MEMORIES OF NEW-ENGLAND.

Continued from First Page.

when a fight was raised against them, they did not stop until the quarrel was fought out, and being surrounded with, to them, evil things, they in order to rid themselves did as men do who have been in too close proximity with certain animals that prowl around at night and come back with odorous garments—there is no use brushing them. Gentlemen, there is no use of cutting cologne on them; there is nothing to do but to burn them.

There are things which are innocent now which were not innocent to the Puritan. What difference is it now as to the habiliments of the priest? What difference is it now as to what toggery—garments—[laughter] is now worn? What difference is it now as to whether a man wears butternut clothes or whether he is dressed in blue? But in those days the color made a good deal of difference, and therefore when the Puritan refused to dance I would not in those days have danced either. The King said: "I will give you plenty to eat and drink. I will fiddle while you dance"—bribing their belly for the sake of impoverishing their heads.

The Puritans did not like that. Therefore, when they came to this country they brought themselves with themselves. [Applause.] They came to New-England for the sake of being larger men, they came from persecution. It is said, to persecute. I beg pardon. They came from persecution to make some mistakes, but they were in the position of the early settlers with regard to their Indian foes; they had to keep their rifles ready until it was shown that he who approached was friendly. [Applause.]

SECRETARY EVARTS'S RESPONSE.

Secretary Evarts, who was received with applause when he arose, responded to the toast, "The Republic and its outlook." Mr. Evarts said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN: I have been accustomed to the City of New-York, and have been accustomed to the estimate which the people of New-York make of the people of Brooklyn. [Laughter.] I now come to make some trial of the estimate that the people of Brooklyn put upon the people of New-York. [Applause.] In one distinct feature of the City of New-York—in its population—and in one distinct feature of the City of Brooklyn—in its population—you will see the secret of your vast superiority to us. [Laughter.] In the City of New-York there are more Irishmen than there are in Dublin. [Laughter.] In the City of Brooklyn there are more Bostonians than there are in Boston. [Laughter.] We have always felt it as a reproach, however little we relish the satire, that our New-England festivals in New-York were little in keeping with the poverty and the frugality, and perhaps with the virtues, of our ancestors. But here I see exactly such a company and exactly such a feast as in the first years of the emigration our ancestors would have sat down to. [Laughter.] We honor our fathers with loud praises; you, by noble and self-denying examples. [Loud laughter.]

The Republic, which is the theme I am to speak to, is the Republic that has grown from the seed that was planted in New-England. It has gained as the oak has gained in its growth from the soil and from the air; so in the body and the strength, and the numbers, and the wealth of the Republic, it has gained by the accretions of other rocks and the multiplications of the population from many shores. But the oak nevertheless is an oak, because the seed which was planted was the seed of an oak. [Applause.] Now, our Pilgrim Fathers seem to have been frustrated by Providence a good deal in many of their designs. They came with the purpose, it is said, of occupying the pleasant seat of all this wealth and prosperity which these great cities enjoy; but the point was to plant them in New-England, where they might grow, but would never stay. One of the first letters which I received after taking charge of the department over which I preside was an extremely well written one from a Western State, asking for a Consulate, and beginning in this wise: "I have no excuse for intruding upon your busy occupations except a pardonable desire to live elsewhere." [Laughter.] Now, that has been a trait of New-Englanders ever since they were seated by Providence on its bleak shores—a pardonable desire to live elsewhere. [Laughter.] If they had been planted here—if they had been seated in the luxurious climate, and with the fertile soil of the South, they would have had no desire, pardonable or otherwise, to live elsewhere; and though they might have grown and lived, they never would have been the seat that was to make the great Republic as it now is. [Applause.]

There has been an idea that some part of the active, spreading and increasing influence of the New-England people as they moved about the world was from a meddlesome disposition to interfere with other people; but there is nothing in that. If there ever was a race that confined itself strictly to minding its own business it is the New-Englanders, and they mind it with great results. The solution of this apparent discord is simply here: that a New-Englander considers everybody else's business his business. [Laughter.] Now, those two essential notions of wishing to live elsewhere and regarding everybody else's business as our business furnish the explanation of the processes by which this Republic has come to be what it is—great in every form of power, of strength, of wealth, because it is what the combination of New-England men, and permeation through other people's business of this our control of them, have made the Nation. [Applause.]

The simple smart side of the New-England character was the greatest state-manship in the world. It did not undertake to govern by authority or by power, but by those ideas and methods which were common to human nature, and were to make a people great, and able to govern themselves. [Applause.] The great elements of that State thus developed were education, industry and commerce; education which, as Aristotle says, makes one do by choice what others do by force; industry, which by occupying and satisfying all the activities of our nature, leaves to government only the simple duty of curbing the vicious and restraining the wicked; and commerce, that by unfolding to the world the relations of the people to the peoples of the world, makes a system of foreign relations that is greater and firmer and more beneficent than all the power of armies or all the skill of cabinets. [Applause.] This being, then, the Republic which has grown up from the seed thus planted, that has established our relations among ourselves over this wide heritage of this Republic, and established our relations with the world—what is its outlook? What is it in the sense of material prosperity? Who can measure it? Who can circumscribe it? Who can, except by the simple Rule of Three, which never errs, determine it? As the Puritan settlement at Plymouth is to the United States of America as it now is, so is the United States of America to the future possession and control of the world as it is to be. [Applause.] And it is to be, not by armies of invasion, nor by navies that are to carry the thunders of our power. It is to be by our finding our place in the moral government of the world, and by the example, and its magnificent results of a free people governed by education, occupied by industry, and maintaining our connections with the world by commerce, that we are to disarm the armies of Europe when they dare not disarm themselves. [Applause.] We have the simple, yet the wonderful, evidence that a peasant in Germany, or in France, or in Ireland, or in England, carrying a soldier on his back, cannot compete with a peasant in America, who has no soldier on his back, though there be 5,000 miles distance between their farms. [Applause.]

And no doubt wonderful commotions are to take place in the great nations of Europe under this example. There is to be overturning and overturning, for which we have no responsibility, except that by this great instruction, worked on by Providence on this continent, there is to be a remodelling of society in the ancient countries of the world. [Applause.] Now you see in the magnitude of the designs of Providence how, planting the Puritans where they would desire to spread themselves from, and filling a continent where the ideas that they develop intelligibly to the whole world are to distribute themselves over the world—that this is the way in which the redemption of society at home first, and abroad afterward, is to be accomplished by this power of the wisdom of God. And now, for the outlook in other senses than that of material prosperity, how is it? As difficult and critical junctures have been reached in the development of the Nation; and collisions, as when two tides meet, have awakened our fears and tried our courage—the question of whether the ideas of our Republic were to triumph or to be checked—has not every lesson shown us that faith in God and faith in man are a match for all the powers or evil in our midst and elsewhere? [Applause.] If there was to be a march to the sea. [Applause.] It was to be a march through the Southern country. If there was to be a surrender of some portion of this people to the others, it was to be in and of Virginia, and not in and of New-England. [Applause.] And now what a wonderful spectacle is presented to our notice and to the world, when the direst of calamities that ever afflict a people—a civil war; that when the marshalling of armies, in a nation that tolerated no armies, was greater and more powerful than the conflicts of the world had ever seen; that when the exhaustion of life, of treasure, of labor and of accumulations had been such as was unparalleled, yet in the brief space of fifteen years the Nation is more homogeneous, more bound together, more powerful, more rich than it ever could have been but for the triumph of the best over the worst elements of this Republic. [Loud applause.] And what does all that show but that the essential idea that it is man—manhood, as Mr. Beecher has said; man developed—developed by the thousands, then by the hundreds of thousands, and then by the millions and tens of millions—they are the strength, the wealth of a nation; and a consumption as by a fire, whether it attack a city or ravage a whole territory, or sweep the coffers of the rich or invade the cottages of the poor—all that may be rolled away as a scroll, and then afterwards if the nation remains with the moral and intellectual thought, a new scroll is written, brighter and larger and more indestructible than its first; and in the three great pillars of American society—equality of right, community of interest and reciprocity of duty, riches and honor and length of days will attend a nation resting on that imperishable basis. [Loud applause.]

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

General Sherman was invited to answer to the toast "The Army and Navy; great and imperishable names and the deeds have illustrated their history." He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: I was somewhat embarrassed by finding that two societies meet to celebrate an anniversary occasion on successive days. I hoped under the cover of that mistake, to escape one or the other; but I find both claim their days to be the genuine anniversary day of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. I must leave some of you to settle that controversy, for I do not know whether it was the 21st, as you in Brooklyn say, or the 22d, as New-York claims. Under this doubt, when I came upon the stand and found my name enrolled amongst orators and statesmen, I at once appealed to a learned attorney to represent me on this occasion, and I agreed to bribe him and pay him something which I could not give even; but he said he belonged to that army sometimes described as "invisible in war." [Laughter.] He would not respond. Therefore I find myself upon the stand, gentlemen, now, after wars have been abolished by the Honorable Secretary of State, and men have risen to that level where they are never to do harm again—with the millenium come, in fact. God grant it may be so! [Applause.] I doubt it. I heard Henry Clay announce the same doctrine before our Civil War; I heard principles of the same kind uttered on the floor of our Senate by learned and good men twenty years ago, when we were on the very threshold of one of the most bloody wars which ever devastated this or any other land. Therefore I have some doubt whether mankind has attained that eminence where it can look back upon wars and rumors of wars, and forward to a state of perpetual peace. No, my friends, I think man remains the same to-day as he was in the beginning. He is not alone a man of wisdom; he has passions and feelings which require sometimes to be curbed by force; and all wise people ought to be ready and willing to meet that strife when it comes.

Now, my friends, the toast you have given me to-night to respond to is somewhat obscure to me. I know that we have heard to-night enunciated the principles of your Society—what you call New-England ideas. They are perfect—as perfect as the Catechism. [Applause and laughter.] I have heard them supplemented by another codicil; that a large part of our country—probably one-half of the settled part—is still unsettled, and that the Northern man is not welcome there. I know of my own knowledge that two-thirds of the territory of the United States are not yet settled. I believe that when our Pilgrim Fathers landed on Pilgrim Rock they began a war of civilization against barbarism, which is not yet ended in America. The Nation, then, as Mr. Beecher has well said, in the strife of our fathers attained a higher manhood, a manhood of virtue, a manhood of courage, a manhood of faith, a manhood that aspires to granting to every man the highest privilege known on earth. Every man himself is his own architect, his own ruler, carrying the same civilization wherever he goes, and building seaport-houses and churches; and wherever the Yankee has gone he has carried his principles and enlarged New-England, so that it embraces probably a third or a half of the settled part of America.

That has been a great achievement; but it is not yet done. Your work is not yet finished. You who sit here in New-York, just as your London cousins did 250 years ago, know not the struggle that is beyond. At this very time there are Miles Standishes under the cover of the snow of the Rocky Mountains, doing just what your forefathers did 250 years ago. They have the same struggle before them that your fathers had. You were accidentally cast upon the shore of New-England; you had to toil. That was a good thing for you, and it will be for your children, if you will only keep them in the same track. But here you are in New-York and in Brooklyn; I do not think you are very much like your forefathers. [Laughter.] I can take you to where you can see live Yankees, very much the same as your forefathers were. You in New-York, with everything that makes life pleasant, are not the same persons that your forefathers were. If you are, why do you employ police? You employ more policemen in New-York—a larger proportion to your inhabitants—thus the whole army of the United States bears relation to the people of the United States. You leave no Yankees here. You leave "scalpers," but not Yankees. [Applause and laughter.] You have no road-agents here, and yet you keep your police; and so does our Government keep a police force where there are Indians and road agents. And you, gentlemen, who sit here at this table to-night, and who have contributed to the means whereby railroads have been built across the continent, know well—especially those who are interested—that this little army which I represent here is at this moment guarding that great road away against incursions of desperate men who would step in and interfere with the trade and commerce of the whole civilized world that now passes over the Great Pacific Road leading to San Francisco. Others are building roads north and south over which we pass almost yearly, and there also we find them guarding the roads, not only for their advantage or their safety, but for your safety, for the safety of your capital. As long as there is such a thing as money, there will be people trying to get that money; they will struggle for it, and they will die for it sometimes. We are a good people—a better people it may be than those of England or France, but I have some doubt of it. Still, we are a higher race of people, probably, than have ever been produced by any concatenation of events. We claim to be, and whether it be due to the ministers of New-England or to that higher manhood of which Mr. Beecher speaks—which latter doctrine I prefer to subscribe to—I cannot say. There is in human nature a spark of mischief, a spark of danger, which in the aggregate will make force as necessary for the government of mankind as the Almighty finds the electric spark necessary to clear the atmosphere. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

To the toast, "The New-England Society in the City of New-York—a worthy representative of New-England principles," the response was made by Joseph H. Choate, who said:

As I intend to walk over the bridge on my return home, my words must be as brief as they must be sober. [Laughter.] If Mr. Murphy here will excuse me for saying it, that bridge is in every possible sense of the word, to the people of both cities, a bridge of sighs. [Laughter.] It is well for you, gentlemen, that you made this experiment before the bridge was completed, for it will make one city and one people, and it may then well bear a motto borrowed from that inscribed on its namesake of the Adriatic—"Who enters here must leave all hope of an independent New-England celebration in Brooklyn behind." I have been sent here from the parent society to welcome this prodigy that has sprung forth full blown in a single night, and has accomplished as much as we in New-York after our deadly struggles of seventy-five years; and that, too, in Brooklyn, the dormitory of New-York. [Laughter.] This shows how much of good there is in sleep. And yet it gives a deadly blow to the considerations we have ever entertained of your modesty. Seeing you coming for seventy-five years to partake of our viands, we had come to look upon you as modest followers of your ancestors. This declaration of independence puts a new face on the matter. Where is your boasted modesty now?

There is another thing. You have chosen to hold your celebration on the 21st. General Sherman has been charitable enough to suppose you did so because of a historical doubt; but we think you selected this day because we selected the 22d. This complication and confusion of New-England festivals is getting to be a serious matter, for the wheels of the Federal Government must necessarily be stopped by them. [Laughter.] The welfare of the people would probably be promoted if they were celebrated every day in the year, and were attended by every office-holder in the land from the President down. If the typical New-England meal were constantly served at them, the problem of Civil Service reform would probably be solved. [Laughter.] I hope it will benefit General Sherman, whose Army has only the Indians to fight, to have come here and hear of Miles Standish, who routed the Indians with his little army of thirteen men. I trust that after these two New-England dinners the Secretary of State will return to his portfolio a fatter and a better man. [Great laughter.]

One of the most interesting reflections is to compare these sleek, well-fed and mutually self-contented men with what they were when they left New-England. Are insects said that with a place for his lever he would move the world. The New-Englander only asks for room for his feet and elbows in order to make all around him his. A New-England youth once asked for employment of a Brooklyn merchant, who said: "What are you Yankee boys all coming here for?" "We are coming," was the reply, "to assist in your business, to marry your daughters, and to take charge of your estates."

The descendants of that modest hero are still here and still have in charge that estate.

For the New-England Society of New-York I bid you godspeed. You cannot do better than to eat and drink yourselves back to Plymouth Rock.

SPEECH OF MR. DEPEW.

To Chauncey M. Depew was allotted the duty of replying to the toast "The State of New-York. He said in part:

If the hour was not so late, or so early, I might be able to do justice to so vast a subject; but this time in the morning I find myself unequal to the task. I am still more puzzled as to what I am to say since I heard an enthusiastic son of New-England a little while ago shout "Hurrah for the President of Ohio." It has been said this evening that no place ever thoroughly succeeds, the inhabitants of which consists entirely of those born on the soil. I have lived in this neighborhood for a long time, and out of 50,000 Brooklyn people I never have been able to find a solitary one who was born within the city limits. It has been said, also, that the Yankees have discovered how to run a railroad, to make it pay and to declare dividends without watering the stock. The Dutchmen of New-York have seen that game and have improved it by several points. They have discovered how to run a railroad and make it pay by watering the stock.

Mr. Choate has said that he has partaken of twenty-five New-England dinners, and Mr. Evarts has seen something of forty. Gentlemen, you see the results of these dinners upon them. If they had been in New-York and eaten all the seventy-five dinners in that city, it would take a telescope of unlimited power to find either of them. [Laughter.] It has been questioned to-night why the society of Brooklyn celebrates the landing of the pilgrims on the 21st, while that in New-York adopts the 22d of December. The Brooklynites, in the certainty of his superior judgment, would say that it is because he has found the true date. The New-Yorkers see the real reason which is that Yankee sharpness proposes to get one dinner to-night in Brooklyn and another to-morrow night in New-York. There is a great question which arises just here. What would become of the Yankee if it were not for New-York—the great State I am here to speak about? New-York furnishes him with an outlet. New-England generously furnishes him a place in which to be born and to die; out New-York furnishes him with a place in which to live. The original Dutchman in Holland was the first Puritan. Long before the Pilgrim fathers were struggling for civil and religious liberty in England, he was preserving it at home. He discovered the value of education and free religion. I do not wish to claim too much for the Dutchman, although I think he deserves a great deal. But now that I am upon the floor I have said this much; because it is only once in a while that the Dutchman has a chance to get even with the Yankee. Honor him and you will not forget the State of New-York.

WHAT EDWARD EVERETT HALE SAID.

Edward Everett Hale said that Boston people were the children of yesterday, and could only by courtesy be allowed to be represented at the dinner. Nobody knew when Brooklyn was first settled, and the commerce of which one speaker had spoken was begun before Bostonians had driven a stake. Boston had, however, done her best to prepare for the New-England dinner. Although she understood that she was the Cinderella, yet would she get ready. He could not help feeling somewhat abashed in the presence of the President of the United States, who had spoken in words which would be epigrams for future generations, of the principles of the men of New-England; yet he remembered that the President was a graduate of a law school in Boston. This was Boston's preparation for the Brooklyn Pilgrim Society. [Laughter.]

OTHER ADDRESSES.

To the toast "Commerce—the Law of Our National Growth," A. A. Low was called on to respond. Mr. Low, in reply, suggested that other witnesses should be summoned to tell what commerce has done. The historian should be called to tell to what cause it is mainly owing that in 100 years thirteen States of the Union have increased to thirty-eight and 3,000,000 of people have multiplied to 50,000,000. The architect should be asked by what means were raised those lofty buildings in New-York. The scholar should be asked whence came the wealth which endowed the Astor and Lenox libraries. Others should be asked what it was that accomplished the great events of the century, and from each and all would come the same answer, expressed in the single word, commerce.

President P. A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, responded to the toast, "Education—indispensable to the safe exercise of universal suffrage." He said that a ballot in the hand of the American citizen was more powerful than was generally supposed. A single ballot might determine the vote of a State and consequently the policy of the Government for four years. It was necessary for the citizen to understand something of the history of the country before casting his ballot, and therefore education was essential to bring out an honest and intelligent vote of the people.

President Porter, of Yale College, responded to the toast: "The Clergy; honored by our ancestors; honored by us." He spoke of the efforts made by the clergy of New-England in founding schools and colleges.

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT FOR A CRIME.

TWO MEN BURN A COTTAGE AND THREE PERSONS IN IT—ONE OF THE MEN CAUGHT AND BURNED TO DEATH BY AN AVENGING CROWD.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.—A special dispatch from Tupelo, Miss., a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, gives the following account of a most horrible crime committed in the northern part of Monroe County, Miss., last Saturday night. The details are as follows: Mr. Brown Riding, whose family consisted of his wife and a daughter two years old, on Saturday night permitted two men, giving the name of Miller, to stay all night at his house. They occupied a bed in the same room with the family, it being the only one in which there was a fireplace. About eleven o'clock flames from the little cottage attracted the attention of the neighbors, who found the house so wrapped in flames that it could not be saved. It was thought the family had been absent for the night, but the charred remains of three persons were found in the ruins.

An investigation developed the facts, and search was made for the two men. One had gone toward Aberdeen, and the other had started in the direction of Tupelo. The posse that went toward Aberdeen found a man hidden in a field six miles from that town. He was taken back to the scene of the fire, where he told the following story: "We wanted money. We were permitted to remain over night, and laid awake after retiring, until the heavy breathing of the family satisfied us that they were asleep, when we arose, administered chloroform to them, and rifled the house of want valuable articles we could find—a watch, a suit of clothes, a pair of boots and $27 in money. Then we scattered cotton, saturated with coal oil, over the floor and on the bed, set fire to it, and ran away."

The crowd was composed of twenty-five resolute men, who determined that the villain should be punished as he deserved. They plaited his arms, arranged pine splinters around him, and set them on fire. Diligent search is being made for the other man, who will doubtless share the same fate if he is caught.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSING SUBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—In the Canadian Parliament Sir John MacDonald, in reply to questions, said there was a necessity for trustworthy statistics regarding the annual production of the fisheries, in view of new fishery arrangements which would be discussed soon.

In the House of Commons Mr. Patterson, member for Essex, moved for the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at Washington, and the Secretary of State for the United States, relating to wrecking and towing in Canadian waters, which has been forwarded to the Dominion Government. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, said the required information would be forthcoming in papers which would be brought down in a few days.

The Hon. Mr. Anglin moved for the correspondence respecting the expenditure of the $100,000 voted by Canada last year for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland. He said he had suggested last year that the appropriation should be sent to the Duchess of Marlborough or the Mansion House Committee in order that the hungry might be fed. The Premier replied it sent to the Colonial Office, and we have since learned that the money was not expended for months, and was then appropriated for boats and fishing outfits. The motion was carried.

APPEALING FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you kindly place before the public the sad fact that, though in all points coming under the rule for receiving a share of the hospital collections of Saturday and Sunday, and most truly needing the aid it would be to us, we shall not receive any this year, owing to our representative being appointed just one week after the Hospital Fund Committee adjourned. The House of the Holy Comforter is a free Protestant Home for Incurable Women and Children; Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration being our pastor. It is the only charity of the kind in New-York. It depends entirely upon contributions for support. Any offerings marked for the House will undoubtedly reach us, but this year we must ask all specially to designate us, or else we shall receive nothing. We will gladly receive any donations of money, food or clothing, at the Home, and the box outside is always ready for the gifts of passers-by. Our youngest patient is but eighteen, while our oldest is nearly eighty. SISTER LOUISE.

House of the Holy Comforter, No. 241 West 23d-st., Dec. 20, 1880.

GAYETY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The reception and hop given by the proprietor and guests at the Mansion House in Brooklyn last evening was something of a novelty in the social events of the season. The entertainment partook of the nature of a house-warming and was given in honor of the recent refitting of the hotel and the change in proprietorship. General E. R. Yale, who has kept the house for over forty years, has retired and his place has been taken by H. W. Avery. The Committee of Arrangements was composed entirely of guests at the hotel, H. C. King being chairman. The Reception Committee was as follows: Mrs. Eben Jackson, Mrs. T. J. Strong, Mrs. C. Crapo, Mrs. S. L. Brown, Mrs. W. L. Woodly, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. R. T. Rich, Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mrs. F. H. Wing, Mrs. C. M. Battie, Mrs. D. F. Lewis, Mrs. J. P. Rappelyea, Mrs. J. E. Butts, Mrs. S. V. Lowell, Mrs. J. W. Sands, Mrs. G. A. Recknagel, Mrs. A. Lewis and Mrs. C. A. Avery. Over 500 invitations were sent out, and nearly that number was present. The main dining-room was used as the dancing hall, and was tastefully decorated. Refreshments were served at midnight.

A FRAUDULENT LOTTERY ENTERPRISE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The advertisements of a lottery by J. Weinberg, Amsterdam, Holland, claiming to be "Guaranteed by a German Government" are being extensively sent to newspapers in the United States. A number of the leading bankers of the country are given in the advertisements as indorsing the lottery, and prepared to receive payments on that account. Among these bankers are Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, who state that the use of their name is without authority. The name of Blake Brothers & Co., of New-York, is also used without authority.

INJURING HIS SISTER.

Neil McGrew, while intoxicated last night, went to the house of his sister, Mrs. Jane Carbart, No. 348 West Eleventh-st., and in the course of an altercation with his brother-in-law, threw a kerosene lamp, which, striking his sister burned her severely. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is thought her wounds will prove fatal.

A man in Warren County, Kentucky, drives an ox team that once belonged to an intemperate man, and that got so used to stopping for him at saloons that now, when passing a saloon, the animals will not move until their new owner goes in to get a drink. He doesn't care for the liquor, he says, but is obliged to drink to get his team along. He has refused $5,000 for the ox.

BOISTEROUS WEATHER.

A HEAVY STORM AT LONG BRANCH.

TRAINS BLOCKADED—THE GREAT IRON PIER WASHING AWAY—A VESSEL ASHORE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 21.—The most violent wind and snow storm in this vicinity in forty-six years set in last night and has continued without any abatement up to 10 to-night. Snow fell at the rate of an inch an hour, and there are drifts from five to eight feet in height. The New-Jersey Southern Railway is blockaded. Two engines and one passenger train bound north are snowed in near Branchport. The gale blew at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

The terrible sea washing against the great Iron Pier soon tore out all the wood piling. The debris violently washed against the iron columns and one by one they dropped into the surging sea. The National Construction Company had two engines and a large amount of building material on the pier in readiness to extend the pier, under a contract to the Ocean Navigation Company, and when the pier began to wash away every man along the shore was pressed into service to save the valuable material from destruction, but it was at great peril, as the icy billows washing in over topped the pier sweeping its deck. At the time of telegraphing twenty-nine of the iron columns have been broken, and the deck support is washed into the ocean.

A vessel is reported ashore at Seabright, but the shore wires are down, and the roads impassable, and the reported wreck cannot be reached.

The blockaded passengers on the New-Jersey Southern Railway were provided with shelter at a hotel by the railway company. Three trains on the Jamesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been snowbound since noon. Although a heavy drift of nine feet is at Little Silver trains on the Long Branch division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, so far, have been delayed but little. To-night the snow is falling heavily, and drifting, and it is feared if it continues to fall travel on both roads will be impeded in the morning.

THE STORM IN THE CITY.

SNOW AT INTERVALS THROUGHOUT THE DAY—VESSELS DELAYED IN THE HARBOR—CLEANING THE STREETS.

New-York awoke yesterday to find the ground covered with snow, and the feathery flakes still falling. The wind was blowing strongly, and tossed the snow hither and thither or piled it in tiny drifts. On the uptown streets it retained its whiteness through the day; but not so where the busy traffic of the city trampled upon it. All day long the streets wore a holiday appearance, in spite of the cold. In the markets all was activity. The storm was confined to the Atlantic Coast, the storm centre having moved since Monday from Florida to a point northeast of the coast of Virginia. Light snow fell at Baltimore, Fort Garry, Mount Washington and Philadelphia. Heavy snow was reported at New-London. In this city 2½ inches of snow had fallen at 3 p. m. After that time the fall was slight, ceasing entirely at 7 p. m. The wind blew at the rate rate of twenty-eight miles an hour at 4 a. m., dropping to twenty-one miles an hour at 3 p. m. Signals were ordered down at 6:50 p. m. at Wilmington and Smithville, North Carolina. At 3 p. m. the thermometer registered 28° at Boston, 31° at Chicago, 27° at Detroit, 35° at Louisville and 35° at Philadelphia. The thermometer at Hanhut's Pharmacy recorded 30° at 3 a. m., 29° at 6 a. m., 32° at 9 a. m., 18° at 12 m., 30° at 3:30 p. m., 29° at 6 p. m., and 30° at 9 p. m. The average temperature for the corresponding date last year was 18¾°.

Very few vessels passed Sandy Hook from sea yesterday, owing to the strong north-northeast gale blowing them offshore, and the heavy snow storm and thick atmosphere, which made it impossible to see any distance. The steamships Otranto, from Hull, and the Averil, from West Hartlepool, came in and anchored in the Lower Bay. The snowstorm was very severe, both in the Lower and the Upper Bay. No craft came through the Narrows in the forenoon. Several large English steamships which cleared the port in the morning were compelled to anchor off the shore of Staten Island, where many other vessels had anchored after having sailed out on the gale. Heavy coasters took shelter around Seguin's Point. The first boat in the morning on the Staten Island Railway Ferry carrying the newspapers did not reach Staten Island until 8 o'clock. On several trips the boats could not land at Stapleton on account of the high seas. At Freeport, L. I., fifteen inches of snow fell yesterday, and last night it was still snowing fast.

While the snow was falling in the city yesterday, Captain Williams, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, made preparations for cleaning some of the principal streets in the night. At nightfall about 350 laborers and 280 cartmen were at work.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A snowstorm set in here about 11 o'clock yesterday morning and continued at intervals throughout the day. It snowed heavily during the night and still continues. The ground is now covered to the depth of eight inches.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—A severe snowstorm prevails here.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 21.—The snow-storm that began yesterday continues. The ground is covered to a considerable depth, and the sleighing is good. The storm extends far beyond the North Carolina line, and there are no indications of its clearing up.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 21.—Snow has fallen in Northern Virginia for thirty-three hours without intermission. Travel has been impeded and trees have been broken down by the weight of the snow. A storm of such severity has not been experienced for twenty-five years.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1 a. m.—The area of low barometer has moved northeastward, and is now central off the New-England coast, east of New-London. Brisk and high northeast and northwest winds, with threatening weather and snow, have prevailed in New-England and the Middle States, followed in the southern portion of the last named district by clearing weather and rising barometer. Clear or fair weather prevails in the Southern States, with northerly winds, lower temperature, and increased pressure east of the Mississippi. Cloudy weather with occasional snow, is reported from the Lake region and the Northwest, with northerly to westerly winds. No decided change in temperature and a slight rise in barometer coast of the Upper Mississippi.

Indications.

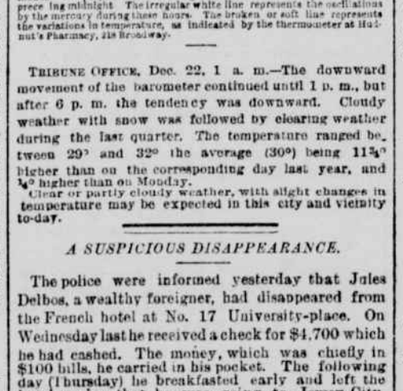
For New-England, northerly to westerly winds, threatening weather and snow, followed by clearing weather in the southern portion, rising barometer and a slight fall in temperature.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and slight changes in temperature.

Cautionary Signals.

Cautionary signals continue from New-Haven to Eastport, and cautionary off-shore signals continue from Cape Lookout to New-York.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations by the mercury during these hours. The broken or soft line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hanhut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 22, 1 a. m.—The downward movement of the barometer continued until 1 p. m., but after 6 p. m. the tendency was downward. Cloudy weather with snow was followed by clearing weather during the last quarter. The temperature ranged between 29° and 32° the average (30°) being 11¾° higher than on the corresponding day last year, and ¼° higher than on Monday.

Clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

A SUSPICIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The police were informed yesterday that Jules Delbos, a wealthy foreigner, had disappeared from the French hotel at No. 17 University-place. On Wednesday last he received a check for $4,700 which he had cashed. The money, which was chiefly in $100 bills, he carried in his pocket. The following day (Thursday) he breakfasted early and left the hotel, saying that he was going to Jersey City. Nothing has been seen of him since that time.

When Superintendent Walling was informed yesterday that Mr. Delbos was missing, and that when last seen he had $4,700 in his possession, detectives were sent to examine the baggage at the hotel. In a trunk was found a piece of paper containing some writing in French. It evidently was an anonymous note, and it read as follows:

MONSIEUR: Do not go to Jersey. Somebody will rob you.

MARRIED AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

St. Bartholomew's Church, in Madison-ave., was filled last evening by a fashionable assemblage at the marriage of Mrs. Fannie Louise Thomas, daughter of Commodore W. H. Thomas, of the New-York Yacht Club, who gave the bride away, to Harman B. Vanderhoef, son of Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef, of No. 36 West Forty-eighth-st. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, L. I. The bridesmaids were Miss Minnie Vanderhoef, a sister of the groom, Miss Agnes Thomas, a cousin of the bride, Miss Adelaide McAlpine, Miss Mamie Dodd, Miss Jennie Dodd and Miss Belle Giles. The ushers were George W. Vanderhoef, a brother of the groom, Thomas Thomas, a brother of the bride, James T. Pyle, W. S. Pyle, William B. Dowe and George R. McAlpine. Among those present were Lieutenant Halpin, of the Navy, Ensign Fink, Lieutenant Dorne and wife, the Misses Halpine, the Misses Brandreth, Mrs. J. C. Fargo, Miss Fargo, Mrs. and Miss King, the Misses Davis, T. Monroe Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunlap, E. E. Sage, Frederick Brooks, Howitt Howe, William Taylor, the Misses Young, W. V. Powers, the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Halpin, of Tarrytown, Miss Nellie A. Brown, J. Wood Hitchcock, Miss Grace M. Sykes, Dr. E. W. Ranney, Miss Florence Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Haynes, Miss Lillie Banks, Winthrop Parker, Alexander Brandon, jr., Herbert P. Brown, C. B. Tredcastle, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Hope, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, Forbes Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kirby, W. Addison Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McAlpine, Major E. A. McAlpine and wife. A reception was afterward held at the bride's home, No. 8 East Forty-fifth-st.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET EXCITED.

DECLINE IN PRICES—FAILURES IN CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Prices on 'Change took another downward whirl to-day, wheat declining nearly 2 cents, corn 1 cent, oats ½ cent, rye ½ cent, barley 3 cents, pork 15 to 20 cents, and lard 5 to 10 cents. This heavy and determined break coming on top of yesterday's decline and the steady fall of the past two weeks caused considerable nervousness, and at times the feeling was quite "panicky." There were scores of rumors afloat affecting the standing of some of the smaller commission firms, but most of them were without foundation. As far as is known at present the only firms which have suspended are Gardner, Stone & Co. and J. S. Taylor. The liabilities are probably small in both cases.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—It was reported on 'Change this noon that the commission house of Nanson, Bartnslow & Co. had failed. The firm is an old one and held a prominent position. The late decline in wheat is the immediate cause of their suspension. The amount involved, as nearly as can be learned now, is about $50,000. The effect upon the wheat market was demoralizing. Cash wheat fell about 3 cents and futures about 2 cents, but before the close there was a reaction and a partial recovery, some deals being made at nearly the opening prices.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The primaries called by the Cooper-Thompson-Power faction of Irving Hall were held last evening in all the election districts of the city. So far as could be ascertained, the plan meets with popular approval, judging from the numbers enrolled. The reports last evening indicated that a good many who have heretofore been on the various district committees had been dropped. In the XVIIth District over 1,500 votes were polled in the various election districts. There were contests in the VIIth, XIIth and XIVth Districts. It was difficult to say last evening how these contests had been decided.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee held its last meeting for the year, at Republican Hall, last evening. Joel W. Mason, of the Executive Committee, reported the completion of a organization in the Twelfth Ward, and on his motion the resolution, adopted at the last meeting, calling on the State Committee to reorganize the XXIId Assembly District, was rescinded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature from Allegheny County to-night, unanimously determined to present the name of Henry W. Oliver for United States Senator.

ELECTION AT MERIDEN, CONN.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—In the municipal election here to-day, George R. Curtis, Republican, was reelected Mayor by