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THE CRISIS IN THE SENATE.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF TWO.

PATTERSON AND CONOVER VOTE AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS ON BUTLER'S CASE—CONOVER CLAIMS TO BE STILL A REPUBLICAN—A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

The only business before the United States Senate, yesterday, was the motion of Mr. Thurman to cause the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, to be reported at once. Mr. Conkling made a speech in which he declared his intention to find out at once whether Republicans were conspiring to transfer the control of legislation to the Democrats. After an hour of debate on a point of order, an hour of voting took place on motions made to defeat Mr. Thurman's purpose. Mr. Conover and Mr. Patterson voted, if at all, with the Democrats, giving them a majority of two. On a final motion to adjourn until Monday, leaving the case undecided, Mr. Conover voted with the Republicans. This made a tie. Vice-President Wheeler cast his vote in the affirmative, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. It is the belief in Washington that Mr. Patterson has sold his vote. Mr. Conover declares that his action is due to personal preference. A consultation has been held with the President.

A DAY OF DRAMATIC FIGHT.

THE MOVES MADE TO COUNTERACT THURMAN—THE VOTES—WOULD VICTORY BE AN ADVANTAGE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The transfer of the control of the United States Senate from the Republicans to the Democrats was completed. The honor, or dishonor, of the transaction is due entirely to two carpet-baggers from the South, whose presence in the Republican party has never been an element of strength, and who, with characteristic treachery that might have been anticipated, turned like the viper upon the hand that had warmed them and given them the only power and importance in national politics which they have ever possessed. One hour of the session of the Senate to-day was more intensely interesting and important than any other in its recent history.

The Republicans took their seats this morning in some doubt as to what was to occur. The rumors which have been current at the Capitol ever since the meeting of the extra session of Congress, that the carpet-baggers of the Senate intended, when an opportunity arrived, to march over to the enemy and give the Democrats control of that branch of Congress, had only been partially credited. Mr. Conover's vote yesterday aroused the fears of the Republicans, and led many to anticipate that the bargain and sale might possibly have been completed, but others believed that when brought to the actual test, Mr. Conover's courage would fail him, and that he would finally hesitate before casting in his lot with the Democracy. Senator Patterson, too, had an excuse yesterday for his absence. A suit involving his personal liberty, and probably the question whether he shall spend the next two years in the penitentiary or in the United States Senate was pending before the Courts of this District, and his presence there was absolutely essential. At the same time, if his allegiance to his party was unshaken, he might have secured a pair with some Democratic Senator, and thus prevented the party from suffering by his absence.

The first hour of the session this morning was spent in one of those senseless wrangles in which the Senate so often indulges over an unimportant and wholly immaterial question. Senator Thurman desired to have the journal so amended as to show that Mr. Hoar's motion to lay the resolution discharging the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the consideration of M. C. Butler's case upon the table, had been withdrawn by unanimous consent, and not renewed. It made no difference, in regard to the proceedings of the Senate, whether it had been withdrawn or not. It was a privileged motion which, if not before the Senate, could be made at any time, and therefore there was nothing to be gained by squabbling over the question whether it was actually before the Senate when it adjourned yesterday, or not. Perhaps the Democrats desired to use up the morning hour, and thus prevent the Committee on Privileges and Elections from reporting on the Kellogg-Spofford case; but Senator Thurman and his party associates must have known that no vote on this case was reached in the committee this morning, and that, therefore, no report could be made. Whatever may have been his object, the hour was used up, but in the discussion which had occurred, opportunity had been given for Mr. Conkling, in his witheringly sarcastic way, to refer to the votes of yesterday, and to avow his intention then to ascertain at the earliest possible moment whether an alliance had been made between the Democrats and new Senators on the Republican side, by which the control of legislation was to be transferred from one side of the Chamber to the other. He referred to the whispers that had been heard about the Capitol of treachery of this kind, and declared it to be his intention to ascertain at once what there was in them. While making these references, Senator Conover sat in his seat with downcast eyes, and seemed by no means comfortable in the position which he occupied.

AN HOUR OF BATTLE.

The morning hour having been used up, the Vice-President announced as the unfinished business, the motion of Mr. Hoar to lay on the table Senator Thurman's resolution. This was not debatable, and neither side seemed anxious to delay a vote upon it. During the calling of the roll, Senators Patterson and Conover occupied adjoining seats on the Republican side of the Chamber. The former answered to his name, voting with the Democrats. The latter was silent when his name was called, but this silence was only temporary. Before the result was announced Mr. Conover arose in his place and asked that his vote be recorded in the negative. So the resolution was not laid on the table, the vote standing thirty in the affirmative and thirty-two in the negative.

At this point Senator Edmunds took the lead of the Republicans, and maintained it to the close of the session. There were no speeches made. Amendments and substitutes were offered and motions made, and upon each the vote was taken without debate. No sooner had one proposition been decided against him than Mr. Edmunds offered another, accompanying it with some facetious remark aimed at the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Edmunds's first amendment to the resolution was to strike out the name of Butler, of South Carolina, and insert that of Kellogg, of Louisiana. This was done in order to give Senators Patterson and Conover an opportunity to act with their party associates, since both of them had privately declared their intention to vote for Mr. Kellogg's admission; but this bargain with the Democrats could not be carried out. With Kellogg's credentials once before the Senate, it is believed that there would be little doubt of his admission, if a vote were ever reached upon the question; and if he were once seated, the Republicans would have a new lease of power for they could undoubtedly prevent the admission of either Butler or Eustis. On Mr. Edmunds's amendment, the vote stood 30 in the affirmative, to 31 in the negative. Mr. Patterson voted with the Democrats, but Mr. Conover had withdrawn to the cloak-room, and did not make a record on this question.

Mr. Conkling then moved to strike out all of Mr. Thurman's resolution after the word "resolved," and to insert instructions to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report, on Saturday next, their conclusions upon the credentials of Mr. Kellogg. This also was lost on a yea and nay vote by two majority, Conover and Patterson both voting with the Democrats this time. The relations of these two Senators with the Democratic leaders had by this time become apparent. Once or twice during the day Republican Senators entered into conversation with one or the other of them apparently expostulating with them for the course they were pursuing, but they spent the greater portion of their time upon the Democratic side, and there could be no mistake that they were acting upon the advice of Senators MacDonald, Wallace and English.

When Mr. Patterson voted with the Democrats on Mr. Conkling's substitute, he arose in his place and said that he should vote for Mr. Kellogg as a separate proposition, but that he would not vote for it as a substitute for the resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of Butler's case. Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. Edmunds at once moved to insert Mr. Kellogg's name in the original resolution as well as that of Corbin. If this amendment had been adopted, the effect would have been to bring both the Butler-Corbin and the Kellogg-Spofford case before the Senate, and the majority could have determined which should have precedence of consideration. While the roll was being called on this proposition, Messrs. Patterson and Conover were in constant conversation with their Democratic advisers. Patterson voted No with the Democrats when his name was reached upon the roll, but Conover voted Aye with the Republicans. If the vote had stood thus it would have been a tie, and the Vice-President would have had the casting ballot. But Mr. Conover, after evident persuasion by the Democrats whose lead he was following, and just before the result was announced, arose in his place and changed his vote, thus giving the Democrats two majority, as in the previous vote.

Once more Senator Edmunds took the floor and moved to postpone the whole subject until next Monday. The vote on this proposition was thirty in the affirmative to thirty-one in the negative, Mr. Conover not voting, and Mr. Patterson voting with the Democrats. Finally Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate adjourn until next Monday. On this proposition the vote stood thirty-one to thirty-one, Mr. Conover voting with the Republicans, Mr. Patterson with the Democrats. The Vice-President cast his vote in the affirmative, and declared the Senate adjourned amidst general applause in the galleries. Just one hour had been consumed since the resolution had been taken up, and although there had been no speeches, and no outward signs of excitement, the Senators and spectators, who filled the galleries, had been under a mental strain, such as they have rarely been subjected to in recent times.

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS GAIN?

The effect of to-day's proceedings upon the future of the Democratic party is one of the questions which has been earnestly discussed in Washington this afternoon and evening. While many Democratic Senators disclaim all knowledge of any bargain or arrangement with Patterson and Conover by which they were to receive any consideration for their desertion of their party associates, and while there are on the Democratic side of the Senate many men who would never assent to a bargain which contemplated the compounding a felony, yet the impression that most certainly goes abroad, and the belief that will be entertained not only by Republicans, but by Democrats throughout the country, will be that the votes of Messrs. Patterson and Conover were bought. This, it is believed, will more than counteract all the advantages which the Democracy can obtain from the control of the Senate. The infamy of the proceedings will rest not only upon those who were parties to it, but upon those who profited by it. Some of the Democrats apparently appreciate this fact, and their satisfaction over the triumph they gained in the Senate is not unmixed with apprehension as to the effect of it upon the future of their party.

IS THERE A BARGAIN?

PATTERSON'S ACTION ATTRIBUTED ONLY TO A DESIRE TO ESCAPE THE PENITENTIARY—CONOVER'S CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Of course, there is but one explanation of Mr. Patterson's behavior to-day. He has had before him the choice of two alternatives—treachery to his party, or confinement in the penitentiary. He has made a strike for liberty, and chosen the former course. It may be that none of the Democratic Senators are privy to the bargain which has been made, but it is asserted by those who ought to be informed on the subject, that no more open and barefaced a bargain and sale has ever taken place in the history of legislative bodies.

The testimony against Senator Patterson which has been taken by the Grand Jury of South Carolina, which is ex-parte in its character, is, so far as it goes, overwhelming. A careful examination of it fails to show a single flaw, and unless his defence is much stronger than any one now supposes, his conviction upon trial is morally certain.

He expects, it is believed, as the reward for his treachery to his party in the Senate, and for his part in delivering the control of that body to the Democracy to escape a trial, or if convicted, to be relieved, from the penalty of his crime by Executive clemency. How either party can expect to carry out such a bargain as this, is past comprehension. The proceedings upon the application for a writ of habeas corpus now pending in the courts of this district may be concluded favorably or unfavorably to him. Judge Humphreys may decide to take him from the custody of the South Carolina officers, but such release can only be temporary. His case must be called in court sooner or later, and when it is called he must be arraigned. Any failure to bring the case to trial will stamp with infamy those who may be responsible for the delay. No District-Attorney in South Carolina can move a nolle prosequi without giving rise to the suspicion (and it would be more than a suspicion), that he was a party to the bargain by which Senator Patterson deserted the Republicans, and assisted to deliver the control of the Senate to the Democrats. No Governor of the State of South Carolina could grant a pardon, should Mr. Patterson be convicted, without bringing disgrace upon himself and the office which he holds.

It seems impossible, therefore, that the Democrats if they have made any bargain with Senator Patterson, can possibly carry out their part of the agreement, but he apparently prefers to take the risk of that rather than to face what seems to be inevitable—a term in the penitentiary.

One of the most interesting features of the scene in the Senate to-day was the presence of General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, and the part he took in the management on the Democratic side. During nearly all of the hour when the voting was going on he was either sitting at one of the desks among his political associates, or passing from one to another, and apparently consulting with them in regard to the progress of the contest. On several occasions Senator Patterson was noticed to be speaking with him as though he was receiving instructions how he should proceed. A Senator reports having overheard an order given by M. C. Butler to Mr. Patterson in one of the cloak-rooms during the progress of a roll call. The former is reported to have asked the latter, with an oath, why he was in the cloak-room, and to have directed him to go out into the chamber, and to vote on the right side, too. Mr. Butler's presence was remarked by all the Republican Senators, and the belief that a direct bargain had been made between him and Patterson made them more than ever unwilling that he should obtain a seat in the Senate.

The Republicans of the Senate feel much less bitterly toward Senator Conover. It is not generally believed, that he has received any consideration for the part he has taken in this business. He himself says, that he is actuated wholly by personal motives; that he is a friend of Mr. M. C. Butler; that he believes that the committee has had sufficient time to dispose of the case; and that he is determined to do what he can to remove any obstacles that lie in the way of a speedy vote upon it. Yet during the proceedings Senator Conover was apparently as much in the hands of the Democrats as Senator Patterson. He consulted with them before almost every vote which he cast, and on one occasion, after a conference with those who were leading on the Democratic side, he changed his vote in order to prevent the Republicans from carrying a proposition which they had moved. Under ordinary circumstances his action in the Senate yesterday and to-day would end his connection with the Republican party. He would not hereafter be admitted to any of their caucuses, and he would be given over to the Democrats without a regret; but the Republican party in the Senate may be glad to have even his occasional vote, if they cannot depend upon him to stand by the party on all political questions, and it is possible that while he will be looked upon with suspicion he may be allowed to retain his nominal connection with the Republican party.

The one other Republican who shares in any degree the responsibility for the defeat of the Administration party in the Senate, is Mr. Sharon, of Nevada. In the two years that he has been a member of the Senate he has rarely been in his seat, and has taken little or no part in the proceedings of that body. He came to Washington at the opening of the present session, but remained only a few days, and then returned to San Francisco to look after his private business. His friends in Washington say that his loyalty to the Republican party is unquestionable, and that if he could be induced to return to Washington he would vote with his party associates on every occasion, and on every political question. His absence is explained by the report that his private affairs are badly involved; that in order to save the Bank of California he has taken upon himself a financial load, under which he is now staggering, and that it is yet doubtful whether or not he will be able to save his nominally large fortune from loss. Under these circumstances it is said that his presence in San Francisco, and his personal supervision of the large financial interests in which he is involved, are absolutely necessary. It is reported that he has been telegraphed for, and if he can be induced to come to Washington, the vote on the pending questions in the Senate will be postponed until his arrival, which might be the latter part of next week.

LATER.—How far the Democratic bargain with Senators Patterson and Conover extends is not positively known in Washington to-night. The general belief is that both of them have agreed to act with the Democrats, not only on the Butler and Eustis case, but to follow their lead, and oppose every motion that will postpone the admission of these two Democratic aspirants for seats. Some of them have declared their intention of voting for the admission of Kellogg, but with Butler and Eustis sworn in Mr. Kellogg's chance of ever taking his seat will not be a very good one. Supposing Messrs. Patterson and Conover to return to their allegiance to the Republican party after having accomplished the object of their treachery, and secured the admission of Eustis and Butler, the Senate would then be equally divided between the two political parties, with Senator Sharon habitually absent, thus giving to the Democrats one majority on every party question. The mischief that Patterson and Conover will have done will, therefore, be irrevocable. The Democrats will have control of the Senate, and they will undoubtedly be able to organize the committees at the beginning of the next session, or, at least, to prevent the Republicans from doing so.

REPUBLICAN CONSULTATIONS.

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS CONFERRING ABOUT PATTERSON—A DELEGATION TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Consultations have been held this evening among Senators and prominent politicians in Washington. Senators Spencer and Dorsey, ex-Governors Packard and Kellogg, ex-Senator West, and Mr. Corbin, the Republican contestant for Butler's seat, held a meeting this evening for the purpose of devising some means for frustrating the tactics of the Democrats. This knot of men probably have as much influence with Senator Patterson as any in Washington, and they will probably labor earnestly with him between now and Monday, in the hope that they may induce him to change his mind, and return to his allegiance to the party.

Senators Edmunds and McMillan are also reported to have had interviews with the President to-night, during which the situation of affairs in the Senate was talked over, and the necessity of the President's coöperation with his party friends in order to save the Republican majority in the Senate was discussed. While it was difficult to understand what the President can do, under the circumstances, many Senators believe that whatever influence he can legitimately exert will be thrown in behalf of the Republican party in this crisis of its affairs.

KELLOGG'S CASE GETTING ON.

A DECISION UPON IT IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is becoming one of the most industrious in Congress. It held two meetings to-day, and another is called for to-morrow morning. At the first the arguments in the Kellogg-Spofford case were closed, and nothing now remains to be done but the adoption of a report that Mr. Kellogg is entitled to a seat in the Senate. This will undoubtedly be done before Monday.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections has been severely criticized by the Democrats for its delay in reporting on the South Carolina and Louisiana contests, and for taking up the Kellogg-Spofford case while the others have been neglected. These criticisms are undoubtedly unjust. Mr. Geo. F. Hoar, a member of the committee, and as fair and conscientious a man as any member of the Senate, says that the committee has been remarkably diligent. He has rarely served on a committee of the House of Representatives which has met oftener, or has shown more disposition to push forward its business.

The Democrats in the committee admit that there has been no unnecessary delay in the Kellogg-Spofford case, but say there have been times when no progress could possibly be made with that case, and when the committee might have taken up the credentials of the other contestants and acted upon them. For instance, they said both Kellogg and Spofford had obtained permission to have new testimony taken in their cases, and it was understood in the committee that their requests would be granted. The Democrats say that they did not know until the facts were announced in debate yesterday, that his purpose had been changed, and they did not think it right that South Carolina should be deprived of her representation for months, while the Louisiana contestants were bringing witnesses from New-Orleans to Washington, and taking their testimony. The Butler-Corbin case, the Democrats say, was already closed, having been submitted on the briefs, and could have been disposed of very speedily. There was, therefore, they think, no reason why its consideration by the committee should be postponed indefinitely. There were five days last week, on one of which the committee held a meeting because it was impossible to proceed with the Kellogg-Spofford case, but on any one of which the Butler-Corbin case might have been disposed of. The Democrats of the committee say that they shall throw no obstacles in the way of an immediate report on the Kellogg-Spofford case, but they shall insist as they did to-day that the other be first disposed of by the Senate.

BANKRUPT SALE OF "THE EVENING MAIL."

The announcement was made yesterday that *The Evening Mail* had been sold by the Sheriff and that Clark Bell and Dr. William H. White had become the purchasers. The sale, it was reported, realized about $9,000. The new proprietors state that this action was made necessary by financial troubles, mainly to be attributed to mismanagement, and that *The Mail* will be published in the future under the same editorial management as heretofore.

FAILURE OF A BANKING HOUSE.

CINNNATTI, Nov. 22.—Messrs. Phillips & Co., bankers in Georgetown, Ohio, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are about $85,000. The assets are not given.

A NEW RAID ON ERIE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FAIRCHILD LEADING IT.

GENERAL SICKLES THE REAL MOVER IN THE SCHEME—THE JEWETT-M'HENRY SUIT THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

For several months past General Daniel E. Sickles, on a retainer from James McHenry, of London, has been endeavoring to secure the removal of H. J. Jewett as receiver of the Erie Railway, and the transfer of its control to other hands. Mr. Jewett had instituted a suit in London against McHenry, which the latter desired to have compromised. It is now understood that Attorney-General Fairchild has been induced to interfere, and that he has given notice to Mr. Jewett to take no further steps in the suit, or the settlement of his accounts, or in the reorganization of the road on the English plan.

M'HENRY'S WAR AGAINST JEWETT.

THE WORK DONE BY HIS REPRESENTATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY—CHARGES AGAINST THE RECEIVER—WHAT MR. JEWETT'S FRIENDS SAY.

Among the first acts of the administration of the Erie Road, under the receivership of H. J. Jewett, was the institution in England of a suit against James McHenry for $1,000,000, and the proposition for a reconstruction of the company upon a plan, which would put the road upon a paying basis, and enable the English stockholders to realize something from its earnings. The debt of the company was so heavy that the traffic could not be expected to pay interest and running expenses; and a considerable part of the assets, like the claim against McHenry, was of doubtful value. The reconstruction scheme, therefore, met with favor abroad, and the suit against McHenry was vigorously pushed.

Several months ago, General Daniel E. Sickles, who had been instrumental in ousting the Gould and Fisk directory of Erie in 1872, made his appearance in this city as the counsel of James McHenry, authorized, as was understood, to oppose the reconstruction scheme, and to defend the suit against McHenry. He was credited with a retainer of £4,000, part of which was to be expended in securing assistance and collecting evidence to unseat the receiver, who dared to sue McHenry even in the English courts. General Sickles retained Henry L. Burnett, of No. 120 Broadway, who had formerly been counsel of the company, to assist him in this work.

It was claimed by General Sickles, shortly after his removal here, as part of the basis of his opposition to the reconstruction scheme, that the first coupons of the reconstruction bonds were paid with borrowed money, and that at the time when it was represented by Mr. Jewett to the court that a majority of the English stockholders had agreed to the reconstruction scheme, very few had so agreed, and that at this present time a majority has not actually consented. The payment of the first coupons alluded to was made to influence other Englishmen to sign the agreement as to reconstruction. Only this one coupon, it was alleged by General Sickles, had ever been or would be paid.

Relative to the suit against James McHenry, his counsel is understood to have claimed that overtures for a settlement had been made by the Erie counsel in London through John A. C. Gray, of this city, then in London. Mr. McHenry had replied that compromise was out of the question. The suit, which had then reached the Master of the Rolls, was an imputation upon his honor as a financier, and his standing in business circles depended upon his successful resistance of this suit, and he should therefore resist it.

The friends of the present management of the Erie recognize this necessity of McHenry's position, and believe that while defending the suit in England he was quietly working through Sickles to secure the removal of Jewett, and the substitution of a friendly management, which would not only discontinue the suit begun by Jewett, but also pay McHenry the $1,000,000,000 which he has set up as an offset or counter claim.

Evidence on these and other points has been accumulated by General Sickles and Mr. Burnett. In doing this they are understood to claim that they have come upon evidence showing collusion in the appointment of Mr. Jewett as receiver, and it is upon this that the Attorney-General is said to have acted already in a very quiet manner. He has given notice (so McHenry's counsel claims) to the receiver that he will oppose the reorganization as proposed, and also a settlement of the receiver's accounts, on the ground that Mr. Jewett's appointment was obtained through fraud and collusion. The present condition of the affair, as given by persons intimately acquainted with the plans of the opposition, is substantially as follows:

At the time Mr. Jewett was appointed receiver of the Erie Company, in the suit of the People, a partner of the then Attorney-General, Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse, named Wilber F. Brown, made the requisite affidavit in the case. It has since been discovered that Mr. Brown received $5,000 as compensation for making such affidavit. This receipt bears date January 2, 1876. A photographic copy of this is at present in the hands of those who made this discovery. Mr. Jewett's counsel has been warned, so the opposition assert, by the Attorney-General not to take any further steps towards carrying out the reorganization scheme, without giving him ample notice.

The suit of the People against the Erie Company was instituted during F. H. Watson's administration, and the case was being conducted under Attorney-General Pratt's directions by Redfield & Hill, of this city, when, previous to the appointment of Mr. Jewett, a brief note was received from Mr. Fairchild, who was then Deputy Attorney-General under Pratt, directing Redfield & Hill to forward all papers at once to Albany. An amended complaint was prepared, and the papers were used as a basis upon which to obtain the appointment of Mr. Jewett. Other suits were brought, in which Mr. Jewett was again made receiver of the company, but the People's suit has not been abandoned, and it is claimed that Attorney-General Fairchild has a legal right to insist upon a full explanation of the alleged collusion above mentioned, prior to a settlement with Mr. Jewett and a foreclosure of the property.

The friends of the present management state that it is not true that Mr. Fairchild has given notice that he will oppose the present reorganization scheme. They assert positively that he is in favor of the scheme, and will do all he can to promote it. This assurance, they say, he has given during the past week to several persons who have spoken to him on the subject. The reports circulated by the representatives of McHenry here, they claim, have been manufactured for the occasion, to create public attention. About one-half of the stockholders have already paid their assessments, and others are paying daily. The moment McHenry found he could not use Mr. Jewett, he began to abuse him, and has continued his abuse to the present day.

At a meeting of the directors of the Erie Company yesterday, a resolution was adopted formally empowering Receiver Jewett to use such means as he might possess to facilitate the reorganization of the company upon the English scheme.

EVIDENCE AGAINST A MOLLY MAGUIRE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 22.—Dennis P. Canning, the pardoned Molly Maguire leader, of Northumberland County, testified to-day in the trial of Donnelly for the Sanger murder. He told of a meeting held in Mahanoy City, in June, 1875, wherein it was proposed to the witness to send men to Donnelly, at Raven Run, to kill Sanger, which Canning refused to do. In October, in the same year, Canning had a conversation with Donnelly at Pat Hester's headquarters at Locust Gap, during which Donnelly described the murder of Sanger, and said that the men who did it met at his house the previous night, and he gave them their supper. Donnelly told the witness that there was one man more to be killed—that was Heaton, the owner of the colliery where Sanger had been boss. Donnelly wanted the witness to furnish men to kill Heaton, but the witness refused. Canning's evidence is very damaging, and was given in a straightforward manner. The Commonwealth closed its case to-day.

TRIAL OF RAILROAD RIOTERS.

SUNBURY, Penn., Nov. 22.—The jury in the case of the Shamokin rioters, which was on trial here this week, this morning rendered a verdict of guilty against Goss and Neely, and acquitted Smity. Ebright, Richards and Campbell pleaded guilty before the jury retired.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—The trial of Charles Lusby and eleven others, charged with rioting at the Camden Street Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the evening of July 20, was continued in the Criminal Court to-day, and will probably not be concluded for several days yet.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY TROUBLES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—A dispatch received this afternoon at General Sheridan's headquarters from General Ord, reports that on the 20th inst., a Mexican was killed on Indian Creek, eight or ten miles from Avolna, by a party of Lipan Indians. On the 21st., two more men were killed at a ranch near Laredo. All the killed are supposed to have been residents of Texas.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE MARBLE BUILDING AT NINTH AND CHESTNUT-STS. PARTIALLY BURNED—LOSS, $120,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—A fire, which at one time threatened the entire destruction of the handsome white marble building on the south-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut-sts., broke out in that structure early this evening, and burned stubbornly for nearly three hours. Fortunately the firemen, with the aid of the Fire Department of the Continental Hotel opposite, succeeded in confining the flames to portions of the second, third and fourth floors. The fire originated in an apartment on the second story back, used as a gymnasium by a private club, and burned through to the two upper floors.

George Harding, a patent lawyer, occupied several offices on the second floor. These, containing valuable models, tracings, etc., and a very complete patent law library, fortunately escaped. The third floor was occupied by S. S. White, manufacturer of dental appliances and Mr. Floyd Weigand, consulting engineer, had an office there. Mr. Weigand saved some very valuable papers, of interest just now in an important law case. The fourth floor was occupied by W. W. Harding, manufacturer of Bibles and albums. The loss on this floor is fully covered by insurance, as follows:

Sun, Phila	$2,500	Union, Phila	2,700
Manayunk, Phila	2,780	Western, Toronto	2,500
German'wn, Phila	2,780	N. H., Manchester	2,500
People's, Trenton	2,780	Franklin, Phila	10,000
Brit. Amer. T'r'nto	2,780	Tr'Atlantic, H'b'g	2,500
Millville, N. J	2,780	Ger. Amer., N. Y	2,600
Standard, N. Y	2,000	Newtown, Penn	2,000
Total			$43,000

Some valuable presses in the rear end of the fourth floor were saved, as were also a printing and drying, and back and other valuable presses in the basement. Fortunately a large portion of the manufactured stock of albums and Bibles had been removed during the day to another store, so that Mr. Harding's business will not be interfered with.

The first floor is occupied by Howell, Finn & Co., wall paper manufacturers. The fire did not reach this apartment, although the stock, to the value of $40,000 to $50,000, was greatly damaged by water. This firm has an insurance of about $30,000.

The building is owned by George Howell, a member of the firm. The loss on it will not exceed $30,000; insurance, $50,000, in the Liverpool and London Life Insurance Company of North America, State of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Fire. Some of the insurance on the stock of Howell, Finn & Co. is in these same companies.

The total loss by the fire will probably not exceed $120,000.

LOSSES AT THE LEONARD-ST. FIRE.

The fire in Leonard-st., on Wednesday night, apparently had its origin in the sub-cellar of No. 78, in a pile of goods which were near a chimney. A short distance above the goods was an unclosed stovepipe hole. It is believed that some sparks fell down the chimney and out upon the goods; the building is heated by stoves. The loss of Smith & Taylor, linen drapers, occupying the first floor, basement and sub-cellar at No. 78, will not exceed $100,000. The insurance amounted to $102,500, and was principally in moderate risks in the Hanover, Home, Hamburg and Bremen, Phœnix, Columbia, Williamsburg, City, Orient, Union Mutual, Royal Canadian, Hanover, Knickerbocker, and Scottish Imperial Companies. Jarvis S. Slade's loss on the building will be not exceed $4,000 and $5,000. He is fully insured in the New-England Mutual, Relief, Royal, of Liverpool, Globe, of New-York, Farmers', and the American. Jeremiah Worsdell, Fay & Co., at No. 74, lose very little. Moses Bram & Weil will not lose more than $1,000. The Cimmen Woolen Mills Company's loss may reach $5,000, fully insured in the German-American. The estimated loss sustained by all firms, as nearly as can be ascertained, is not more than $115,000. The insurance agents are taken pleased that a fire which threatened to do so much damage was so speedily subdued.

TWO MANUFACTORIES BURNED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 22.—The stone mill of the Minot Manufacturing Company at Ludlow, was burned this afternoon, with an adjoining wooden building, occupied by the finishing department. A small portion of the stock was saved. The loss is $10,000; partially insured.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—The sheddy mill at Stafford Springs, owned by Bowditch & Bros., of New-York, was burned this afternoon. The loss is $12,000. There was no insurance.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH ON STATEN ISLAND.

Considerable excitement prevails among the residents of Staten Island shore over the mysterious death of William Jacobs. Jacobs was for many years a resident of Clifton, and was well known. For twenty years he has been connected with the Clifton House. He has been coachman to Mr. Walters, a broker of this city, who is staying at the Clifton House. Henry Volchmann, who employed Jacobs for a number of years, has shown great eagerness in the attempt to unravel the mystery, and has directed Coroner Lea to spare no money in ascertaining the facts. He has also promised to pay Mrs. Jacobs, every week, her husband's wages. After the post-mortem examination was made, yesterday, the body was taken to Mrs. Jacobs's residence, on Bayville-ave., Clifton.

Coroner Lea summoned a jury, and began an inquest last evening, in the hall under the police station at Stapleton. Henry Schaller testified that Jacobs bought a glass of liquor in his store at Stapleton about 10 p. m. on November 8, the night he was lost. He did not appear to be intoxicated, and showed no money. Other witnesses testified that they saw him earlier in the evening, but none saw him later. Dr. King testified that he made the post-mortem examination. The face was swollen and the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Over each eye was a large, deep cut. The orbital plates of the frontal bones were crushed and the nose was broken. The jaws were also broken, and the upper portion of the face was almost severed from the lower. The wounds had the appearance of having been inflicted before death; as if made with a brick or hammer. The wounds were sufficient to cause death. Coroner Lea said to the jury that there was little doubt that Jacobs was murdered. The body had the appearance of being thrown off the dock into shallow water. The face, when found, was covered with mud. In ordinary cases the mud would have been washed off, so the body must have been thrown into the water with considerable force. The hearing was adjourned until Sunday, at 3 p. m.

RAILROAD NOTES.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Nov. 22.—An attempt was made here last night to attach two engines of the Valley Railroad, upon an attachment of the Central Vermont Railroad, but the Valley Railroad men having learned of the movement, the sheriff gave it up for the time here. All engines belonging to the road which were at Brattleboro were attached. Much excitement exists here. Passenger trains are run as usual, and the public are not delayed, but no freight trains are run over the Valley Road.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22.—The first through train from Chicago, over the Ogdensburg Railroad, reached Portland last night.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—A special dispatch from Norfolk, Va., to *The Sun*, says the case of the English bondholders' petition for the sale of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad is set for Friday, in the United States District Court, Judge Bond, now in session here.

THE CHICAGO BANKS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—The banking houses to-day report that business is in no wise disturbed by the failure of the Third National Bank yesterday. They have received about as large deposits as usual, and only slightly increased drafts. On 'Change the markets which dropped significantly yesterday afternoon upon rumors of trouble with the Third National Bank have nearly recovered the best prices of the week. The name of the cashier of the Third National Bank is W. S. Smith, not Parsons, as telegraphed last night.

THE SOUTHERN LUMBER TROUBLES.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 22.—A large proportion of the property formerly seized by Special Agent Carter, of the United States Government, at Pascagoula, and released by Judge Hill, is now seized by Mississippi and Alabama, under writs from the State Court of Mississippi, and held by the Sheriff. The Marshal attempting to seize the rest. Secretary Sherman has laid a practical embargo on the whole coast of Mississippi, by refusing clearance to all vessels, foreign and domestic.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—To-day, Thanksgiving, was observed as a general holiday throughout the Dominion. Business was entirely suspended.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—All the barroom keepers in Norfolk have been indicted by the Grand Jury for violating the Moffatt liquor law.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—The harbor is almost clear of vessels. The buoys in the river are being taken up. The Quebec boats will make their last trip next Saturday.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—Samuel Wilmot, Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion, has successfully laid down in the Government fish-breeding establishment in the Detroit River, 30,000,000 whitefish ova.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., of the State of New-Jersey has been in session in this city since yesterday. The following officers have been elected: Grand Master, James S. Kiger, of Trenton; D. Grand Master, Wallace Lippencott, of Bridgeborough; C. W. S. Alpheus Smith, Plainfield; G. S., Lewis Parker, jr., of Trenton; G. T., Joseph S. Lamb, of Jullustown; G. R., Christian Miller, of Newark.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

SULEIMAN STRIVING TO RELIEVE PLEVNA.

SERVIA EXPECTED TO AID RUSSIA SHORTLY.

Suleiman Pasha is supposed to be endeavoring to go to the aid of Osman Pasha, by his operations against the Czarewitch's army, which stands in the way. Servia is expected to declare war immediately.

THE FIGHTING NEAR RUSTCHUK.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1877.

The operations near Rustchuk reported by Russian and Turkish bulletins indicate a disposition on the part of the Turks to attempt a repetition of Mehemet Ali's tactics for relieving Plevna by the threatening of the Czarewitch's army and the Danube crossings. The Turks have repeatedly asserted that the Czarewitch's forces have been materially weakened in order to strengthen other positions. Suleiman Pasha seems to be still in command on the Lom.

SERVIA BECOMING WARLIKE.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1877.

The Standard's special telegram from Semlin says: "Servia has strongly protested to the Porte concerning the aggressions of the Bashi-Bazouks. Martial law has been declared throughout the Servian frontier provinces. It is positively stated in official circles that a declaration of war may be hourly expected."

THE ROUMANIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1877.

A Russian official dispatch states that the Roumanians loss at the capture of Rahova was 224 killed and wounded.

MILITARY SUPPLIES FOR THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1877.

The steamer J. B. Walker, Captain Duncombe, which sailed from New-Haven October 23, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government, arrived here yesterday.

ALMOST CUT TO PIECES.

A GHASTLY MURDER BY ITALIANS.

A RAG-PICKER MANGLED IN A HORRIBLE MANNER—THE STARTLING DISCOVERY WHICH A POLICEMAN MADE IN BOTTLE ALLEY.

A mysterious and ghastly murder was committed soon after 11 o'clock last night, in the rear of No. 47 Baxter-st., a collection of tenement houses known as Bottle Alley. Officer Clark was still investigating the circumstances of the stabbing of an Italian organ grinder, at No. 33½ Baxter-st., when he was informed that a man had been killed in the same block. Following the crowd into the dark underground passage the officer came upon a hideous object. Stretched upon the flagging was the body of a man almost devoid of clothing, and covered with blood. The dead man lay upon his back and seemed to be almost cut to pieces. Great gashes were visible across the breast and abdomen, and the flesh hung in shreds and dripped with blood. The body looked as if it had been repeatedly hewn and gashed with a knife. Around the court-yard were pools of blood and parts of clothing, showing that there had been a violent struggle.

The officer looked for the persons who had committed the deed, but no one could be found. The alley was deserted, and the tenement houses around it appeared to have no occupants. At the northeast corner of the courtyard the officer saw a long opening in a room, and following up a