and eulogiums were made by Senators Cockrell, Maxey, Christiancy, Johnson, Kernan, Merrimon, Sargent and Armstrong. The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the Senator.

HOUSE.—A gift to the Government of Carpenter's painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation" was received and accepted.... The Judiciary Committee reported Bills to provide for stamping unstamped documents, and making persons charged with crime competent witnesses in United States courts.... The House went into committee of the whole and passed some internal-improvement bills.... The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Howe, to punish the forcible obstruction of inter-State commerce by railways; by Mr. Ferry, providing for the classification of mail matter and rates of postage thereon.... Mr. Wadleigh said that the family of the late Senator Morton found among his papers his views as a member of the special committee in regard to Chinese immigration, and he now presented such views, and moved that they be printed. So ordered. ....After the morning business had been disposed of Mr. McDonald submitted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. McDonald, Thurman, Conkling, Morgan, Bruce, Voorhees, Edmunds, Burnside, Booth, Anthony, Wadleigh and Paddock. The Senate, then, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To restrict Chinese immigration; extending the operations of the Lighthouse Board over the Illinois river.... Mr. Hewitt reported a bill granting pensions to the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors (or their widows) of the Mexican, Creek, Florida and Black Hawk wars. Ordered printed.... Mr. Watson introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the laws relating to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812.... The House then took up and passed the bill to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States courts.... Mr. Banning reported to bill directing the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico the three months' extra pay already provided for by the act of Congress. Passed.... Mr. Cox reported back the joint resolution extending thanks to Henry M. Stanley, which was unanimously passed.... Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Voorhees, by request, introduced a bill reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.... Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from the Michigan State Grange in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of that State. Referred.... Mr. Cameron presented a resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the improvement of the St. Croix river. Referred.... Mr. Christiancy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and it was indefinitely postponed.... At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the Government to pay the interest and principal of the bonds in silver, and Mr. Merrimon and Mr. Maxey spoke in favor thereof.... The Vice President laid before the Senate a report of the Attorney General that he found no authority in present laws for the President to oblige the Union Pacific railroad to prorate with the Kansas Pacific, and that additional legislation is necessary. Referred.... After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Durham reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating $272,155 and it was made the special order for Tuesday next.... Mr. Singleton introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission. Referred.... Mr. Springer, from the Election Committee, presented a report in regard to the contested election case for the Fourth District of California. The report declares that Peter D. Wigginton, is entitled to the seat. Mr. Hiscock submitted a minority report, declaring Romualdo Pacheco, entitled to a seat. Printed and recommitted.... Mr. Mills, of Texas, introduced a bill donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the education of females. Referred.... The House went into committee of the whole on private bills.... Afterward, Mr. Hamas called up the Senate resolutions in regard to the death of Senator O. P. Morton, and eulogies on the life and public services of the dead Senator were pronounced by Messrs. Hanna, Browne, Hunter, Calkins, Wilson, Hardenbergh, Garfield, Dunnell, Williams (Wis.) and Hazelton. The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

JUSTICE.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, Makes a Demand for It.

Justice for the People as Well as for the Bondholders.

An Exhaustive Review of the Whole Subject.

In the Senate, a few days since, Mr. Matthews gave way to Senator Voorhees in order that he might address that body on a resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained. In order to be so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

Mr. Voorhees said the agitation of the question of finance will never cease until the people are satisfied that the vast debt is in process of extinction on principles of justice to tax-paying labor, or until, on the other hand, they are subjugated into silent submission, and the Government itself becomes a moneyed aristocracy. Denunciation is now the principal weapon used by those who are ranged on the side of grasping wealth. There is no epithet, however base, that is not in daily use against all who venture to believe, as I do, that to a great extent our whole financial system is organized crime against the laboring, tax-paying men and women of the United States. The great plea of the present hour for the continuation of wrong and injustice is that good faith requires it. Those who, finding a monstrous evil imbedded in the laws of their country, seek to eradicate it by peaceful legislation, are at once, and with the utmost fury, assaulted as violators of public faith, enemies of the national honor, and worse, if possible, than common swindlers. This plea, so loud now in our ears, has been invoked in behalf of every wickedness that has ever cursed the world. The usurper invokes it to protect the throne he has stolen as soon as he is seated. The tyrant invokes it to shelter his prerogative, and his nobility in turn invoke it in order to live in ease and splendor off the labor of others.

Mr. Voorhees reviewed the financial legislation since 1862, and said experience had shown the legal tender to be the best money that ever circulated. Every Government bond which did not on its face stipulate payment in coin was made payable by the express words of the law in legal-tender notes. This enactment guaranteed to the American people the right to pay three-fourths of the national debt in national currency. It was the law of contract when all the 5-20 bonds, amounting to over $1,500,000,000, were purchased from the Government by bondholders and paid for in this currency at par, when it was quoted at from 40 to 60 per cent. below par in coin. Every one understood the law to be as I have stated it at the time of its passage; in fact, the great struggle then was whether even the interest on the bonds I have mentioned should be paid in coin. No one in debate made the slightest pretense or intimation that the principal of the bonds was payable in coin. During the full term of seven eventful years that followed there is not a platform of either political party in any State in the Union which makes such an assertion.

Mr. Voorhees alluded to Secretary Sherman's letter of 1868, favoring the payment of bonds in the same kind of money as bought them, and his subsequent action in procuring the passage of an act for the payment of bonds in coin, which he said was open repudiation of a solemn contract, and fastened an extortion of not less than $500,000,000 on the staggering industries of the country as the speculative profits of the operation. In the whole financial history of the civilized world no parallel can be found to this audacious deed of broken faith, deliberate treachery to the people, and national dishonesty. It stands out by itself, towering high above all common frauds, and dwarfing them in comparison with its own vast proportions. It will bear the names of those who enacted it to distant generations amidst the groans, curses, and lamentations of those who toil on land and on sea, and more deeply engraven than any other name will be forever found that of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the author of what he himself said constituted the twofold crime of repudiation and extortion.

Mr. Voorhees, in support of his position, quoted the language of Senator Morton in 1869, as follows: "A combination of stock-jobbers, as destitute of conscience as pirates, and inspired alone by greed for money, successfully thundered at these doors, and finally drove this Government into the most stupendous act of bad faith and legalized robbery ever practiced upon any people since the dawn of history."

He next took up the Funding act of 1870, charging it was the offspring of an apprehension that the work of repudiating the contract for the payment of the 5-20 bonds might not be quite complete. Thus it was provided that an issue of new coin bonds should be made in place of the original ones. The amount saved in interest is trifling when compared with the loss by the whole transaction.

Mr. Voorhees then argued that by the laws of March, 1869, and July, 1870, bonds outstanding and afterwards to be issued were payable in coin, not in gold alone, nor in silver alone, but in coin. He quoted Mr, Sherman in 1869 as explicitly favoring this view.

Mr. Voorhees commented at some length on the passage of the law of Feb. 12, 1873, which he said doomed the dollar of our fathers, and its enactment was as completely unknown to the people, and indeed to four-fifths of Congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in a house at midnight to its sleeping inmates. The silver dollar was eliminated from our money system under the cover of false pretense.

Mr. Voorhees proceeded to show that, of the entire trading and commercila populations of the earth, more than four times as many people have chosen silver as have chosen gold, and more than five times as many have chosen silver as have chosen gold and silver together. The laboring classes desire money to be plentiful, while those who wish to fasten their idle wealth on productions of labor clamor for scarce and dear money. It was in the interest of the latter powerful class that silver was demonetized.

He referred to the act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments, and said the law of February, 1873, taking away silver money from the people, and the law of January, 1875, fixing the day now less than a year in advance, when greenbacks shall also perish, are twin monsters of evil, born of the same parentage, and linked together for the destruction of all money save gold. He vividly portrayed the effect of such legislation upon business and labor. He spoke of the impossibility of resuming January, 1879, and attributed the vast shrinkage in the value of property and universal distress to the policy of contraction, and said during the four years when the volume of currency averaged $1,000,000,000 the business failures of the entire country reached only 2,167, less in number than occurred in any three months of the year just closed. During the period which is now stigmatized as one of inflation, the windows of business houses were not darkened, and business men did not go as mourners about the streets. The laborer did not go home without bread to his wife and children. Helpless millions did not cower and tremble at the approach of winter for lack of food and shelter. The public peace was not broken by riots in resistance to starvation wages. The courts were not principally occupied in enforcing collections, foreclosing mortgages, ordering Sheriff's sales, or in punishing the destitute outcast.

The speaker next turned his attention to the national banks, and said the system of national banking now in use is the most elaborate and complete scheme for making people pay tribute to wealth, in order to obtain a circulating medium, ever known in the financial history of the world. There is not a dollar in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the Government. The national bank is the middle-man between the Government and the people, and is enormously paid for doing what the Government ought directly to do itself. On Oct. 1, 1877, there were 2,080 national banks, with resources of $1,741,000,000, and on these resources the interest paid by the people was $130,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Voorhees said he represented those who demanded—

1. The restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too plenty for their wants, and that it be made a full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during eighty-one years of American history.

2. The repeal unconditionally of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, compelling the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. They do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of ruin, wretchedness, and degradation in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

3. That the national-banking system be removed, and a circulating medium provided by the Government for the people without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it, and they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and population of the United States.

4. That the currency authorized and circulated on the authority of the Government shall be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, including all dues to the Government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold, or more likely at a premium over it; and,

5. That hereafter the financial policy of the country be framed permanently in their interest, that they shall not be discriminated against in future legislation, as in the past, and that their prosperity and not the mere growth of income to retired capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Voorhees quoted from articles he had noticed in certain Eastern newspapers in regard to the rights of the bondholders, the duty of the laboring classes, and the policy that should be pursued by capitalists to counteract the effects of anticipated legislation on the silver question, and said: Sir, I have no word of menace to utter on this floor, but, in behalf of every laborer and every owner of soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments that when these doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony, and the fires of liberty will blaze forth again as they did 100 years ago in defense of the natural rights of man. May the wisdom of our fathers and benignity of our God avert such an issue; but, if it shall come, if infatuation has seized our councils, the result will only add one more instance to the long catalogue of human crime and folly, where avarice, like ambition, overleaps itself, and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions loses its own.

THE UNIT OF VALUE.

History of the Legal American Dollar from 1771 to 1878—The Gold Dollar Born in 1849.

[From the Essex County (N. J.) Press.]

The following is the history of the "dollar" in this country from its establishment by the Colonial Government to the present time:

The Congress of the Confederation, by act passed Aug. 8, 1776, and ordinance passed Oct. 16, 1786, authorized and established as "the unit of account" a silver dollar, to consist of 375.64 grains of pure silver, but none of these coins were ever made.

The constitution of the United States was adopted Sept. 17, 1787. On the subject of money it provides as follows: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin;" also, that "no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coins a tender in payment of debts," thereby plainly reserving this latter right to Congress.

Now commences the history of the dollar under the present Government:

The act of April 2, 1792, provides for "dollars, or units," which shall contain 371.25 grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver. It also declares that every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold; that the money of account in the United States shall be expressed in "dollars, or units" and decimals thereof. It creates gold coins, which are enumerated as follows: Eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles, the value of which it expresses in "dollars or units." It does not provide for a gold dollar.

The act of Feb. 9, 1793, declares that all foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender.

The act of April 10, 1806, establishes rates at which certain foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money and be a legal tender for the payment of debts.

The act of June 25, 1834, makes the silver dollar of Mexico, Peru, Chili and Central America a legal tender when weighing 415 grains each.

The act of Jan. 18, 1837, provides that "The standard, for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such that of 1,000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy, and the alloy of silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver; provided that the silver do not exceed one-half the alloy." It then fixes the weight of the silver dollar at 412½ grains 900 fine, and subsidiary silver coins in proportion, to wit, a dime 41¼ grains. It then declares that all the silver coins, from dollars to half-dimes, shall be legal tenders of payment according to their nominal value for any sums whatever, after which it makes the same provision respecting the gold eagle, half-eagle and quarter-eagle, that they shall be a legal tender for all sums.

The act of March 3, 1849, provided for the first coinage of two new coins, the double eagle and the GOLD DOLLAR, both to be a legal tender for all sums, and to be of the respective value of "twenty dollars, or units," and "one dollar, or unit." This is the first gold dollar.

The act of March 3, 1851, created a new silver coin, to be of the legal-tender value of 3 cents, and to be a legal tender for all sums of 30 cents and under.

The act of Feb. 21, 1853, reduces the weight of the subsidiary silver coins from the half dollars down, and limits their legal-tender function to sums not exceeding $5. It also creates a new gold coin, to be of the value of "three dollars, or units."

The act of Feb. 21, 1857, repeals all former acts which made foreign gold