# Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY....NOVEMBER 30, 1881.


## FROM WASHINGTON.

**How the Greenbackers Want to Pay the National Debt—Mr. John Lewis's Motives—The Christiancy Divorce Case.**

A Washington special to the Baltimore *Sun* says Greenbackers profess to be much encouraged by their increased vote in most of the States in which general elections have been held this fall. Some of their leaders who are now in Washington say that the members of that party elected to the House of Representatives will take every opportunity at the coming session to press their measures upon the attention of that body. One of the favorite Greenback ideas is that sufficient legal-tenders should be issued to pay off the national debt in full. They argue that legal-tenders are now at par, that they are a non-interest-bearing obligation, and that if the public debt was paid off with them the country would be relieved of the burden imposed by the annual interest on the debt. It is expected that propositions for the inflation of the currency, with this and other objects in view, will be presented. The Greenbackers either cannot or will not see that the inevitable result of any such wholesale inflation of the currency as they propose would be its rapid and disastrous depreciation. *Apropos* of this matter, it is very significant to note that the director of the mint, who has always been a pronounced silver and paper man, recommends in his annual report that the coinage of silver be discontinued until the Treasury gets rid of some of its vast accumulations of this metal. Silver is now piled up and overflowing in every available sub-treasury vault in the United States, and yet the immense monthly coinage is still going on, so it is perhaps no wonder that the director of the mint has come to his senses. The paper currency has been improperly augmented by the issue of silver certificates to represent silver which has never been out of Government possession from the time it was coined. This is in accordance with the "constructive" idea of Mr. Sherman when Secretary, and it is understood that the attention of Congress will be called to it.

A READJUSTER ON PRINCIPLE.

United-States-Marshal Lewis, the Readjuster Lieutenant-Governor elect of Virginia, says the freely-circulated statements that he considers the United States senatorship should be given to him on account of previous understandings with General Mahone are erroneous. He said that he had gone into the Readjuster movement on principle, because it embodied ideas which met his approval.

COMING BACK FOR THE PLACES.

Four or five of the old officers of the House who went out when the Democrats came in, and who immediately disappeared from their familiar haunts in Washington, have returned to the city, and say that they expect to get back to their old places.

THE CHRISTIANCY DIVORCE CASE—HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW GOING FOR HIM.

In the Christiancy divorce case this afternoon the cross-examination of Mary F. Lugenbeel, mother of Mrs. Christiancy, was resumed. Upon being asked to relate some of the details of Mr. Christiancy's alleged cruelty to his wife, the witness said that one morning in 1877, while she (the witness) was visiting them in Lansing, Mich., Mr. Christiancy knocked his wife down in their room, and witness, hearing her fall, went from her own room, on the opposite side of the hall, opened the door, looked in, and saw Mrs. Christiancy lying upon the floor. She picked her up and carried her across to her own room. Some two days later witness spoke about the circumstances to Mr. Christiancy, and he said that he was drunk when he did it, and that it should not occur again. She did not know whether Mr. Christiancy struck his wife with an open hand or clinched fist, and there were no marks or bruises on the body to show where she had been struck. She further testified that Mr. Christiancy and his son were drunk during the entire time she was at the house, and fighting between them was an every-day occurrence. During the giving of the witness's testimony she was repeatedly prompted and corrected by her daughter, to which the counsel for the plaintiff objected. This brought on a sharp colloquy, in which Mrs. Christiancy asserted that her husband was drunk all the time, as was one of his counsel. This last declaration irritated the gentleman to whom she referred (Mr. Ingersoll), who demanded that the charge be made a part of the record, and, amid some excitement, the session closed.

### A Most Heinous Crime.

Six very young ladies, students in the Normal College, were yesterday afternoon taking recreation in Central Park and admiring the rich and varied colors of the trees, which at this particular season are so attractive to the botanist and the lover of beautiful tints. The young ladies, heedless—it would seem criminally heedless—of everything but these artistically-tinted specimens of nature's handiwork, plucked some of the leaves. Such sacrilege, such wanton violation of the city rights, met with prompt punishment. The eagle eye of the law, represented by the optic of Park-Policeman Sommers, was upon them. Impelled by a sense of duty, driven by the exigencies of the case, he majestically swooped down upon the youthful law-breakers and arrested them in the name of the Constitution they had just outraged. Solemnly they were marched toward the station in the Arsenal, tremblingly they entered it, almost weepingly they went into the august presence of Sergeant Meany. The worthy Sergeant viewed the culprits, but not taking into consideration that in a brief space of time the leaves would have fallen of themselves, proceeded to lay before the prisoners the heinousness of the offence they had committed. He dwelt upon the law and its requirements, and having at length made the little girls feel as if they really deserved the darksome cell which they momentarily anticipated, added a few more words of scolding, and discharged the frightened fair ones. Henceforth Central Park and its beautiful objects (policemen included) will be names of terror to the girls of the Normal College.—*New York Herald.*

### December Coal Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—The receivers of the Reading Coal and Iron Company announce the prices on coal deliverable free on vessels at Port Richmond, for December, as follows: Hard white-ash coal—Broken, $4.30; egg, $4.30; stove, $4.40; chestnut, $4.15. Free-burning white-ash coal—Broken, $4.30; egg, $4.30; stove, $4.40; chestnut, $4.05. Schuylkill red-ash coal—Egg, $4.40; stove, $4.40; chestnut, $4.05. Shamokin coal—Egg, $4.30; stove, $4.40; chestnut, $4.15. Lorberry coal—Egg, $4.40; stove, $4.50; chestnut, $4.15. Lykens Valley (Brookside)—Egg, $5; stove, $5; chestnut, $4.45. Hard white ash—Lump and steamboat, $4.55, and pea, $3. Free-burning white-ash pea coal, $3.

The line and city prices for coals deliverable at Schuylkill Haven are to be as follows: Lump—White ash, $3; steamboat, white ash, $3. Broken—White ash, $2.75; red ash, $2.75; Shamokin, $2.75; Lorberry, $2.85; Lykens Valley, $3.35. Egg—White ash, $2.75; red ash, $2.75; Shamokin, $2.75; Lorberry, $2.85; Lykens Valley, $3.35. Stove and small stove—White ash, $2.85; red ash, $2.85; Shamokin, $2.85; Lorberry, $3; Lykens Valley, $3.35. Chestnut No. 1—White ash, $2.60; red ash, $2.60; Shamokin, $2.60; Lorberry, $2.60; Lykens Valley, $2.75. Chestnut—No. 2, $2.50; pea No. 1, $1.65@$1.85; pea, No. 2, $1.40.


Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.


# GUITEAU'S DEFENCE.

**THE SECOND DAY OF THE THIRD WEEK OF THE ASSASSIN'S TRIAL.**

## THE PRISONER AS A WITNESS.

**He is Reluctant to Testify for Fear of His Defence Being Developed by Cross-Examination.**

## HE FINALLY BEGINS HIS STORY.

**Curious Revelations of a Checkered Life—Many of Guiteau's Letters Read in Evidence.**

WASHINGTON, November 29.—It being generally understood that the prisoner would be put upon the stand to-day to testify in his own behalf, the crowd which flocked toward the court-house as early as 9 o'clock this morning far surpassed in numbers that of any previous day. The doors were besieged, and the policemen had great difficulty in preventing a forcible ingress into the court-room, which was already filled to its utmost capacity. The regulations which have formerly been so successful in admitting without difficulty those persons who have business in the court-room were this morning of no utility, and the Judge, counsel, and experts had to fight their way through.

The following is from the *Star's* report of the trial:

The prisoner was brought in and spent the time consumed by the opening formalities talking with his brother and sister.

Mr. Scoville, rising, said he wanted to fill up a blank in the evidence of yesterday by showing the record of the death of Francis W. Guiteau at the Bloomingdale Asylum. Dr. Nichols, he said, had forgotten to bring the record, but John W. Guiteau had a copy of it. He asked John Guiteau to stand up. Mr. Guiteau stood up in his place by the defence-table and produced the record, which he had copied at the asylum. After some discussion as to the admissibility of this copied record, the District Attorney said there would be no dispute as to the death of Francis Guiteau in the insane asylum and his insanity. The matter was then dropped.

GUITEAU ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Mr. Scoville then said: "The prisoner will take the stand." This was an announcement waited for with great interest, and when made it created a little ripple of excitement. The prisoner was conducted to the stand, where he sat down, resting on his elbows on the edge of the box. There was a strong guard, making a complete wall, posted behind him. When the prisoner had become composed in his new place, in which he seemed to be considerably agitated, Mr. Scoville, standing up near the table of the prosecution, said: "You may state your earliest recollections of your mother."

HE OBJECTS TO GIVING HIS TESTIMONY AT THIS TIME.

The prisoner hesitated a moment, looking first at Judge Cox and then at Mr. Scoville.

"Do I understand," he said, "that I am to go on the stand as a regular witness now? I understood that I was only to identify some papers. I do not care to go on as a regular witness to be cross-examined at this stage of the case. There are other witnesses to be examined."

Mr. Scoville explained to the Court that the prisoner was not very well.

"I think probably in the course of a week or two," said the prisoner, "that I will feel better and can go on the stand."

Mr. Scoville insisted that he must go on with the examination.

"You ought to have notified me," said the prisoner rather emphatically; "when I go on the stand I want to go over this whole business carefully and scientifically."

Mr. Scoville said he would make the examination easy, and ask only a few questions.

GUITEAU WILLING TO TESTIFY IF HE WAS NOT TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED.

"I am willing to answer, providing the prosecution do not take advantage of my position to cross-examine me and bring out my whole defence."

Judge Porter said that whenever the prisoner was examined that the prosecution of course would claim the right to cross-examine. He suggested that Mr. Scoville might avoid any dilemma at present by reading the letters which were identified by the prisoner last evening.

Mr. Scoville said if the prisoner became exhausted he would suspend and read the letters.

"I don't want to be forced on the stand to state my defence just at this time," protested the prisoner.

The Court said, in reply to a question of the prosecution, that the examination of the witness could not be interrupted in the midst of a continuous narrative without consent of the prosecution.

"I want the Court to state," said the prisoner, turning to Judge Cox, "whether I am to be forced to go on and state my whole defence now. I want your Honor's ruling on that."

The Court said again that unless the prosecution assented to it the examination of the witness could not be interrupted, and the only way to escape cross-examination was to suspend the entire examination.

"I desire to have it suspended," said the prisoner. "I don't feel very well, and haven't for several days."

THE PRISONER HAS HIS WAY.

Mr. Scoville then put an end to the colloquy by saying, "I will read the letters, then."

"I don't think," said the prisoner, "I should be forced on the stand at all at this time."

"You are not obliged to testify at all," said Judge Cox; "but if you do testify you must, of course, submit to cross-examination."

THE PRISONER OBJECTS TO BEING TOO CONSPICUOUS.

Mr. Scoville, taking the bundle of letters identified by the prisoner yesterday, walked through the crowd to the witness stand. Having adjusted his spectacles, he began to arrange the letters. The prisoner meanwhile became restless. He evidently did not like his conspicuous place in the court-room. "If the Court please," he said, "I would like to retire to my old seat. It will take him (motioning to Mr. Scoville) an hour or two."

THE READING OF GUITEAU'S LETTERS.

The prisoner was then escorted back to his seat at the table, and for convenience of facing the jury Mr. Scoville stepped into the witness stand. He spread the letters out on the ledge of the box in front of him. The first few letters read were dated at Chicago in the fall and winter of 1857 and the early months of 1858. They were addressed to the prisoner's father, and there was nothing especially noticeable in them as indicating any eccentricity of mind. Guiteau was then boarding with his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and attending a business college in Chicago. A great part of his letters was taken up with detailed statements of his expenses. An item which appeared in nearly every letter was underclothing. The prisoner at that time seemed to have an infatuation for underclothing.

THE PRISONER COMMENTS ON THE LETTERS.

During the reading of the letters the prisoner made a few explanatory remarks.

"I was using my own money," he said; "but my father was my guardian. He would not send me the money unless I sent him a detailed statement every week."

These letters were signed in various ways, the prisoner sometimes using his full name, sometimes only his initials, sometimes his middle name, Julius, and more frequently the signature "C. Julius G." In the fall of 1858, according to the testimony of the letters, he began to write from Freeport, Ill., to his sister Frances (Mrs. Scoville). The letters which he wrote for the next few months referred to his schemes for education, and gave his views upon the matter, declaring his intention to get an education at all hazards. There was

NOTHING CRANKY IN THE LETTERS,

which were very well worded, and resembled the letters ordinarily written by self-conscious school-boys. October 16, 1859, he wrote from Ann Arbor to Mr. Scoville, giving his first experiences at Ann Arbor in a very rational way. On November 6th, following, he wrote from the same place to his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and merely gave the prisoner's school experiences, closing with an admonition to his sister to depend on God for all things, and exhorting her to seek the means of salvation.

MORE OF THE LETTERS.

The next letter read was dated at the Oneida Community in August, 1861, and addressed to his sister. It unfolded the prisoner's peculiar religious views. The next, dated New York, January 3, 1867, was addressed to Mr. Scoville, and in a very rational way announced his departure from the Oneida Community. The next letter was dated New York, February 5, 1867, and addressed to J. W. Guiteau. It gave a little review of his religious experiences and his change of views concerning the Oneida Community. He paid a compliment to the virtues of the members of the Community, and said it was a trial for him to leave them. This letter announced that he was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He announced his intention to make New York his permanent home. The next letter was to his father, dated June 22, 1867, and was of a character similar to those immediately preceding it. Going back, Mr. Scoville read a letter dated Freeport, September 5, 1859, which informed Mr. Scoville of his intention of going to Ann Arbor.

"HOW BADLY FOOLED I WAS."

The next letter was dated Oneida, February 24, 1861, and was written to Mr. Scoville. In this the prisoner gave a narrative of his awakening of religious feeling in Ann Arbor, and the influences that led him to join the Oneida Community, and the immediate steps that had taken him there. "I was attracted here," the letter said, "by an irresistible power which I was not at liberty to disobey." The letter gave the prisoner's interpretation of the doctrines which held the Communists together. He declared his belief that the Community was the beginning of the kingdom of God on earth.

"How badly fooled I was," said the prisoner, while this letter was being read, "to get mixed up with those people. It makes me mad when I think of it. I wish the Community was out of existence."

"A GOOD IDEA," ACCORDING TO GUITEAU.

The next letter read was dated Hoboken, N. J., April 10, 1865, and informed his father of his leaving the Oneida Community because he could not agree with their ideas on the labor question; his still unwavering faith in their views, however; and his belief that he would best serve the Community as an independent agent. This letter also announced his intention of starting a paper—a theocratic daily.

The next letter was dated Oneida Community, October 12, 1866, and informed Mr. Scoville of his intention to leave the Community clandestinely, requesting him to lend him $50. "If the money is sent," said the writer, "please send me a *genuine* $50 greenback, if you cannot do better." The next letter was dated New York, May 20, 1867, and was addressed to Mrs. Scoville. It contained some religious injunctions, related his experiences, and announced his intention of studying law.

The next letter was to his father, and was dated August 16, 1867, and briefly announced the writer's presence in Chicago. He wrote to his father again October 11th, following, and asked the old gentleman if he had been offended by his (the prisoner's) remarks about the Oneida Community to please forgive and forget. He announced his intention of trying for admission to the bar. On October 26, 1867, he wrote again to his father, asking him to let him have certain money. On November 11, 1867, he wrote again to his father, announcing his intention of going to New York for the purpose of connecting himself with the New York *Independent*, and requesting the loan of $100. He wrote again on November 14th, urging his father again about the loan of $100, and reasserting that he was certain of getting a situation on the *Independent*. He wrote January 25, 1868, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. Scoville. It was a business letter about Guiteau's claim against the Oneida Community. Guiteau in this letter argued that his claim was good, notwithstanding a receipt he had given, because the Community was, as he held, a despotism. This letter enclosed "an appeal" to Mr. Scoville, which Guiteau said he had sent to the Government officials and to the leading editors. The letter also suggested a loan of $200. A copy of the "appeal" mentioned by the writer was produced and identified by the prisoner, who said, "I think I issued it about that time." The appeal was a printed circular, which Mr. Scoville read.

THE PRISONER'S COMMENT.

When Mr. Scoville finished reading, the prisoner said: "The Oneida Community is wiped out of existence now; I wish to say that I was strictly virtuous while I was there."

The next letter was dated Brooklyn, July 8, 1868, and was to Mrs. Scoville. It was unimportant in character.

THE NEXT AND LAST LETTER

read was to his father. It was dated in the Cook county jail, in Chicago, in July, 1877, and informed his father of his arrest on account of a claim, and asked for money to help him.

"The district attorney let me out," said the prisoner, explaining. "I had been arrested on complaint of a miserable little whelp. I was on theology at that time and law together, and I neglected my business some days, and the result was that the little whelp had me arrested. The district attorney, when his attention was called to my case, released me."

GUITEAU EXAMINED BY MR. SCOVILLE.

The reading of the letters occupied an hour and a half. Mr. Scoville, when he finished, again called the prisoner to the stand.

When the prisoner had taken his seat he asked: "Am I to understand that my examination is to begin now?"

Mr. Scoville said he would commence now.

Mr. Scoville then proceeded to the examination.

The witness talked very rapidly, and showed remarkable memory for dates.

THE PRISONER'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

His mother, he said, died when he was about seven years old. He had always felt as though he never had any mother, as he could hardly remember her. He gave such details as he could remember of his early life, corroborating the testimony of his brother and sister. He related the circumstance of his going to school at Freeport to Mr. Burchard, the director of the mint. Respecting his father's second marriage, he said: "I remember I was very indignant that he should go off and get married without consulting me. A strange way of doing business," muttered the prisoner. Later he said: "My father was always opposed to my getting an education. He thought all I should do was to save my soul, and the only way I could save my soul was to go to that stinking Oneida Community."

GUITEAU SAYS HIS FATHER WAS A CRANK.

Mr. Scoville having asked concerning the elder Guiteau's professed power of healing, the prisoner said:

"He was a crank; a terrible crank on that."

"What do you mean by crank?"

"That is a short way of saying that a man is very badly insane."

GUITEAU RESUMES HIS NARRATIVE.

The court reassembled at 1:10 P. M. The prisoner, when brought in, was placed on the stand. The prisoner on further examination, said he left the Community in April, 1865, went to New York, then went to Hoboken and took a room.

HIS ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The prisoner gave a very ludicrous description of his admission to the bar. He had studied in General Reynolds's office, he said. Mr. Reynolds sent him to Charley Reed. Mr. Reed asked him three or four questions, and made out a certificate that he had passed the examination. The prisoner thought he had missed one question.

"I had read Blackstone and some of those works in New York," said the prisoner, "a year before I made a business of studying law for three or four months prior to my being admitted. I thought I was pretty well posted."

The prisoner here eulogized his own abilities as a lawyer, and his shrewdness in getting business. He made $2,000 the first year, he said. "I go up right to a man," he said, "show him my card and my references. I always carry good references, and that gets me business—my references and my experience. If the man showed any disposition to give me business, I would follow that man right up, you know."

He was in Chicago, he said, from 1868 to 1871, and then went to New York. The first year he made $1,500, and the second $2,500; then his misfortunes came. He described at length his troubles. He was well-dressed, he said. Then he was incarcerated in the Tombs for not paying a board bill, but released, as his confinement was unconstitutional. "They don't stop to inquire how you got down," said the prisoner, moralizing upon his condition in New York, "but they kick at you."

IN HARD LUCK.

"I never was indicted for any offence in my life except the present crime," he said. Speaking of his experience under arrest in New York, he said: "I think that was the unhappiest streak I ever had in my life—those five days I spent in Jefferson-Market Police Court. I thought I would go crazy there." When he was released from the Tombs, he continued, "I put myself in a bath-tub, with water scalding hot, and stayed there two hours." He spoke with great disgust of his associates in the prison, and said he had not taken a bath for thirty-five days. In 1875 he went to Chicago. There he was struck by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* idea, and wrestled with that until he exhausted himself on it. The paper could be bought then, he understood, for $75,000. His idea was to make it the great organ of the West, with Horace Greeley's Republicanism and James Gordon Bennett's snap and enterprise; he consulted his friends about it; one of them he offered to make Governor of Illinois if he would help him. He consulted his old friend Charley Reed, and Charley put in $25, which he had not got back yet. "I ran on to theology soon after that," said the prisoner, "and that is worse than the newspapers. That's the reason I didn't pay Mr. Reed." He gave Mr. Nixon some ideas about duplicating the New York *Herald's* dispatches, which Mr. Nixon had since put in practice; the prisoner was to be editor of the paper; he went to look at buildings to select a suitable building, and had also consulted with the Hoe-Press Company, besides consulting with a telegraph company as to dispatches. He wrote to James Gordon Bennett about getting his dispatches, but got no answer; he offered to discontinue his suit for libel for $100,000 against the *Herald* if Mr. Bennett would help him. "That was a cranky idea of mine," said the prisoner; "if I had sued for $20,000 I would have got $10,000 before a jury." The prisoner minutely described his experience in the New York *Herald* office in trying to get satisfaction. Witness understood that Mr. Bennett was in Europe at the time he wrote, so he got no response.

HE RELATED HIS FIRST LECTURE EXPERIENCE,

in January, 1877, in Chicago, in a Methodist church. He found about thirty or thirty-five people there. He delivered the substance of the lecture. The *Tribune* came out next day and gave him a "rattling" notice, full of wit and sarcasm, which hurt his feelings very much then.

The witness went on describing his lecturing experience in Chicago. "They thought I was very cranky," he said, "because it upset all their old ideas and their theology. As a matter of fact, I never got much sympathy or much money out of theology, for my ideas don't fit other people's; but I stuck to it. I was brave. I knew the Lord was behind."

The prisoner having likened his labors to those of St. Paul, Mr. Scoville asked: "Didn't the Apostle Paul have greater success than you had?" "I don't think he did," said the prisoner, promptly. "I say that little book of mine forever settled the question of the second coming of Christ." The prisoner followed his lecturing experience during the fall and summer of 1877 very minutely, his quaint way of moralizing on his ill success keeping a ripple of laughter on the surface all the time. "They don't give much on collection, I find," he said, referring to a Michigan experience. "They are willing to come and get your ideas without paying for them."

HE SUPPOSES HE WOULD DRAW AS A LECTURER NOW.

"My lectures were always well advertised, but no one cared to hear me. I hadn't reputation enough to draw, that was all. I suppose I would draw now." Referring to another experience, he said that there were fifty or sixty people.

"I got a good newspaper report, too," he added, "but it was flavored with the fact of my arrest the night before for not paying my board bill."

"Not a single person came to my lecture in Toledo," said the prisoner; "not a single person."

"What did you think of that?" asked Mr. Scoville.

"Well, I thought it was pretty rough, but I stuck to it."

He related with a touch of grim humor his experience with the railroad conductors, some of whom passed him when he told them that he was a lecturing for the Lord; to one he gave his coat.

DEADBEATING IT.

"You may say," said the prisoner, "that this kind of experience is deadheading, but I say it is an evidence of how the Lord protected me. I deadheaded it from Toledo to Washington, and didn't get put off but twice. It wasn't my business to dictate to the Lord how he was to take care of me. I left Him to pay my board bill the best way He could."

The prisoner related his narrow escape in jumping from a train between New York and Newark; he then related his experience from Philadelphia to Washington, and described his six weeks' experience here trying to sell his lectures in pamphlet form; he lectured here in the Congregational church.

From this city he went to Baltimore, then to Boston, Providence, and Newport; then returned to New York.

ADJOURNED.

The prisoner having said he was tired, the Court at 2:55 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow morning.


Consumption of the lung tissue must steadily increase by the retention of the foul corruption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promotes gentle expectoration, and gives great relief to those suffering with consumption.

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IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

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BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.


# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

**TO THE DISPATCH FROM ALL POINTS.**

**Movements of Postmaster-General James and Party—Transit of Mercury—The Tariff Convention in New York—Report of Commissioner Raum on Internal Revenue—One Tennessee Convict Murders a Fellow-Prisoner—Seizure of an American Schooner by the Honduras Government—The Mississippi Murder; the Alleged Murderer Arrested—Destructive Fire in Mississippi—A $500,000 Fire in Boston—Hanging of Arthur Lefroy in London—An Ocean Steamer Disabled—The Raising of Cotton in India—Parliament to Meet February 7th—French Affairs—Election of Senatorial Delegates.**

### Norfolk.

DELEGATES TO THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION—PRISONERS FOR THE PENITENTIARY.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., November 29.—The delegation of forty Norfolk merchants appointed by the Cotton Exchange to proceed to Atlanta have not yet fixed upon the time of leaving or the route.

Sheriff Dalton will leave for Richmond to-morrow with a large batch of prisoners for the penitentiary.

### Internal Revenue.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER RAUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29.—Commissioner Raum, of the Internal-Revenue Department, to-day submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1881. The report shows that the receipts of internal revenue, in round numbers, for the fiscal year 1879 were $113,500,000; for 1880, $121,000,000; for 1881, $135,000,000. The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year have been $51,000,000, and if this increase should be maintained during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year the receipts for 1882 will be fully $157,000,000. Respecting a reduction of internal-revenue taxes Commissioner Raum says:

"The large increase in the receipts of the Government and the great reduction in the principal and interest of the public debt are causing discussion as to the propriety of reducing the income of the Government by lowering some of the taxes and dropping others altogether." He then calls attention to the recent action of the National Distillers' Association in favor of a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits, and says: "Whenever the wants of the Government will allow a reduction of internal taxation my opinion is that it will be wise to confine these taxes to distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco and its products, and to special taxes upon manufacturers and dealers in these articles, and to fix taxes at such rates as will yield the amount of revenue necessary to be raised from these sources."

On the subject of the enforcement of the law the Commissioner reports: In the collection districts, where frauds in the manufacture and sale of spirits and tobacco have been rife—where resistance to authority has prevailed—there has been manifest improvement in public sentiment. He says that while there have been 839 illicit distilleries seized and 1,510 illicit distillers arrested during the past sixteen months, illicit distilling has by the active operations of the past five years been reduced to a minimum, and the illicit manufacture of tobacco has for the most part been abandoned. In this connection the report says: "By maintaining a careful supervision over those districts where frauds have hitherto prevailed, having them regularly policed by deputy collectors, I believe that the relapse into the former condition of fraud, lawlessness, and bloodshed will be prevented." Raum again recommends additional legislation for the protection of the lives and persons of officers of the United States from the unlawful assaults of those who resist their authority. He is of the opinion that there should be a law for the trial and punishment in the courts of the United States of persons who kill, or make assaults with intent to kill, officers of the United States while engaged in the performance of their lawful duties. There has, the Commissioner says, been already ascertained to be due the sum of $722,705 from seventy banks in the cities of Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia, a considerable portion of which has been collected and paid into the Treasury. Other collectors have been instructed to examine the books of their respective districts in regard to their liability for additional taxes. The Commissioner says he is satisfied that large additional sums are due the Government from this source. The total amount of collections from tobacco for the year was $42,854,991, which is about four millions more than the receipts from the same sources last year. This amount includes taxes imposed upon imported and manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and special taxes paid by manufacturers.

### Business Men in Council.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The national convention of the representatives of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country was called to order at 10:30 A. M. in the Cooper Insitute by Colonel D. T. Houston, chairman of the executive committee. Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Loring was received with applause, and after thanking the delegates for the honor conferred on him reviewed at some length the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the country, and recommended harmony in the convention, so that the greatest good might come to the greatest number.

At the conclusion of Mr. Loring's remarks a motion was made that a vote of thanks be passed, and Peter Cooper was asked to put the motion. He was received with applause and cheers. In a strong voice he put the motion, which was carried. He then read from manuscript a long speech, in which he said that an experience of ninety-one years had compelled him to believe that the protection of American labor demands from the American people their most profound consideration and determined action. The question now is, "Are we willing to know the truth?"

Mr. Cooper spoke of the changes and improvements in the policy of the Government in its relation with foreign countries during his business career. In conclusion, he said: "The Government failed from the very first in one of its first duties under the Constitution. It should never have allowed individuals, States, or their banks to issue paper money. Such a course must in the future, as in the past, bring on panic and ruin by its change in values."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cooper's remarks the chairmen of the various delegations presented the credentials of the delegates. A committee of twenty-five, one from each State, was then appointed by the Chair for the purpose of selecting permanent officers of the Convention. A committee on address and resolutions was also appointed, representing various interests in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

Resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions on the revival of American shipping, the abolition of the tariff on quinine, and the alteration of existing laws regarding the building and running of steam-vessels.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization—Williard Warner, of Alabama—reported that his committee has unanimously agreed on Hon. Warner Miller, of New York, as permanent chairman.

The Secretary read the list of vice-presidents selected.

On taking the chair Mr. Miller thanked the Convention for the great honor done him in calling on him to preside over a convention of the representatives of all the industries.

### Transit of Mercury.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—C. H. Rockwell, the astronomer, returned from Honolulu on yesterday's steamer. He reports the successful observation of the transit of Mercury.

### Seizure of an American Schooner.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The *Times* publishes a statement that Dominique C. Efalu & Son, of this city, received a communication from W. C. Burchard, United States Consul at Ruatan, which he forwarded to the Department of State, at Washington. The communication gives an account of the seizure of the schooner May Eveline, belonging to Efalu & Son, on the 18th instant, at the Island of Utilla, by a band of Honduran soldiers, who made Captain Anson a prisoner. A new master and crew of five men were put on board, and Anson placed under charge of a military officer and five soldiers and taken to sea on the vessel. An agent of Efalu & Son applied for permission to take ashore the money and merchandise shipped to him by his principals, but the request was refused. The schooner was brought to Ruatan, and went into port without her flag hoisted. The new commander declared that he had received orders from the commandant at Utilla not to allow the American flag to be hoisted. Anson was taken to jail and is still confined there. The cause of the arrest is the alleged informality in the schooner's manifest in September. The vessel has been to Utilla twice since, but was not molested.

### Reported Newspaper Consolidation.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The *Picayune* publishes a report that the *Times* and *Democrat* will be consolidated about December 1st. It is ascertained that the owners of the *Times* have executed an agreement of sale to the agent representing the leading business men of this city for the sum of $50,000 cash, and that upon the payment of the price agreed upon the *Times* will be consolidated with the *Democrat*, and the two papers will be continued by the Times and Democrat Publishing Company, under the management of E. A. Burke, at present the managing editor of the *Democrat*.

### Another Victim of a Boiler-Explosion—The Mississippi Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—John McMorton, aged nineteen, a victim of the Belair boiler-explosion, died yesterday.

A special to the *Picayune* from Aberdeen, Miss., says: "The young men murdered near here on Saturday night were three in number—William A. Walker, Alonzo R. Walker, and a lad supposed to be their brother, all sons of J. P. Walker, a highly-respected citizen of Russell county, Ala., who is now *en route* for this city. The missing man of the party and the supposed murderer has been arrested at Corinth, and is being brought here under guard for identification."

### A Destructive Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—A dispatch from Kosciusko, Miss., says a fire broke out last night in the building occupied by the post-office and also as a millinery store by Mrs. Charping. The building was destroyed, and the flames spreading rapidly the following were burned out: W. L. Sneed & Co., Greenwald & Co., and F. Lee—all dry-goods dealers; Brown & Meeker, drugs; W. A. Charping & Co., fancy groceries; John M. Smith, fancy groceries; and McCoy & Clark's stables. All were partially insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe, Home of New York, and Franklin and Phenix of Hartford. Loss, $60,000. The fire is reported to have been the work of an incendiary.

### Court-House Burnt and Man Murdered.

GALVESTON, November 29.—A *News* Decatur special says that the county court-house there has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000; insurance unknown.

A Whitewright special says: In a quarrel over a "wheel of fortune" J. M. Heellman had his head nearly severed from his body by Gus. McBee, a young man twenty years of age. McBee escaped.

### A Costly Blaze.

BOSTON, November 29.—A fire last night destroyed the establishment of the American Rubber Company at East Cambridge. The total loss is a half-million dollars.

### A Chapter of Georgia Crimes.

ATLANTA, November 29.—Telegrams announce the killing of George Ryal by a man named Story in Worth county; also of Willis Wells by Billy Anderson in Talbott county, and the burning to death of a negro woman on the plantation of R. Leonard in Talbott county.

The grand jury of Talbott county found true bills against the cashier, president, and the directors of the broken Citizens Bank.

### A Tennessee Convict Murders a Comrade.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—An affray occurred in the penitentiary to-day between McDaniels and Lambert, two convicts, in which the latter beat the former to death.

### The Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, GA., November 29.—The management has decided to positively close the Exposition on the 31st day of December. A large number of drummers are here to attend the Exposition to-morrow, "Drummers' Day."

### The Postmaster-General and Party Returning from Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, November 29.—Postmaster-General James and party, after a pleasant tour through Florida, left last evening for Atlanta, Ga. As a result of the visit of the Postmaster-General, the mail service in Florida will be greatly improved.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### France.

PARIS, November 29.—*Le Temps* says it seems certain that immediately after passing the credits required for the new Minister and the Tunisian expedition the Government intends to prorogue the Chambers. During the recess the Government will prepare various proposals it intends to submit on the reassembling of Parliament in January. The most important questions relate to the revision of the Constitution.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, November 29.—The Chamber of Deputies has annulled the election of M. de Sevillegoutier, Monarchist, as member for Fourgeras, in the Department of Ille et Volaine, by a vote of 376 to 86, on the ground of clerical influence.

The results of the elections for senatorial delegates have been announced at a Cabinet Council. They appear to justify the belief that the Republicans will be victorious in twenty-five departments out of thirty-two.

### England.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND TO REMAIN IN DUBLIN—COTTON-RAISING TO BE ENCOURAGED IN INDIA.

LONDON, November 29.—It is stated that owing to recent developments in Ireland Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, has definitely decided to remain in Dublin throughout the winter, except when consultation with his colleagues of the ministry is necessary.

It is believed that as the outcome of the recent agitation at Oldham concerning damaged cotton a deputation of masters and operatives will wait on Lord Hartington, Secretary for India, during his forthcoming visit to Manchester, to urge the Government to favor the extension of cotton-growing in India, so as to lessen dependence on the American crop.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT ON FEBRUARY 7TH.

LONDON, November 29.—The *Globe* this evening is authorized to state that Parliament has been to-day reprorogued to the 7th of February, when it will meet for the dispatch of business.

### Arthur Lefroy Hanged.

LONDON, November 29.—Arthur Lefroy, the murderer of Mr. Gold, was hanged shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. Only a small crowd of persons were on the outside of the jail. They were apprised of the execution by the hoisting of a black flag. Lefroy slept well last night. He was silent on the way from his cell to the scaffold, but his expression was ghastly. The drop was nine feet, and death was instantaneous.

### An Ocean Steamer Disabled.

LONDON, November 29.—The steamer Lessing, which sailed from Hamburg November 16th for New York, has passed Lizard, putting back for Plymouth with the loss of her rudder, and she was signalling for a tug.

### A Norfolk Vessel Disabled at Sea.

LONDON, November 29.—The bark James A. Mark, from Falmouth for Norfolk, has put back to Plymouth with her sails split and bulwarks and stanchions gone.


That great Dermotologist Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, has prepared his favorite prescription for general use, and now any person, however poor, can get the benefit of his best treatment for skin-disease. It consists of both external and internal treatment.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

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Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 12:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.

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