

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 2.—Flags are flying everywhere because of resumption; yet there is nothing at the treasury, banks, nor at any of the exchanges to make the day different from ordinary dull days. Special arrangements sufficient to meet any demand had been made at the sub-treasury to pay out gold for legal tender notes. The clerks in charge of the new department expected to be very busy, but they have very little to do even to close up the day's business. Reports from the leading banks agree that the amount of gold coming in to them is larger than the amount going out. Neither the banks in domestic or foreign transactions, nor the foreign bankers, nor even the speculators make any difference to-day between gold and legal tender and national bank notes. In the gold room dealings in gold have given way to dealings in United States bonds, the latter being all the business now done in that hall.

The clearing house clearings were conducted without any distinction between gold and paper. At the stock exchange, the gold department was abolished and any quotations for gold forbidden in the future. This afternoon, the gold deal which for so many years, has indicated the changes in gold premium, was taken down.

The *Tribune* says: The sub-treasury has ceased to keep coin and currency accounts separate, and therefore will make no daily reports of the amount of coin paid out for interest and called bonds and received for customs.

Gen. Hillhouse, United States sub-treasurer, states that resumption, so far as the working of his office was concerned, had been attended by most gratifying success, and that there appeared to be no demand for coin, payments thereof in exchange for paper being very insignificant. Up to 2 o'clock the sub-treasury had received over \$500,000 in gold in exchange for which was issued legal tenders and certificates of deposit, while on the other hand it was estimated that the disbursements of coin for the day would not amount to over \$125,000.

Chicago, 2.—There is little in Chicago financial circles to mark the advent of resumption day. The principal event of importance at the sub-treasury has been the largely increased demand for 4 per cent. governments. The demand for gold is confined to very few cases, the majority of applicants preferring currency.

Washington, 2.—To meet the inconvenience to merchants caused by the discontinuance of the issuing of coin certificates, it has been determined to issue such certificates for the special purpose of paying customs duties until Congress can act upon the matter.

Providence, 2.—The resumption of specie payments caused not a ripple in the banks or in financial circles. Very few wanted checks paid in gold, and some banks received more gold on deposit than they paid out. In all general business transactions, bills were preferred. Even savings banks depositors took their interest in bills rather than gold.

## WASHINGTON, 2.

A circular issued by the Treasury Department, to-day, makes the eight-florin gold piece the monetary unit of Austria, instead of the silver florin, as heretofore. This will put an end to the trouble for some time existing, by which Austrian imports appear to have been considerably overvalued.

To-day, between 11 and 1 o'clock, a thief entered the government printing office and, watching his opportunity, took from the safe of the disbursing clerk a package of currency containing \$10,000 intended for paying off the employees and for the purchase of material, and made his escape without observation. Detectives were immediately put to work, and it is thought the money will soon be recovered.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, January 1.

Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman Select Committee of Investigation.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by your committee, requesting me to furnish in writing such facts and such evidence as may be in my possession

touching the matter involved in the amendment made on my motion to the resolution under which the committee is acting. Of course the committee does not suppose that the matters embraced in that amendment are within my personal knowledge or that of any one man. They relate to elections in every part of the republic, and allegations are, for the most part, to be found in the opening of his speech in support of his resolution.

On December 11th the senator from Maine distinctly stated that the resolution was based on accounts given in the press. The press has teemed with statements which, if true, require the investigation proposed by my amendment, and I have no doubt members of the committee read the newspapers quite as diligently as I do. It is probable they know where to look for sources of information as fully as I do, and they are charged with the responsibility of making the investigation and I am not. I beg respectfully to say that I take no part of it upon my shoulders. Nevertheless, as the amendment was offered in perfect good faith and with the firm belief that the matters it embrace require investigation quite as much as the matters contained in the original resolution, it will be proper for me, especially since the committee has requested it, to furnish such information touching the subject as may be in my observation. I therefore send herewith installment No. 1, consisting of, first, an editorial article cut from this morning's *Washington Post*; second, a copy of a petition of sixty odd citizens of New York to the House of Representatives, complaining of the illegal and oppressive conduct of John T. Davenport and other federal officials at the late election in New York city, and I am authorized by Hon. Fernando Wood, who presented the petition, to say that its statements are proved by sundry affidavits in his hands, and that he will, if requested, furnish the names of affiants and other witnesses to the said facts; third, a copy of an opinion of Judge Feedman touching the rights of certain naturalized citizens of New York, which rights were grossly violated by said Davenport, as set forth in said petition; fourth, I respectfully refer you to that portion of the speech of Senator Wallace, one of your number, delivered in the Senate on December 17th, 1878, which relates to the late election in Pennsylvania (see *Congressional Record*, Dec. 18th, page 28.) I also beg leave to refer you to the published letter of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, showing the means employed by federal officials and others to defeat his nomination and election. You have, no doubt, seen the letter in newspapers, if not, I will have a copy prepared for you; fifth, an editorial article from the *Argus and Patrol*, a paper of Montpelier, Vt., touching the election at Bennington, that state; a copy of the President's civil service order of June 22d, 1877, and as showing what attention has been paid to it, also what means were resorted to by the republican congressional committee of 1878. I enclose a circular of that committee, signed by Geo. C. Gorham, its secretary. This circular, it is said, was sent to nearly every person in the civil service of government, and to public contractors and others having relations with the government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The debt statement shows an increase of debt, for December, of \$1,233,785 and the following balances in the treasury: Coin; \$224,865,477; currency, \$4,515,550; currency held for redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposit for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$34,515,000; coin and silver certificates, \$24,076,830; outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$16,108,154.

St. Paul, 2.—Scarlet fever is decimating the miners at Silver Islets in Lake Superior. Sixteen out of 160 died in a week.

Boston, 2.—About 100 delegates of the greenback party, from the several New England States, met here, to-day. A resolution favoring the forming of some greenback organization in which all the New England States shall be represented, was adopted. Wendell Phillips made an address in which he said he had endeavored to form a labor party, and it could not be done and he was glad of it. The committee

reported the following plan of organization: That committees, one from each congressional district, be appointed who, together with the chairman and secretary of the State central committees, shall constitute the executive committee of the Union; also that the name of the greenback labor party of New England be given to the organization. A resolution was adopted that the paramount issue on the greenback-labor movement is the immediate substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency. Adjourned.

ELGIN, Ill., 2.—A fire, this morning, broke out in Town's block, corner of Chicago street and Fountain square, which spread to Schultz & Tolson's dry goods store and, aided by a high west wind, swept the entire south side of Chicago street, causing a total loss, estimated at \$100,000; insurance, \$75,000.

TEETERVILLE, Ont., 2.—The house of Robert Baine, Brandy Creek River, burned to-day. Two young children alone in the building, were burned to death.

NEW YORK, 2.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions felicitating the community upon resumption, congratulating Secretary Sherman for the success of his policy, recognizing the action of the city banks in co-operating with the treasury and thanking congress for the establishment of a national banking law. A resolution was also adopted calling upon congress to avert the danger attending the adoption of silver as a measure of values, by amending the existing law so as to further limit the coinage of the silver dollar and its use as a legal tender.

CHICAGO, 2.—Gen. James A. Garfield, who for the past few days has been a guest of the Commercial Club of Chicago, was invited by the honest money league to deliver an address to-night on the occasion of the meeting to celebrate the resumption of specie payment. The weather was intensely cold, the thermometer ranging from 18 deg. to 20 deg. below zero; but despite this unpropitious fact, Farewell Hall was comfortably filled with business men, who listened carefully to an able address, which was frequently and warmly applauded. T. M. Nichol, upon the conclusion of the remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That our thanks are hereby tendered to Hon. James A. Garfield for the able exposition of sound financial views, to which we have just listened, and we hope that such practical and enlightened statesmanship may be extended until the entire people are educated in questions of political economy, and until false and delusive theories are banished from our midst.

*Resolved*, By the citizens of Chicago here assembled, in behalf of the great northwest, that we congratulate Hon. John Sherman, secretary of the treasury, on the successful return to specie payments, in the accomplishment of which good work he has taken such a distinguished part.

CHICAGO, 2.—The weather began growing cold last night, early in the evening, and the mercury rapidly dropped, until early this morning, it stood at 19° to 23°, according to the position of the thermometer. The cold continued steadily during the day, but late to-night seems moderating a trifle. Points west, south and north of Chicago seem to have experienced even greater severity of temperature.

Louisville, 2.—The weather is 31° colder within the last 24 hours; navigation has been suspended. Resumption produced no comment.

Cleveland, 2.—It is 7° below; rapid change; snowstorm this afternoon. Gold paid out in small quantities only for pocket pieces, as a rule.

Montreal, 2.—A terrible snowstorm prevailed all day and trains from all points are delayed.

New York, 2.—The mercury has fallen 25° since 5 o'clock, and is still falling. It is now 5° above zero.

Buffalo, 2.—The wind is blowing a gale and a light fall of snow to-day has drifted badly. Trains on the Buffalo, New York and Pennsylvania Railroad are again stalled at Ebenezer and on the Buffalo and Southwestern, at Elma. Passengers are taking refuge from the intense cold in farmhouses in the vicinity. Trains are reported abandoned on the Lake Shore road east of Cleveland.

Yankton, D. T., 2.—Twenty-five degrees below last night.

St. Paul, 2.—It was 26° to 30° below zero last night.

Springfield, Ill., 2.—It is 20° below here. The fruit crop is reported injured greatly in this vicinity.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—A Colfax dispatch says engine No. 17, of the Central Pacific Railroad, blew up, this afternoon, near Summit, killing the engineer and fireman, and badly wounding the conductor of the train.

NEW YORK, 3.—At the sub-treasury, yesterday, men who presented gold certificates answered the clerk the question, "gold or greenbacks?" with "greenbacks are good enough for me," or "give me bills, what do I want with gold." One German said: "bills, bills, do you want me to lug coin around?" The clerk said, two hours after he had begun paying gold out, "nobody wants it, we have received enormous quantities of gold certificates and every one of the messengers demand either notes of larger denomination, or clearing house certificates." There was little division of opinion on the subject of gold as a working medium of exchange at par, and several bankers insisted that the treasury gold balances would immediately increase instead of decreasing.

One national bank sent \$100,000 in gold to the sub-treasury. Some of the men about the gold room, most of whose lives have been identified with the traffic, looked very much discouraged. The scene was almost laughable, as men who had entertained the hope that there might be a small speculative or at least a loan market, sat and gazed at the word "par" which stood on the blackboard in the largest letters that that faithful conveyor of information would hold. There was not a sale, and at 20 minutes to noon Register Mercians said, "I have orders from the governing committee to shut up shop, and here goes." Adding, "There, you've seen the last of it, and those who want to sell gold can get cash at the banks or sub-treasury."

The Fitzjohn Porter case re-opened at West Point, yesterday. One fact appeared, which was new to every one connected with the case, including General Porter himself. It was that President Lincoln ordered a court of inquiry as to the conduct of Generals Porter, Franklin and Griffin, in Aug. 1862, which was convened three times, and then adjourned, without doing any business. Correspondence between Pope and Pres. Grant, in 1874, was one of the noticeable features, most of the documents that were admitted being of comparative unimportance.

Springer's committee resumes the Seward case to-morrow. Seward's counsel thinks the efforts to make him testify against himself unconstitutional. It is not generally believed, therefore, that he will be brought before the bar of the House.

The *World's* Washington special says: Patterson of Colorado, has written a letter to Teller emphatically denying the charge he made in the Senate that the democratic party in that State had spent more money in the late election than had been spent by all of the political parties there for the last 15 years. He also brands as false the charge of Teller that the democrats of Colorado seized the treasury of the railroad and used it for election purposes, and adds that as Teller is a director in the road named, he ought to have known that his statement was unfounded. Patterson asks a sub-committee of Teller's own committee to be sent to Colorado.

The morning journals announce that scarlet fever is steadily increasing.

The *World* says: The pedestrian O'Leary has gone to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, via Chicago. He is still lame, and the doctor says he has done his last walking unless he takes care of himself for months.

The *Tribune's* Washington special contains the reply of Teller to Patterson. It is a long and strong document. Teller says: "I cannot think that you have prepared this letter as furnishing a reasonable excuse to your friends outside of Colorado for your defeat at the late election, and your anxiety to rush into print with it is a pretty good proof of this view of the case. Your charges are so far from truth that you cannot expect to make the people believe them, much less to prove them."

The clerk of the United States circuit court, Boston, recently refused the application of a China-

man for naturalization, on the ground taken by Judge Lowell, that Mongolians do not come within the provisions of the statute relating to the naturalization of free whites or Africans.

At noon, to-day, the thermometer marked seven above zero. Two brakemen on freight trains on the Central New Jersey and North Pennsylvania roads were frozen to death this morning.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Madame Anderson, in Mozart Hall, Brooklyn, was completing the 1,700th quarter mile.

QUINCY, Ill., 3.—The First Presbyterian Church in this city, just completed, caught fire from the heating apparatus, last night, and was completely destroyed. It was to have been dedicated next Sunday. Loss will amount to about \$60,000; insurance, \$20,000.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—Dispatches from Missouri, Kansas central and southern, report extremely cold weather. Three deaths by freezing are reported.

CHICAGO, 3.—The *Tribune's* Evanston, Ill., special says: Dempster Hall was destroyed by fire, last night; loss \$25,000; insurance, 3,000. This building was the theological home of a number of Methodist ministers of the northwest, being a branch of the Northwestern University.

Finley's committee, which has been investigating the alleged frauds in the management of the government printing office, completed its report to-day. The report will charge that the management of the office has been loose. Particularly in the manner in which the accounts have been kept. It will allege that money has been drawn from the treasury and not accounted for to the extent of at least three-quarters of a million dollars since 1869; that the cost of materials used in the printing office has been in excess of the ruling market rates by at least a third; that assessments have been levied, that frauds exist which will implicate the chief clerk. The report will probably recommend that each department control its own printing.

The annual circular of the director of the mint, giving the value, in United States money, of the coin of the different countries of the world. Now that the dollar is the monetary unit of the eight countries, the gold dollar of the British possessions of North America, of Siberia, and of the Sandwich Islands is of the same value as our dollar. The silver dollar of Mexico is worth 101½ cents in our money. That of Bolivia 96½ cents. That of Peru, Ecuador and Central America, 93½ cents. From this statement it appears that the bullion value of the silver dollar of the United States is nearly ten less than of the silver dollar of American countries.

BUFFALO, 3.—The storm at East Buffalo rages. All business is suspended. The storm is more severe than that just before Christmas. Snow plows are of little use, as the drifts fill as fast as clearances are made.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Mexican government has made arrangements for the payment of the third installment of the \$300,000 indemnity to American citizens, due this month.

NEWBURYPORT, 3.—Caleb Cushing died last night.

NEW YORK, 3.—The number of miles of railroad constructed in the United States last year was 2,688, exceeding any previous year since 1873. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado and Kansas has made the greatest progress in railroad building.

Special to Kiernan's bureau says: The Southern Pacific Railroad is progressing rapidly, and will reach Maricopa Wells by May next. Eighty-two hundred feet of track was laid yesterday, and the station opened at Adiente, 32 miles east of Yuma.

Resumption continues to work smoothly. The amount of gold paid out at the sub-treasury for legal tender notes, to-day, was \$80,000, and amount of gold taken in exchange for legal tender notes, \$200,000; net gain to the treasury of \$120,000 in gold.

A petition was filed, to-day, in surrogate court by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, in which complaints were made against Wm. H. Vanderbilt and other executors of the Vanderbilt will. The petition prays the court to issue a citation requiring the executors to show cause why they should not be superseded and that they may be enjoined from further acting in the premise