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JAS. & R. H. WALKER,
336 East Water Street, Elmira, N.Y.,
PRACTICAL
Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters.
AGENTS FOR
DUNNING SELF-FEEDING and REGULATING
STEAM HEATING BOILER.
Dwellings and Public Buildings Heated by Direct or Indirect Radiation.
ESTIMATES PROMPTLY GIVEN.

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MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN
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GRANITE MONUMENTS
MARBLE & SLATE MANTELS
The Dark and Light Mourning Vein of Sutherland Falls Marble the most durable in this Climate.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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From all kinds of Foreign and American
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SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED
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a Steam Stone Sawing Mill and Steam Stone
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GIFTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Durland & Pratt
Have just received a very large stock of
SILKS
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES
FOR
Christmas Gifts
BESIDES
AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, GLOVES,
AND CHOICE HOSIERY.
Call early and make your purchases while the selection is good.
Goods at Wholesale and Retail
—AT—
305 E. Water Street.
D. T. DURLAND. T. S. PRATT.

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipts a specialty.
317 E. Water St.

'S COUGH DROPS,
dy for Coughs & Colds.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
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Baldwin Street,
EAT INDUCEMENTS
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ON BALDWIN ST.
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Books for Young & Old
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AND
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.--1879.
ARIES
AND
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H. DUMARS, 142 W. Water St.

SPECIAL COLUMN.
Advertisements inserted under this heading for TWO CENTS a line for each insertion.
Rates for advertising in this column two cents per line for each insertion.
PINE LUMBER wanted in large or small lots, suitable for water pipe and pump tubing. A. Wykoff, 122 Railroad Avenue, Elmira, N. Y. 104tw
FOR SALE.—Three very attractive houses and lots located in the Fifth Ward, within five minutes walk of Lake street bridge. Houses new and complete in every respect. Price $1,700 each. Terms easy. G. W. BALDWIN, 530 East Water St. jan3dtw
FOR SALE.—Farm containing 120 acres—140 improved. Well adapted for stock raising or for dairy purposes. Well watered by small streams and living springs. Will sell as a whole or in parts. One of the best farms for purposes named in the Tioga valley. It is situated in and about Covington borough and about forty rods from the depot. Also a water power Maley Mills. One of the safest sites on the Tioga river. In good condition. Cutting capacity of 1,000,000 feet per year. Situated in Covington borough. Address W. E. SMITH, Tioga Pa., or O. G. GROUTO, Covington Pa. jan3dtm
MONEY TO LOAN.—Money to Loan and All Money Loaned on Real Estate Security. Office with Frost & Longstreet, 108 Baldwin street. dec30dtf E. M. ROSSMAN.

GERITY & MORRELL
Wholesale Druggists
Jobbers of Druggists' Sundries, &c.
108 Lake St. cor. Carroll, Elmira, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S
Horse and Cattle
POWDERS.
Cure Distemper, Coughs, Fevers, and all kinds of Diseases in Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Try them, as they are THE BEST in the world. For sale by GERITY & MORRELL, Wholesale Druggists, Elmira, N.Y. oct14d8m*f

Barker, Dounce, Rose & Co.
DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND SHELF
HARDWARE,
Carriage Goods Window Glass
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
The Chesapeake Nails
Greatest Offer Yet Made at Holidays
J. GREENER
Will sell during the Holidays, the celebrated
GREENER PIANO,
At prices were to suit, including the renowned
Steinway and Chickering & Sons
Upright and Square Pianos,
MASON & HAMLIN AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES OF ORGANS.
Large Assortment Second-hand Pianos, Organs and Melodeons.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
PRICES LOW. TERMS EASY
Warerooms, 209 E. Church St.
dec4dtm*f

Elmira City Business Directory.

Insurance.
CHARLES SWAN,
24 EAST WATER STREET. Life, Fire Insurance and Real Estate Agency. Premises 201 Church street for sale or rent.
W. C. WARDNER,
CHEMUNG INSURANCE AGENCY. First Class Companies represented. 108 Water St.
S. AYRES,
CITY INSURANCE AGENCY. Guarantee, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, 308 East Water street.
PERRY & SCOTT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENCY, No. 108 Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.
WM. F. COREY,
AGENT FOR FIRST CLASS AMERICAN AND English Fire Insurance Companies. (Cashier of Second National Bank)

Produce Dealers.
CHARLES F. WHEADON,
COMMISSION and Wholesale Dealer in Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Dried Beef, Lard, Salt Pork, &c. 8 Ballymore's refined hard lard, for summer use, always on hand. No. 511 Railroad avenue, near Depot.
J. E. JONES, BAKER & CO.,
NO. 145 WEST WATER STREET, (NEAR MAIN st. bridge) Wholesale Dealers in Fine Dairy Butter.
MORRIS SEELEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale Dealer in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Wool, Hides, Pelts, Clover and Timothy Seed, and Country Produce generally. No. 127 Water street, Elmira, N. Y.
DORN & STEVENS,
SUCCESSORS TO E. S. JONES & DORN, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF GILT-EDGED BUTTER, No. 166 Baldwin street, Elmira, N. Y.
WEAVER & FERGUSON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Wholesale Dealers in Clover and Timothy Seed, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Wool, Hides, Pelts, Dried Fruits &c., Nos. 131 and 133 West Water street.

Architects.
J. Q. INGHAM,
ARCHITECT,
Opera House, Room No 12.
WARREN H. HAYES,
ARCHITECT, 118 Lake Street, Elmira, N. Y. Designs for Churches, Schools, Dwellings, and all classes of Public and other Buildings furnished to order, with supervision when desired. Church Designs a specialty.

Miscellaneous.
SCHWEPPE & EGGER,
FRESCO PAINTERS, 423 Carroll street, Opera House Block.
D. L. ELDRED,
COURT REPORTER. References attended at most reasonable rates. Office with Surrogate

FROST & LONGSTREET,
Successors to Frost Bro's & Smith,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
108 Baldwin Street,
OPPOSITE RATHBUN HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.
General Agents for Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania for
STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
The best in the world. Other good Pianos and Organs constantly on hand for sale at low prices, and long time. Also, STOOLS and SPREADS at wholesale prices. Agents wanted.
WM. H. FROST. W. H. LONGSTREET.

Elmira Daily Advertiser.

VOL. XXVI. ELMIRA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1879. NO. 12.

A. S. Tuttle Son & Co.
COAL.
EGG $3.25
GRATE 3.25
CHESTNUT 3.25
Cor. Baldwin & Second Sts.

Daily Advertiser

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1879.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

SIR—I am not very sensitive to public criticism, but I set a high value upon the respect and good will of your readers, and therefore beg that you will allow me to say: When the influence of office or any other influence shall silence my hatred of tyranny and violence, do not spare me; let fall upon me the lash of your keenest and most withering censure. But before you put me to the torture, be sure I am guilty of the baseness of which you accuse me. I never said the negro must suffer and wait and wait and suffer, nor anything like it. I never said that nothing can be done. On the contrary, I have said that something can be done; we can expose fraud, we can denounce violence, we can kindle the moral indignation of the country against measures and crime, we can bring out the facts by investigation, we can exhaust all legal means for the protection of Republican voters of the South—and if these shall fail we can adopt such other remedies as the wisdom of our wisest men will suggest and approve. In all this, time is an important element. The western New York of twenty years ago, is not the western New York of to-day. What time, events and well directed efforts have done for the Empire State, that the same agents will ultimately do for the whole South.

Yours truly FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Now let us see what it was that the ADVERTISER said, for we do not want to be misunderstood in this matter. Here it is, the entire paragraph which draws this letter from Mr. Douglass:

The influence of office-holding upon poor weak human nature is well illustrated in the person of Frederick Douglass. This great representative man of the colored race, whose wonderful career has attracted the attention of the world, has settled down in his old age into the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia under appointment of President Hayes. Mr Douglass says nothing can be done. The negro must suffer and wait and wait and suffer. This is not the tone of his olden speech. It does not ring out free, clear, and defiant. There is a smack about it of the office which he holds. It is sad to see such a transformation in such a quarter. When the law and the constitution authorized the South to hold men in bondage, and to chase the fugitive with the army at its back into any State and into every man's domicile, Frederick Douglass was not a United States Marshal, and he was not coolly advising the bondmen to wait. In time of holding and bestowing eloquence he bill them burst asunder the bonds which held them. Now, when the law and the constitution have been changed, and the command is to the South that it shall render equal and exact justice to all, Mr. Douglass, bound in the chains of the appointment office, calls forth his cold, calm voice for peace. Nothing can be done. He told us that the law of slavery could be opposed and substantially violated. He now tells us that the law for freedom cannot be enforced. In charity for Mr. Douglass we hope that his friends will so surround him that he shall be relieved from the disheartening conviction that his official office has an influence upon his mind. He would not willingly be false to the freedom of the race of the rights of any human creature. Yet who is sure that his official position will not influence his judgment? We trust that Mr. Douglass will either resign his office, or so shape his way to accordance with the natural influence which it apparently exerts over the natural vigor of his mind.

It will be seen that the argument of the article is to show that Frederick Douglass is influenced in the views which he now puts forth with reference to the situation of the freedmen by the federal office which he holds. Mr. Douglass denies this, but the article concedes precisely such a denial in taking pains to say that Mr. Douglass has experienced this change of heart without being aware of it. We did not say that he was a hypocrite or false to his convictions, but that it seemed to us that a fat federal office had worked an unconscious change in his mode of thought and his radicalism of opinion. Neither did we pretend to quote the precise language which he used. We did give its fair interpretation and meaning. We cannot at this moment lay our hand on the published statement of Mr. Douglass, which we thought we had published in literal quotation in this paper. If he will be kind enough to send us a copy, we shall take pleasure in reproducing it now, and then our readers may judge for themselves, with all the facts and all the reasons before them, to what extent that distinguished gentleman has ground of complaint.

Mr. Douglass takes our definite rendering of his views, and declares he never said what is thus attributed to him. In that precise language he did not, nor did we say we claimed that he did. He used altogether more diplomatic phrase. Even now, and in his present letter, he insists that "time is an important element. We were not in our former article, nor are we now, denying the validity or the truth or the wisdom of Mr. Douglass' views. We were only showing how differently he argues touching the wrongs and the outrages inflicted upon his race, and that he holds a high federal office from what he did when a fugitive from service, guilty of stealing his own body and soul, he was listening to the bay of the southern bloodhound, and conscious every hour that in his right to his own person there was no protection from Washington for him and such as he. That knowledge that he was an outlaw, that there was no government for Frederick Douglass, possibly made him too radical and carried him too far. But we can pardon much to the emotions of a man who, guilty of no crime, finds himself in a civilized land without protection under the law, and who with every step he takes and every breath he draws must defend his liberty at the constant risk of his life. Such was the condition of Frederick Douglass when, thirty years ago, he electrified the people of Elmira with his plain and simple story in the Old Temperance Hall. There was no counsel then that things would come right bye-and-bye. There was no patience then with namby-pamby sentiment. There was the tale of wrong, and there was the bugle blast for its remedy. The old Whig Party of the North said, "time was an important element," and doubtless under its inspiration "time" would have modified many of the evils of slavery. But Mr. Douglass could not compromise with time or anything else. His demand was for an immediate beheading of the monster, and he would join with no party which fell by so much as a hair's breadth short of his ultimatum. That was Frederick Douglass when he was hunted, hated and despised. He was himself outside of the law, and his remedies were equally outside of the law. Yet it was impossible not to sympathize with him in the absolute justice of his demand. He stood in the attitude of a man, speaking for a race of men, and by the power of his wonderful eloquence he lifted his mission to a height which drew the attention of the civilized world.

All that has passed and gone. The chains of slavery have been stricken from the limbs of the colored race. The constitution has been rebuilded and changed. The laws proclaim the equal rights and the freedom of all men. Frederick Douglass is no longer chased by the bloodhounds. He visits the home of his old master as a guest in the parlor. He is not more a "fugitive." To all intents and purposes he is a member of the President's Cabinet. Instead of being at the bottom, he is at the top. All his circumstances are changed. Has Frederick Douglass been able to pass through all this mighty change without an influence on his mind? Has there been no softening of his asperities? Age alone, in a wise mind, would do much of this. But such a wonderful change in condition would inevitably do more. We have all the time acquitted Mr. Douglass of the slightest thought or intention of betraying his cause. We simply marked the change, and expressed the view that, unconsciously to himself, it was the Federal office which had accomplished it. We have no right to judge, and yet the question is a public one, and Mr. Douglass is a public man. We cannot refrain from thinking that if Mr Douglass had remained the untrammeled editor of a free newspaper in Rochester, he would never have uttered the sentiments which, coming from him as a United States Marshal, attracted the attention and provoked the criticism of the ADVERTISER.

The Regents of the University can no longer be called old fogies. They have stirred up a hornet's nest. They have closed the State Library to miscellaneous uses, and Albany is in an uproar. It promises to be a very pretty fight, and we shall see who will win.

Gov. Robinson is reported as looking for the speedy repentance of the Legislature in moving out of the old Capitol into the new. It must indeed be a fearful place if they are willing to get out of it and into their old quarters. We trust it is not quite so bad as that.

The Albany *Times* is making it warm for the new departure in the State Library. If the librarians want peace, they had better get down off from their high horse, and hand out the books again.

The Auburn *Advertiser* wants a fire bell to ring in the night. Why not borrow one from Manton Marble? He seems to have done using it. But it may be that one is cracked.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Cooler winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

FACT AND FANCY FOCUSED

Oswego's City Savings Bank has busted.

The Legislature of Texas organized at Austin yesterday.

The Legislature of Kansas convened at Topeka, yesterday.

The damage at Cincinnati from ice passing out of the river was $25,000.

The amount of Pike's deficit, the absconding treasurer of Pike county, Pa., was $9,144.

The New York State Agricultural Society meets in Albany on Wednesday next, the 22d inst.

The Grand Council of Memphis have passed a resolution favoring the repeal of the city charter.

Madame Anderson makes $8,000 clear Monday, out of her walk. Who wouldn't be a walkist?

The earnings of the Rochester and State Line Railroad for the past year were $214,444; expenses $132,042.

Thomas D. Messler was re-elected President of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad yesterday.

Subscriptions to the four per cents yesterday, $13,000,000!—the largest of any previous day by about five millions.

One Smith, a notorious horse thief, was killed near Clarksville, Ark., Monday, by a sheriff's posse. A confederate escaped

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, and lady, will arrive at Niagara Falls to-day. Secretary Carl Schurz will join them there.

Rear Admiral Howell has been detached from command of the North Atlantic station, and ordered to the command of the European station.

Great excitement is reported in Williamsport over the absence of Mr. Peter Herdic, who is supposed by some to have fled to Europe.

The large subscriptions to the four per cents have necessitated the employment of additional help in the loan departme at of the Treasury.

Recent rains caused an extensive rise in the Roanoke river. The water near Weldon is as high as during the great freshet of 1877, and is still rising.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Sherman read a letter from the Assistant Treasurer, stating that more gold is coming in than going out.

Chattanooga advices state that the Tennessee river has risen thirty-eight feet, and is still rising. No damage in the city, and but small losses up the river.

Seven thousand freight cars, the united length of which will reach twenty-four miles, are snowed in on the New York Central between Albany and Buffalo.

A petition, signed by two thousand Lowtle women of Utah, was presented to the United States Senate yesterday, to make effective the anti-polygamy law of 1862.

Another call for the redemption of twenty millions of five-twenties has been issued—twelve millions in coupon and eight millions in registered bonds, payable April 1st.

In New Haven, Conn., Chas. Douglass became despondent on account of blindness, and drowned himself in a bath tub, while the family were absent at an entertainment.

Col. C. T. Peck died suddenly yesterday morning, at Ballston, Spa. He was a member of Gov. Morgan's staff that received the Prince of Wales in 1860, and was colonel of the 20th regiment.

The formal opening of the Soldiers' Home at Bath will take place on Thursday, January *twenty-third*—not the "28d"—as our "intelligent" proof-reader made us print it the other morning.

The prosecution in the case of the Cobb trial completed the opening argument yesterday, at Norwich, Conn., and the defense began examining the jury. The case will probably go to the jury to-day.

Thomas Dowd was hanged at St. John, N. B., yesterday morning for the murder of Thomas Ward. His last statement was that Ward was the aggressor, and that the murder was committed in self-defence.

Miss Leonora Ebrn, a handsome and accomplished young lady of New York, who has been missing for several days, has been found in a hospital suffering from dementia. She was removed to the State Insane Asylum at Middletown.

A telegram from the manager of the Louise Pomeroy & Edwards' Dramatic Company states, that the train containing Miss Pomeroy and company was wrecked near Shreveport, La. Miss Pomeroy was seriously injured, and several others of the company severely bruised.

Gov. McClellan's message shows that the New Jersey State debt is $2,100,300, a decrease of $600,000 during the year. Balance in the Treasury $120,000, after paying off all the floating debt. The Governor recommends a reduction of one-half in the State tax.

The Hudson Valley Poultry show at Troy, N. Y., was a very successful exhibition.—There were over 600 entries, and 400 premiums were awarded. These were large exhibits of carrier pigeons from New York, Troy and Utica. Prizes were given to J. Van Ostiel, New York; F. J. Peters and Thomas Richardson, Troy, and Dr. Cook, Utica.

WASHINGTON SPECIALS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Post's* Washington letter says it is pretty well understood that Senator Conkling will fight the New York Custom House nominations, and be sustained by the Senate.

Telegrams from Washington state that Senator Jones, of Nevada, did not gain the enormous sums reported by the rise in Sierra Nevada stock. He was a heavy loser, and was only saved from ruin by the friendship of John W. Mackey.

TELEGRAPH NEWS

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Anthony submitted a proposition that at one o'clock on Friday next the Senate proceed to consider bills on the calendar, to the discussion of which there is no objection, under the five minute rule. Agreed to.

Senator Butler submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what railroad companies, individual or individuals, are constructing railroads across public domains in Arizona, and by what authority. Agreed to.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, called up his resolution to promote the agricultural interests of the country, and spoke at length. Mr. Davis's speech embraced a number of interesting tables giving crops and other statistics. He referred to the aid given agriculture by foreign countries, and asserted that a large amount of agricultural products are imported, which ought to be grown in this country. If half of the $77,000,000 which we pay in a single year for sugar and molasses should be expended in redeeming swamp lands and preventing the overflows of the Mississippi and other rivers, it would not only save to the country what we annually pay out for these articles, but restore from ten to fifteen million acres of rich, arable and most productive farming lands to this and other agricultural uses now abandoned and utterly useless. Excluding silk and tea, the successful production of which is yet doubtful, and we pay annually more than $100,000,000 for products that might be grown in our own country. We paid between 1860 and 1873, $439,087,838 more for imports than we received for exports. In 1873 trade reversed. Between 1873 and 1878 we exported or sold $639,072,791 more than we imported or bought. If we continue to export largely more than we import, it is only a question of time when we will be prosperous and happy. We, in addition to paying as a large balance of trade, expends annually an average of $1,500,000,000 for war purposes, and supports standing armies, while some of the formats of our government, our annual average expenses for these purposes have been about $45,000,000. If we had another war, our annual expenses would be about time great rich and Europe poor. Senator Davis closed by reference to the agricultural and mineral resources of West Virginia.

A number of executive communications were presented, in response to the Senate resolutions, including copies of correspondence with Great Britain in regard to inviting other maritime powers to accede to rules prescribing the duty of neutral governments, as set forth in the treaty of Washington.

BILLS SUBMITTED.

By Mr. Sargent—To punish persons who steal horses, mules, cattle or other property from Indians.

By Mr. Sargent—Relating to the tax upon deposits in savings banks.

By Mr. Wallace—For the recomputation of accounts between the United States and Great Britain, and between the United States and Baltimore, growing out of moneys expended by several States and Baltimore in the war of 1812.

Mr. Christiancy presented a petition of two thousand Gentile women of Utah, favoring legislation to make effective the anti-polygamy law of 1862.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws.

Mr. Matthews stated his objections to the bill, one of the principal ones being that it proposed a fixed statutory rule for measurement of damages, contrary to the series of judicial decisions which had been built up from year to year.

An amendment was submitted by Mr. Morgan, providing that whenever the court shall be of opinion that the suit of plaintiff, or defense of defendant, was vexatious or malicious, or infringement was wilful, the court may award against the party guilty of such vexatious or malicious conduct, or of said infringement, such sum by way of counsel fees and expenses of suit as it shall deem just and reasonable. Agreed to.

Mr Matthews submitted an amendment to strike out that portion of the second section regarding "cover damages in suit for infringement," and insert in lieu thereof a provision that no account of profit and sales shall be allowed as a measure of damages, but evidence thereof may be admitted as evidence of what constitutes a reasonable license fee for infringement. Ordered printed.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted an amendment to the fifth section, making it unlawful to grant any re-issue of any patent, except for such invention as was named in the original patent. Ordered printed.

After further discussion, the bill was laid aside until to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House, by a vote of 112 to 105, postponed the consideration of the Geneva Award bill, now in committee, and took up the bill for the payment of pensions to the survivors of Indian and other wars.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Appropriations to make an appropriation for the payment to the widow of the late A. S. Williams, of Michigan, of his salary for the remainder of the session.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Military Academy bill was agreed to.

Mr Harrison, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that no pension be paid to any survivor of the Mexican or Creek or other Indian wars, until he arrives at the age of 60 years, unless from disease or other infirmity he is unable to earn a living by manual labor.

Pending action, the committee, under a misapprehension as to the limitation of the debate, rose.

Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, moved that all debate on the first section of the bill close in twenty minutes. This was opposed by the Republicans, but agreed to, 124 to 100.

The yeas and nays were then demanded by Mr. Townsend, of New York, on motion to go into committee, and resulted, yeas 131, nays 95, the negative vote being principally Republicans. The House again went into committee.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to Mr. Harrison's amendment, fixing the age at which survivors shall be entitled to pension at 50 years.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, opposed both amendments, on the ground that they would limit the scope of the bill to invalid pensioners.

Mr. Harrison said if pensions were given to able bodied men, it would not be long before the veterans who fought in the late war would be coming to Congress for pensions, the payment of which would bankrupt the government.

Mr. White's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, denied the statement made by Mr. Hooker, that the pensioners would not amount to more than 50,000, and declared they would amount to 60,000.

Mr. White moved to amend the amendment by fixing the age at which survivors would be entitled to pensions at 70. It would be unfair to the soldiers of the late war to pass a bill which would give pensions to able bodied survivors of the Mexican war, while the bill to pay arrearages of pensions to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion was undisposed of.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected and the amendment defeated, 72 to 77.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, moved to embrace in the benefits of the bill the officers and privates of the regular service. Adopted.

Mr. Sinnickson, of New Jersey, offered an amendment, granting pensions to soldiers who served sixty days in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion.

The amendment was received with laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, moved to amend the amendment so as to include the survivors of the Oregon and Washington Indian wars of 1806-8. Adopted.

On standing, the vote on Mr. Sinnickson's amendment was, ayes 87 and nays 79; and on the vote by the tellers, the amendment was agreed to, 96 to 83. The amendment was received with applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin, offered an amendment granting pensions to the survivors of the next war, and to their widows and children. [Loud laughter.] Noquorum voting, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, moved to strike out of the bill that portion granting pensions to the survivors of Indian wars, and also the amendment just adopted on the motion of Mr. Sinnickson.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, offered a substitute to amend, striking out of the first section everything but the direction to the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of surviving soldiers, including military and volunteers of the military and naval services of the United States, without specifying any particular war.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered an amendment to the substitute so as to leave in the section simply the amendment just adopted in relation to the late war.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, characterized the amendment as a stab at the soldiers of the Mexican war.

Mr. Burchard accepted the amendment.

The vote on the substitute by tellers resulted, 97 to 97. The chairman, Mr. Eden, of Illinois, cast his vote in the negative, and the substitute was defeated.

The committee, without further action, rose.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in committees:

Judiciary—Messrs. Forney, of Alabama, Townsend, of Illinois.

Foreign Affairs—Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana.

Militia—Mr. Young, of Louisiana.

Expenditures, War Department—Mr. Bailey, of New York.

Expenditures, Department of Justice—Mr. Young, of Louisiana.

The Committee on Appropriations was instructed to make appropriation to the widow of the late Julian Hartridge of an amount equal to the remainder of his salary as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported back the bill to prevent the importation of Indians under the act of 1868. Referred to the Committee and ordered printed.

Leave was given the committee to report the bill back the 28th inst.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments—The Potter Committee—Short Weight Letters—Chief Joseph—Bills to be Favorably Reported—The Cipher Dispatches—The Indians, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Postmasters nominated Horatio N. Buckley, Delhi, Fannie L. Bacon, New Lebanon, Eugenie A. Hinds, Richfield Springs.

The sub-Committee of the House Military Committee will report on Thursday whether investigation of the Thompson Soldiers' Home is warranted.

Before the Potter Committee to-day Brick, a Presidential elector at large in Louisiana, testified that he signed the second set of certificates, having been advised that there was no informality in the first set. He knew nothing of the forgery of signatures received from hearsay. It was quite true he forged no signatures. Witness Kelly was recalled, and after much pressure, stated positively that the name of Jaffrous was forged, but was not quite so sure about Lewrisse's.

The House Committee on Post Offices authorized the Chairman to report his bill for the classification of mail matter as a substitute for the bill heretofore reported, and moved on the House calendar. It is amended so that letters mailed with insufficient postage will be forwarded and the deficiency collected from the person to whom it is addressed.

Chief Joseph to-day paid his respects to Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Ioff.

The jury in the case of Samuel Clark, on trial for the third time, charged with the murder of John Lee, was discharged, the jury being unable to agree.

The employes of the loan division of the Treasury are kept very busy, owing to the large subscriptions to the four per cents, and taking in of 5-20 bonds. The work has so increased since the first inst., that an addition of five in the force is necessary.

The Ways and Means Committee have authorized the chairman to report favorably the following bills: Making United States notes receivable for duties; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange four per cents for six per cents, at the pleasure of holders, providing for the remittance of taxes upon insolvent savings banks.

It will be determined by Friday, by a majority of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, whether the report signed by the Democratic members of the committee, sustaining the charges against ex-Secretary Robeson, will be submitted to the House, or whether a modified report will be framed.

Representative Potter states that he will introduce a resolution Monday asking for authority to examine into the cipher dispatches.

Senator Saunders bill proposes that any person, not an Indian, who shall be guilty of stealing from the Indians under the care of an Indian agent or superintendent, shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one, and not more than five years, for each offense, and a fine equal to double the amount stolen. Receivers of such property will be punished in like manner.

A rumored raid by 2,000 Camanche and Kiowa Indians, is nothing but a hunting expedition of 200 Kiowas and Comanches, and another party of 40, both accompanied by troops. The Indians are quiet and peaceable, but destitute. Supplies have been forwarded them. The Indians will be taken to the agency.

Senator Bruce is negotiating for three thousand acres of land in New Mexico for a cattle ranch, and has made a large investment to stock it. The Senator intends to retain his residence in Mississippi.

A BANK CLOSED.

The Result of a Failure to Pay Interest on Railroad Bonds.

OSWEGO, Jan. 14.—The City Savings Bank was closed this morning, by a temporary injunction issued out of the Supreme Court in Schenectady, upon application of the Banking Department restraining them from the transaction of business until a hearing and argument upon the injunction, on the 21st inst. The injunction was served on account of a default in the payment of interest on Lake Ontario Shore bonds of the towns of Newfane, Wolcott and Sodus, which deficit is about $22,000. The bank has secured deposits amounting to $54,000. The officers, as well as the public, are confident the bonds will be paid. This afternoon there were some indications of a run on the Oswego County Savings Bank, but its officers availed themselves of the sixty days clause.

ALBANY SPECIALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The *Post's* Albany states that it is said Mr. Husted can have the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means if he wants it. It is thought Mr. Griggs or Mr. Knowles, of Albany, will be chairman of Committee on Insurance.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Albany says it is conceded that Mr. Sloan will have the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Husted has no ambition to be at the head of any of the standing committees. It is settled that Mr. Strahan will have the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Hayes the Committee on Cities. Mr. Hurd, of Buffalo, is to have the Canal Committee. Mr. McCord, of Schuyler, is slated for the Commerce Committee.

MRS. HAYES INTERVIEWED.

A Committee of Ladies Wait Upon Her to Discuss Affairs in Utah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A delegation from the Women's Suffrage Convention and two ladies from Utah had an audience with Mrs. Hayes to-day. The Utah ladies said if the anti-polygamy law was enforced it would make outcasts of 40,000 women, who now have happy homes and are honored wives. Mrs. Hayes said she sympathized with everything that had for its object the bettering of the condition of women. While unable to do anything, she appreciated the spirit in which the petitions were sent to her from Utah and elsewhere.

N. Y. STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Open for the Reception of Inmates—Formal Opening.

BATH, Jan. 14.—The New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home has been open for the admission of inmates since December 20th. Blanks will be furnished, with a copy of the rules and regulations upon application therefor. The formal opening takes place the 28d inst.

An American Captain Murdered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Rear Admiral Patterson commanding the Asiatic squadron reports receiving a dispatch December 7th from Vice Consul Manila, reporting the murder of Thomas Killman, captain of the American barque Mascotte, by one of his crew, and asking for the presence of a man of war. The war steamer Ashuelot doubtless reached there under previous instructions, before the request was received.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Home on a Furlough—Great Suffering in the Rhodope District—The Plague in Russia—Fearful Ravages—The Anti-Socialist Law in Germany.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—Mr. Maynard, U. S. Minister, has gone to America on a furlough.

Lord Salisbury, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has not yet definitely answered the Porte's request for a guarantee for a Turkish loan, and it is believed the question will be deferred until the meeting of Parliament.

The British attaches have returned from the Rhodope district, add report 40,000 people there suffering greatly.

The British turret ship Thunderer has sailed for Malta. Official inquiry as to the bursting of a thirty-eight ton gun, on the second inst., confirms the theory that the accident was caused by the depression of the gun in loading, whereby the ball slipped forward, leaving a space of nearly six inches between the ball and cartridge.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 14.—The Chambers reassembled to-day. The Deputies re-elected Grevy President almost unanimously. Three of the Vice Presidents elected are Republicans and one Conservative. It is said the Right intend to follow the policy of abstention in all important internal questions, as the most dignified course, considering their powerlessness. The Senate will elect a President to-morrow. The Left nominated Martel against the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The appointment of Gen. Gresley as Minister of War is gazetted.

Gen. Borel has been appointed commander of the Roman army corps.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—An official report states that there has been 293 cases of plague, of which number 246 were fatal, in the village Wetlanka, in the government of Astrachan, up to the 6th of January.

Several places in Russia are still infected with the rinderpest.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch says that up to the end of last year a total of 457 injunctions were issued, in accordance with the anti-Socialist law, which were applied to 332 clubs and societies, and 58 periodical and 210 non-periodical publications. The number of persons expelled from the empire, under the same law, amounts to 62.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The *North German Gazette* denies that Germany complained at Vienna of the tone of the comments of the Austrian press on the Reichstag descriptive bill.

HANGING OF MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

Intense Excitement—The Prisoners Die Protesting their Innocence—A Reprieve that Came Too Late.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Jan. 14.—Charles Sharpe and Jammes McDonnell, the Mollie Maguires convicted of the murder of George K. Smith, a mine operator, in Carbon Co., in 1863, were hanged in the jail yard this morning, just one minute before a telegraphic reprieve came. Great excitement prevailed.

The parting between Sharpe and his wife was unusually affecting. Mrs. Sharpe fairly clung to her husband, and refused to leave until forced to do so by the authorities. McDonald's friends did not arrive until this morning to see him. Both men exhibited great nerve up to the last minute. Sharpe especially displaying manliness that was never excelled by any man under like circumstances. The men ate and slept well. They declared they died innocent, and accounted for their feelings in that way.

At 10:30 the sheriff finished all the preparations and knocked at the prisoners' door to announce that he was ready. It was some time before the priests brought them out. They bore a resigned manner, and neither of them showed the least nervousness. On reaching the scaffold, the usual preliminaries were gone through with. The drop fell at 10:40 A. M.

The reprieve was received in Mauch Chunk by telegraph at 10:37, and the manager of the telegraph office rushed to the jail with it. He rang the bell violently half a minute, but the doorkeeper did not hear it, and before the dispatch was a reprieve. It granted a reprieve until Monday. There is great excitement in town. None of the authorities anticipated a reprieve.

After the reprieve was received locally, a brother of McDonnell, who had been working by the scaffold, arose and excitedly exclaimed the sheriff and bystanders with the murder of his brother. The excitement spread, and the sheriff appealed to one of the priests, who exonerated him from blame. Amidst the excitement, the reproaches of the maddened brother and wailings of the bereaved families, the culprits seem to have been forgotten, and they remained hanging for thirty minutes after the drop fell. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that both men were dead when the reprieve came. The ringing of the bell by the telegraph messenger, at first was not heeded because the wife of one of the culprits had been violent outside. After the bodies were cut down, they were given to their families, whose cries could be heard several blocks.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—No hopes were entertained for a final pardon of McDonnell and Sharpe, and the Governor would only grant a reprieve for a few days. He did not reach his office until a quarter before ten o'clock this morning. After hearing the attorney's plea for a respite, he decided, about 10:30 to grant it. A telegram was then written and filed in the telegraph office at 10:33, and sent at 10:36.

The Flood at Louisville.

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