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AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 24.—The report of the Comptroller is not yet completed, but it will show that the aggregate amount of legal tender national bank notes in 1879 was \$381,815,520, and in 1878 \$366,333,137. It provides that specie payments are resumed; that national banks shall not be furnished with notes of less denomination than \$5, and in accordance with this provision no notes of the denomination of \$1 and \$2 have been issued since the 1st of January, 1880. The amount of ones outstanding that day was \$4,793,817 and of twos \$2,924,930; total, \$7,718,747. Since that date the ones have been reduced \$2,501,355 and twos \$1,717,670, making a total reduction of small bank notes \$4,219,025. The amount of legal tender notes of the denomination of \$1 outstanding at that date was \$20,257,109, and of \$2, \$20,035,525; total, \$40,292,634; and the increase since that date to November 18th, 1880, has been \$3,491,584. The amount of these denominations of both kinds outstanding November 1st, 1880, is \$47,233,940. Total increase during the year, \$3,355,575. The decrease during the past year was \$3,649,451. Amount circulating of Bank of France January 30th, 1879 was \$158,194,166, showing an increase between that time and January 29th of \$6,100,707. The Imperial Bank of Germany issues no notes of less denomination than \$7.50, and the Bank of France issues but about \$2,000,000 in notes of less denomination than \$5. The Bank of England issues no notes less than \$25. The Banks of Ireland and Scotland none less than \$5.

The amount of circulation in this country in denominations of \$5 and under, was \$214,326,837 on Nov. 1st, 1880. In the foreign countries named a large amount of silver and gold coin of lower denominations enters into general circulation. It will be impossible to keep in circulation any larger amount of small gold coins or silver dollars, unless the coinage of the latter is restricted and small notes withdrawn.

The total amount of United States bonds held as security for circulating notes on the 1st of November, 1880, was \$359,748,959. On October 1, 1880, the total amount of bonds held for this purpose was \$276,250,550, of which \$199,397,950 was in six per cents and \$76,852,600 in five per cents. On October 1, 1870, the banks held \$246,891,300 of six per cents and \$95,942,550 five per cents. Since that time there has been to Nov. 1, 1879, a decrease of \$185,211,550 in six per cent. bonds, and an increase of \$51,113,200 in five per cents. The banks now hold \$38,988,950 4½ per cents which have been deposited since September 1, 1876, and \$119,075,100 4 per cents, which have been deposited since July 1, 1877. During the year \$19,243,300 4 per cents have been withdrawn, chiefly for the purpose of realizing large premiums on these bonds, and \$22,370,750 5 per cents deposited, which will mature in a few months. The banks still hold \$3,000 6 per cent. 5.20 bonds, and \$526,900 5 per cent. 10.40 bonds upon which interest has ceased. They also hold \$148,552,830 of 5s of 1881 which are redeemable the 1st of next May, and \$2,046,000 6s of 1881, payable the 1st of July next, and \$50,432,150 6s of 1881 which are redeemable the 1st of July next.

The amount of bonds held by the banks Nov. 1st, 1880, is as follows: State banks and trust companies, \$24,498,604; savings banks, \$189,187,816; private bankers, \$14,866,684; national banks, \$403,369,350; total, \$331,422,454. Total estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country, Nov. 1st, 1880, \$12,283,357; of which \$154,012,030 was gold, and \$158,271,327 silver.

Miscellaneous.—Total judicial, \$399,300; foreign intercourse, \$1,257,045; military, \$30,242,740; naval, \$17,022,331; Indian affairs, \$4,858,866; pensions, \$50,000,000; public works, \$15,059,535; postal service, \$3,630,757. Estimated amount required for postal service for 1882, \$42,475,932; estimated amount which will be provided by the department from its own revenue accruing from postage and other sources, \$33,845,174, leaving a deficiency of \$9,630,757; public printing, \$2,093,156; payment of judge's court claims, \$400,000; life-saving stations, \$519,900; revenue cutter service, \$1,100,000; engraving and printing, \$425,000; light-house establishment, \$2,099,000; coast and geodetic survey, \$538,900; mainten-

ance of fish-hatching vessels, construction of standard weights and measures, suppressing counterfeiting and crimes, and for other miscellaneous objects under the Treasury Department, \$1,493,280; signal service, \$450,000; miscellaneous objects under the War Department, \$2,432,235; miscellaneous objects under the Interior Department, \$2,217,175; miscellaneous objects under the Department of Justice, \$3,265,000; grand total, \$298,202,722; appropriations for 1881 aggregate \$298,050,057. The amount of gold and silver and per cent. of each held by the United States Treasury, Nov. 1st, 1880, as follows: Standard dollars \$47,084,459; other coin and bullion, \$30,672,857; total silver, \$77,757,316; gold coin and bullion, \$218,483,269.

The statistics show a rapid reduction during the last two years in the amount of the outstanding circulation of banks which have ceased to do business, and indicate that the final loss upon notes of national banks will not exceed one or one and one-half per cent.

The book of estimates containing the amount of appropriations required for the public service during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, has been completed. The total amount estimated for the legislative expenses is \$3,038,643; the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was \$2,971,897. Estimates for the executive proper are \$98,068 against \$7,464 appropriated last year. The following are the estimates for several executive debts during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, and the appropriations made therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881:

Department.	1882.	1881.
State,	\$163,440	\$159,940
Treasury,	9,356,384	8,716,240
War,	1,257,980	1,224,860
Navy,	165,420	173,160
Interior,	2,325,204	2,045,984
Post Office,	697,792	601,480
Agriculture,	334,720	244,300
Justice,	137,420	125,180

Total amount estimated for all the Executive Departments aggregate \$1,453,640,423 for 1882. The appropriations made for the same in 1881 were \$1,340,860,850.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Stock Exchange was the scene of great excitement to-day and transactions were on a large scale. Prices were whirled up with astounding rapidity. The activity of money did not defer the bulls in their persistent efforts to advance the market, but seem rather to have stimulated them to fresh exertions. A few conservative men consider that the present speculation has passed the bounds of prudence, but the bulk of capital is still enlisted on the bull side, and the general feeling to-night was one of confidence in still higher prices. Such stocks as Northwest, St. Paul, Lake Shore and Union Pacific rose to the highest quotations for many years, and in some cases to the highest ever known. The closing prices were generally the best of the day, and ranged from ½ to ¾ per cent. Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore, the Coal shares, Erie, Nashville, Chattanooga, and C. B. & Q. leading in advance. A rumor prevailed in the street circles that the Chicago & Northwestern road would be operated in close connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and a stock dividend would be paid on both classes of the Northwestern.

It is reported this afternoon that a powerful bull pool has been formed to twist shorts in Northwestern, St. Paul, and New York Central, and that Russell Sage was caught largely and a number of his friends were in the same predicament.

Advices from the end of the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad in New Mexico, state the rails are laid now to and beyond the proposed point of junction with the road to Santa Fe and are being continued to the Rio Grande at El Paso; 40,000 feet being laid in three days last week. It is expected that the Texas boundary will be reached by New Years. The road is open for business to Rio Mimbres, 1,200 miles east of San Francisco.

James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsay, who was indicted to-day by the grand jury for perjury in connection with the Morey-Chinese letter, was arraigned before Judge Cowing in general sessions. He pleaded guilty, and said he was born in Georgetown, D. C., was 21 years old, no occupation. He was remanded until Friday for sentence.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—In the contest for possession of the City Hall, Judge Houston to-day decides that the newly elected officers are entitled to their seats. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway to-day, a resolution was unanimously adopted to submit to the stockholders the question of the consolidation of the New Orleans Pacific Railroads. After the passage of the resolution, Gov. Brown, speaking for Col. Thos. A. Scott, said: "He understands by your vote that it is the unanimous wish in this direction that consolidation should take place, and that there should be a continuous line of railway, under one management, from the city of New Orleans, via Shreveport, Fort Worth and El Paso, and as much further as we may extend our line, even to the Pacific Ocean. Believing as he does that you will co-operate to this end, he is more encouraged than ever to push forward this work to completion from your city to the Pacific Coast."

DENVER, 24.—J. D. Jackson, uncle of A. D. Jackson, who was killed last September by Indians, was arrested last night as accessory to the murder of the Indian Johnson; but at the preliminary trial to-day the prosecution failed to sustain the charge and the prisoner was discharged. It now seems doubtful if Johnson is dead, as several parties assert that they have seen him, and he was only slightly wounded in the arm.

The case of Agent Berry and others was postponed to April 27th. Commissioner Meecham to-day gave a bond of \$5,000; Berry, Hoyt and Cline are still in custody.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 26.—The steamship *Alghita* put in here with her cargo on fire. She was laden with cotton, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool.

The report of the disasters already to hand show that recent gales are the most destructive ever experienced in the colony. At Old Perlick and other points on the north side of Conception Bay, six vessels were totally lost. At bay Roberts the schooner *Halegman* was driven ashore, but not much injured. At Pansend, the *Morning Star* and *St. Patrick* were totally wrecked. At Bona Vista, the *Penguin*, *Pert*, *Pride of the Ocean* and *Paragon* were lost, and eight smaller crafts more or less damaged. The schooner *Blink Bonny* was driven out of King's Cove, and broken up. At Lance Cove, Trinity Bay, the *Victory* was on the rocks, and dashed to pieces. Several wrecks are reported at Green Bay, but nothing definite is known. Between 20 and 30 vessels left for northern ports shortly before the gale, and it is feared that many of them and all hands are lost.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Herald* comments: A San Francisco journal bemoans the decrease in population of the principal city of the Pacific Coast, and attributes the trouble to the rage for gambling, which, it asserts, has taken possession of all the people. Gambling, principally in stocks and mining chances, has undoubtedly done much to retard genuine industry and progress on the Pacific Coast, but the bulk of the worthless floating population of San Francisco, like that of New York, comes of the insane fancy of excitable people in the rural districts that luck rules in large cities, and that a person who is worthless at home is sure to be invaluable elsewhere. Every prominent business man in San Francisco or New York can recall dozens of bright fellows who have come to him, some bringing letters of introduction, under the impression that their untrained wits need only a new field to produce fame and fortune. The same business man, however, will fail to recall the names of one in 20 of these applicants who have succeeded. The young man who, with no special fitness for any particular business, wants to leave the old farm or home, should go to the poor-house. There he may be sure at least of bread and butter.

The United States court decided that national banks cannot be taxed by the State because the State law authorizing such taxes is invalid. City banks will at once proceed to relieve themselves of taxation, which aggregates a million and a half.

The *Times*' Washington special says: The auditor of the Pacific Railroad accounts has been officially informed that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has completed and equipped their road to Rio Mimbres, 230 miles east of Tucson, and 1,200 miles east of San Francisco. The New Mexico branch, which is being constructed south in New Mexico to intersect the Southern Pacific, has now only about 20 miles of road to construct in order to effect a junction. The Texas Pacific, which will meet the Southern Pacific at El

Paso, is completed 140 miles west of Fort Worth. It is expected that the entire line will be open to San Francisco early next year.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Tribune* says: Although all parties interested have by their denials, set at rest the story of the consolidation of the Vanderbilt roads with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads, yet the two latter powerful combinations are perfecting arrangements which will shortly result in a union. This will make a strong team. The Burlington is ready to extend its line in Nebraska to Denver, and is also preparing to build from Denver to Ogden if the Central Pacific does not unite with the Union Pacific. No further western roads will be built by the Burlington system, but if it does unite, then the Boston owners of the Burlington intend to build a line straight through to the Pacific Coast. The Atchison has a line straight to Denver, and the combination will thus have two routes to the Pacific Coast from Chicago. Another route will be by the Atchison, Kansas City, Atlantic & Pacific, or the 100th parallel to the coast, and besides this, there is an outlet via Mexico to the Gulf of California, which makes a great saving of travel to Japan, Australia and South America. The Atchison also has a through route to the City of Mexico. It is well established that this combination will be effected in the near future.

The *Tribune*'s Boston special says: General Butler, contrary to current report, has no idea of abstaining from active participation in political affairs, and that instead of retiring into private life, he intends to organize an independent party in Massachusetts, and with the personal following of 100,000 voters, to hold the balance of power in the old commonwealth. It is General Butler's purpose to come to the front in the next year's State campaign, and if the times are auspicious, to renew his fight for the governorship in the expectation that his support of Gen. Hancock will give him every democratic vote in the State of Massachusetts. Republicans arrived here, say, however, that even if Butler can command all the democratic votes, he will not be able to take any republicans over with him to the democratic party.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Blaine had a long private interview with Garfield to-day. The conversation was of the most frank and friendly character. It is understood that Blaine gave his views of matters and things with great freedom. It is probable that these gentlemen will not meet again until the inauguration. Such being the case Garfield was anxious to know whatever suggestions the Maine senator wished to make. After their interview Garfield was asked a question in regard to his prospective cabinet, and he replied he should not agree in his own mind as to the members of his cabinet before February; that he thought this was abundantly soon to come to a conclusion upon this important question. One of his intimate friends says he has determined on no single person yet. A southern delegation called on him to-day in the interest of southern claims for a cabinet position. The General will stay till Monday.

At the cabinet meeting to-day Evarts announced that the United States commissioners had negotiated two treaties with China, both of which have been signed and will be sent to the Senate immediately after it convenes.

The attempt to take the Indian census by the Patriarchal plan met with great obstacles. The special agents notified the census officials that owing to the Indians scattering and their superstitious reluctance to give the names of themselves and families, they have been unable to make any headway yet among the savage tribes, and must have more men and money. Secretary Schurz directed the Indian agents to assist in the matter, but they do not seem to have obeyed very effectively. It is not expected to have any reports in this year, and it appears the attempt to take families by name will have to be abandoned.

LAKE WOOD, 26.—As the family carriage of James Johnson, a wealthy resident of this place, was crossing the New Jersey Southern Railroad track this morning, it was struck by a freight train. The carriage was completely demolished and both horses killed. Johnson, his daughter-in-law and her infant child were thrown into a snow bank 20 feet distant. The injuries of Johnson and his daughter-in-law

are probably fatal; the child is but slightly hurt.

DENVER, 26.—The *Leadville Chronicle* says: Sixty laborers were buried in a snow slide yesterday near Chalk Creek on the Kokomo extension of the Denver and Rio Grande road. About 11 a.m. they noticed the pine trees trembling, and in an instant the slide came with a loud roar, tearing up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile and burying 60 men. John Dine was killed, 19 were badly injured, and 11 others slightly. The slide carried the track over the heads of the men, and most of the wounds are probably caused by the iron striking them.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Times* says: Speculation was rampant on all the exchanges yesterday. On the produce exchange, wheat declined 2 to 3 in sympathy with the Baltimore market. There is a tremendous glut of wheat in that city. All storage houses, elevators and even railroad cars are filled to overflowing, with more coming, and there is at present great scarcity of vessels at the port. The combination of circumstances was taken advantage of by the owners of stores to impose a tax of 2 cents a bushel for every 10 days on all wheat remaining in store after December 6th. As a result, 2,000,000 bushels were thrown upon the market. As much as 6s. 6d. was paid as freight for 4,000 quarters in a sailing vessel, and 6s. 3d. for 9,000 quarters in a steamer.

There has been an increase in the visible supply during the week of 946,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,443,000 bushels of corn. The tug *Ontario* and 33 canal boats laden with wheat started from the west for Troy on Thursday, with the intention of forcing their way down the river. If they get through, they will be the last tow of the season.

On the cotton exchange, the wildest excitement prevailed all day. Option sales reached 400,000 bales, the heaviest ever recorded.

On the stock exchange the recorded transactions again exceeded 500,000 shares, with rapid fluctuations and considerable excitement.

The threatening weather has had the effect of making matters a little more quiet at the wharves. The California clippers still at both of them, have done a very good business. Offerings are very fair and there is a disposition on the part of the shippers to make up for the dullness of the past summer. Rates continue steady and although there is no disposition to cut, yet neither of the lines will allow any lot of freight to escape them. The supply of tonnage is somewhat reduced and there are not many vessels pointing this way, and owners are rather firm in their views. No new business has been done for any of our lines the past few days. Steamer freights are moderately active, and each departure has iron and canned goods. Overland shippers have received notice from the general freight agent of the Union Pacific road that contracts will be renewed on the same basis as those of 1880, and guaranteeing them that rates will be as low as may be offered by any air line road. In the mean time it may be noted that the Union Pacific have not been able to renew their contract with the trunk lines to Chicago.

The *Herald* says: It is pleasant to know that the French government, by a law passed recently, prohibits commerce in wines containing more than two grammes of potassium sulphate to the litre. This salt is a product of plamage, and in wines thus treated is often produced to the extent of five or six grammes per litre. While hereafter the process has not been prohibited entirely, it has been so regulated that wine consumers the world over are likely to be far less victimized by it.

DAYTON, O., 27.—Chas. H. Pierce was arrested here last night charged with fatally shooting Samuel Engle at Union City, on Wednesday night. Engle was entering the house of his wife who was recently divorced from him, when it is charged, Pierce shot him. Pierce fled the place, but the police here were telegraphed and arrested him on the train. He was taken back by an officer to-day.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Clarence King, director of the United States Geological Survey, has completed his first annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It outlines the organization, numerous fields of work, and present plans of this newly established bureau; embodies the preliminary reports of various staff officers now engaged in active operations, and foreshadows the compilation, during the coming winter, of no less than 12 volumes of practical