EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Narrow Escape of a Schooner Off Atlantic City.

IMMENSE LOSSES.

Property Destroyed Along the Hudson River.

FLOODS IN PATERSON, N. J.

Reports from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine.

NEW YORK.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY ALONG THE HUDSON—GLANCING OVER THE DISTRICTS DESOLATED BY TUESDAY'S STORM.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1878.

Considerable excitement still prevails here and in the neighboring villages which suffered from the effects of the storm of Monday and Tuesday. This storm was the most severe known in this part of the State since 1802. Imagination may slightly depict the state of affairs and the extent of damage done, but only those who were witnesses can form a just estimate of the flood. The destruction is far more terrible than has already been chronicled, as my rambles this morning show. The first point reached was Mutton Hollow, a settlement or cluster of houses just outside the city and jail limits, to the west of the city, and connected with a wooden bridge about 125 feet in length, supported by heavy stone abutments. The first bridge at this point was erected in 1789, and being insufficient in strength, was rebuilt in 1804. This was carried away by a freshet in January, 1818, and the third erected the same year, which was swept away January 26, 1839, and the present one was erected the same year. From this bridge a stone road extended a number of miles through a quarrying country. This road is completely gutted and washed out in many places, huge stones weighing from five hundred to six hundred pounds having been rolled from twenty to forty feet by the force of the water. Trees of enormous size were uprooted and swept away, as if they had been mere reeds. Every house in the "Hollow" was flooded, and several were completely wrecked. Nearly all the furniture was destroyed. The Esopus Creek at this point has fallen about six feet since yesterday morning, and is still slowly falling to its regular channel, though still pouring a tremendous volume of water toward its outlet. There is much distress among the poor Irish families here.

The damage at Eddyville cannot yet be fully estimated. At this point the Delaware and Hudson Canal begins, and the breaking of the guard-lock of the canal changed the course of the stream (the Rondout creek), and the valley, in which the greater portion of Eddyville lies, is converted into a channel of the roaring torrent. Many of the families in the tenement houses of Eddyville vacated their homes at about nine o'clock on Tuesday, before the guard-lock gave way. The Fly Mountain Hotel was deserted by all save one young man named Edward Donnelly, who remained there the whole of Tuesday night and was not rescued until Wednesday afternoon, after having been greatly frightened. The guard-lock gave way about three o'clock Wednesday morning, letting down a great volume of water over the flats and causing the destruction over what is known as "The Fly." The bridge across the brook at New Salem was carried away yesterday afternoon. The creek at Rondout and the river at the mouth of the creek is full of floating débris and dead horses. McCausland's section dock, an ice barge and a platform of South Rondout ferry were all jammed together. Among the other craft damaged besides those mentioned yesterday are the King of the North, Kate E., James S. Bennett, T. Coolidge, George A. Hoyt, Kate and Mary, Canal, Narragansett, May Be, Dr. Hasbrouck and Walter B. Crane. McEntee Dillon's foundry suffered considerable damage. At Glenerie the damage to the white lead works will greatly exceed the amount reported yesterday, probably reaching $40,000; their works are completely under water.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1878.

The storm which commenced on Monday has been of unusual severity. The barometer at the signal office on Tuesday night indicated 28.71, the lowest ever known here. There was a total rainfall of over four and a half inches. A portion of the east pier, near the fort, is washed out and fears were entertained for the safety of the life saving station. Two culverts on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road were washed out, which delayed the trains. Nearly two hundred and fifty telegraph poles of the Western Union line are blown down between here and Syracuse, and telegraphic communication is cut off. About two hundred poles are prostrated on the Syracuse Northern line. Despatches are sent from here to Syracuse by the cars.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1878.

The damage by flood to the Walkill Valley Railroad has been so serious that the trains have all been abandoned except one each way. As the water is subsiding it is probable that the break can be reached today for repairs.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 12—10 P. M.

The water in the Delaware and Neversink rivers has fallen between seven and eight feet during the past eighteen hours and still continues to recede. Those who have suffered by the flood are thus enabled to estimate their losses. In all directions in this vicinity barns, outhouses and fences are being put to rights, foundations and cellar walls which were undermined are being rebuilt, &c. The Barrett Bridge at this place is now considered safe, the damage sustained by it being estimated at $3,000. So far as heard from no lives have been lost, but there were some narrow escapes from drowning. While Mr. Irving, near Cuddebackville, was attempting to remove his neighbors' goods, he was thrown from his boat into the rushing water and came near losing his life. Mr. Goddefroy's trout pond was washed away, together with about 5,000 trout. A horse left in the barn of Mr. Lewis H. Meyers, at Cuddebackville, was taken out Wednesday, the water reaching over his back. On the Delaware and Hudson Canal much damage has been done, the most serious being near Ellenville, where thousands of feet of towpath were carried away, entailing heavy loss. Trains on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway have not been seriously delayed on account of the high water, all trains running nearly on time. Highway travel in all directions has been resumed.

NEW JERSEY.

ALARMING FLOODS—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—BUILDINGS SWEPT AWAY BY THE TORRENT—MIRACULOUS ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

Little Falls, Paterson, Passaic and other towns and hamlets of that portion of New Jersey bordering on the river have suffered greatly in loss of property and terribly through the discomfort entailed in being driven from their homes by the raging waters. Not less than a thousand persons have been rendered at least temporarily homeless in Paterson alone.

Tuesday night was a night of terror and excitement, and in Paterson there were few who retired to rest, thousands watching the night through in the vicinity of the river, expecting every moment a tremendous catastrophe. This was looked for more especially from the threatened breaking away of the dam at Beattie's Mills, Little Falls, which, when added to the already swollen river, would have carried destruction with it. Couriers were arriving from time to time throughout the night, at one time reporting that a break was imminent, and at another that the dam would hold. The arrival of these messengers on horseback greatly added to the excitement. Nearly the whole city "sat up with the flood." Had the dam given way there would not have been a bridge left at Paterson. There are seven costly iron structures in the city proper, besides the Erie and New Jersey Midland Railway bridges and several wooden bridges in the suburbs toward Passaic. At midnight the flood reached within a few inches of the height of that of 1854, the greatest since 1810, and the waters were still rising. Before morning the river was higher by several inches than the highest point ever reached within the memory of the present generation. About one o'clock a portion of Broomhead's mill, at the West street bridge, gave way and was carried down stream, leaving the balance trembling over the torrent that beat against its foundations. The dyehouse attached to the Pioneer Silk Mills went next. The waters swept through the first floors of the loom manufactory of C. Kohlsaat and through the Pioneer Mill to the depth of four to six feet, causing immense damage to property. These mills are built directly on the river, at the foot of Mill street. These, as well as all the numberless mills and factories along the river, were watched all night long. Merril's Flouring Mills, at the foot of Main street, were also threatened, but the foundations did not give way. The waters rose to the planking of the iron bridges, and the roaring torrent swept around the city in its tortuous course, encroaching more and more and advancing higher and higher up all the streets in that vicinity on both sides. Water, Jefferson, Holsman, Stout and Piercey streets on the north side, and River, Tyler, Bridge, Washington, Godwin and other streets on the south side, were all inundated to a depth of from five to ten feet. Hundreds of families were moving out their furniture in boats, on floats, or anything that offered; hundreds were imprisoned in their houses, unable to come out, and hundreds more were out and could not reach their houses, the flood having overtaken them so suddenly. The streets in the vicinity of the flood, but which the waters had not yet reached, were filled with wailing women driven from home, some with little children and infants in arms. Household furniture and property of all sorts saved from the flood were piled on every side. As fast as possible these unfortunates were supplied with temporary lodgings, either in private houses or in the public buildings. Everything within two blocks of the river on either side was submerged, and still the river was rising.

ONE MAN DROWNED.

There was no loss of life except in one instance, though many escapes were almost miraculous. Two doors from the corner of Washington, on River street, lived a man named Strohmeyer, and when the waters reached his house—a miserable tenement—his family were taken out in safety, but yesterday morning he was found in the basement drowned. It is thought he made his way through the water and gained an entrance after the family left, and, being intoxicated, perished there alone. A woman named Vader left her house in Northstraight street early in the afternoon and came back from her work at the shirt factory in the evening to find all communication cut off, and her four children, two of them very small, were there alone. She could hear their screams for help, but the torrent was rushing between and she could not reach the house. Later the children were rescued and the family sheltered.

At Morrow's Mills, just out of Paterson, is a dwelling around which runs the Wagaraw Creek, now a river. The double house was occupied by an old lady, Mrs. Story, and a family named Warren, the latter occupying a portion of the house with a lower foundation. When one of the dams above broke away the waters swept into the Warrens' apartments, and the lady, catching up her infant, rushed into the rooms of Mrs. Story for safety. Soon after Mrs. Warren was removed by the neighbors, but Mrs. Story refused to leave the house. Soon after another dam above gave way, and then the only bridge connecting with the land was swept away and the waters surged around the house and through the lower story all night long, threatening every instant to sweep it from its foundations. In this fearful plight the old lady passed the night, expecting death every moment. Fortunately the house stood the onslaught bravely, and in the morning a rescue was effected. The condition of the lower portion of Paterson was perilous in the extreme. The river, in which the current was running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, was constantly rising, and on its bosom floated from time to time portions of buildings, logs and all manner of débris, including large trees, which were hurled against the bridges and against the foundations of houses on the river's bank with an almost irresistible force. There was a tremendous pressure against the gatehouse, at the Falls Bridge, of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Manufactures, and if that had given way the entire lower portion of the city would have been flooded, and the great locomotive works of Rogers & Co., Danforth, Cook & Co., and D. B. Grant & Co., the latter of which is at work on the order for fifty Erie locomotives, would have been entirely submerged.

STREETS TURNED INTO RIVERS.

During Tuesday night and all day yesterday and last night, the streets in the vicinity of the river bore an extremely Venetian appearance. Boats of every imaginable description were being propelled to and fro, the only means of communicating with the houses. Five cents fare was asked and freely paid.

The scene at the Falls is magnificent. Such a volume of water was never before seen pouring over in the chasm, and thousands visited the scene yesterday, and many go there at night to have a view of it in all its wild grandeur by moonlight. And the sight is worth the trouble. The water rushes over the precipices, a mass of boiling foam, from the Water Company's works on the west side of the chasm bridge, the chasm itself being at least twenty feet higher than usual. The Valley of Rocks is completely submerged. A portion of the society's dam has gone. Temperance Island is hidden from view in a mad waste of waters that make a clear sweep over it, leaving nothing to show it is not a portion of the river except the tops of the numerous trees.

A TEAM SWEPT DOWN STREAM.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a thrilling scene was witnessed by the thousands who were present at the Falls. A team attached to a load of timber was being driven through the road leading toward the Falls from above. The road being submerged the team was by mistake driven off the bank, and in a twinkling the horses, load and the two men were swept away by the torrent. This was about a quarter of a mile above the Falls bridge, which is the society's dam, the cataract being but a few hundred feet below the dam. The catastrophe was seen by hundreds, and every one turned pale with affright. Women screamed and wept, and even men were beside themselves and in many cases wept also. The sight was appalling. The men were seen being swept rapidly to certain destruction, they having clung fast to the wagon box, which supported them. But there were those at hand who were equal to the emergency. Ropes were procured and let down from the iron bridge, within a few hundred feet of the cataract, and by a nice calculation and through the presence of mind of the men themselves they were saved. They caught each to a rope and were hauled up amid the deafening cheers of thousands of spectators, several women fainting when they saw that they were indeed safe.

The water has been falling since seven A. M. yesterday, but the town is still flooded. The Wessel, Rusling and Paterson and New York plank road bridges in the vicinity of Passaic are all under water and boats are plying on them. Every mill in Passaic is stopped. Damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars has been done. The bleach house, at the Locke print works, is five feet under water. The buildings seem as if standing out in a lake. At Reid & Barry's print works the extensive calico and packing rooms are under water, the goods floating in every direction. The flood has swept all the lower floors. The water from the river actually fills the boilers. The Ammidon works are also submerged, and the damage is immense. The Bache shoddy mill and the woollen mills of Waterhouse Brothers have been stopped and thousands of dollars worth of goods destroyed. The stock of timber in W. Anderson's yards, valued at $12,000, has all been swept away and is strewn along the river. The Passaic gas works are under water and their operations stopped. The Freeholders of Passaic county will call a special meeting to provide for the suffering and afford relief to the many who are cut off from communication by the destruction of bridges and roads.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 12, 1878.

The storm has so swollen the Delaware River at this place that all the railroads are under water. No trains have run from here since last evening. Passengers and express matter are still here. No mails or newspapers have been received from any point today. Five locomotives have been placed on the bridge over the stream between here and Trenton to secure it. The river is still rising.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12, 1878.

The Delaware River has risen higher than it was in 1861, and that was the highest point in several years. Last night it kept on rising an inch an hour and today it has been falling. It has, up to this hour, gone down eighteen inches. There has been no damage done, except the stoppage of all the mills. A large amount of drift wood, lumber, &c., is coming down.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WATER IN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER DECREASING—DAMAGE TO MINES AND MANUFACTORIES—REPAIRING RAILROADS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 12, 1878.

The flood along the Susquehanna River has exceeded in magnitude even the conjectures of the wildest theorists. During last night the river continued to rise, and at midnight had spread over the Wyoming Valley from the foot of the mountains on the west to the rising lands on the east, making a sheet of water two miles in width, and sweeping in its fury hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property and destroying great industrial and manufacturing interests. Coal mines have been flooded, personal effects washed away, railroads undermined and deep gullies replace heavy grades. Large and costly bridges have floated away upon the tide, and hundreds of acres of late vegetables, tons of cereals, tobacco, stacks of hay, houses and barns with their contents, furniture and live stock, have been destroyed. Confusion and terror reign for fifty miles along the banks of the Susquehanna. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track was flooded for miles, and nearly a mile of it has been completely swept away. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad is greatly damaged in a number of places along its entire length from Scranton to Northumberland, and no trains have passed over the road to-day. Telegraph wires and poles are mingled with the general debris.

AN IMPROVISED FERRY OVERTURNED.

The street railway track between Wilkesbarre and Kingston is submerged under fifteen feet of water. Communication between the two places has been maintained only by venturesome boatmen, who, by the way, have met with strange adventures. Three gentlemen were being rowed from Kingston to Wilkesbarre to attend court. Nearing the west end of the covered bridge spanning the Susquehanna River, the current being very strong, the boat came in contact with a sunken log, and the occupants were tipped over into the flood. The boatman and one passenger clung to the boat; the other two were carried down the stream for several hundred feet, when they caught the branches of a tall elm tree. Boats were launched to rescue them, and in about half an hour, after much manœuvring among the driftwood, the men were taken into a boat and landed upon the Wilkesbarre side.

REPAIRING THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

The break in the Lehigh Valley Railroad between this city and Pittston is very extensive. Two hundred men are engaged in making a new road out of steamboat coal. To the west, north and south the view presented was of a vast inland sea miles in extent. Here and there the branches of trees protrude above the water. All along the railroad track long trains of cars loaded with steamboat coal and slate were run into the water. Laborers, standing in water up to their knees, unloaded the huge bowlders of coal until the grade had been raised about five feet above the old plane, consuming thousands of tons of merchantable coal. The track was soon laid, and William Cummings took the first train over the dangerous portion of the road. At Meshoppen there has been another washout on the same road.

SAILING A HUT.

A track walker near there sought safety in his cabin, but that too went down the stream, the man hanging to the cabin. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since last evening, when the cabin moved off and he astride of the strange craft. The Geneva, Ithaca and Athens Railroad is idle, owing to the loss of two large iron bridges. The Southern Central Railroad, running from Sayre to Auburn, loses one bridge. The water is falling at Pittston. Along the Susquehanna and Wyoming valleys there will be many homeless people, the larger portion of whom have lost their entire personal effects. The waters at Avondale are higher than at this time (eleven P. M.) last night The miners have not been able to return to their cabins, and are quartered about the neighborhood among friends who, luckily, are upon higher ground. The cellars of many of the residences on River street are flooded, and great damage has been done. The rain has ceased and the weather is growing colder. The water in the Susquehanna is falling rapidly, and no further damage is apprehended.

CONNECTICUT.

OVERFLOW OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—DAMAGE AT HARTFORD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Dec. 12, 1878.

The Connecticut River at this point is twenty-four feet above low water mark, and all the section of the city along the river front is submerged. Residents have been forced to abandon their dwellings or seek refuge in the upper floors. Great damage has been done to stores. The water extends back about five hundred feet from the bank, and the Connecticut Valley Railroad Depot and the dock of the Hartford and New York Steamboat line were reached by passengers this evening in boats.

RHODE ISLAND.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF A SLOOP AT BLOCK ISLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, Dec. 12, 1878.

Advices from Block Island state that the recent storm at that place was very severe. Captain John Carnes, of the sloop J. H. Racey, of Plymouth, Mass., reports that he was wrecked off that place. He and his three sons were saved by the assistance of No. 3 Life Saving Station. It was blowing a terrific gale at the time and both anchors of the sloop were dragged. The vessel was carried into the breakers. Seven men went out from the station in a boat, carrying with them a line, by means of which they succeeded in dragging the sloop ashore.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FACTORIES CLOSED, RAILROAD TRAVEL STOPPED AND FARMS INUNDATED.

CONCORD, Dec. 12, 1878.

The river rose steadily all night and this forenoon reached a point within an inch as high as in October, 1869, which was the highest ever known. The basement floors of the Concord Railroad workshop are flooded and work is suspended. The intervales are submerged, and the tracks of the Montreal Railroad, between this city and East Concord, are covered with water and impassable. No train is in over the Bristol Railroad, owing to the track being covered with water in some places. A small bridge spanning the ravine between Hookset and Bristol was carried away. No train left or reached here over the Concord Railroad since the freight train, between one and two o'clock this morning. There is a bad washout reported at Bow Junction, where the track is overflowed, and a small bridge across Turkey River, below the Bow crossing, has been washed away. Owing to washouts on the Pittsfield road no trains passed over it this forenoon.

The water has now reached its height and will probably fall rapidly. As soon as the water recedes the tracks of the various roads will be repaired, as no serious damage has been done yet.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 12, 1878.

At Amoskeag Falls the Merrimack River is five inches higher than at any time since 1870. The Manchester Mills were compelled to shut down on account of high water and will not start up again this week. All that portion of the Amoskeag works on the lower canal have also suspended. No northern trains have reached the city since Tuesday. In several places between this city and Concord the roadbed is inundated and a large number of men are at work repairing damages. The river commenced falling about six o'clock to-night.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 12, 1878.

At Ashland the freshet carried away a bridge and a dam, entailing a loss of about $3,000. In the Pemigewasset and Baker valleys bridges were injured and fields covered with driftwood and rubbish. In some places farms are much injured, either by water carrying away the soil or covering it with sand and stones. On the line of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, from Ashland to Plymouth, nearly a mile and a half of track is twisted up and the roadbed entirely washed away. Above Plymouth are several small breaks, and at Wentworth the large washout occurred. The river has gone down fifteen feet since yesterday and is rapidly falling.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 12, 1878.

No town in this county has escaped loss by high water. Southampton lost four bridges and several dams. Westhampton suffered a loss of from $3,000 to $6,000. Huntington and Cummington sustain still heavier losses, and Goshen and Worthington lose from $3,000 to $6,000. The Canal Railroad Company has not run through trains for a week. The Connecticut River Railroad resumed through travel tonight, the Hatfield washout being repaired.

MAINE.

MECHANICS FALLS, Dec. 12, 1878.

The Rumford Falls and Buckfield Railroad has six washouts below West Minot, two of them seventy feet long and twenty feet deep. Trains will not resume for a week at least.

WESTERN LAWLESSNESS.

TWO FRIENDLESS STOCK THIEVES ROASTED OVER A SLOW FIRE—A GAMBLER GUILTY OF MURDER ESCAPES WITH A TWELVE YEARS' SENTENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12, 1878.

Following close upon the lynching of two negroes at Nebraska City, on Tuesday, comes to-day from the centre of the State details of horrible tragedies which have had few parallels in the history of crime, and which show with what uncertainty laws are executed on the frontier. On November 26 Deputy Sheriff Stevens, of Plum Creek, Dawson county, went out at the head of a company of herders to bring to justice certain cattle thieves. Recent depredations by Indians and white horse thieves made all stock owners bitter and desperate. Mitchell and Ketchum, accused of stock thefts, were followed to Mitchell's house on South Loop, and on attempting to arrest them a fight ensued. Stevens was fatally wounded, and the herders were driven away. Two days later twenty herders left Plum Creek determined to avenge Stevens' death. Soon after the Sheriff of Custer county, also on the trail, found and arrested Mitchell and Ketchum, and on Tuesday started with a posse of men to take them to the county seat for trial. While *en route* they were met and surrounded by a masked mob of twenty-five men, all armed, who overpowered the officers and took the two men from them. Leading the captives to a grove some distance away, they were tied to a tree and burned to death by a slow fire, enduring meanwhile every torture the captors could devise. The matter was telegraphed to officers here to-day and is creating intense excitement. Members of the mob claimed to the Custer county officers that they would make an example of these men to terrify other thieves.

A MURDERER AT LARGE.

City Marshal Butler received a telegram this morning from Sheriff Matthew Kieran, Kearney county, instructing him to look out for S. D. Richards, who on December 9 murdered Peter Anderson, Mrs. Harlan and three children of the latter, at a point seven miles southwest of Meriden, Kearney county. The bodies of Mrs. Harlan and children were found concealed in a haystack. The cause of the murder is unknown. Richards, it is stated, shaved off his whiskers and fled on horseback to Bloomington, where he obtained a horse and wagon and proceeded to Red Cloud where he is supposed to have taken the train up the railway Tuesday morning for Hastings, *en route* to Omaha.

HOW MURDERERS ARE TREATED BY THE LAW.

Great excitement exists here over the result of the trial of James G. Burke for the murder of Morris Weihl three months ago, an account of which was published in the HERALD at the time. There was a dispute over a wager of $3 concerning a game of pool. The passion of Burke, a well known gambler, was finally aroused and he left the saloon, procured a pistol and searching for Weihl, found him in a harness store, where he shot him dead without a moment's warning. The murder was cold blooded and deliberate. The defence attempted the insanity dodge, claiming Burke was afflicted with a disease, the result of excesses, and which affected his brain. The trial occupied three days. The jury, after an absence of six hours, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, recommending that the Judge should not inflict the extreme penalty of the law. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to twelve years. Grave charges are made against the District Attorney, and numerous threats are made of lynching the prisoner.

SUDDEN DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 12, 1878.

Mrs. Eliza Jones, aunt to General Schofield, United States Army, in command at West Point, was found dead in her bed this morning.

CHARTER OAK CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN ADVERTISING ANNUAL RETURNS—FURBER'S COMMISSION ACCOUNT—MISLEADING FIGURES IN AN ANNUAL REPORT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12, 1878.

On the meeting of the Court this morning in the Charter Oak conspiracy trial Judge Hovey announced his ruling reserved from yesterday on the question of the admissibility in evidence of newspaper advertisements of the annual statements of the condition of the insurance company at the close of the years 1876 and 1877. The prosecution had presented these as proofs that the accused had made false statements, the returns sent to the Insurance Department having been ruled out. The Court ruled that the advertisements could not be received, and said that an advertisement of the annual report of an insurance company is not a statement from which policy holders could infer, without inquiry, that the company had such assets as the advertisement alleges, or that the same were good, dollar for dollar. The Court could not believe that anybody will pretend to say that the company, by means of this advertisement, presented statements that all its assets were good and collectible for their full amount. It may be the duty of the officers of a corporation like this to see that bad or doubtful assets are marked off or reduced in value on the books of the company, but as a matter of fact this is not the case or practice, and officers are not to be charged as conspirators because of negligence in this respect. These accused did not state in the advertisement that the company's assets were "good," as alleged in the information. If they had done so, then they might be held responsible for such representation. In conclusion Judge Hovey said that as this was a criminal prosecution the strict rules of evidence for such prosecutions must apply.

MR. FURBER'S ACCOUNTS WITH THE COMPANY.

The principal bookkeeper of the Charter Oak resumed the reading of the several accounts between the company and Furber as its financial manager. This account showed a balance due by Furber on July 2, 1877, about the close of his connection with the company, of $208,477 98 on his general account, but there were special accounts reducing this balance, and when Furber retired from the company, twenty-six days later, a settlement of his several accounts showed a balance due him of $91,000. This was settled in the settlement made under the contract with Jewell when the latter entered upon the presidency of the company. The credit side of the account is made up principally of credit for payments on real estate and other accounts for legal services, for Furber's salary, &c. One of the largest items is a credit of $121,537 50 for special commissions on premium receipts and profits from lapsed policies under the contract by which he contributed assets to the amount of half a million to save the company from insolvency. This sum is made up of credits of $15,000 per month for seven months and $16,537 for the last month, June, 1877.

NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW RULED OUT.

Charles W. Dyar, of the Boston *Globe*, was brought forward by the prosecution to testify to statements by Wiggin in January last regarding the conspiracy, and which were printed in that paper in the form of an interview. The defence objected to these statements being admitted in evidence, on the ground that the statement of a co-conspirator could not be held to the prejudice of the others when made after the conspiracy had terminated. The Court ruled for the defence and Dyar retired. On the same matter the prosecution also had in reserve E. S. Sears, at the time of the interview city editor of the *Globe*, but now a publisher at St. Albans, Vt.

COMMISSIONER SEYMOUR'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony of ex-Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour was important, as he was chairman of the special commission appointed by the Legislature to examine the life insurance companies of the State, and his commission had made the report which resulted eventually in the overthrow of the Furber management of the Charter Oak. During his testimony the prosecution succeeded, after having failed once or twice previously, in getting in evidence the report of the condition of the company on the 31st of December, 1876, as furnished to the State Insurance Department by the accused as officers of the institution. The prosecution also presented a schedule of real estate assets which had been prepared for the use of the commission while the investigation was in progress. The witness was examined until the time of adjournment as to the differences between the values placed upon the properties by the accused and the values placed upon the same by appraisers employed by the commission, these differences in many instances being very large. The company appears to have estimated the properties at their cost, whereas the appraisals were made in 1877, when values had depreciated.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT VINDICATED.

IMPUTATIONS ON THE INTEGRITY OF THE GEORGIA EXECUTIVE SET AT REST—SENATOR HILL'S CHANCES FOR RE-ELECTION IMPERILLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Dec. 12, 1878.

A very serious scandal, involving the reputation of the Governor of Georgia, was put to rest by the unanimous report of a Legislative Committee of Investigation made yesterday. The scandal involved the integrity of Governor Colquitt and the democratic administration of the State. Some years ago the Legislature repealed all acts giving State aid to railroads. It was held, however, by the friends of the Northeastern Railroad that their road was excepted by special provision from the operations of this act. The opponents of State aid contested this claim, and the matter went into the courts, the Governor declining to act. Senator B. H. Hill was employed by the holders of the $263,000 of Northeastern bonds to argue the case for them. He had a contingent fee of $7,000. The Governor having looked closely into the matter, and having received affirmative opinions from ex-Governor Brown, Generals Hill and Gordon and General Toombs as to the State's obligation to indorse, and of the Speakers of the houses as to the intention of the Legislature to except the Northeastern from the repealing act, indorsed the bonds.

AN ISSUE OF VERACITY.

When Senator Hill applied for his fee he was told that the corporation holding the bonds was not able to pay it, and that $8,000 had already been paid as a fee to Mr. J. W. Murphy, Assistant Treasurer of the State. Mr. Hill was very indignant, and held that this was paid as a lobby fee and that Mr. Murphy should be at once discharged from his position. Mr. Murphy, having heard of Senator Hill's remarks, was very much angered. He met Mr. Hill on a public corner, and, stopping him, asked if he had said that he (Mr. Murphy) should be discharged from his position. Mr. Hill replied that he had made such a statement. "Then," said Mr. Murphy, "I denounce you as a scoundrel and a slanderous liar." Mr. Hill drew back to strike him, but refrained, as he says Mr. Murphy put his hand on his pistol. He says he felt certain that it was a plot to assassinate him, and he therefore contented himself with denouncing Mr. Murphy as a ruffian and an assassin and then left him. Mr. Murphy denies that he intended to kill Mr. Hill or that Mr. Hill replied with denunciations to his insult. He says Mr. Hill left him, saying he would have him arrested; and that he insulted Mr. Hill simply to protect his personal and official integrity, which Mr. Hill had assailed.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT VINDICATED.

It soon became bruited about that Mr. Murphy, in getting the company to agree to pay him $8,000 when the bonds were indorsed, had used expressions that suggested that the Governor was in some way or other interested in the fraud, and that he had indorsed the bonds through improper motives. The Governor at once indignantly demanded that these rumors be submitted to the most rigid investigation. The committee was ordered, and Mr. Hill, Governor Colquitt, Mr. Murphy and others taken before it as witnesses. The investigation was thorough and pitiless, it having been openly branded as malevolent by many of the papers. The result is a perfect vindication of the Governor. Every doubtful circumstance has been thoroughly and fully explained, and the committee was unanimous in its vindication. Mr. Murphy claims that he got his fee for having collected testimony and arguments from various prominent lawyers and officials and laid them before the Governor. Nothing has created so much excitement in Georgia for a long time as this investigation. Its influence on the political future will be marked. It will be used against Mr. Hill, and has already alienated many of his friends. He avers that he has had no enmity against Governor Colquitt and that he has not directed suspicion against him. Colquitt's friends and many of Mr. Hill's friends claim to think differently and swear vengeance against Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill wrote a full circular letter upon the subject and mailed it to the press, but withdrew it from publication by telegraph and had the proofsheets destroyed. Large amounts of money were offered for a copy of this circular. It was produced finally by Governor Colquitt, who had been secretly supplied with a copy. Governor Colquitt is the ally and bosom friend of Gordon, and they make beyond all comparison the strongest team in the State. It is said that they will make it interesting for Mr. Hill when the Senatorial election approaches.

A. & W. SPRAGUE'S ESTATE.

TRIAL OF A SUIT BROUGHT BY THE RECEIVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12, 1878.

The affairs of the house of A. & W. Sprague were again before the Supreme Court to-day. The case was that of Zachariah Chaffee, receiver and assignee of the property of A. & W. Sprague, vs. The First National Bank, of this city, to recover $30,122, with interest, as dividends from 1874 to 1877 on 1,674 shares of the capital stock of the defendant corporation held in trust by the plaintiff for A. & W. Sprague. The defence was that the plaintiff is not the owner of the stock, and that the creditors of A. & W. Sprague have served writs of attachment upon the defendant, and that an assessment of forty per cent upon the capital stock of said bank was ordered, and the plaintiff not paying the same the dividends may be treated as a set off. After the production of a part of the testimony the parties waived a jury trial, and the case will be heard by the Court at a subsequent day. The First National Bank hold $760,000 worth of the Sprague paper, and is the largest corporation creditor in the list. This large amount, however, has, by assessing the stockholders forty per cent, been charged off the books.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE TRANSFER CLOSED BY THE JOINT COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1878.

The Joint Commission on the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, closed the hearing of evidence to-day.

Mr. Joseph T. Bender, chief of the finance division of the Indian Bureau, was the first witness. After detailing the duties performed by him he said, with reference to the flour handled by Army Inspector Nash, referred to in the letter of General MacFeely, on yesterday, that he had never known of Nash's rejecting any flour which had been purchased by the Interior Department, and if the flour was unfit for use, as stated, that is the course the inspector should have pursued.

COMMISSIONER HAYT RECALLED.

Commissioner Hayt being recalled said the statement of General MacFeely, that large herds of cattle could be purchased much cheaper than small, was erroneous; that if proper pains were taken there need be no material difference in the cost, and the fact of the army having their beef dressed before shipment, while the Interior Department did their own slaughtering, did not necessarily increase the amount of expenditure, because, if desired, the contractor would do the slaughtering for the hides.

Indian Inspector Watkins being recalled said, in reply to an interrogatory regarding the flour inspected and found unfit for use by the War Department Inspector, Nash, that it was his (Nash's) duty to report the flour, notwithstanding it was equal to the sample given, and report the fact to the department.

Samuel Janney, an ex-superintendent of Indian tribes in the State of Nebraska, submitted a lengthy statement from the Society of Friends, giving their views as to the qualities an Indian agent should possess and in opposition to the transfer, claiming that the sense of the Indians had been tested on this point and found to be almost a unit against it.

CUSTOM OF BEEF CONTRACTING.

Mr. George H. Giddings, of Texas, formerly a merchant and beef contractor, was invited to give his views upon the subject with relation to his knowledge of the custom of beef contracting. He said it was a general understanding among the beef dealers in Texas that when they entered into a contract to furnish beef for the the army it had to be a first class article, but when furnishing Indian beef, inferior qualities were invariably selected. He had seen bids accepted for Indian beef which were so low that in his judgment it would be utterly impossible to supply a good quality. He thought it impossible to purchase beef in small lots at the same rate for which large herds could be secured.

At the conclusion of Mr. Giddings' remarks Judge Boone moved that the evidence upon the subject of the transfer be now closed, which was unanimously adopted, and the commission adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

PEDESTRIANISM.

JAMESTOWN, N. J., Dec. 12, 1878.

May Marshall, the pedestrienne, has accepted a challenge from Dan Carroll, of Warren, Pa., to walk 100 miles at the Opera House here for a purse of $400. The start was made at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

O'LEARY AND CAMPANA.

Campana came to the city yesterday from Bridgeport, and, accompanied by Roarke and Scannell, his backers, met Daniel O'Leary and Al Smith at the Brower House, where the party breakfasted together. They then drew up and signed the articles of agreement to govern the six days' walk. There was nothing of any special interest in the articles, as they merely covered the terms of the match as already printed. The party then went over to Gilmore's Garden and Campana took a spin round the track, expressing himself highly pleased with the place selected for the match. He returned to Bridgeport last night, and will remain there until the end of next week.

FAST TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12, 1878.

At Stockton to-day Rarus and Sweetzer trotted in an exhibition race for a purse of $500, with $500 added if Rarus beat Goldsmith Maid's time—2:14½—the best ever made in the State. Rarus trotted the first mile in 2:16¼. In the second heat a running horse went with him, and Rarus trotted the mile in 2:14¼. The track was fast and in good order.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The Excelsior Shooting Club of Kings county held their regular monthly match for the club badge at Monteverdi's Grand Street Park, Columbusville, L. I., yesterday, with the following result:—Match, 21 yards rise, 80 yards bounds, ten pigeons each—Henry Atlenbrand, 8; Otto Huber, 7; William Kampfmuller, 5; P. Baeringer, 6; H. Hideman, 7; Otto Dunwey, 6; P. McGill, 8; and in shooting off the tie Atlenbrand won.

HONORING A YELLOW FEVER HERO.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF COLONEL J. M. KEATING, OF THE MEMPHIS "APPEAL," BY THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB.

All the journals of the country, during the late yellow fever scourge in Memphis, paid their respects, very modestly, to an old New Yorker, Colonel J. M. Keating, editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, who, sending his family to this city when the disease first assumed an epidemic form, remained at his post through all the trying and tragic scenes of the plague, acting as editor, publisher, printer and reporter of his journal, as well as nursing the sick and burying the dead. This was but a small portion of the work performed in behalf of humanity by this gentleman, who also found time to assist in the distribution of money and supplies sent from New York and other cities for the relief of the sufferers of Memphis. A few days ago Colonel Keating came North for the purpose of escorting his family home, and his presence here led journalists and prominent residents of Washington and Baltimore to do him honor in the shape of public dinners.

A similar honor was paid to him last evening at the rooms of the New York Press Club by journalists of this city and others who had learned long ago of his faithful services in standing at his post in the face of a plague. The proceedings at No. 6 Centre street were opened by Dr. J. B. Wood, president-elect of the club, who, after announcing the objects of the meeting, called upon Barclay Galagher, first vice president-elect, to read letters of regret for non-attendance. Among those who congratulated the club for thus honoring a brother editor were Mayor Cooper,