

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 12.—In the private session of the Clearing House Association, this afternoon, the following plan of action after January 1, 1879, was decided upon:

First—To decline receiving gold coins as special deposits, but accept and treat them as lawful money.

Second—To abolish special exchanges of gold checks at the clearing house.

Third—To pay and receive balances between banks at the clearing house, either in gold or United States legal tender.

Fourth—To receive silver dollars upon deposit only under special contract to draw the same in kind.

Fifth—The probable payments of balances at the clearing house in silver certificates, or in silver dollars, excepting as subsidiary coin in small sums, say under \$10.

Sixth—To discontinue the gold special account by notice to dealers on the 1st of January next, to terminate then.

Fifty banks were represented at the meeting which lasted an hour and a half. Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse sent a letter, submitting propositions to the effect that hereafter all drafts drawn upon any banks represented in the Clearing House Association of New York, received by the assistant treasurer of that city, may be presented to such bank at the clearing house for payment; that hereafter drafts drawn on the assistant treasurer at New York, may be adjusted by him at the clearing house and that the balance due from the United States may be paid at his office in United States notes or clearing house certificates, and that after the 1st of January next the payment of checks presented to the assistant treasurer by any bank connected with the clearing house may be made by him in United States notes. A resolution was then passed declaring that in order to facilitate the payment of drafts and checks between the treasurer and the United States and associated banks, the manager of the New York clearing house is authorized to make such arrangement with the assistant treasurer as will accomplish that purpose through the medium of the clearing house.

CHICAGO, 13.—The *Tribune's* Washington special has a report of an important interview with the President, in which the latter in a measure confesses the inadequacy of his southern policy. It is from the *National Republican*. He says substantially: The time for discussion is passed. Determined vigorous action is imperative. The cabinet reached this determination several days ago and lately has been considering the duty of the attorney general in the premises. The southern policy was inaugurated with the earnest desire to conciliate, round off the sharp angles and soften the asperities of political strife. Nobody will say an attempt was not made to most earnestly carry out this policy. Of personal and partisan sacrifice I made in this effort, and of the consequent interruptions of certain relations which previously existed between myself and some of my supporters I have nothing to say just now, but it appears that the leaders who made those pledges, did not exert themselves to keep them, or were unable to do so. In fact, I am reluctantly forced to admit that the experiment was a failure. The first important election held since it was attempted, has proven that fair elections, with free suffrage for every voter in the south, are an impossibility under the existing condition of things. It is not because the republican party appears as sufferers in these results that I complain. It is because free suffrage and freedom of political rights has been interfered with, that I am called upon to take cognizance of these disturbances. If the republicans had committed these outrages upon the democrats my duty would be the same. It will not do for me or any official to treat these questions other wise than in an unpartisan way. A partisan press will naturally take a partisan view of the case, and I will be held to account for aiding the republicans, and flaunting the "bloody shirt," but for all that, I shall do my duty as chief magistrate of the nation, and if, in the faithful execution of the laws, justice demands the punishment of this or that man, whatever his political connections may be, I shall not be deterred by partisan criti-

cism. All that I know is that great crimes have been committed, and it is my duty to aid in the punishment of the criminals. I do not think the southern leaders who promised to protect the blacks are responsible for these crimes. Hampton, for example, tried repeatedly to repress the violence which characterized the South Carolina campaign, and failed. Prominent republicans of that State have advised me that Hampton cannot control the "red shirts," and that he has made speeches deprecating a violent campaign. Nicholls was earnestly opposed to like proceedings in Louisiana. The officers' department of justice has been instructed to carry out the proceedings already begun against the depredators, not only against those who have already been arrested, but against those who will soon be arrested. It is proposed to make a clean sweep of this business, and exhaust every legal resource in the execution of justice. The integrity of American citizenship has been grossly violated in widespread localities. It must and shall be vindicated. The President closed by saying that if it is discovered that any district attorney in the south is not earnestly endeavoring to do his whole duty in the matter, he will be speedily replaced to secure a vigorous prosecution of these cases.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The director of the mint, in his annual report, expressed the opinion that the trade dollar having obtained a favorable position in China, it would not be advisable to repeal the law authorizing its coinage.

At a cabinet meeting, to-day, several important subjects, to be included in the President's message, were discussed and the interchange of opinion took place concerning the violations of the election laws, especially in Louisiana, during the recent elections. The sentiment of the cabinet was that all such violations should be inquired into, with a view to the punishment of the offenders.

It is said here that Lord Salisbury, in his reply to Secretary Evans, is as earnest in his position that the Canadian fishery award was made in accordance with the treaty of Washington, as Evans is in maintaining the opposite view. The correspondence is not likely to be concluded by the 23d, when the award is due, and it will probably be paid under protest.

The Post Office Department to-day completed the adjustment of amounts to be paid the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies for mail service during the regular term of four years from the 1st of July, 1877, the amount being computed upon the basis of the average weights of mail matter transported by the respective companies during 30 successive days. The allowance for the Union Pacific will be \$376,000 and for the Central Pacific, \$289,000 per annum, being an increase of about \$50,000 a year for each company.

BOSTON, 12.—Congressman Deal will not contest the election in the third district.

Jacksonville, Fla., 12.—Judge Witherspoon, of the canvassing board of Madison county, was arrested last night by a Deputy United States marshal on a charge of receiving and destroying one of the precinct returns which gave Bisbee fifty-seven majority. He is still held in \$3,000 bail. Samuel Smith, colored, an inspector in the same county, charged with not doing his duty, has been committed to jail. A special to the *Sun and Press* from Alachua county says: "The canvassing board to-day threw out three precincts, one because the name of the voter is wrong on the tickets and two because the duplicate precinct returns did not agree. This action, if sustained, reduces Bisbee's, rep., majority in the county from 550 to 97, and elects Hall, dem. It also elects a democrat to the legislature in the place of L. G. Dennis. A deputy marshal arrested the canvassing board this evening, and they are to be taken before the United States commissioner to-morrow. A petition is being circulated in Jacksonville by the republicans asking the Supreme Court to convene, in special session, for the purpose of obtaining a mandamus to compel a canvass.

Charleston, 12.—Three managers of election at one of the polls were arrested to-day under warrants from the United States commissioner for obstructing the deputy marshal at the recent election, and refusing to publicly count the ballots. They gave bail. Other arrests are expected to-morrow. Eighteen citizens

of Orangeburg have been arrested for obstructing the United States officers in the discharge of their duties at the election. They gave bail.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., 12.—The return judges of the Eleventh congressional district met to-day. The judges from Carbon, Luzerne and Lackawanna counties made returns certifying General Allbright's (republican) election to congress by 61 plurality and those from Pike, Montour, Monroe and Columbia counties certified to Robert Klotz' (democrat) election by 95 plurality.

Chicago, 12.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans: Later returns give Wells, republican a better showing for congress in the Fourth district. Reports of frauds and downright swindles in balloting arrangements are continually arriving.

Augusta, 12.—Senator Blaine was, to-night, chosen chairman of the republican state central committee for the twentieth time.

MEMPHIS, 12.—A special to the *Appeal* confirms the hanging of Floyd Smith and his wife Marian, colored, by an armed mob of 30 to 40 persons on Nov. 4th, three miles southwest of Hernando, Miss. Both had been arrested and lodged in jail at Hernando, on October 20th, charged with murdering a little white girl, six years old, which had been left in their care by its mother. A post mortem examination of the child revealed the fact of its skull having been broken. A rumor gives it as the reason for the murder of the child that the negroes were instigated by the mother, who would inherit a large property estate on the death of her offspring.

The *Tribune's* Pittsburgh special says: The blowers of all the glass factories have given notice of a strike on Saturday, on account of the new measures of independence adopted by the masters, and will return only on their own terms. The people are uneasy and apprehensive here and fears of a spread over the country to all the craft are entertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—A Virginia City dispatch says: During Sunday and Monday, 266 miners were discharged from the Consolidated Virginia Mine, of which 198 had been employed on the 1750-foot level, and 58 from the 1850-foot level. There are but three men left on each shift in each level, their only business being to keep donkey engines, running to maintain the communication between the different levels without recourse to the main shaft. J. W. Mackey was asked by a reporter if there was any prospect that the discharged men would soon be re-employed, and Mr. Mackey said that some of them will be wanted again soon, but the majority will not. The fact is we have for a long time had more men employed than were needed.

Reporter.—Is the vein pinching out?

Mackey.—No; but the ore in the lower levels has become so poor, that it does not pay to work, except in a few places. The heat is so great, and the rock so hard, that six men cannot take out as many carloads in a given time, as one man used to do.

Reporter.—But there is considerable good ore yet on the upper levels, is there not?

Mackey.—Yes; on the 1200-foot and 1300-foot levels there is considerable ore but the ground is constantly shifting and settling there, and the cost of extraction is consequently so great as to leave but a small margin for profit.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Sun* says: Rear Admiral Ammen read a paper before the Geographical Society, last night, on the Nicaragua route. The Admiral says: No route exists comparable with that. The most important physical feature is the existence of Lake Nicaragua which, when full, is 108 feet above the ocean level. This is designed to be the summit level of the canal. The cost of the canal will fall short of \$50,000,000. The question at issue is, can an inter-ocean canal be constructed with advantage to its constructors as well as to the advantage of the commerce of the world? Information from the best sources, indicates that not less than 3,000,000 tons of British and American shipping would pass through the canal yearly and that the aggregate tonnage of the other commercial powers would be a very great saving. The distance between New York and San Francisco would be 8,600 miles. The Admiral advocated the construction of a canal on an international basis.

The *Times* thinks the greenback labor party is by no means dead, and points to what their organs claim: That it had 82,000 votes in 1876, 180,000 in 1877, and 877,000 this year.

CHICAGO, 13.—A Marshalltown, Iowa, dispatch says: An impressive scene occurred, this morning, when Judge Mitchell sentenced John N. Dakin to the penitentiary for life, for the murder of John K. Slough. Dakin solemnly declared his complete innocence of the murder. It will be remembered that after Dakin had been convicted by the jury, Frank Ross, an Italian, voluntarily confessed that he did the murder. Ross is here, and asserts that he should suffer. Deakin's attorneys will appeal to the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—The female power-loom weavers in the carpet mills of the Nineteenth Ward, have struck on account of the notification of a reduction of wages of one per cent. per yard. The strikers are willing to accept a half a cent reduction.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The following was issued by the Treasury Department, to-day: Any person subscribing hereafter for the 4 percent. bonds, consols of 1907, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, may pay for them with any of the five-twenty bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of July, 1870, the same way as if they were called at the date of subscription in regular course; but a subscriber, to avail himself of this privilege, must accompany the subscription with a full description of such bonds by numbers and denominations, and must, within 30 days thereafter forward the bonds to this department to be applied like called bonds to the amount issued of the above-described 5-20 bonds.

There is now outstanding an uncalled amount of \$26,085,750.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secy.

CHICAGO, 13.—The commercial convention convened, this morning, and after preliminary exercises, listened to majority and minority reports from the committee on resolutions. Judge John M. Krum, of Missouri, read the majority report, which urges the completion of the Texas and Northern Pacific Railroads at an early date; denounces the extortionate rates of the only transcontinental line now existing; calls for the establishment by government of steamship lines, and provides for the appointment of a committee to present these matters to Congress.

Governor Anthony, of Kansas, read the minority report, protesting against the adoption of resolutions looking to government aid for one or more enterprises to the exclusion of others. All should be treated alike.

The Mexican minister Zamacona, being introduced at this point, made a short speech, during which he paid a warm compliment to the industry, energy and achievements of the citizens of the United States, predicted that this nation would be the commercial centre of the world, referred to the growing desire of the Mexican people to secure reciprocal relations in commerce with the United States, and expressed the hope that this desire might find a speedy realization to the advantage of both nations.

The *Journal's* Washington special says: The interview of the *National Republican* with the President attracts general attention, and is a sensation in political circles. Your correspondent has high authority for saying that it never occurred, but that it probably gives correctly the President's views. The President never regarded his southern policy as an experiment, but as a duty.

CINCINNATI, O., 13.—All the coal miners in the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio, are on strike, demanding a quarter of a cent. advance per bushel.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—The British foreign office announces that the note giving the assurance of the Czar's desire to faithfully respect the treaty of Berlin was handed to Lord Augustus Loftus on the 9th instant.

A Simla dispatch says: Letters from the natives of Cabul, state that war is unpopular here on account of the heavy taxation, but the priests have collected together 30,000 ghilni for a sacred war.

MADRID, 12.—The sentence of death was communicated to Moncasi in prison, to-day. He showed great composure. He has not yet appealed from the sentence.

LONDON, 13.—Storms, of exceptional severity, prevail in the north of England and throughout Scotland.

The new Egyptian loan closed, yesterday, fully subscribed at 73. Scrip is quoted on Change at 1 @ 1/2 premium.

The iron firms of Ashton Hyde, Staley Bridge, Newton and Guide-bridges give notice of a reduction of wages of skilled workmen two shilling, and unskilled workmen one shilling per week.

The Russian mission at Cabul has not been withdrawn.

The cotton manufacturers of Glasgow will reduce the working hours one-third. This will affect 8,000 employees.

PARIS, 13.—The budget committee has reduced the estimated expenditure of the next budget 25,000,000 francs. The estimate for the army is 549,000,000, an increase of 8,500,000 francs.

ROME, 13.—The exiled German bishops, in reply to the request of the Vatican to state their views about the pending negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, have addressed a memorial to the Pope expressing a wish that an equitable arrangement may be reached.

TORONTO, 13.—The paint shop, saw mill, drying room, and shoe making shop of the central prison, was burned this morning, loss \$100,000; heavily insured.

A LADY SPEAKS FOR POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Nov. 10th, 1878.

It is more than 30 years ago since I landed on the shores of Salt Lake, a grand daughter of a revolutionary soldier, who for many years was a pensioner. When we were driven here, it was for knowing that God had spoken, and that he had a prophet on earth, not for polygamy; we were not counted worthy to be called American citizens.

Neither myself nor this people have violated the Constitution of these United States; we honor it, as also the mothers that reared and taught their sons that truth was more enduring than policy.

Many years did I live in this valley, without hearing the name of the Deity blasphemed, or seeing an intoxicated person; seduction, infanticide, the social evil were not here. Without compulsion, the ladies of Utah were strictly virtuous, having perfect confidence in their husbands; for by lawful and holy alliance we believe in the command: "replenish the earth." We do not believe in giving our bodies to prostitution, but in sacredness to secure our marriage relations, not only for time, but for eternity. For this intent, and to observe our ordinances for the dead. In accordance with the apostles saying: "If the dead rise not, then why are ye baptized for the dead?" we spend millions to build our temples, to answer a conscious duty to our maker. We are an industrious, God-fearing people, but as the Gospel net catches all kinds, we have them in our midst.

And now, I ask, can the Christian ladies of America sign a petition to compel us to violate conscience? If Utah has too high an altitude for these anti-polygamist ladies, who would fain build the whited sepulcher over the royal house of Jacob and these decedents, the wide world is before them, why not descend to a more genial clime? We have no wish to harm any being but rather to elevate humanity and benefit our race. Is it any harm to spread into other territories? We conscientiously cannot murder our children, either before or after birth, and as this is a healthy country, what shall we do when we need room for our posterity?

The United States have borne long with the Catholic priests, they do not compel them to marry. Then why compel us not to marry the man we choose? Is there anything indecent in being an honored wife and a loving mother? or demoralizing in fathers bestowing these means and affections to bless mankind?

Ye ladies of America if ye are anxious to combat impurity, we would ask you to look after the 20,000 prostitutes in the City of New