TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE

Saturday.....February 2, 1878

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THE NEWS.

The steamer Metropolis, wrecked off the coast of North Carolina on Thursday, had 260 passengers on board, 150 of whom were drowned. Full particulars of the calamity are telegraphed.

The meeting of the friends of silver remonetization in New York last night was very large. The resolutions adopted will be found in our news columns.

Fires—At Boston, Massachusetts; loss, $30,000. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; loss, $300,000. Montezuma, California; loss, $1,800.

Gold raised in New York yesterday at 102.

The total coinage of the various United States Mints for January was $2,756,106.

A terrific storm is raging along the Atlantic coast, and great destruction of property and loss of life is reported.

There is no news of the armistice yet. The Russians are reported within twenty-four hours' march of Constantinople.

The Greek Premier has made a statement which is believed to be tantamount to a declaration of war. An army of 12,000 men has been ordered to cross the border.

Ten battalions of soldiers have arrived in Constantinople from Batoum.

The Russians seem to be in full possession of Roumelia with the exception of Constantinople and Gallipoli.

Italy is prepared to make an alliance with any power to oppose Russian supremacy.

The sufferings of the Turkish refugees in Roumelia are beyond description.

The Russians in Roumelia have captured a convoy of between 10,000 and 15,000 wagons and 50,000 armed fugitives. The latter were disarmed and will be sent to Asia.

The members of the London Stock Exchange on Thursday publicly burned copies of the *Times* and *News* and other pro-Russian publications, and then signed an address declaring confidence in the Government.

George Cruikshank, the well-known English draughtsman and caricaturist, is dead.

SAVINGS BANKS are failing almost daily in the Eastern States. The people should be protected against these thieving institutions in some manner.

THERE were built on this coast last year four steamers, one bark, one barkentine and sixteen schooners, aggregating 3,531 tons and costing $400,000.

KASSON, our Minister at Vienna, occupies the palace in which lately resided the Count and Countess Nako. It is one of the finest buildings in Vienna.

EDISON, the experimenter, says he has perfected a device for running sewing-machines with electricity, applied to a common musical tuning-fork.

THE charges preferred by Myers, the suspended Consul-General at Shanghai, against George F. Seward, present Minister to China, will be investigated.

GENERAL GRANT, our dispatches inform us, very frankly indorses the Southern policy of President Hayes. He intimates that the course pursued by the President was the only one that could have been safely adopted.

A NUMBER of merchants of St. Louis propose to hold a meeting in a few days to begin the resumption of specie payments by giving gold, silver and currency in equal proportions in making change to purchasers of goods up to various specified amounts.

THE House Committee on Education and Labor, after a general interchange of opinions on the subject, have unanimously agreed that it is advisable that Chinese immigration to the United States should be restricted. This is significant progress in the right direction.

THE Eureka *Sentinel* calls attention to the vote on the Matthews resolution, which was stoutly Democratic, and asks us to "give it up." There is no politics in the Silver bill. On that measure the South and West are arrayed against the East, without regard to party lines.

THE Salt Lake *Tribune* warns the public against one Professor Lippy, who appeared at Salt Lake, a few days ago, and who pretends to be a ventriloquist. He swindled an audience out of $400, by promising to distribute prizes among his patrons; but he overlooked the distribution.

ON the 24th ultimo a meeting of the New York Congressional delegation was held, without regard to party, for the purpose of considering a bill recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, and by other kindred organizations, providing for an annual appropriation by the National Government to relieve the wants of and provide for the comfort of poor and needy immigrants arriving at United States ports.

WE do not believe a word of it, but a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* declares that Representative Buckner, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, says that if the Senate fails to pass the Silver bill, or if the President should veto it, Mr. Buckner will have the rules of the House suspended and the Bland bill attached as an amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. This, he thinks, can be easily done, and then, says Mr. Buckner, "We can say to Mr. Hayes, if you don't give us silver you cannot get any money."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA announces in the *Irish World* that the skirmishing fund for the liberation of Ireland now amounts to nearly $46,000. The following mysterious hints as to the manner in which the fund is to be employed are from his pen: "This is the age of dynamite and torpedoes—agencies with which nature has come forward to aid the weak, the poor and the enslaved. The shortest, swiftest and cheapest warfare—that which does the greatest material damage to the enemy with the least loss of life to either side—is the most humane warfare. Three men and a few pounds of dynamite are more than a match for the mightiest frigate. Months of preparation, hundreds of men, the biggest guns, and all the latest improvements go down before the apparently-insignificant assailant. As the ironclads drove out of existence the old-fashioned wooden ships, so the torpedo will drive out the ironclad. * * * The fleets of Europe and America are at the mercy of the stealthy little enemy."

THERE will be great difficulty, it is now ascertained, in dividing up the effects of Brigham Young among his numerous legitimate and illegitimate heirs. After the death of Brigham an effort was made to avoid complications by having an agreement drawn up and signed by all the claimants, in which they should bind themselves to begin no legal proceedings against the estate, leaving all disputes to be adjudicated by the trustees. But this inspired plan failed of success, and the Salt Lake *Tribune* says disputes are constantly springing up between the heirs. Spencer Clawson married one of the Prophet's daughters, and the pair have been living in one of the houses of Brigham, which it was understood was to be deeded to them. But the Prophet died before the transfer was made, and the trustees of the estate called on Clawson, a few days ago, for rent of the premises. Clawson rebuked the trustees, and in reply Mr. Carrington coolly remarked: "Young man, not long before the President died, he said one day in the Tabernacle, that the devil owed him a debt and was paying him in sons-in-law, and it's my private opinion that he was about right when he made the remark." Clawson retired, and is now wondering whether or not it pays to marry the daughters of Mormon prophets.

Disraeli's Dream.

We wonder if Lord Beaconsfield is not thinking a good deal about his India dream, now-a-days? Our readers will remember that some months ago we published that dream. It came to vex the sleep of Disraeli a long time ago. Briefly, Disraeli dreamed that he was Premier of England; that Russia, in her irresistible strength, moved down upon Turkey; that Great Britain at last became involved in the war; that, as months went by, one nation after another of Europe allied itself with Russia, until the strength of England was exhausted; her fleets were driven from the sea, and her armies overwhelmed on land, until, at length, Disraeli, with his Sovereign, in a little ship fled from England, and, after months of voyaging, landed at last in India. Here Victoria was hailed as Empress; an army was organized; Englishmen the world around flocked to the new standard; the defensive was thrown off after awhile and the offensive taken; the army advanced from victory to victory, from conquest to conquest, until at length all the lost ground was restored, and the seat of English power was established on the sacred Ganges, and, as if from a second birth, the English nation started on a new career of power, more splendid than it had ever known before. We wonder if Lord Beaconsfield has not thought of this often, as the wires have flashed him daily, of late, the news of the progress of Russia's conquests? It is useless to say that so great a man as Lord Beaconsfield could not be influenced by a dream. Napoleon was a fatalist from first to last. As he was setting his army in array on that last morning at Waterloo, there came a peal of thunder from a Summer cloud. He turned his eyes that way, and muttered to himself, "We are in accord." As the rising sun had smiled upon him at Austerlitz, as he had been conqueror so long, he could not see that the end was at hand, and heard no warning in the reverberations from the cloud. Of old the flights of birds were omens of good or evil to chieftains as they marshaled their armies. Fatalism may be said to be an infirmity of great minds. Why should it not cling to England's Premier? His life has been a long romance. He started at the ladder's lowest round; he belonged to an alien race; his cradle was rocked amid the haughtiest and most exclusive people on earth; and yet he lifted up his eyes to the hights on which immortals walk, and commenced the ascent. What he dreamed would be at best a painful pilgrimage, has been a triumphal march. Some gracious angel smiled above his cradle; as he advanced, learning came to attend his walk; then love in full fruition approached, and finally fame and fortune smiled upon him, and so lighted his path that ever since the world has watched his progress. As he looks back to his childhood, and then gazes into the mirror of the present, is it a wonder if he thinks it all a dream, and that at best men are but puppets, to dance such parts as the unseen Master prepares for them? Disraeli knows Russia's power, and knows what an alliance between Russia and Germany would mean. His judgment is clear on those points, and yet, while contemplating it, Englishman-like, it is natural for him to reason that English power cannot be overthrown, and to seek to invent some way to avert the most fearful catastrophe which the gathered strength of Eastern Europe might prepare for her. What more natural than that his thoughts, sleeping or waking, should turn toward India, with her 1,500,000 square miles of territory, her millions of people, her diversified productions, her capacities for producing soldiers and food and treasure—the three most vital necessities in war. Delhi, centuries ago, sold her brocades of silver and gold, her gems, her tapestry and fabrics of inimitable fineness to old Rome, and then the world paid her tribute. The simple looms and the magical art of the workers of ancient days have descended with the years. Why should she not again make the world give tribute to her skill? Railroads by thousands of miles have in the last few years been built there, and England's Queen has, within the year, been hailed as Empress in every district in India. Were these preparations made in anticipation of the fulfillment of Disraeli's dream?

The Telephone—A Wild Suggestion.

A savant came to our office, yesterday, and said: "Let me tell you something. You talk about the majesty and the power of the press. Every day you labor to produce a journal which you believe will carry next morning instruction and entertainment to thousands of people. Do you know that the newspaper has about served its day? The world repeats itself. The wise men of Greece were wont to give oral instruction to the thronging crowds in the groves of Athens and other Grecian cities. Do you know that the world is coming back to that mode of receiving news? The world is growing too busy to read. The telephone has been invented, and, though but in its infancy, is already a miracle more wonderful than many that have been named with awe for centuries. Wait until it is completed; until the whisper of a woman beyond the Rocky Mountains can, with every vibration of voice, be heard in Virginia City; until men can, by stopping to listen, hear in Virginia the roar of the surf as it beats against Cape Hatteras; until all the voices of men and women, of the hurricane and of the ocean storm, can be transmitted and re-echoed here. Of what use will your newspaper be then? You tell how many copies your power press can throw off in an hour; how you reproduce to-day the speech made in Congress or Parliament yesterday. What is that? Suppose a great hall were erected here, where the people might gather and hear the speeches as they were delivered, tone for tone, though seas rolled and hurricanes raged for six thousand miles between the speaker and his listeners—who would want to read the speech as your dull types might record it the succeeding day? Your paper tells how some divine singer charmed an audience in New York last night; but suppose that last night the people here heard every trill and quaver of the singer's voice—would they care for your description? It is of no use. Your occupation will soon be gone, and you will be obliged to turn miners or wood-sawyers. When things are fixed about ten years hence, there will be one grand capital in the United States, where all that is startling or beautiful will be recorded, and from that the telephone will transmit everything. The plays performed, the operas sung, the speeches delivered there, will entertain 60,000,000 of people at once. Where will your newspaper be then?" True enough!

Economy the Source of National Wealth.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* of last Thursday has a first-rate article, with a moral, on the commerce of Great Britain. It shows that one great secret of England's trade lies in her ability to make the world her debtor. It shows that in six years, from 1867 to 1873, England loaned to Russia, Egypt, Peru, Hungary, Brazil, Chile and Turkey, $991,000,000. Those loans were not in money, but in bonds, and they were sold at heavy discount, and with the money they bought railroad iron and rolling stock, and ships and innumerable manufactured articles were purchased. And, with the trade thus commenced, other sales were made and trade was established. For a century England has thus been levying tribute upon the world, until now her ships are on every sea, and her wares are purchased in every part of the earth. From her wealth a double return has been reaped. She has discounted the paper of the world, and made a splendid brokerage. Then she has paid in her wares instead of her coin, and realized a second profit. The journal referred to points out that the United States, which has always been a borrowing nation, should soon, with its yield of cotton, wheat and the precious metals, become a creditor among the nations, and begin to draw to it the trade which England and France have monopolized so long. There is no reason why this dream should not be speedily realized, except that ours is the most extravagant nation under the sun. The amount paid for useless foreign luxuries by our people, if saved for five years, would turn the scale in our favor, making it unnecessary for any legitimate American enterprise to ever seek for help in money from abroad, and would gather such a fund of wealth in the country that our people would, like the rich men of England, be always ready to extend credit either in money or in wares to less fortunate countries. The real reason why England and France are in a condition to disburse money or goods to a needy world, is because the people of those countries have for centuries been frugal in their private lives. Out of their limited opportunities they saved and saved until they were able to set their little fortunes to work, and, like rolling snow-balls, those little commencements have swelled into mountains of treasure. What, then, ought our people to do with their unlimited fertile fields and their mines of measureless wealth! And what applies in a grand sense to a nation, in a little way bounds the lives of individuals, and our whole people will as a mass be richer than any other when they fully realize that a penny saved is as much as a penny earned.

Liquefaction of Gases.

Not the least important of the discoveries of the past few months are those in relation to the liquefaction of the gases. We mentioned, a few days since, that a process had been devised through which oxygen could be liquefied, and gave a brief description of it from a scientific journal. We now have it, on the authority of the New York *Tribune*, which gathers the information from a European source, that it has just been demonstrated, through the experiments of M. Cailletet of Paris and M. Pictet of Geneva, that all the known gases can be liquefied by subjection to a sufficiently low temperature. Some of the gases were liquefied many years ago by Faraday and other investigators, but after a series of somewhat dangerous experiments the attempt to liquefy the rest was for the most part abandoned. Not long ago oxygen was liquefied, and later experiments have succeeded with common air, and, to a limited extent, even with hydrogen. The liquefaction takes place as the gases fall to an excessively low temperature—some 500 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit)—while escaping from a pressure of 200 to 280 atmospheres. It is, however, the low temperature, not the pressure, to which the liquefaction is ascribed. It is estimated that the cold of the inter-stellar spaces may be considerably greater than this—greater even than we can designate by any thermometrical scale. Hence it is a direct conclusion that there may be natural conditions under which air and the various other gases which are known to exist are reduced first to a liquid and then to a solid form. Of course, this goes to confirm Professor Tyndall in his theories as to the "power and potency" of matter, and we may expect to hear from him before long in regard to this new reinforcement of his views. These discoveries open a field of speculation and scientific investigation almost illimitable in extent, and seem to be preparing a way through which may be snatched from space a solution of the dreadful mystery in which the creation of the universe is involved.

A Vulgar Contest.

The San Francisco journals are devoting unusual attention to a vulgar trial now in progress in that city, in which one Lonnie C. McCormick has sued E. J. Baldwin, the millionaire, for seduction. The published testimony reeks with filth, perjury, and suggestions of depravity shocking to the pure-minded. It is a case in which a notorious and self-avowed female prostitute has sued an equally shameless male prostitute for damages to reputation through alleged seduction. The evidence seems to show, simply, that Baldwin is a conscienceless libertine of great wealth, and that the plaintiff sought his society for the express purpose of being seriously damaged in reputation. Baldwin's defense is, that when he first knew her, she had no reputation to damage. A grief-stricken mother, who appears to have consented to, if she did not actually plot to secure, the ruin of which complaint is made, is among the witnesses. It is a dirty legal wrangle between a depraved and scheming young woman and a lewd and shameless old man. It involves nothing beyond a demand for money as the price of licentiousness, while the printing of the testimony opens to the public gaze the slimy details of vice and the vulgar avenues leading to social infamy. The effects of such trials upon the public are pernicious, and their proceedings should be private. Instead of that, the court room in this instance is crowded, and every filthy scrap of testimony is reported and published. Neither of the parties to the suit has a reputation which anything short of murder could tarnish, and their appearance before a court of justice in their respective attitudes is the most audacious defiance of public opinion ever witnessed. We marvel at the shamelessness of the woman; we marvel at the eminent depravity of the man; and we marvel still more at a popular taste which would even tolerate the publication of the vulgar details of such a trial.

PACIFIC COAST BREVITIES.

THE Bodie *Standard* desires all the papers to warn poor people not to flock to Bodie. It says: Although there is a considerable amount of lumber arriving daily, it is taken immediately at a high price and in small lots by men anxious to build cabins and other small buildings for individual use. This prevents parties who wish to build boarding houses obtaining a sufficient quantity of lumber for their purpose, even by paying a high price; so that, until the roads are thoroughly opened again and lumber comes in in greater quantities, very little more accommodations for new arrivals will be made. Although Bodie's prospects are brightening every day, the natural result of overcrowding the town, especially during this inhospitable weather, will be discouragement on the part of some whose complaints will do the place an undeserved injury.

FOUR years ago, says the Sacramento *Bee*, the Fish Commissioners brought from the East a lot of young eels, which were planted in the fresh water slough known as the Riverside Lake, near this city, and back of the well known Riverside House. Since that time none of the eels have been caught, and it was feared that they had died out, but this idea is now done away with, for J. P. Melchoir, proprietor of the Riverside House, brought to this office a fine large fresh water eel, measuring 39¾ inches in length and weighing five pounds, which he had caught by the tail in a net, set out in the lake above mentioned. This is, we believe, the first one seen in the State since they were planted.

JASE BALDWIN has forwarded to the Reno *Journal* a 200-sack rock of fine salt, and requests that the *Journal* may be sent to him for 800 years. "He also tells us," says the *Journal*, "that we might send Mighels, of the *Appeal*, 15 or 20 pounds out of the sack, and request him to forward the *Appeal* for 200 years. Baldwin also informs us that there is to be a grand ball at Stillwater on February 22, in aid of those orphans who bought Alta at 28, and he winds up thusly: 'You are respectfully invited to attend.' We shall shoot him on sight." Baldwin always was reckless with his means.

DENNIS, of the Tuscarora *Times-Review*, says the original name of Poverty Gulch, in Eureka, was Turk Alley. As usual, John is mistaken. When he and Sleepy Mike made it a place of deposit for such sacks of barley and vegetables as Mike was able to purloin from teamsters, the rendezvous was called "Hell's Delight."

A RUNAWAY TEAM collided with a locomotive in Eureka on Tuesday and got a great deal the worst of it. One horse was killed outright, the other dreadfully injured, and the wagon, a valuable one, smashed to smithereens.

CHARLES ROBINSON, a hunter, well known in Stockton, California, has been missing for several days and it is feared he has been drowned in the San Joaquin, as his boat has been found capsized in the river.

THE Sacramento *Bee* says: To the north of the city there is one vast sheet of water, and a view from an elevated position would incline one to think he was on an island at the present time.

NIGHT BEFORE LAST Kearney addressed the workingmen in Sacramento, and "Led Astray" was played there the same night in the theater. A very great sameness in amusements we should say.

AT a meeting held in Elko on Wednesday night to devise means to improve the roads leading from that point northward, $1,750 were subscribed to be expended on the said roads.

A COMPLETE blacksmith shop, miners' tools, windlass, 200 feet of rope, etc., two wagon loads in all, were stolen from an Eureka mine recently while the owner was absent in California.

OLD MAN Frank Ingram committed suicide in Verdi on Thursday by cutting his throat with a razor. He has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for a long time.

THE *Times-Review* says that some one cut the wires between Tuscarora and Elko, and so sent the bogus dispatch about the strike in Navajo.

THE cities of California are being supplied with poultry from the Eastern States. What a commentary on California farming.

THE *Journal* chronicles the arrival in Reno of eight thoroughbred mares from Kentucky, imported by L. B. Martin.

HALF A DOZEN sluging mice inhabit a stable at Pyramid Lake. They sing exactly like canary birds, only softer.

MOLLIE FORSHAY and Maggie Murphy have been edifying the people of Tuscarora by a fight in a hurdy house.

THE Bodie *Standard* reports the sale of the Concordian mine for $5,000.

C. A. STETEFELDT, the expert and furnace man, is in Tuscarora.

GENERAL NOTES.

WHEN JOHN BRIGHT first began his public career he used to draw up a short synopsis of his subjects, then wrote out the peroration in full, and first delivered his speeches in the warehouse of his father's mill, before Nicholas Nuttall, a workman, so that he might criticise them and point out any defects. Mr. Nuttall in early life was a flannel manufacturer at Littleborough, but through bad trade had been reduced in circumstances, and accepted the situation of warehouseman at Jacob Bright's mill. He had received a pretty good education and was well read in most subjects. He would listen attentively to Mr. Bright, who in some parts of his speech would take his auditor up to such a pitch of excitement that he could almost hear ejaculating, "Capital, John, capital!" or he would be seen laughing at some amusing expression that tickled his ears, but he was never so far carried away as to forget to point out the weak parts of the speech.

THE correspondent of a French paper relates a remarkable contest which he witnessed in the Isle of Java between a parrot and a gigantic spider. The spider, whose body was as large as a small bird's, dropped down upon a young parrot whose mamma was from home and spreading his huge claws over the unlucky bird began sucking its blood. When the mother returned she naturally "went for" the enemy, and seized hold of one of his legs, but whether it be that legs are not a sensitive portion of spiders' organizations, or that this particular insect had an overpowering penchant for the blood of young parrots, he would not let go, until his pain becoming too intense for endurance he turned on the mother and, twining all his legs firmly around her neck, was just arranging for a good, long suck in that quarter when she gave him an awful dig in the belly with her beak, whereupon he fell over, dragging her to the ground with him. The naturalist then shot him and released the parrot.

SENATOR VOORHEES is graphically described as giving, at first sight, the impression of a man having "a large amount of forehead, a larger amount of hair, and a long frock coat." His hair is very luxuriant, is worn rather long, and always combed straight back away from the forehead. Added to the shape of the head, which is larger than the average, and largest on top, it gives an appearance of top-heaviness, which is increased rather than diminished by the long but narrow beard and drooping moustache. The color is a compromise between red and brown.

ONE of the star prima donnas of the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, recently took her benefit. On being called for the twentieth or thirtieth time before the curtain, she advanced to the footlights, and, addressing the audience in the Russian language, offered to show her gratitude by singing a national Russian song. The song was received with enthusiastic applause, but the prima donna was much disgusted when the management subsequently fined her 2,000f. for "addressing the audience without permission."

A FORMER SCHOOLMATE of Wagner, who lives in St. Louis, speaking of the early life of the German composer, says that he tried to learn to play the piano, which at that time was becoming the popular instrument, but he could not. He could not make the runs, and if one will notice, in all his music to-day there are no runs. He had such a detestation of them through his inability to master them that he would not write any.

THE censorship of the press is actively carried on at Madrid. Most of the Paris papers, and the *Independence Belge*, were stopped one day last month, and the telegrams give as much intelligence as the Government thinks proper, and no more. How much did Spain gain by its last revolution, which cost millions of money in one way or another, and thousands of lives?

ATTENDANTS of the late King of Italy say that he caught cold by standing at night in his shirt-sleeves at one of the windows of the Palace looking upon the garden. When he could not sleep he was accustomed to smoke a cigar at the window, and thus received a chill which brought on inflammation of the lungs.

MR. TILTON, the New Hampshire artist who has lived so many years in Rome, has painted a picture of that city as seen from the Aventine. He has worked upon it for twenty-five years, and it is described as very beautiful by a writer in the London *Times*.

A PORTFOLIO of twenty-five etchings after the principal works of Fromentin has just been published in Paris and London. M. Philippe Burty, the art critic, is the editor. He contributes, also, a biography of the celebrated French painter.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates to amend the revenue laws so as to impose a tax of one cent on every cigar sold in the State.

THERE is a rumor of a proposed marriage between Rudolf, Kron-Prinz of Austria, and the Princess Beatrice of Britain.

THE WRECKED STEAMER.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamer Metropolis—One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost—A Poorly Provided Life Saving Station—Etc.

[*Press Dispatch to the Enterprise.*]

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Signal Service station at the wreck of the steamer Metropolis reports as follows:

Five o'clock A. M.—Total number of passengers 260, of whom 160 are drowned—the remainder are saved. The steamer is a total wreck; nothing of her is left above water. There are no bodies aboard the steamer. The wreck was caused by the vessel being unseaworthy. She sprang a leak about midnight, and stranded at 7 A. M., January 31. The only way of saving life was by running ashore, as the vessel was in a sinking condition. This is the statement of Louis McQuillan, one of the saved.

Eight o'clock—The state of affairs this morning is terrible. Dead bodies are lying along the beach for a distance of two miles. They are all being placed in proper position back from the beach. The living are being cared for. The two saloon women are known to be dead with their husbands. Eight out of fourteen firemen are known to be dead. The men saved are destitute of clothing.

Nine o'clock—Travelers along the beach are picking up the living and the dead. The latter constitute about one-third of all recovered.

NORFOLK, February 1.—The steamer Metropolis had heavy weather from the time she left the capes of Delaware. On Wednesday night she commenced making water fast and labored heavily. The Captain kept away for the capes of Virginia, intending to make Hampton Roads. The weather being thick and stormy, he fell to leeward, and on Thursday morning was compelled to beach the vessel, the leak having put out the fires. When the vessel struck a panic ensued, creating consternation of the wildest character. All order and discipline was at an end. Many were drowned by the sea washing them overboard. The signal operators were up all night gathering information. The vessel is completely broken up, no piece of the wreck being visible except what strows the beach. The steamer Cygnet, with the survivors, is expected here at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Signal Service station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports that the Metropolis, Captain J. H. Ankers, left Philadelphia at 9 A. M. on the 29th of January. She discharged her pilot at 11 P. M. at the breakwater. At 8 P. M. on the 30th the vessel started a heavy leak in her rudder-case. On finding she could not gain on the leak with the pumps it was concluded to lighten the steamer by throwing over the coal and hurrying away for Hampton Roads. At midnight the circulating pump gave out. At 3 A. M. a heavy sea boarded the vessel, carrying away the smoke-stack and letting in a large quantity of water below. The ship was completely unmanageable. On Friday nothing could be done for the vessel, and she attempted to reach the beach, to save what lives could be saved. At 6 o'clock she made the beach. At that time the fires were out and the engines stopped. They set a full head of sail to draw her up to the beach, and the surf was very violent. At 4 o'clock they passed the word to the people to be prepared immediately with life-preservers. At 6:45 the ship struck the beach. At 11 a man on horseback made his appearance on the beach, waving his hat and promising assistance. At 12:30 the Life Saving Service made their appearance, but came poorly provided to save life. All the assistance they could render was to get them out of the surf as they came ashore. Had they come to the scene of the wreck during the forenoon, nearly every one could have been saved. At 5 P. M. the ship broke up completely, throwing all into the sea.

Following is a list of the saved: Captain J. H. Ankers, Charles B. Dickman, first officer; D. H. Cousins, second officer; Bartlett, purser; Bovel, chief engineer; Johnson, carpenter; Mediater, first assistant engineer; Adams, second assistant engineer; one oiler, two firemen, P. J. White, Dr. Green, Daniel McClellan, John Dougherty, Patrick Dillon, Frank Guereynn, Curtis Cowles, John C. Piper, Charles Perkins, William J. Loftus, Michael McNamee, Michael Ryan, Nicholas Hawkins, Charles Connelly, Edward Scully, Michael Kelly, Michael Dolan, John Coady, Abbott Farnham, A. C. Caten, David Lee, John McDevitt, William Spellman, Flown Hunt, Ann Hunt, John Murphy, Michael McCarty, James Brown, John McCarty, William Clinton, John McPeak, John Crosson, John Casson, David Sweeney, Michael Kenney, John Dorsey, Timothy O'Brien, John Morrison, John Monagan, John Bradley, James Manning, William J. Brown, John Magillin, James Kane, Hugh Haley, Richard Dalton, James Clark, Daniel Anderson, Edward McFadden, William Sweeney, Hugh Boyle, John Burke, Richard Clark, Matthew Tooley, William T. Miles, James Leslie, John Dougherty, A. W. Newton, Joseph Leslie, John Dougherty, Thomas Cogan, John Barry, Patrick Welch, George A. Hope, Paul J. White, J. J. Moore, Captain Harrison, Elmer Reed, Dr. Green, Jerry Egan, Michael Casey, Michael McInnans, John Turley, John Welch, John T. Jenkins, H. L. Brook, Patrick Fay, R. W. Brooks, Crist. Sare, Patrick Raney, Frank Edel, John Milley, Charles Gilbert, John McKenna, Michael Welch, William Hager, Francis Fitzpatrick, John Murphy, Newton Debelrick, James Riley, Peter Murphy, John Sweeney, Joseph Campbell, Edward Burns, Thomas McDermott, Michael Burns, James Doran, Neil O'Donnell, Patrick Connolly, Arthur McCullough, John McGontry, John W. Twinks, Frank Gwinn, Charles Marley, Michael Kline, Lawrence McQuillan, John MacGuire, James Gerrit, Barney Marshall, William Gallagher, William Kearnick, Patrick Quinn, Hugh Brennant, John McCue, Joseph Malloney, James Falcorn, James Holland, John Cooney and Patrick Curran.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—The news of the wreck of the steamer Metropolis creates the most intense excitement here. The offices of the contractors, Collins Brothers, is besieged by the relatives of those on board and special policemen are keeping the crowd under control. It is believed the Metropolis was not only unseaworthy but overloaded.

NORFOLK, February 1.—The loss of life is estimated at 150. Occasionally a survivor reports and decreases the number. The surf for several miles on each side of the wreck is strewn with bodies. It seems the people on board the Metropolis, seeing no prospect of help from shore, gave up all hope, and, after the word was given to "save yourself," consternation prevailed, over which no mortal power had control.

NORFOLK, February 1.—The steamer Cygnet arrived this afternoon bringing Richard W. Brooke, one of the passengers of the Metropolis. Brooke left the wreck yesterday morning, and fully sustains the statements heretofore given. The vessel was beyond all doubt weak and unseaworthy, and being deeply laden labored in the heavy sea which caused her to open her seams and leak. Captain Ankers did all skill and judgment could suggest or experience devise, but when the fires were put out it left his vessel powerless. He therefore was unable to drive her upon the beach as he anticipated, or keep the vessel from going broadside, or exposing her deck to be swept by each succeeding sea. The steamer Cygnet received at once to bring to this city all the survivors, who will be duly provided for by charitable people among our citizens. The survivors will be sent north via the Baltimore or Clyde line, as they may select.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Signal Service station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports further news. Following are the remaining names of those still living: James Goodwin, John Dillon, John T. Miller, William McLaughlin, Thomas Phillips, Charles Bethon, George Gundlach, James McGuire, Charles Lainer, James Karney, Thomas Harrington, George Smith, James Trimpers, Frank Eliet, Alexander Dougherty, Garrett Doyle, John McNamara, Patrick McIlvaine, John Kennedy, Archie McKinnelly, Patrick Gorman, Daniel O'Brien, Robert Buckanan, James McLaughlin, Peter Jackson, Edward Welch, William Shaneley, David Welch and William Cummins.

From reports received at the office of the chief signal officer from the Signal Service Station at the wreck of the Metropolis it appears 158 names of those saved are already received. It is possible the number may be increased by others not yet reported.

NORFOLK, February 1.—Captain Ankers of the Metropolis telegraphed to Mayor Tucker of this city that the survivors, in all 150, will leave Colinlack to-morrow for this city. This makes about 100 unaccounted for, including the bodies which have washed ashore and been interred.

NORFOLK, February 1.—The citizens of Norfolk held a public meeting this afternoon to take measures to provide for the survivors. A suitable building has been procured and mattresses, blankets, etc., furnished by the Navy Department.

Text of the Treaty Between Samoa and the United States.

[*Press Dispatch to the Enterprise.*]

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Following is the text of the treaty between the United States and Samoa, ratified by the Senate Wednesday:

Article 1—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of the Samoa Islands and the Government of the United States.

Article 2—Naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and using the port of Pago Pago, and establishing therein and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial marine; and the Samoan Government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within said port adverse to such rights of the United States, or restrictive thereof. The same vessels shall also have the privilege of entering other ports of the Samoan Islands. The citizens of the United States shall likewise have free liberty to enter the same ports with their ships and cargoes of whatever kind, and sell the same to any of those inhabitants of those islands, whether natives or foreigners, or to barter them for products of the island. All such traffic, in whatsoever articles of trade or barter, shall be free, except that in the trade in firearms and munitions of war the islands shall be subject to regulations by that Government.

THE German explorers at Olympia have discovered the long sought-for Philippeion, erected by King Philip after the battle of Chaeronea.

DIED.

In Austin, January 30, Charles Orr, aged about 60 years.

In Austin, January 30, Mabel A., daughter of Charles and Nancy Lund, aged 13 months and 15 days.

In Silver Peak, January 20, Arthur Burnes, aged 56 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City. oc11 6m

Good Advice.—Now is the Time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment *that* cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a Winter, and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest till you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles, 10 cents; regular bottles, 75 cents. Sold by our druggist, DR. A. M. COLE. ja30 1w

NEW TO-DAY.

PIPER'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN PIPER.....PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER
J. H. VINSON.....STAGE MANAGER

GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Admission as usual. Children under twelve years, half-price.

Saturday Evening, February 2.

LAST APPEARANCE
—OF—
MISS ELLIE WILTON,
—SUPPORTED BY—
MR. HENRY EDWARDS
—AND—
The Entire Dramatic Company.

By special request, the Fourth Act of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

MISS ELLIE WILTON.....as LADY TEASEL
HENRY EDWARDS.....as SIR PETER TEASEL

The Fourth Act of

THE MARBLE HEART!

MISS ELLIE WILTON.....as MARCO
MR. HENRY EDWARDS.....as VOLAGE

By desire of many Friends,

Recitation by Mr. Henry Edwards.

And the Musical Farce of

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

To-Morrow (Sunday) Even'g, Feb. 3.

Last Appearance of MR. EDWARDS,

THE HUNCHBACK!

Scale of Prices:

Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats	$1 00
Gallery	50
Reserved Seats	50 cents extra

Private Boxes, according to location.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Box sheet now on view at the Theater from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. feltf

WANTED.

A LADY HOLDING A POSITION in San Francisco as Governess desires a similar position in or near Virginia City, to teach

English, French and Music.

Can give unexceptionable references. Address Post-office Box 252, Gold Hill. fe2 1w*

MUTTON SHEEP FOR SALE.

I AM FEEDING, AT CHRIS. DANGBURG'S RANCH, one mile north of the Twelve-mile House, on the road from Carson City to Aurora and Bodie,

1,700 Head of Mutton Sheep,

which I will sell in lots to suit.

J. W. JOHNSON.

J. C. GAGE, Agent. fe2 1m

INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING, CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, DETERMINATION OF MINERALS, And the Use of the BLOWPIPE.

Apply at the Chemical Laboratory of ZIEGAND & CO., No. 38 North C street, Virginia, Nevada. ja17 1m-eod

DELMONICO RESTAURANT,

NO. 47 SOUTH C STREET.

WM. DONOHUE, PROPRIETOR.

Board per Week.....$8 00

Twenty-one Meal Tickets for.. 8 00

My old friends and the public in general are invited to give me a call. fe2 1m

UTAH SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.—Location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 31st day of January, 1878, an assessment (No. 19) of Two Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 25 Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, 1878, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Monday, the 25th day of March, 1878, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Trustees.

G. C. PRATT, Secretary.

Office—Room 25 Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francis