The Oswego Palladium.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1863. OSWEGO, N. Y., SATURDAY JANUARY 5, 1878 PALLADIUM PRINTING CO.

The Palladium

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Oswego Daily Palladium has a larger circulation than any daily paper published in the state north of the Central Railroad.

Secretary of State Beach has appointed William J. Macdonald of Orange county, chief clerk in his office. Mr. Macdonald is a thoroughly competent man and in all respects worthy. He was clerk of the State Central committee during the last canvass, and did faithful service.

It is a matter of dispute whether there are more than two Canal Commissioners now in office. The Controller holds that Mr. Adin Thayer is no longer in office, and that the canals are left in the hands of [illegible] until the superintendent is appointed. Mr. Thayer, however, claims that he holds office until the superintendent is installed in office.

The Controller's report shows the amount of salt duties the past year to be $[illegible]. The net revenue, expenditures deducted, from the Onondaga Salt Springs was $444.48. The number of bushels of salt in spected last year was 6,[illegible],897 against 5,585,077 the preceding year. The estimate of expenses for the ensuing year is $[illegible], same as for the current fiscal year.

The Canal Board has recently appointed a commission consisting of David A. Wells, Lucius J. N. Stark and William Thurston, to consider the subject of tolls upon the canals and report to the canal board, having reference in such report to the subject of revenue and also to increasing the commerce of the canals. Auditor Schuyler has information from the commission that they have about completed their labors, and a report may be expected at an early day.

The democratic state of New York has a debt of $10,000,000, while the model republican state of Massachusetts has a debt of $32,330,484. In proportion to her population Massachusetts owes ten dollars to New York's one. Then again, there is the fast-anchored republican state of Maine with a debt half as large as ours, with less than one-sixth of our population. Democratic New York isn't so bad a place to live in after all.

The New York Bulletin, the leading commercial paper of the country, and by no means a partisan journal, in the course of an able article on the [illegible] of Charles S. Fairchild as superintendent of public works, says: "Last year he voted for low tolls, but subsequently he turned around and voted the other way, thus justifying the allegation that his first vote was to throw the friends of low tolls off their guard, as if to enable him the more effectively to perform a service for the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, of which powerful corporation, curiously enough, his father is chief attorney."

In the New York board of aldermen yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted declaring that greater benefit would be gained for the city by the discharge of Tweed from imprisonment than by his longer detention, and recommending that the Attorney General and the Corporation Counsel release him from imprisonment, after securing such property as he is now possessed, and after taking the means to secure his testimony as might be deemed necessary to any suits hereafter brought by the city.

Speaking of Plymouth church, Henry Ward Beecher said, recently, that its members represented every denomination known as Christians. There were Quakers, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians, Swedenborgians and Baptists enough to swamp ten churches, and yet for thirty years they had worshipped in unity and there never had been a doctrinal controversy in the church to his knowledge. "It is said," said Mr. Beecher, "that the church is composed of the odds and ends of creation; thank God for it; that is just what the world is composed of. 'By their fruit ye shall know them' is good, sound doctrine, and tried by that this church is eminently orthodox. A tree that grows good apples I call a good tree, and a tree on which nothing but sour and bitter apples grow I call a bad tree, no matter how symmetrical it may grow."

In Orleans county tramps have [illegible] ed a system by which they get ahead of plain country people. One raps at the front door and while the mistress is talking to him another raps at the back door. Mistress leaves number one to compose himself in the hall while she attends back door. Finding the wants of both callers similar she goes to call number one and finds him gone with what article of worth he could find. Returning to number two, finds him gone similarly laden. Looking out on the country road the two are seen wending their way together and intent on avoiding places where orphans and such have to break stones for their meals.

"Caldwell's Folly," so named a building in Boston, is to be torn down and make way for a block of dwellings. It was to cost $800,000 and to be the handsomest private house in the state; Arthur Gilman was the architect; $4,000 were expended on brown stone trimming for one window alone, and so on. But funds ran short and the proprietor, Josiah Caldwell, had to abandon the scheme. Caldwell was in 1850 a clerk in a small dry goods store, but turned speculator during the war time and, possessing peculiar faculties for interesting others in his schemes, soon became known as a heavy operator in coal mines and oil wells in Pennsylvania, lead mines and lumber mills in Missouri and in southern and western railroads.

The nomination of Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., by Governor Robinson to be health officer of New York is commended by all parties. Personally, professionally, and in all the requirements Dr. Flint is entirely unexceptionable.

The New York World publishes a letter from Mr. Louis J. Jennings, of London, in which he says it is rumored that James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, is about to start a new morning paper there, to be called The London Herald. Jennings thinks it would be a hazardous experiment just now, for trade is bad and the expenses of a daily paper there are all [illegible].

A patent for a new system of car coupling has been obtained by Buffalo parties. The chief features of the apparatus, says the Courier, are a self-acting link and coupling pin, controlled by a hand lever which can be reached without going between the cars. The coupling is effected by the coming together of the bumpers, and the disconnecting is made by means of the lever mentioned. It is claimed that the new apparatus would obviate accidents peculiar to the present system of coupling cars.

A woman in a trance was recently buried alive in Naples. From the evidence brought before the Appeal Court, it appears that she was interred with all the usual formalities. Some days afterwards the grave in which she had been placed was opened for the reception of another body, it was found that the cloths which covered the unfortunate woman were torn to pieces, and that she had even broken her limbs in attempting to extricate herself from the tomb. The court sentenced the doctor who had signed the certificate of decease, and the mayor who had authorized the interment, each to three months' imprisonment for involuntary manslaughter.

The recent departure of artisans and laborers from New York to secure occupation in other countries, attention. But the exodus is larger than is generally supposed. More persons went from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland last year than emigrants thence to this country. The emigrants from the United Kingdom to this country numbered 54,554 and the emigrants from this country to the United Kingdom 54,697. In 1873, the year of the panic—which during that year, however, had little effect on emigration—[illegible] four times as many persons came to this country from the United Kingdom as returned thither. During the quarter ended June 30th, there arrived at New York 23,608 immigrants, of whom 15,154 were males, and 10,749 females, a decrease of 26,126 compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The principal countries represented were Germany, Ireland and England.

A national convention of all Israelites who are willing to accept Christ as the promised Messiah of the world, will be held soon, in Columbus, Ohio. The circular for the convention says the objects shall be: First—To form an alliance of all the converted Jews and of Israel through out the world, and to appoint a set time to confess the sin of the nation in crucifying Him, thereby bringing the wrath of God upon the nation. Second—To [illegible] the New Testament Scriptures as the statute and law of the nation. Third—To implore the powers of the world to restore Palestine to the people of God; for this is the day of grace.

Beautiful, intelligent, graceful, coy, wayward, lovely Alice Moore disappeared a fortnight ago from the farm house in Weston, Mo., where her foolish but amiable parents had been beguiled into the notion that she was supremely happy. She was a young thing of fifteen, and the old pie pie set store by her, and could not give her up easily. The old farmer set out for St. Joseph, and traced her thence to Quincy, Ill., where he arrived on Christmas day. Thinking that he would be apt to find her in the [illegible], he stepped up to a young newsboy to buy a paper so as to glance at the list of amusements. Tapping the gamin on the shoulder, the sturdy farmer looked him in the eye. Zounds! it was his daughter masquerading in boy's attire and selling newspapers. She had had her glossy hair cut off close, and had bought a suit of boy's clothes in a store, and was as jaunty a newsboy as ever turned a penny. Gamin Alice went home with her papa to the old homestead. Moral: Always buy a paper.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A SCHOONER RUNS ASHORE OFF CAPE COD—ALL HANDS LOST.

A Boston Pilot reports that on Thursday morning, while near Nauset Point, Cape Cod, he discovered a two masted schooner ashore just inside the breakers with all sails set. Owing to the violence of the storm and the imminent danger they were in themselves, no assistance could be given. The pilot says he could see four men on the end of the jibboom, with the sea breaking heavily over them. They watched the vessel until a tremendous sea struck her. Her masts went by the board, and lurched heavily and disappeared from view, and presently there was not a piece as large as a jolly boat in sight. Shortly after the vessel went down the men attached to the life saving station made their appearance on the beach, which was not more than five hundred yards away, but they were too late to render assistance. He thinks if they had been on the beach in season, the entire crew might have been saved. The name of the schooner, he thinks, was Marcus Innes. While they were lying at anchor they saw a dog swim from the ill-fated vessel, and it had almost reached the Oliver Ames when it sank.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE STEAMER ASHORE.

The United States steamer, Kearsage, went ashore on Boone Ledge, at Portsmouth N. H., yesterday afternoon, as nearly high tide, by the parting of her main hawser while preparations were making to haul her alongside the wharf, at the navy yard. A blinding snow storm, with a strong south-east gale and very heavy snow was prevailing at the time, and the vessel struck the rocks, stern first. All efforts to get her off are thus far futile. The new Ledge is the same place where the brig Clara J. Adams twice went ashore some months since and where other vessels have suffered a similar fate.

Later.—The Kearsage was floated off last night on a rise of tide. No damage.

A FISHING SCHOONER LOST—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

BOSTON, January 5.—The most serious disaster yet reported is the total loss of the schooner New Wave, of Provincetown, Capt. Mathew Caton, wrecked on Truro Beach. The captain and four of the crew lost their lives. Three seamen were washed overboard and drowned. A boy named James Downing was frozen to death on the wreck. Capt. Caton started to reach the shore and on the second trial was drowned. The remainder of the crew of ten men clung to the vessel and at ten o'clock yesterday morning were landed on shore by the station men with a line thrown to the vessel by a mortar.

SCHOONER WRECKED—[illegible] OF THE CREW.

BOSTON, January 5.—The schooner Mariano, of Machias, Capt. Robinson, from Elizabethport with a cargo of coal for Portland, went ashore in a storm Friday night on the neck near the Hazards Beltuate. After getting into the breakers the seas swept completely over the vessel, threatening instant destruction. The crew clung to the main rigging until the main mast fell, when they took to the bowsprit, remaining there until this morning, when a line was thrown to them from the shore and all hands rescued, after hours of intense suffering. The vessel is a total loss.

SCHOONER DRAGGED ASHORE—CREW SAVED.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 5.—A large schooner dragged ashore last night half a mile north of Narragansett pier. The crew of seven were saved by a life-saving crew who had observed their peril for hours; but could not get off to her.

A STEAMER FOUNDERED.

CHATHAM, Jan. 5.—The steamer Granite State, of New York, for Boston, before reported at anchor off the bars foundered during the gale last night. The crew are at station 13.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SOFT LORD CARNARVON'S SPEECH.

Anti Russian newspapers take the same view of Earl Carnarvon's speech of Wednesday as the London Standard. The Standard stated that England can not, with due regard to English interests, accept the position that Russia and Turkey can settle terms of peace, only or only subject to Europe's ratification. If this claim be allowed England would be deterred, except under serious disadvantages, of interfering in defence of her legitimate interests.

WORDS FROM RUSSIAN SOURCES.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says Russia could not in the interest of peace itself do otherwise than refuse all intervention and make it clearly understood that peace must be discussed between the belligerents. The Journal points out that no injury by Russia to the Suez canal is out of the question, and if peace be negotiations were opened over [illegible] at Constantinople would be equally out of the question. If there are any other points upon which British interests might be affected, they must be of minor importance, and a frank and loyal explanation between the Russian and English Governments would lead to an understanding on the subject without interrupting negotiations.

FENIANS RELEASED.

The London Standard announces that color-Sergeant McCarthy and private O'Brien, sentenced to life penal servitude in 1866, have been released on tickets of leave. Corporal Chambers, who is undergoing a similar sentence, will be released next week. The prison governors, however, have received no intimation as to the release of Omeara. Condon and Medley, undergoing sentence for complicity in the Manchester murder, are of a probable release of either prisoner, detained for complicity in the alleged Fenian outrages, but who were not convicted of treason, felony or any other military offence. McCarthy and Omeara were received in London by the Irish visiting committee. They are well, but look prematurely aged. No condition has been made as to their residence outside of the United Kingdom.

A FORTY YEARS' SUIT.

The case of James Schaumberg, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States, was argued in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, on the exceptions of the judge in the lower court. This case has been in litigation over forty years, and is interesting, not only upon the amount, but because it involves the distinction between the power of the President to dismiss officers in the civil service. Schaumberg was appointed lieutenant of dragoons in 1836. In June, 1838, not being able to obtain leave of absence to visit his dying father, he resigned, his resignation to take effect October 31, 1838. His resignation was accepted June 28 of that year.

On the 30th of June a general order was issued, announcing officers whose resignations had been accepted to take effect at some prospective date within three months, to withdraw them and they would be canceled. Acting under this authorization, Schaumberg withdrew his resignation and reported for duty July 22, 1838, having on the 1st of July received a commission as first lieutenant. On the day previous, June 30, a general order announced the resignation of First Lieutenant Schaumberg. The War Department refused to recognize Schaumberg as an officer and assign him to duty. He appealed to the Secretary of War and finally to President Tyler, who, in 1844, January 11, ordered him to be recognized, and his name was printed at the head of first lieutenants in the army register in 1845.

In March, 1845, the senate passed a resolution that such recognition was illegal and void, and in pursuance of that resolution the secretary of war, March 24, 1845, announced that the president (Polk) had directed that Schaumberg's name, irregularly printed in the army register, should be erased. On the 24 of March, 1849, the senate repealed the resolution passed in 1845, and resolved that the president's order should be revoked, and March 1, 1850, the resolution was reaffirmed and followed by a memorial signed by 36 senators recommending him for promotion.

The present suit was commenced by a suit against Schaumberg for $405 in settlement of his account as paymaster. As an offset, defendant claimed pay due him as first lieutenant (on the ground that he was still an officer of the army) for over $30,000. The case came to trial in 1870 and the court instructed the jury that Schaumberg was in the army at that time, tenant from July 1, 1844, to March 24, 1845, and no longer, and was entitled to credit for pay and emoluments as a [illegible] during this period, and that as this credit exceeded plaintiff's demand, a verdict should be given for defendant.

The court declined to direct the jury that they might find a verdict for plaintiff for the amount of plaintiff's credit, and instructed them simply to find for defendant, and they found accordingly. The exceptions to this charge are on the basis of this argument before the court, defendant's counsel arguing that the amount of the claim against the government should have been certified, so that it could be taken before the court of claims. The court holds the matter under advisement.

WHAT GOV. VANCE SAID.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Observer prints as follows the remarks of Governor Vance to the colored militia, who were celebrating in that city on New Year's day their emancipation:

"My Friends: I appear in your assembly to-day simply to acknowledge the respect you have shown me by inviting me as the governor of the state to visit your assemblage. You cannot, of course, expect me to join with you in celebrating this day, the anniversary of that emancipation which I struggled so long to prevent, and which I, in common with almost all the people of my race in the South, regarded as an act of unconstitutional violence to the one party and as an injustice to the other. But you have a right to expect that, having acquiesced with the people of the entire South in the results established by the revolution, I should, as Governor of North Carolina, recognize you as citizens, and should accord all the rights with which the laws have invested you. This I cheerfully do, always have done, and always shall do. I believe that every promise contained in my inaugural address in this respect has been observed during the past year of my administration; and now that we are entering upon a new year I have nothing to add to or take from any former utterances. It is a matter of congratulation that the past year has been one of some progress in the colored race in North Carolina. The cause of education has received considerable impulse; their industry has on the whole been commendable, no instance of disorderly violence among them has been reported to me, and kind feeling toward the white people has increased. The training of your children to labor and honesty is now your great duty. If you do this you may rest assured that all other temporal blessings will follow in due time. Assuring you again that, as a portion of the people over whom I am put to rule, and who are protected by the laws I have sworn to support, I am sincerely anxious to promote your welfare, and thanking you for the courtesy you have shown me, I wish you all a new year of prosperity and peace."

FIRST EDITION.

Despatches to Three O'clock.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Washington specials:

The Tribune says the report on Mexican affairs, which Schleicher, chairman of the sub committee, is preparing for submission to the foreign committee on foreign affairs, will be the most exhaustive document on the subject ever submitted to Congress. Protection of American citizens who go to Mexico or any other foreign country, for the purpose of engaging in trade, will be strongly urged. Attention will also be called to the fact that there is no law for the punishment of Mexicans who commit crimes of any kind in Texas. Schleicher is not in favor of undue haste in the recognition of Diaz. He will advocate the adoption of some definite policy towards Mexico that shall be mutually understood in both countries and faithfully carried out. He has no faith in the sincerity of the Mexicans and believes it should be an indispensable part of the agreement the United States shall have the right to execute the provisions of the treaty itself. Our policy should be such as to strengthen the present government of Mexico, discourage revolutions and protect frontier and [illegible] changes of the administration.

The World's Washington special says the Mexican question was discussed in the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The President decided to take no action till Congress finished its investigations. A member of the Cabinet said if the legislative department had not taken the matter out of the hands of the state department Diaz would have been recognized.

ABANDONED CENTENNIAL PROPERTY.

Secretary Sherman has instructed collector Fulton to go on with the sale of the property abandoned at the centennial exposition.

SALES TO INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs proposes to require all agents who may here after purchase products from the Indians, to pay for them in money, at a fair valuation, and to require traders to sell articles to the Indians at the same prices at which they are sold to white men.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The House Committee on military affairs will have a bill for a reorganization of the army ready to report by the time Congress meets next week. It will provide for a very large reduction of the staff of the army, but it is doubtful whether the committee will attempt any great reduction in the number of enlisted men.

PARIS EXPOSITION COMMISSIONERS.

The assistant commissioners to the Paris Exposition who have been substantially agreed upon, are D. J. Morrill of Pennsylvania, president of the Cambria iron works; Dr. Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University; Professor Watson, of the observatory, of Michigan; Alfred Gray of Kansas, president of the state agricultural society; Prof. Thos. A. Perkins of Louisville, chemist; Col. Gerard of Louisville, and Professor Safford of Tennessee, president of the university of that state. No assistant commissioners will be appointed from the territories, nor eight honorary commissioners will be given them.

A QUESTION OF POSTAGE.

The question whether a publisher of a newspaper, who places in the bag with these issues of his journal, intended for bona-fide subscribers, a daily or weekly copy for any one who does not actually pay for it, is liable to pay postage on the entire lot at the rate of two cents for every four ounces or a fraction thereof, is likely to come before the post office department shortly for decision.

PATTERSON UNDER CAMERON'S WING.

The statement that Patterson intends to resign although denied, is thought to be well founded. It is stated upon good authority that Patterson has been advised by Senator Cameron not to return to South Carolina, but to remove permanently to Pennsylvania and settle in Cameron's district, his own old district. If he does this, he has the [illegible] promise that he will use all his influence to send Patterson to Congress in 1880.

[illegible] VIEWS OF THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

The Herald says the President has recently spoken with considerable freedom to several old personal friends about the political future, and the present situation. He is reported to have said that so far he has met with no surprise, and that he has seen no reason to change in the least the course which he laid out for himself before coming to Washington.

If the republican leaders had at once heartily accepted the southern policy, the solid south would have crumbled to pieces before this. The present [illegible] on this question will not last. He has entire confidence in the future of the republican party. It is his strong desire to see the republican party represented in every state by a share of the intelligent and property owning class. He believes that as soon as the southern men are convinced that the republican party will not assume a hostile sectional attitude, this will come about. He thinks most of those who oppose him do so under a misconception, and will by and by see this. He sees he has made mistakes in details, but his general policy, he is persuaded, is not only for the best interests of the country, but has the sympathy of the people and of the body of the republican party; and he believes the people will presently openly adhere to this policy as necessary to their security, welfare and prosperity.

Reform of the civil service he says is necessarily slow work. It requires continuous action in a great number of cases. The public service is no more correctly and effectively conducted than at any period since the war, and while he is by no means satisfied that the highest stand, and has been reached, he is satisfied with the result so far obtained. It is less easy than many people suppose to find good and capable men to manage so great a business house as the New York custom house. He regards that as an institution which it is most necessary to place in the hands of men not only honest and capable, but positively friendly to a thorough reform of the civil service, and he believes as the New York custom house is the largest business establishment in the country, not only is it the true place to make a beginning of reform, but that when this is done the effect upon other government officers will be so great as to make the work of reform easier everywhere. He is said to disclaim very positively hostility to any one.

EFFECT OF PATTERSON'S ABSENCE.

Patterson's absence would render the presence of all the republican senators necessary to secure a majority.

THE SILVER BILL—THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO COMPROMISE.

The question of availing a veto of the bill for the remonetization of silver was considered in the cabinet. The discussion indicated very clearly that the President and cabinet were opposed to unlimited remonetization, but favorable to restoring the silver dollar, with [illegible] of the legal tender character. A bill will probably be framed at the treasury department for introduction in the senate as a compromise, or else an effort will be made when the Bland bill comes up to amend so as to make the silver dollar equal to greenbacks and a legal tender to the same extent as United States treasury notes.

This will not be done, however, if the amendment prevails restricting the legal tender limit of the dollar. The president is desirous to avoid a veto and an open rupture with congress on the financial question, and a very determined effort will be made to compromise.

TO-DAY'S FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA'S SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—It is stated that Russia, both before and after the conference, has endeavored to negotiate secretly terms of peace with Turkey hostile to English interests. It is thought that Russia will probably refuse to inform England of her armistice conditions.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—Louis Dorion, city treasurer of Quebec, is a defaulter to an amount, so far as known, $300,000, which the treasurer accounts for as advanced to Paton & Co., contractors. Dorion has not yet been suspended, much to public surprise, but will probably resign shortly. He offers to relinquish his personal property, amounting to about $6,000.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The city council met with closed doors last night to discuss the advances made by Louis Dorion, city treasurer, to Paton & Co., contractors, on his own responsibility, amounting to $85,000, a great part of which it is contended is covered by securities in the shape of liens on payment alleged to be due Paton & Co. The whole matter has been committed to the financial committee of the council. Paton & Co. have [illegible].

HONORS TO STANLEY.

ALEXANDRIA, January 5.—Sir. George Elliot gave a banquet in honor of Stanley at Cairo, Thursday. The Khedive visited the banquet hall. In addition to the grand order of the Medjidie, the Khedive presented him with a decoration of another grade, which enable Stanley to take the title of grand officer of the order of the Medjidie Khedival. The geographical society also gave Stanley a grand reception last evening. Stanley arrived at Alexandria Friday afternoon and will remain a few days. He will sail from Brindisi the 9th, and proceed to Rome. The geographical society of [illegible] are preparing a grand reception.

GEN. GRANT

is hourly expected at Alexandria.

WHAT TURKEY WILL DO.

A despatch from Constantinople states that if Russia rejects mediation, Turkey will await the opening of the British parliament before making direct overtures to Russia.

REPUBLICAN GENERALS WANTED.

PARIS, Jan, 5.—The Republique, Francaise, Gambetta's organ, asks the government to remove the present commanders of the several army corps. Most of these generals are Bonapartists and some republicans.

DEAD.

[illegible], January 5.—Gen. Alfonso Ferrara Lamarmora, the well known Italian general and statesman, is dead.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH.

The consul at Amoy reports that the Chinese government has just completed a telegraphic wire between Fuji Wan Foo and Pekan, in the northern part of Formosa. It is intended to extend the line through the island to Tamsui and Kealung at the north.

THE ROMANS INFORMED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Russia has informed the powers of the nature of the reply she has given Turkey in answer to England's overtures of peace.

FINANCIAL.

MEETING OF LEADING BANKERS—NO MORE LOANS TO BE MADE EXCEPT ON A GOLD BASIS.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Tribune says a meeting of presidents of leading banks is called this afternoon to arrange for concert of action regarding future loans. The fear of the passage of the silver bill by a two thirds vote has aroused the bankers and the intention is to have united action to make no future loans except on a gold basis. If a gold basis is agreed to here, great confidence is expressed that similar action will be promptly taken by the banks in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

SCARCITY OF ROOM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Applications are already made to the commissioner general to the Paris exposition for more than three times the space allowed the United States. It is the intention not to receive any applications for space after the tenth inst.

VICTIM OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Geo. Fawcett Rowe, better known as Miss Kate Girard, the well known actress, is in precarious health, due to a shock sustained at the Brooklyn theatre fire. She was playing in the Two Orphans at the time of the calamity and had a narrow escape. Her reason is threatened.

ANOTHER BANK GONE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Thompsonville, Conn., Savings Bank is found to be insolvent. The bank commissioner has forbidden it to make and further payments to depositors until the amount due shall be scaled down according to the shrinkage of assets. This shrinkage is chiefly owing to losses on stock of the Ninth and Park National banks of New York. The treasurer of the savings bank thinks depositors will lose only six months interest and five per cent of deposits.

SEVERE ON THE HUSBAND.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Judge Morgan to-day, in the case brought by Mrs. Wm. H. Kinsey against her husband, the great wealthy dry goods merchant, for abandonment, the court required Kinsey to pay $15 per week to the commissioners of charities for his wife's maintenance for twelve months and to furnish $4,000 bonds to comply with the order, or stand committed for a year. Kinsey gave notice of appeal.

OBITUARY.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH IN THE CARROLL FAMILY.

ROME, Jan. 5.—[illegible] Carroll, a lawyer of Rome, aged fifty, dropped dead today while on [illegible] to the funeral of his brother, Hon. George K. Carroll of Camden, who dropped dead Wednesday. Their father and father's brother both dropped dead.

AN ABSCONDER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan 5.—W. Kelley, ticket agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at South Elizabeth, has absconded with about $900. He leaves a wife and two children.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Another body, or parts of one, were found to-day in the ruins of the Barclay street fire, unidentified. There are four unidentified bodies now in the morgue.

A DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Judge Donohue to-day granted an order to Receiver Best of the National Trust Company to pay a dividend of 5 per cent.

A LAWYER PUNISHED.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Judge Bacon overruled the motion for a new trial of Guilford White, lawyer of this city, convicted of receiving two registered U. S. bonds of $10,000 each, knowing they had been stolen, and he was sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined $500. He was also disbarred.

FIRES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The Vine street brewery was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $15,000.

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 5.—Taft & Co.'s earthen and stoneware establishment, burned last night, taking fire from the kiln. Loss $15,000.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—For the Middle States, cooler, backing to warmer winds, clearing weather, possibly followed tonight by cloudy. Lower lakes, snow or rain. A rain storm centre is apparently developing south of Florida.

DAILY BULLETIN.

War Department—Signal Service, U. S. Army Division of [illegible] for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture. [illegible]

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Velocity.	Weather.
Albany	30.46	20	W	10	Clearing
Alpena	30.12	3	W	4	Cloudy
[illegible]	29.90	1	N	[illegible]	Cloudy
Buffalo	30.02	15	W	10	Lt snw
Cheyenne	29.89	4	NW	7	Clear
Chicago	30.15	9	S	6	Clear
Cleveland	30.04	16	W	10	Cloudy
Detroit	30.04	2	W	4	Cloudy
Duluth	30.08	2	W	4	Clear
Erie	30.12	16	W	20	Cloudy
Escanaba	30.14	5	W	6	Cloudy
Grand Haven	30.12	19	W	16	Cloudy
LaCrosse	29.94	12	S	1	Hy snw
Marquette	29.94	4	W	6	Cloudy
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	29.84	25	NW	20	Clear
9 p.m. 4th	29.75	25	E	1	Hy snw
9 p.m. 4th	29.83	27	S	6	Lt snw
7 a.m. 5th	29.80	29	NW	20	Cloudy
Port Huron	30.19	6	W	7	Fair
Rochester	29.92	19	W	10	Lt snw
Sandusky	30.20	27	W	16	Cloudy
St. Paul	29.91	5	NE	4	Lt snw
Toledo	30.22	18	W	10	Cloudy

Maximum thermometer at Oswego, 32.
Minimum thermometer, 23.
Maximum velocity of wind per hour, 24 miles.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at the Court House in Oswego in and for the county of Oswego, on the 21st day of January, 1878, proclamation is, therefore, hereby made in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District Attorney of Oswego county, on the 1st day of Dec., 1877, that all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any person at said Court, or who have taken any inquisition or examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said court at the opening thereof on the first day of its session.

[illegible] city of Oswego, on the 12th day of December, 1877.

FRANK S. LOW, Sheriff of Oswego County.

SECOND EDITION.

Despatches to Four O'clock.

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE JAPANESE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—M. Bingham writes to the Department of State from Tokio, Japan, that the court convened at Nagasaki to try rebels concerned in the late Satsuma revolt, closed October 30. 38,514 persons were tried, 208 acquitted, 38,[illegible] pardoned, 90 fined, 117 deprived of rank, 1,793 condemned to imprisonment from thirty days to ten years and 20 or 22 were decapitated.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA

has entirely ceased. It first appeared in Yokohama in September. Half those attacked died. During two months 1,100 persons perished in Nagasaki and vicinity. About the same number in Osaka and Kioto and about 1,000 in Yokohama, To Kaco and vicinity. In the district of To Keou, where the United States legation is situated, there were but six deaths, attributable in a great part to the prompt organization of a board of health. By the immediate use of carbonic acid, and the application of a careful regimen and cleanliness, the plague was promptly checked in an Asiatic city of a million souls.

An American citizen, Mr. Perry, and one of his children died of the disease. His wife and surviving child were provided for by private contributions and sent to San Francisco. Bingham suggests the advisability of a congressional appropriation for the relief of destitute Americans attacked by illness in foreign lands.

ADJOURNED TILL NEXT WEEK.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made to have a session of a full committee of the house on ways and means, for the purpose of receiving reports of sub committees, adjourned to next week.

POLK IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Doorkeeper Polk of the house is threatened with another investigation. He recently discharged his private secretary, and the latter asserts that he possesses damaging testimony against Polk.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A London despatch says a split in the English cabinet is imminent. Lord Beaconsfield insists upon his own retirement or resignation of Earl Carnarvon. The cabinet is divided on the government's eastern policy. The matter is the subject of general discussion. The feeling is all on the side of Beaconsfield, who, it is said, is in favor of remaining, even to the extremity of war, the determination of Russia to settle alone with Turkey.

The subject has been agitated of calling public meetings to approve the stand taken by Lord Beaconsfield, and for a free expression of the sentiment on the eastern question. Many prominent men advocate calling a meeting.

THE FENIANS REJOICING.

A despatch from London says there was great rejoicing last night over the release of the Fenian prisoners. There were several quarrels in the streets and the Londonderry church windows were smashed. Further riotous demonstrations are expected.

TO DAY'S EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Six trans-Atlantic steamers are announced to sail to-day with cargoes of the usual diversified character, including large shipments of grain. The flour export trade is very heavy this week, about 35,000 barrels having been shipped by steam and sail. There is a falling off in the butter shipments, and it is not expected that there will be much revival until the winter months is well over.

SUICIDE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 5.—Henry Dunn, once moderately wealthy, and who has been married twice, quarreled with his wife who finally turned him out of the house, which was owned by her, and it is said began to lead an immoral life. Yesterday he shot himself dead on his first wife's grave.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—There is nothing new in political reports or rumors. Comments of the leading weekly journals on the situation are unimportant. There is talk in some quarters of a dissolution of parliament in consequence of the hopeless divisions of the cabinet, but nothing more than conjecture.

The anti war agitation throughout the country is on the increase, but seems confined pretty closely within party lines.

INCENDIARY MINE FIRE.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 5.—The fire at No. 4 colliery, Summit Hill, has been reached and found to have been set on fire. A quantity of cut wood, saturated with oil, was still in the upper lift. The fire is making headway and the whole mine will be [illegible]. All available water has been turned into the mine.

MAN MISSING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The police have been ordered to search for Thomas H. Cockrell, aged 48, who has been missing from Fall River, Mass., since December 5. When last seen Cockrell had a large sum of money. He has been traced to this city.

THE BANK PRESIDENTS.

NEW YORK, January 5.—At a meeting of the bank presidents to-day the effect of the silver bill was discussed and a resolution adopted referred the matter to a committee of five, who shall recommend a plan of action to an adjourned meeting Wednesday. Representatives of twenty-four banks were present.

TILDEN'S INCOME.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The suit against Tilden, to recover his income tax, was called this morning. The hearing was postponed to next Saturday on account of Mr. Tilden's counsel being engaged in the Erie argument.

DEPOT BURNED.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—The Central freight depot burned this morning. Loss $15,000.

MARITIME.

NEW YORK Jan. 5.—Arrived: City of Montreal from Liverpool.

CANCERS,

Polypus, Fistula, Tumors,

&c., cured WITHOUT KNIFE or severe Pain, by a new Vegetable Native. The only one in which destroys the malignant virus. Twenty years successful practice in Rochester gives hundreds of well known references to the worth of my system. If this matter interests you, then send three cent stamp for circular and names of parties treated and cured permanently. DR. T. SWAN, 103 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

COMIC CHROMOS

And Photographs.

All and [illegible]

AT COLLINS'.

Miscellaneous.

Removal! Removal!

COLLINS'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

And Picture Frame Factory, to

CORNER EAST BRIDGE AND SECOND STREETS.

I have the best Skylight, and do the Best and Cheapest Work in Oswego.

$10, $5.00 OR $2.50

Invested in the Drawing of the

Commonwealth Prize Distribution

COMPANY,

Under act of Legislature of Ky., for the benefit of the City Schools of Frankfort, which takes place in the City of Louisville, [illegible] in Public Library Hall, [illegible] 1887, may secure to you [illegible] all or a part of

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000,

$5,000, $3,000, $2,000

Or any of the 2,464 prizes amounting to $[illegible]

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.

[illegible]

Drawing Positively on Dec. 31st.

[illegible] MONEY REFUNDED.

And under the same management that so successfully conducted the [illegible] Drawing of the Kentucky Cash Distribution Co. Whole Tickets, $10.00; Halves, $5.00; Quarters, $2.50. For tickets, address G. W. BARROW & CO., General Managers, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or THOS. H. HAYS, Gen. General Agents, 607 Broadway, N. Y.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Hats Caps Furs

All the Best [illegible], Direct from the Manufacturer, Finished at the Lowest Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHRISTMAS REMITTANCE

To the Old Country.

PASSAGE TICKETS

To the old Country.

Railway Tickets

To all parts.

GOLD, CANADA SILVER,

CANADA MONEY,

FOREIGN MONEY

At E. S. MYRICK'S,

Railway Ticket and Exchange office,

Corner West Water and Bridge Sts., Oswego.

J. A. BAILY,

SELLS

Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Wyoming and [illegible]

Coal.

DRY, WELL SCREENED

[illegible]

Delivered promptly in any part of the city.

Grate, Egg, Stove, Chestnut, Pea.

Office—18 East Bridge near First [illegible]

H. W. & B. F. GILLETT,

SAIL-MAKERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

New and Second Hand Cotton [illegible]

YACHT SAILS and TENTS

Lift and Window Awnings

All Colors, made to order.

OILED HORSE COVERS.

TENTS TO RENT.

Over Nos. 186, 187, 120, 121, [illegible]

Water Street,

BRONSON BLOCK, OSWEGO, N. Y.

DR. WARRICK'S SALVE

The best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of

Piles, Burns, Scalds, Galls, [illegible]

old and inflamed Sores, [illegible] removing dandruff and [illegible] equal. [illegible] All Druggists. Address [illegible]

THE CITY BANK.

The annual meeting of the [illegible] this Bank for the election of [illegible] tors of election [illegible] their Banking house, [illegible] Polls open from [illegible]

Oswego, Dec. 6, 1877.

FREE [illegible]

[illegible] CROXALL & CO., [illegible]

25 CARDS. 25 sty [illegible] Outfit, 10c. Sample 3c. J. Husted [illegible] N. Y.

Old Fulton New York Post Cards

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