HARDLY MORE HARMONIOUS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF MR. CLARKE'S AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Attempt to Reorganize a Peculiar Organization—Mr. L. M. Bates Explains How he was Drawn into the Scheme—Some Sharp Words—An Opinion on the Incorporation.

Six gentlemen represented the American Chamber of Commerce, or thought they did, while tearing paper into bits, informally discussing the objects of that organization, and waiting, in one of the reading rooms of the Hoffman House, last evening, for the hour to arrive when an adjourned meeting could be called to order. Promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. J. B. Crosby, as Chairman of the meeting held in the hotel on Wednesday last, took a chair, drew it up to the table, and called the meeting to order. It was understood that something definite in regard to the organization called the American Chamber of Commerce, Manufactures, Trade, and Agriculture (generally the terms Manufactures, Trade, and Agriculture are dropped) would be done, and printed slips sent to members said: "A full attendance of all interested is requested, for the purpose of considering the advisability of having a permanent exhibition in New York for the advancement of American trade and commerce at home and abroad, and if approved of to form a new organization."

Secretary J. W. Bennett threw some cold water on the meeting. "Before you come to order," he said, as he took off his coat and stepped to the table, "I would like to make a statement. At the meeting here last week I had not become acquainted with the by-laws. That was a half-yearly meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce, and not a meeting of the Committee on Permanent Exhibition. That was the first mistake. Since then I have made it my business to go over the list of members, and I have found that at that meeting there were not seven regular members of the American Chamber of Commerce. Therefore I desire to call your attention to Article 10, which says that seven members shall constitute a quorum, and that the President or one of the Vice-Presidents must be one of that number. Neither Miles Ross, the President, nor any of the Vice-Presidents were there. Now the article reads that if there fail to be a quorum it shall be the duty of the Secretary to declare the meeting adjourned sine die."

"You therefore acknowledge that you were derelict in your duty," said the Chairman interrupting.

"I plead guilty," the Secretary replied. "I beg leave to say also that Article 2 says that the President or one of the Vice-Presidents can, at the request of ten members, call a special meeting. That has not been done, and as the acts of the previous meetings were illegal, this meeting is, therefore, illegal, improper, and unconstitutional."

He added that on the 13th inst. a meeting had been called to be held on the 5th of January, and he read the call signed by H. Charles Ulman, Fred. Hollender, James Collentore, F. P. Van Derveer, Geo. Place, G. MacFall, and J. B. Mack. Nobody present except Mr. Bennett had seen the call, and it was surprising. Not one of the signers was at the meeting on Wednesday last.

"As I understand it," the Chairman said, smiling, "this is not a meeting."

"That is it," the Secretary replied. "This is irregular."

"It's been irregular all along," Mr. Dick remarked sarcastically.

"Now, I desire to bring up another matter," the Secretary continued, "in order that Mr. Bates may know, and all here may know, about the notices for the meeting on Wednesday last."

It was said at that meeting that Mr. Bates had not called the meeting, and that his name had been used without his consent. Mr. Bennett now said that he considered it necessary to explain that he had seen proof slips of the call for that meeting with Mr. Bates's initials on them certifying that they were correct.

"I think Mr. Bates is the proper person to explain this matter," the Chairman suggested.

But before Mr. Bates could speak Mr. W. A. Shepard suggested that, as it had been learned that the meeting there was no meeting, and the Chairman no Chairman, it would be well to organize a meeting of private citizens so as to have the record right, and he moved that Mr. Crosby be considered in the chair. Mr. Crosby was so considered.

Mr. L. M. Bates had taken off his coat and overshoes and thrown them into a corner, and when the Chairman had resumed his seat he arose and said: "As this is an informal meeting, I will sit you right. In June, I think, Mr. Clarke—Mr. G. W. Chater Clarke, I think, I am familiar—came into my office and had an interview with me about a permanent exhibition of the American Chamber of Commerce. He wanted me to be one of the Vice-Presidents. He told me that he was in that position. He went over the whole ground, and told me he was sincerely anxious. I said that I was very busy and that I thought I had better not have anything to do with it, and did not give any decided answer. The next day he called and went over the whole ground again. Finally I consented. Afterward he brought me a blank which I signed. Some days afterwards I was given Vice-President, and was called upon to preside at the meeting, which I did, and he gave me a receipt. One day he came in and said that there was to be a meeting of members at Delmonico's, and name Bonner to the chair. I said I would be there. I was engaged for that night, and he said that the dinner would be deferred, and asked me to name the night. I did so, and he said that one gentleman was in Washington and could not come. That was the first dinner. Then came the matter of the notices. He brought me slips and asked me to look them over. I just glanced over the slips and signed them. I think, the slips were for a call for a meeting on the 12th of November. I think I put my initials on that paper. A boy came in away, and I did not pay much attention to it. A few days afterward I received a letter asking if it was a bona fide thing. This letter came from a man I did know. I called at the time that I supposed it was. Afterward I got some more letters. I began to open my eyes, and there seemed to be something suspicious about it. I received a letter from one gentleman, who said that I should have nothing to do with it. Then I wrote the editor of one of the prominent newspapers in the city asking about it. Now that I should have nothing to do with it. Now there is something that you should get into your minds. Prior to the meeting in November, and after I received the letter from the editor, I saw that I could not be at another meeting. I sent a letter to Mr. Clarke saying I could not attend, and I also wrote my resignation both as a member of the American Chamber of Commerce and as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Exhibition. Mr. Clarke received it. The next day he came to my office with a bundle of papers, and said that Mr. Clarke wanted me to read the papers. He left the package, but I did not open it. The next day Mr. Clarke called. He wanted me to withdraw my resignation. I said 'No,' and that the organization seemed to be under a cloud. I said I did not like some parties. The names of the committees, he said, and asked if I would appoint them. I told him I had nothing more to do with it. I thought that I had nothing more to do with the American Chamber of Commerce; but subsequently Mr. Bing and other gentlemen showed me a printed call dated subsequent to my resignation. Then I wrote to Mr. Clarke: 'If I hear of your using my name as a Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, I will take legal measures to protect myself.' I sent for my legal adviser, and told him to 'go for' Mr. Clarke, and he went for him. That is all I have to say."

The Secretary attempted to continue the argument, but was brought up short at one point by Mr. Bates, who said: "Allow me to correct you. You said several notices."

"I saw two," the Secretary said, holding up two fingers.

"No, sir, you did not," Mr. Bates replied, hotly.

"I say I did," the Secretary continued, drawing himself up.

"I want you to understand," Mr. Bates said, emphatically, "that when I stand up here you mustn't contradict me."

"I contradict?"

"Yes, sir, contradict," continued Mr. Bates, rising and shaking his forefinger at the Secretary. "I'm not here to set myself right on the American Chamber of Commerce right. What I have told you are the true facts."

Mr. John F. Baker told how he had become connected with the American Chamber of Commerce, and said that when he saw Mr. Bates's name as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Exhibition he thought the organization was a good one.

Mr. Bates added that he never appointed any committees, never saw any names, and knew nothing about the matter; and as he was putting on his overcoat, intending to go out, Mr. Bennett addressed him, and said that he hoped he had not been misunderstood. He did not wish to offend anybody, and if he had he apologized.

Explanations were also made by Mr. Dick and others, and it was learned that Mr. Clarke had received Mr. Bates's letter of resignation at the meeting in November. The American Chamber of Commerce was compared by Mr. Dick to a bubble that could float but could be crushed by the fingers. The discussion extended to the question as to whether the organization is legally in existence, and the opinion was given that owing to some peculiarities in incorporating the organization and in managing the finances the American Chamber of Commerce would not stand a nimble in court. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to examine the condition of the Chamber, and see what kind of an organization the Chamber is, but the meeting was adjourned before any action on it was taken.

It was explained afterward that Mr. Bates had attended the meeting at the request of Mr. Dick. It was also said that if the permanent exhibition would be organized on a sound basis by trustworthy men not connected with the American Chamber of Commerce, it would receive the support of wealthy mine owners and merchants, and that Mr. Bates had promised to promote such a movement.

SHOOTING THEIR STEPFATHER.

Varying Stories Told by the Wounded Man and Those who Assaulted Him.

Gustavus Gluck of 126 Seventh avenue, and his brother, Louis Gluck of 88 Horatio street, carvers in Weber's piano warehouse, who on Wednesday evening made their escape after shooting their stepfather, Justus Schilling, were arrested early yesterday morning by Detectives Cairns and Campbell of the Twentieth street police, and arraigned in the forenoon before Justice Morgan in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Detective Cairns said he had captured Gustavus in the house of his brother-in-law, Jacob Merkle, 200 Eldridge street, and Detective Campbell had arrested Louis in his house in Horatio street.

Justus Schilling, the wounded man, was lying in St. Vincent's Hospital in a very critical condition. The first bullet had penetrated his forehead, and, after fracturing his skull, had passed partly around the head. It had been extracted, as was also a bullet from the small of his back. Both shots were fired by Gustavus, his brother Louis's share of the assault being confined to battering Schilling's head with a chisel.

Schilling's account of the affair was that, having been up late at a meeting on Tuesday night, he went to bed early on Wednesday evening. At 19½ o'clock a knock came at his door, and on opening it he saw Gustavus and Louis Gluck, his stepsons, standing outside. They asked him what he had done with the $25 that Anna, Gustavus's wife, had given him, and on his denying that he had ever received any such sum they called him a liar, and threatened to assault him. He said that Mrs. Gluck dared not say that she had given him the money, and the brothers challenged him to go with them and face the woman.

The three men then went to Gustavus Gluck's house, and Schilling asked Mrs. Gluck what she meant by saying she had given him $25. She asserted positively that she had done so, and then Louis Gluck struck him on the head with some hard instrument. Gustavus drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Schilling's forehead. Then, as the wounded man turned to escape, he received another bullet in the back. He ran out of the house and got to Sixth avenue near Waverley place, where he fell and was taken charge of by Policeman Edward C. Cary.

Gustavus Gluck's story differs materially from this. He says that he learned some days ago that an improper intimacy existed between his wife and his stepfather, and when on Wednesday evening he charged Mrs. Gluck with her guilt she confessed and said that recently Schilling at every visit had made her give him money by threatening her with exposure. The last sum she gave him was $25.

Despite his wife's efforts to prevent him, Gustavus went over to his stepfather's house, and asked him to go with him to his brother's place, in Horatio street. They went there, and then, accompanied by Louis Gluck, walked back to Gustavus's house, where the husband charged Schilling with alienating his wife's affections. What happened after that neither of the brothers care to say at present, and they were locked up to await the result of Schilling's injuries.

Detective Cairns presented to Justice Morgan a certificate from Dr. Owens, house surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, saying that Schilling would not be out of danger for some time. Mrs. Gluck professed to know nothing whatever about the shooting, nor would she say anything about Schilling except that she had lent him $25, and that he was once arrested for assaulting her mother-in-law. Mrs. Gluck has one daughter. Schilling is under 50 years of age, and lived with his wife.

DEFRAUDING A NOBLEMAN.

A Contest for the Possession of Seventeen Registered Letters.

The question of the right of the State courts to interfere with the operations of the Post Office Department was raised by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, in the case of Eugene Zelieskoff, the Russian nobleman who obtained an injunction restraining the various members of the family of John Collins, in Brooklyn, from demanding or receiving seventeen registered letters in the Post Offices of this city and Brooklyn, said to contain $16,000 alleged to be the proceeds of a swindle upon M. Zelieskoff, for which John Joseph Collins and Henry Collins were arrested in Europe. The counsel for M. Zelieskoff claimed that the order obtained was necessary to prevent a conspiracy, and that it was his only protection against the final loss of his property. The General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, this week decided to affirm the order continuing the injunction. The defendants will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Eugene Zelieskoff is Honorary Councillor of the Russian Naval Department, and he lives at 16 Canteleymonsky (Taupikoff House), St. Petersburg. He comes in contact with the American Exhibition through an advertisement, which gave no details, and when he made application to the advertiser, one Cleveland, who said that he possessed the secret of a chemical process for the manufacture of wool, the latter took some cloths and by aid of a liquid transformed them into colored wool. Cleveland said that the whole secret of his process was in an extremely delicate apparatus constructed of platinum, which would produce the wool white and prepared in such a way that it could be dyed in twenty-two colors. He represented Collins to be the inventor of the apparatus, which he said was made of platinum. The purchase of the machine would, he represented, be advantageous, in view of the fact that the metal had nearly doubled in value. The machine was in Brussels, and thither Zelieskoff and Cleveland went. Cleveland went ahead, met Collins, and when Zelieskoff arrived, met the latter at the depot in a "very joyful mood," saying, "Collins is a splendid fellow." In an affidavit M. Zelieskoff thus describes the way he was defrauded: "We agreed upon the sum of 83,000 francs for the machine. The experiments were made immediately. Cleveland, having tied a handkerchief over his mouth and nose, made as if he were in pain by reason of the disagreeable gas which escaped. When we returned the room was impregnated with it. He filled in a vessels a liquid which he said that he had carefully prepared. He poured in the liquid a cloud, which came out eight minutes later in the form of white wool." M. Zelieskoff then describes how he had tests applied to some of the exterior joints of the machine, which proved to be really of platinum, and adds: "I then said to Collins: 'I will have to know whether the interior of the machine was also of platinum.' Collins said: 'If you have still the least doubt, I will return you the 82,000 deposit and will ship the apparatus to London.' Thereupon Cleveland became angry, and with admirable feint he seemed to want to break off. I accepted Collins's offer to reimburse me, if the apparatus was not of platinum."

M. Zelieskoff paid the money, and while he was making preparations to pack the machine, Collins disappeared with the 83,000 francs, leaving all his effects in his room, as M. Zelieskoff says, "like the commonest thief." The machine was brought up and its interior was found to be of lead.

The object of M. Zelieskoff's suit is to compel the defendants to order the delivery to him of the letters containing the money.

ONE OF HAYES'S BLUNDERS.

Making an Inferior Officer Outrank his Commander—How it was Remedied.

A despatch from Washington, published yesterday, stated that Major-Gen. Hancock had been assigned to his present duty by R. B. Hayes according to his brevet rank of Major-General, conferred on March 13, 1865. As Gen. Hancock has been a Major-General since July 26, 1866, and was several years ago assigned as such to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, which command he still holds, it caused some surprise that he should be again assigned to that command, simply as a Brevet Major-General.

Mr. Hayes's action is explained as follows: Col. George W. Getty of the Third Artillery commands Fort Monroe and the artillery school in connection with it. In European countries an officer in a similar command is always a General. Mr. Hayes availed himself of Col. Getty's brevet rank of Major-General, which had been conferred upon him on the same date that Gen. Hancock was raised to that rank, to assign him to duty at Fort Monroe as such. This, although it did not increase his pay, made him a full Major-General for the period of his assignment, dating back to 1865. It entitled him to superior quarters, to a staff of three aids, to be addressed as Major-General in army orders, and to salutes from war vessels entering the harbor. The assignment made him practically a senior Major-General to Gen. Hancock, who was created such in 1866, and had never been assigned to duty under his brevet rank of 1865. Fort Monroe is included in the Department of the Atlantic, and Gen. Getty, under the new assignment, outranked his commander. The attention of Mr. Hayes being called to this error, he assigned Gen. Hancock to duty as Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, under his brevet rank of 1865, the order to date from Dec. 4, 1880, which was previous to the assignment of Gen. Getty. Notwithstanding this, the two Major-Generals would now, to all appearances, be on the same footing, as both were brevetted Major-General on the same day, Gen. Hancock is, however, the senior. When two officers are brevetted simultaneously, he who holds the higher rank at the time of the brevet takes precedence. Gen. Hancock, when brevetted, was a full Brigadier-General in the regular army, while Gen. Getty simply held the rank of Major in the Fifth Artillery.

Keep's shirts, made to measure, six for $9. Kid gloves, all shades, for balls, walking, or driving, $1. Neckwear, elegant designs and make, at about half usual price. Underwear in great variety. 637 and 637 Broadway. All of Keep's goods warranted to give satisfaction.—*adv.*

IN ALE, TOBACCO, AND SUGAR

USED BY THE BREWER, THE GROCER, AND THE CONFECTIONER.

An Adulterant that Goes Into Almost Everything to be Eaten or Drunk from the Sailor's Plug to the Child's Sugar Plums.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The case of John L. Alberger agt. Cicero J. Hamlin and the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company, which has just resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, has excited great interest. By the verdict the plaintiff is awarded twenty-three shares of stock, valued at $335,224.37, with profits thereon amounting to $247,125. The case was first tried in Buffalo last summer before a struck jury that could not agree upon a verdict. The trial just concluded was begun Nov. 31 before Justice Haight of the Supreme Court and a struck jury, composed of intelligent and upright men, who were kept together during the trial and closely guarded against outside influences.

The plaintiff's case, as presented by the testimony, is as follows:

In 1867 or 1868, Horace Williams and Arthur W. Fox formed a partnership, carrying on a brewery under the firm name of Fox & Williams, and a vinegar factory under the firm name of A. W. Fox & Co., in both of which Williams had a third interest. They first began the manufacture of the article styled grape sugar for use in making vinegar. They finally bought the present site of the company's works, and started a small grape sugar factory, the first in this country, if not in the world, where the article was made from corn. Their business necessities brought them into contact with Hamlin, who endorsed their notes as collateral security, charging them 1 per cent. per month for his accommodations.

Williams was the inventor and superintended the works, Fox was the business man. In January, 1874, the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company was organized, with 200 shares of capital stock. Williams held 66 shares, Fox 102, and William Hamlin, son of C. J., 32 shares, for which he paid $20,000. C. J. Hamlin took all of Fox's and Williams's stock as collateral for his endorsements. In 1874 Fox was killed while crossing a railroad. He was largely in debt, his estate insolvent, and Williams became liable for most of the firm debts. Williams was being pressed by the creditors. C. J. Hamlin, who had taken Fox's stock for his endorsements, and become the President of the company, said to Williams, "Let me have your stock and I will see you through." Williams assented. One day in the fall of 1878 the Hamlins called Williams down from his work in the factory and said they were going through the form of selling the stock. C. J. Hamlin bid it in for $100 a share. Nothing was said about changing the officers of the company. Williams's name remained on the bill heads as Vice-President.

The business turned out to be immensely profitable. In 1879 they were grinding about 5,000 bushels of corn a day. Williams began to press Hamlin for a settlement, threatening to leave if he did not get it. Finally, C. J. Hamlin called Williams to an envelope and said: "There, young man! When you open what is in that envelope you will be contented, and will see that I am not as bad a man as you think. I wouldn't open it. It is not necessary to know what is in it until we get our matters settled up. There is a referee suit still open, and you may be called upon to swear, and you had better not know what is in it." Williams found the contents to be the scrip for twenty-three shares of stock, and afterward asked Hamlin for the rest of his stock, who—according to Williams's statement—replied that it had been subsidiaried, and that if it was not found new scrip would be issued for it. Williams drew from five to eight thousand dollars a year while he was with the company.

Williams was unable to get such a settlement as he thought he ought to have, and got no more of the stock he claimed as his than the twenty-three shares. He finally drew out of the company, and brought his claim for damages to John L. Alberger, taking for him the Hamlin note for $200,000, under an agreement by which an action was to be brought, and in case of recovery Alberger was to have a percentage of the profits.

The shares were transferred to Hamlin on the books at the time of the first sale, and no retransfer had been made to Williams, whose explanation was that Hamlin had said all that was necessary was to draw a pen through his name, as the stock had always belonged to Williams. The scrip was presented at the company's office, and a transfer to Alberger on the company's books was demanded. William Hamlin said he wished to look at the scrip. He took it into a back room and retained it, saying that it had been taken from his father. The action was brought to recover it, together with an accounting of profits.

The defence was that Hamlin never gave Williams the stock as stated, that it was stolen from his office drawer by Williams, and that Williams had been working on a salary of $3,600 a year, and had no interest in the company after the sale to Hamlin of the stock. Proof was introduced showing that Williams had sworn that such was the case, and had admitted it to friends. The testimony for the plaintiff in regard to the transfer from Hamlin came from Williams, and was flatly contradicted by C. J. Hamlin. Other evidence was given of a presumptive character, and, though given at great length, was not very decisive either way.

The case was very carefully and ably tried on both sides, and was submitted to the jury on the question of the facts. They brought in a verdict for the plaintiff after being out about sixteen hours.

In the course of the trial revelations were made both as to the process of manufacture and the uses of glucose. The dry quality is used in the manufacture of ale, beer, wine, and vinegar, and is consumed by confectioners in the manufacture of confectionery. Table syrup is made from glucose syrup by the addition of a little cane syrup to give it flavor. In combination with sugar, it is extensively used in the manufacture of tobacco. One witness testified that he was the inventor of a process of mixing grape and cane sugars. He used six tons a day in his business. He mixed it with all grades of cane sugar, so as to make a lighter color and raise the grade. He used grape sugar which cost him about 3½ or 4 cents a pound, and sold the mixture at from 6¾ to 7½ cents a pound, according to the grade. He called it "a new process sugar," and said he sold over 200 barrels a day. It contained from 12 to 20 per cent. of grape sugar. As the Eastern agent for the Buffalo Company, he sold about 350,000 worth per month, mostly to confectioners and brewers.

Glucose is manufactured by grinding corn and by treating the starch contained with sulphuric acid. The manufacturers claim that a subsequent boiling and filtering through marble dust removes all traces of the acid and purifies the article. The product is then run through bone black, and then boiled in vacuum pans to the consistency desired. It goes to market either as a thin syrup, a thick syrup, or as a solid with the consistency of sugar. It is white and insipid. The total cost of manufacture, including taxes, insurance, and cost of transportation, was stated by Williams to be a twenty-five cents per bushel of corn, the product of which was about thirty pounds of glucose, worth about four cents a pound. Besides this a bushel of corn produced nearly a bushel of refuse, which brought about six cents as a food for cattle. The profits have been enormous, being estimated as high as $1,000,000 per annum on a capital of $400,000.

Cicero J. Hamlin is reputed to have become immensely wealthy from his connection with the business. He is President of the Buffalo Driving Park Association and is a leader of fine horses. His son Charles has had a share in the business, but now Williams and Alberger are engaged in the construction of factories in different parts of the country for various distillers.

WHY HE KILLED HER.

Jacob Gearhardt's Account of the Death of his Sister-in-law.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Jacob Gearhardt, who killed his brother's widow, at Cochecton Centre, Sullivan County, on Dec. 5, is now in the county jail at Monticello, N. Y., awaiting trial for the serious crime. He makes the following statement of the affair:

"I have been working Mrs. Gearhardt's farm the past year for one-third of the crop, and had made arrangements to continue the same way another year. Mrs. Gearhardt had made a bargain with James Brannigan to come here in my place, and she had been trying to drive me away without allowing me my share of the crops. Sunday morning I went to the barn to feed a yoke of cattle belonging to me. She came out and forbade me using the hay. I had her one-third of it was mine. She ordered me off the premises and struck me with a pitchfork. I then struck her on the head with a stick two or three times, and went away. When the officer came I gave myself up and told him they could take me out and shoot me."

Gearhardt is confident of his acquittal, claiming the attack to have been provoked by Mrs. Gearhardt.

Died at the Age of 111.

Ellen Moriarty, who was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1769, died in this city yesterday morning. Last evening, in the rooms in which she had lived at 1,524 Second avenue, were gathered around the coffin her grandchildren, her great-grandchildren, her great-great-grandchildren, men and women, and her great-great-great-grandchildren. The face of the dead woman was deeply wrinkled, and showed that she must have been of great age. She came to this country in the year 1846. Up to the time of her death she retained her faculties in a remarkable degree. She had been in only two months, and this was her first sickness.

FEMALE DELICACY—Modesty, the bright jewel of woman's mind, often compels her to endure in "silent sorrow" the pangs of disease. Females are frequently subject to piles and its attendant train of evils. Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil is a certain cure for piles in every form. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail, on receipt of $1.10, by Dr. Thomas, 36 East 4th st., or by the wholesale agents, Kidder & Laird, 38 John st.—*adv.*

THE ADVANCE ON LIMA.

A Chilian Army Captures Pisco—Plans of the Campaign.

PANAMA, Dec. 6.—The long-expected Chilian advance on Lima has at last taken place. On Nov. 19 eighteen vessels, all war vessels or armed transports, except four sailing vessels, which were towed, appeared off Pisco. The Angamo and two other vessels steamed into the harbor, the former approaching the Mole as closely as possible, and sent an officer ashore, who demanded the surrender of the place and was refused. Fire was at once opened from the three ships, and was returned by the Peruvian force on shore. This was only 1,200 men commanded by Col. Zamudi. The landing at Pisco was resisted so hotly that most of the Chilians landed at Paracas, about ten miles off, and immediately marched on Pisco, almost surrounding Zamudi's small force. That officer, hopeless of further defence without the sacrifice of his entire force, retired, after blowing up the shore section of the wharf and destroying other property to prevent its falling into Chilian hands. The rolling stock of the Pisco Railroad was burned, a serious loss to the English bondholders. The Peruvian loss in the fight is placed at 150 men, and the Chilian at three times that number. The Chilian force landed consisted of the Second and Fourth Regiments of 1,200 men each; the Coquimbo, Talca, Colchagua, Chabuco, and Atacama regiments, of 1,200 men each; the Naval Brigade, of 900 men, and 800 artillery and cavalry, making in all 10,000 men. The transports, having landed the troops, returned to Arica for further reinforcements, which will be landed nearer Lima, probably at Cerro Azul, and then the army will march on the capital. Pisco is 126 miles from Lima and 70 from Cerro Azul. The force landed at Pisco will probably destroy all towns in the Yea Valley and then enter the Cañete Valley, which they will probably make their base of operations. The march to Lima will be resisted step by step. To this end three divisions left Lima on the night of the 19th. They have with them 85 pieces of artillery. Every post of advantage will be occupied, and the advance harassed and opposed to the utmost. The road the invaders have to traverse is particularly unfavorable for such purposes, abounding in ravines and passes, easily defensible by a resolute soldiery, and affording almost certainly numerous opportunities for administering severe lessons to the invaders. The force lately landed has not yet begun its advance, though a battalion of Chilian cavalry was reported on the road eighteen miles from Pisco.

The port of Ancon has been open several weeks, and many families are availing themselves of this opportunity of leaving Lima. Five thousand tons of freight are awaiting shipment. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers are making extra trips to Chimbote to carry away the extraordinary traffic there offering before the Chilians resume the blockade. The port will soon be reclosed.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

A Renewed Appeal to the Courts by the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—Counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad made application to Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, this morning, for a rule on the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in charge of that portion of the Junction Railroad, between the Market street tunnel and Thirty-fifth street, to show cause why they should not be considered in contempt in reference to the order and decree of the Court in October last.

The Junction Railroad is a short line of road, four miles and a half long, built as a connecting link between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Pennsylvania, and the Reading Railroads. The three railroads took equal shares of its stock. It was to have been built as a continuous line. The Pennsylvania Railroad built the road, and after it was completed maintained that about a mile in the middle had been built out of its own funds, and not out of the funds of the Junction Railroad Company. It established this claim in the courts to the ownership of the mile, leaving the Junction Railroad a road with two ends and no middle. The Junction Railroad is desirous of forwarding the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but the Pennsylvania road refused to let them pass over its mile. The United States Circuit Court decided that the Junction road had the right to use the middle mile, subject to the right of the Pennsylvania road to furnish motive power, and enjoined the Pennsylvania road against obstructing the passage of the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio road. It is now alleged that obstructions are continued, and that while the right of passage is not denied, it is made valueless by obstructing the tracks so that the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cannot get through. Hence the fresh appeal to the United States Court. The free passage of the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Junction road is essential to the maintenance of its New York line, and, pending the settlement of the controversy, no freight is being received for transmission over the Baltimore and Ohio road. It is believed that the action of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad in refusing to receive the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio road at the irregular times at which they now arrive is really a move in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio road, as it demonstrates the gravity of the obstructions placed in its way by the Junction.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—Judge McKennan today granted a rule against the Pennsylvania road and the Junction road to show cause why a writ of sequestration should not issue against the latter and attachments against the officers of the former road for an alleged attempt in violation of the injunction which had been issued. The rule was made returnable Jan. 17 in Philadelphia.

The blockade in the freight traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been relieved by an arrangement with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, by which freight will be forwarded in steamships by way of Baltimore and the Company. Freight will be received at Pier 14 North River, 126 feet of Liberty street, and bills of lading will be issued at 315 Broadway. The arrangement goes into effect to-day.

Vessels Frozen in the Ice.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 16.—A great many vessels are frozen fast in the river and bay. Ice-bound about Sandy Hook are the schooners Greyhound, Capt. Edwards, loaded with brick; L. C. Price, Capt. L. L. Seeley, with lime; Buena Vista, Capt. C. Wilson, with coal, and the sloop Theodore Weldon, with brick. About the drawbridge at the Highlands of Navesink are frozen in the schooners Enterprise, Capt. Dougherty, with coal; M. C. Price, Capt. L. Price, with brick and staves; Wm. F. Parker, Capt. E. Gwin, with coal, and the sloop Little Capt. Powers, with oysters. A loaded schooner at Highland Dock and a dozen or more small dredging vessels below Long Dock are also frozen in. The thaw of Tuesday and Wednesday released some vessels lying further off in the Horseshoe Harbor.

Horse Breeders in Session.

The National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, in session for the past two days at 42 Broadway, renewed the stake programme of last year for the ensuing season, with the exception of the sixty-second under stake, which was omitted. The association opened the Wilson Stakes at conditions of $250 each as entrance for fillies, and the Produce Stake, for mares foaled in 1881, at $200 each. The conditions of the National Trotting Stallion Stakes were so far changed as to make the season service the same for the entrance of the stallion, previously it was double the fee for the dam. The association will soon issue a circular containing a listed all the new stakes opened, and of the nominations to the Horse stakes, which have already closed.

Two Children Burned to Death.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 16.—Yesterday a tenement tenant and wife, colored, living on the premises of Charles Leath in Prince George County, locked their children in the house and went out for a few hours. During their absence the building accidentally caught fire, and was entirely consumed. The two children perished in the flames. A neighboring house Tucker and his wife found the bodies of the children, which they claim the only evidence left of their children.

BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND.

The school at Mineola, L. I., is closed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria.

Justice Gilbert in Brooklyn yesterday granted an absolute divorce to Mary F. Mackenzie from Francis Mackenzie, both of Orange County.

A William Carl Schuhmann was found his baby boy Hyatt south of Mobile, after the Democratic who beat Mr. Chittenden in the race for Congress.

The contract for furnishing gas to the Brooklyn Court House was yesterday awarded to the Brooklyn Gas Company for $1.20 per 1,000 feet. The Fulton Municipal Company's bid was $1.50.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday appointed George F. Bruton secretary of the Commission in place of Joshua Pulitzer, deceased. Mr. Bruton is a nephew of ex-Mayor Wickham.

In the sham battle on Fort Greene in Brooklyn on Wednesday night Lieut. Major Samuel Chamin of the Twelfth Third Regiment had his ear almost torn off by an explosion of a blank cartridge close to his head.

Dr. Charles Oliver, surgeon of the Brooklyn Fire Department, was married on Wednesday evening in the Reformed Dutch Church in Nassau Racing, A. Demarest, the daughter of Mrs. Griswold Brandon.

Samuel S. Reed, a lace manufacturer, was yesterday before Justice Sandel, in Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing $500 worth of machinery from a quantity of goods to find by J. Alexander of 98 Front place, Brooklyn. He was held for examination.

Jno. Kramer of 177 Union st. and Brooklyn, and Philip Kramer of 54 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, were held for examination by Justice Walsh on a charge of locking Constable Fitzharris in their house while they removed a horse and wagon that he intended to attach.

There have been about thirty-five fatal cases of diphtheria in Brooklyn this week, and as there is no prospect of any immediate abatement of the epidemic the Health Department is in favor of at once substituting ventilated manholes for the 8,000 tight-fitting covers of the sewers throughout the city. The cost to the city of changing the manholes was estimated yesterday by Commissioner French of the Department of City Works at between $2,000 and $3,000.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

An Episode in One of the Resorts on Sixth Avenue—The Case of a Young Girl who, it was Claimed, had been Enticed from Home.

Policeman Nixon and Mr. Francis Hammill of 254 West Fourteenth street searched the saloons in Sixth avenue on Wednesday evening. In the Empire Garden they found Margaret, the daughter of Mr. Hammill, in company with Frank Day of 49 West Fifty-third street. They were sitting together at a table, drinking beer. Nixon induced them to go outside, and then, showing them a warrant, put them under arrest. A revolver was found in Day's pocket. They were confined in the Thirtieth street police station, and were brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The complaint against Day was that he had abducted the girl from her parents' house. Day is 20 years of age, tall, with smooth face and dark hair and eyes. The girl is a pretty brunette, and she was handsomely dressed.

The pair were arraigned before Justice Morgan in the morning, and the examination was set down for the afternoon. Mrs. Hammill was then present. Day was cool and quiet, but the girl cried. Justice Morgan took her aside, and she said that Day had done her no injury, and that she had gone with him of her own free will. The Justice discharged Day, with a rebuke, after fining him $10 for carrying a pistol without a permit. The lawyer of Mrs. Hammill protested at not having had an opportunity to put in any testimony as to the abduction, and said he would at once apply for a bench warrant for Day's arrest. He said that Day had induced Miss Hammill to drink the first liquor she had ever drunk, and that while she was under its influence he had induced her to go with him.

Charging a Policeman with Unjust Assault and Great Cruelty.

John Clark of 27 Corlears street made a deposition under oath at the Police Central Office, yesterday, to the following effect:

While deponent was walking through Grand street, on July 26, on his way home, Policeman Brady of the Madison street squad made an offensive remark to him, similar to one which had caused Clark, some time before, to prefer charges against Brady before the Police Commissioners. The charges, for some reason or other, were never tried. Clark, when a second time insulted, made reply. Brady thereupon called him with his fist, and finally, drawing his club, knocked him down. Clark's leg was broken at the ankle by the fall, and Brady called another policeman to help take him to the station. The two policemen, as Clark avers, did not attempt to carry him as they should have done, but forced him to walk between them on his fractured leg. When the station was reached, Brady declared that the deponent was intoxicated, and proposed to have him locked up. The sergeant on duty, seeing his condition, sent him to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until a few days ago.

Clark was on crutches, and was obliged to sit while telling his story to the complaint clerk at the Police Central Office, yesterday. He says that he was about to accept a position given him by Commissioner Brennan in the Department of Charities and Correction when struck by Policeman Brady.

French Soldiers Wanted Also.

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, lately addressed in Washington the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives in regard to the coming celebration of the centennial of the battle of Yorktown. He urged that the French Government should be invited to send representatives of the French army as participants, and that the United States army and national militia should be represented. He also urged that the celebration should continue two days instead of the original fortnight, and that the appropriation for the occasion should be $100,000, instead of $50,000. The committee approved of Major Gardner's suggestions, and appointed a subcommittee to confer with the Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, who had expressed himself privately in their favor. It is thought that Congress will authorize these amendments to the former act. Major Gardner represented the Rhode Island Commandery of the Cincinnati, of which he is a member. That body passed resolutions to the above effect in Providence last July.

Widow Shattuck's Troubles.

On election day, 1874, Mr. W. F. Shattuck of the firm of Shattuck & Co., hardware merchants, fell from the roof of his house and was killed. He was said to be well to do, and lived in a good house in Newtown, L. I. He left a wife and one son, Frederick. His property got into the hands of the lawyers and dwindled away, and Mrs. Shattuck became poor. Her son grew unruly, and, since his father's death, had little money, his mother gave to him, and what he earned. They moved from place to place, until they secured rooms in the rear of the large mansion belonging to Mr. Hedley on seventh street. She had a little property, but it was difficult for her to collect her rents. On the 6th of this month she was to go West. He went with her to collect rents, and with the money he was to go West. He went out on Saturday night, and his mother, who yesterday notified Superintendent Walling of her fears that he had been robbed and murdered.

How a Diamond Pin was Recovered.

The *Bow* has the following: "A curious instance of good fortune occurred on the first night of the appearance of Sarah Bernhardt at Booth's Theatre. Three ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, arrived rather late. As they reached their seats after a procession became one of the ladies discovered that a valuable diamond breastpin had disappeared. Much sorrow for the loss and her compl