Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1882.

PETERSBURG.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING—FIVE COLORED ZION UNION MINISTERS CONFIRMED—THE SOUTHAMPTON CASE—ESCAPED PENITENTIARY CONVICT ARRESTED—CHESTERFIELD MATTERS.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 9, 1882.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association was held last night. From the reports submitted it is learned that four of the members died last year—viz., Mr. William H. Morris, in Raleigh; Dr. S. M. Shepherd, in Albemarle county; and William Johnson and Henry D. Bird, in this city. The Association paid out last year to widows and needy members $1,885, and has now a splendid library of 5,000 volumes, a fine reading-room, and the nucleus of what is some day destined to be a fine museum. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William C. Lumsden, president; James E. Wolff, vice-president; William H. Baxter, secretary and treasurer.

An interesting incident in connection with Bishop Whittle's visit to St. Stephen's (colored) Episcopal church, in this city, on Sunday night, was the confirmation of five preachers of the Zion Union church—Revs. W. D. Taylor, J. T. Harrison, J. W. Carroll, B. A. Washington, and A. Brown—who are at present prosecuting their studies in St. Stephen's Theological school with a view to entering the ministry of the Episcopal Church. The Zion Union is a very large body of colored Christians in the counties of Brunswick and Mecklenburg, many of whom are leaning towards the Episcopal Church. The Theological School above mentioned has been established for some years, and has educated a number of colored men for the ministry.

The case of Emmett Claud, the alleged Southampton murderer and house-burner, will, it is believed, come before the grand jury of that county at the term of the court to be held next Monday. Nothing additional has been heard in reference to the reported confession of guilt by the accused, and it is doubtful whether anything like a confession has been made.

The negro William Grant *alias* William Willis, who was arrested here several nights ago with a quantity of stolen property in his possession, has been identified as one William Weaver, said to be an escaped convict from the penitentiary. Weaver is said to have been sent to the penitentiary from Petersburg, and to have escaped from the guard on the Clifton Forge railroad about a year ago.

Mr. R. Benson Jones, a well-known citizen of Chesterfield, has been quite sick for some days with erysipelas, resulting from vaccination. He is now convalescent.

ROBIN ADAIR.

LYNCHBURG.

A DENSE FOG—THE CITY FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM—OFFICERS INSTALLED—NEW CHURCH EDIFICE—NEW GERMAN CLUB—MORTUARY—RAILROAD MATTERS—PUBLIC BUILDING, &C.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 10, 1882.

Sunday the city was enshrouded in a regular London fog, objects being scarcely discernable a dozen yards ahead; and at night the darkness was altogether impenetrable, even by the rays of the street-lamps. Sharp collisions between swiftly-moving pedestrians were not infrequent, and to avoid such unpleasant occurrences it was no uncommon thing to hear a citizen sing out, "Take the right," or "To the left," as the case might be.

It is settled that Lynchburg is to have a fire-alarm system, and a special committee of the Common Council has now under consideration a proposition from Mr. C. E. McCluer, superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company, Richmond, and one from Mr. John W. Gamewell, general superintendent of the Gamewell Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company, New York.

The following officers of Lynchburg Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, have been installed for the ensuing term: W. O. Owen, P. C.; A. H. Leftwich, C. C.; H. W. Patter, V. C.; W. C. Silverthorne, P.; Thomas N. Eubank, M. at A.

An architect here is engaged on a plan of a new church building for the Baptists of this city, the cost of the construction of which will be about $60,000. The building is to be located at the corner of Court and Eleventh streets, on a commanding eminence, and will be decidedly the handsomest church edifice in the city. The First Baptist church building is altogether unequal to the convenient accommodation of the large congregations which worship there; so that a new church is an absolute necessity.

The young people of the city have organized another german club, with Mr. R. T. Lacy as president and B. E. Vaughan as secretary.

The report of the health officer shows 38 deaths in the city last month—10 white and 28 colored.

Mr. Samuel Patterson has been commissioned by the Council to proceed to Washington and represent Lynchburg in a concerted move by a number of cities throughout the country to secure appropriations for the erection of public buildings.

It is reported in railroad circles here that Mr. George W. Agee, formerly a Southern Express official, has superseded Mr. Samuel L. Southard as superintendent of the Alleghany division of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, the latter having resigned. The appointment dates from the 18th instant.

BEAUMONT.

Arrest of a Murderer.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, January 9, 1882.

Harvey Morrison, a negro who was arrested some days ago on suspicion of having murdered young Fox near the Valley railroad depôt in this place, had a preliminary examinary before Justice G. P. Chalkley this morning, and was sent on to be indicted by the grand jury, which meets in February, for murder. The evidence introduced at the examining trial was very conclusive, and leaves but little room for doubt that Morrison is the guilty party. The only witness offered by the defence was one Samuel Johnston (colored), who tried to prove an *alibi* on the part of Morrison, but was caught in an open and flagrant falsehood. He was sent to jail to be properly dealt with hereafter. The case was well worked up by Detective John Wren, of Richmond, and his assistant. Too much credit cannot be awarded these gentlemen for the manner in which they tracked this negro villain from the place of the murder to the spot where he was detected and arrested. Chief-of-Police E. L. Perry and his assistants rendered invaluable service to the detectives. The negroes of the town did all they could to aid in bringing the murderer to justice, which under the circumstances of the case is worthy of special mention.

PETREPONS.

Bursting of a Brilliant Bubble.

The entire community was pained yesterday at the announcement that the brilliant journalistic venture which had been eloquently posted from Maine to Georgia had proved to be a mere bubble that burst at the pricking of a first demand by the printers for their wages. Why this is so is no concern of the public; but it is known that yesterday the proprietor of the balloon went up and assigned his estate thereto to Messrs. Milbourne and Ryan, who, by superhuman efforts, sufficiently pacified the printers with greenbacks at a late hour last night to induce them to get out the paper this morning. Such a flaming disaster is a Baltimore calamity, of course, but we are gratified to learn that a syndicate of millionaire Republican politicians have agreed to take charge of the bubble—most probably to blow it up again.—*Baltimore Gazette, 10th.*

No one would willingly disturb the comfort of a public gathering by constant coughing; but we feel that it is the proper thing to call the attention of those afflicted with coughs and colds to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which always cures. Price, 25 cents.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE DISPATCH FROM ALL POINTS.

The Great Murder Trial; Judge Cox's Rulings on the Instructions—Acceptance by the United States of Certain Exhibits at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition—The Small-Pox Epidemic—Fire in Independence, Ind.—Newspaper Consolidation—Drowning of the Original Colonel Sellers in Tennessee—Marksmanship of a Drunken New Yorker—Assignment of a Cincinnati Merchant—Railroad Tariff Between East and West Revised—Obsequies of Ex-Minister Stoughton—Destructive Fires in Denver (Col.) and Los Angeles (Cal.)—An Attempt at Incendiarism Frustrated—Ammunition and Other War Material Found Buried Near Cork, Ireland—Hungarian Sulphur-Mine on Fire—The Political Excitement in Germany.

Washington.

THE TARIFF AND THE FUNDING BILL—VIRGINIANS IN WASHINGTON—ROANOKE RIVER IMPROVEMENT—TOBACCO AND WHISKEY AND ECONOMY—AID FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION—MR. BECK'S SPEECH—DEZENDORF'S DISTRICT—PERSONALS.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Ways and Means Committee held a session to-day, and agreed upon a sub-committee to which all bills relating to a tariff commission shall be referred. By the way, the tariff-reformers want a commission not appointed by the President, but selected by the two houses. By the latter arrangement they hope to get one fairly constituted. Mr. Randall gave notice that he will at the next meeting of the committee call up his funding bill. This provides for refunding $300,000,000 of the 3½ per cents in 3 per cent. 5-20 bonds. The Senate Finance Committee at a meeting to-day agreed upon a bill fixing the term of collectors of the revenue at four years. It provides that all hereafter appointed shall be appointed for four years; that the terms of all who shall have served four years on the 30th of June, 1882, shall then expire, and such as have at that date served less than four years shall continue in office until the full term specified shall be completed. In a word, it fixes the term in all cases at four years, and requires a reappointment at the end of that time. The bill contains the usual provision that collectors shall remain in office until their successors qualify.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Morris and Colonel W. P. Burwell were at the Capitol to-day. General Dabney Maury is in the city. I had not until to-day any idea of the opposition of the Greenback members of the House to Doorkeeper Brownlow. He seems to have offended them generally, and, as a Republican to-day remarked, has forgotten the fate of Messrs. Polk and Fitzhugh. A delegation from Mecklenburg is here, and wants Mr. Jorgensen to urge an appropriation for the improvement of the Roanoke river. He will do it. A revenue-reformer arguing with a Virginia high-tariff man at the Capitol to-day said: "Don't you know that iron cannot be manufactured in Pennsylvania for less than $17 a ton, while it can be made in Virginia at from $11 to $12? Now, don't you see," he added, "that an enormously high tariff helps Pennsylvania and keeps capital from coming to Virginia?" Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, has not yet arrived. Captain Gorden, of Fauquier, was at the Capitol to-day.

TOBACCO AND WHISKEY.

A southern member of Congress remarked this afternoon that he did not think the duty on tobacco and whiskey would be reduced at this session of Congress. "For my own part," he added, "I am opposed to tampering with the tobacco tax until it can be abolished, because the agitation unsettles business. If we want to keep the tax on tobacco and whiskey," said he, "for all time, we have only to go for heavy expenditures by Congress. On the other hand, economy in expenditures will result in the wiping out of the tobacco tax eventually."

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The action of members of both houses in introducing bills in aid of public schools, as I have heretofore stated, indicates that they feel that this educational movement is popular and is destined to win. To-day General Logan's bill appropriating the whiskey tax, amounting to $70,000,000 per annum, to public-school purposes in the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, went to the Committee on Education, of which Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, is chairman. It provides that the money thus appropriated shall be expended *pro rata* according to illiteracy in the several States and Territories, as shown by the census of 1880. It further provides "that any State or Territory before receiving the benefits of this act shall be required by local enactment to make obligatory upon all children between the ages of seven and twelve years school attendance for at least six months in the year." Of course, there are many members of Congress opposed to appropriations by the General Government for educational purposes, and I heard one to-day declare that one of the bills was a Trojan horse. It looks, however, as if a majority, without regard to party, will certainly vote for some one of the bills with modifications.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Bayard to-day reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee the Morrill tariff commission bill, and spoke in advocacy of a commission as the only practical means of reforming the present tariff system. Mr. Beck followed in a lengthy revenue-tariff speech, in which he opposed the commission bill and advocated vigorous reform in the system. While this discussion was going on I heard a well-known visitor to the Capitol say New England got 10 per cent. additional duty on cotton goods because of the 5 per cent. internal-revenue tax on cotton, and afterwards got this tax abolished because it reduced consumption, but she took good care to have the 10 per cent. duty remain. Now, tobacco pays 200 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., and this vast tax of course curtails consumption, and to that extent hurts the producer and manufacturer. Yet New England opposes the abolition of this unjust tax on an American staple product. Mr. Beck spoke until after 4 o'clock, and among his listeners were Messrs. Tucker, Reagan, and Blount, and other prominent members of the House. Mr. Morrill followed in reply.

MATTERS IN THE NORFOLK DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that John Callahan, a master workman and a Straightout Republican, was removed from the navy-yard at Norfolk last fall through the influence of Collector Brady & Co. He was subsequently given a better position, however, at Philadelphia through the efforts of Mr. Dezendorf and others. He is now here, on his way home after a visit to Norfolk, and I hear that he reports that Mr. Dezendorf is stronger than ever in his district. Other Norfolk people say dissatisfaction exists among the Republicans of that section because they have not been liberally dealt with by their allies. They, too, assert that Mr. Dezendorf is master of the situation.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs organized to-day with Mr. Byron Andrews, correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, as clerk. The bill asking the President to give notice to Great Britain that this Government desires the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Williams, Kasson, Rice, Belmont, and Wilson of West Virginia. The proposition for a treaty with Mexico was also referred to a sub-committee, as were the Japanese and Chinese indemnity bills.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The census report will not be out for several months.

To-day was Cabinet-day, and the President did not receive many callers and only sent a few unimportant nominations of postmasters to the Senate.

The members of the District committees of Congress will inspect the river flats, &c., this week.

Eight States were represented in the national agricultural meeting, which opened to-day at the Agricultural Department. Delegates were welcomed by Commissioner Loring.

Senator Voorhees has called a meeting of the committee on the site of the Congressional Library for Friday. It is probable that the lot east of the Capitol will be agreed upon.

All the members of the Cabinet were at the meeting to-day except the Secretary of the Navy.

Government receipts to-day: Customs, $607,358; internal revenue, $340,342.

Hon. John Goode arrived this morning. Commodore Marshall Parks is in the city.

[Associated Press Reports to the Dispatch.]

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day practically agreed to report a part of the regular appropriation bills to the House in the following order: The Military Academy, Fortifications, Pensions, Naval, Indian, Consular, and Diplomatic. It appears to be the sentiment of the sub-committee that the census deficiency should be promptly paid, and it is thought that the sub-committee will during the present week report a bill to the full committee covering the entire amount of the deficit.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE UNITED STATES OF ATLANTA COTTON-EXPOSITION EXHIBITS.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day decided and the chairman was authorized to report a bill to the House appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of transporting to Washington certain agricultural and mineral products which have been on exhibition at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition and were presented to the United States Government.

The Guiteau Trial.

JUDGE COX DECIDES THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The court-room was densely crowded this morning when Judge Cox made his appearance, a great majority being new-comers, as was evidenced by the general movement to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he passed before them on his way to the dock. As Guiteau passed his brother he whispered to him, "Come over to the dock; I want to see you about something of great importance." Taking his seat, the prisoner laid down a large bundle of papers, and spreading out his manuscript busied himself in looking it over.

Judge Porter began his argument shortly after 10 o'clock, and at once fixed the attention of every one in the court-room.

Guiteau pretended to be engrossed in his manuscript, but soon laid it aside and listened with rapt attention. It is believed that Judge Porter will speak until the hour of recess. Nothing like it has been seen or heard during the past nine weeks in the Guiteau trial. As Judge Porter reviewed the conduct of the prisoner and the conduct on the part of his counsel, of his course in court, the crime in all its hideous ugliness was held up to the delectation of his hearers.

The silence became oppressive, and the presence of avenging justice in the near future was suggested with the force of a conviction that swept from the court-room every vestige of that levity which has so long danced attendance upon every utterance of the prisoner, and like a veil obscured from the consciousness of the spectators the horrors of crime and what should be the solemnity of its judicial atonement. The prisoner winced and nervously twisted in his place, and for several minutes was unable to say anything that in any sense could approach to an interruption. Gradually the prisoner gained his usual assurance, and resumed his daily habit of interrupting with contradictions and denials. For once, however, the insufferable impudence of the prisoner was overcome. Neither his noise nor his abuse could interrupt or silence the avalanche of condemnation that swept from the lips of the eloquent counsel.

"The prisoner is mistaken, your Honor," said Judge Porter, "if he believes by his unseemly bewailing he can prevent my voice from being heard by the jury. The puppet cannot be moved in such good time as when he sat with his counsel, and by his outbursts now he is fast tightening the hangman's noose about his neck."

With a nervous twitching of the mouth Guiteau muttered: "We will see about that."

Heretofore the audacious and wholly unabashed prisoner seemed ill at ease and at a loss to understand why his would-be sallies of wit and impudence wholly failed with the audience, while the more severe came the denunciation of the counsel the more frequent and marked were the demonstrations of approval. Finally, like a wild beast brought to bay, Guiteau yelled out: "I stake my life on the issue, and I'm willing to go to the gallows to-morrow if it is the Lord's will. I'm sick of this bosh, Judge Porter. I wish you would get your $5,000 and go home."

Judge Porter concluded his masterly argument at 11:40 by reading the now famous letter of President Garfield to Judge Payne, in which he complimented and thanked him for banishing away the network of sophistries with which it has of late years been customary to envelop the plea of insanity when set up in excuse for crime.

Judge Cox at 11:45 began the reading of his decision, which begins with a lengthy review of the subject of jurisdiction.

Judge Cox occupied fifty-five minutes in reading that portion of his decision touching upon the question of jurisdiction. He reviewed the progress of opinion, and cited all important rulings from the early days of common law in England, and decided against the prayer of the defence. He summed up the question "that jurisdiction is competent in the place where the wound is committed, consequently this Court has full cognizance of the offence."

Judge Cox next took up the question of the legal text of insanity, and decided that a knowledge and appreciation of the difference between right and wrong must be taken as correct.

Judge Cox concluded his decision at 1:25 P. M., having consumed an hour and forty minutes, with rapid speaking upon every material point. His rulings were directly against the prayers of the defence. The only grain of comfort for the prisoner was offered when Judge Cox reached the question of reasonable doubt. Upon this subject he said: "I shall not charge the jury to acquit if they find reasonable doubt as to any one element, but I shall take into consideration and charge them relative to all elements, and that if, from all circumstances and all evidence, they have reasonable doubt of the commission by defendant of the crime, as charged, then they shall acquit."

As Judge Cox finished speaking Guiteau called out, "I am perfectly satisfied with that exposition of law."

After consultation between counsel the court adjourned till Thursday morning, when Mr. Davidge will make the opening argument to the jury for the prosecution.

Forty-seventh Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1882.

SENATE

Mr. Bayard, from the Finance Committee, reported, with recommendation that it pass, the Morrill tariff-commission bill, and also, with adverse report, the Garland commission bill. He said he favored the mode of constituting the commission prescribed in a former bill—namely, from among civilians—as tending to remove the tariff question from the arena of sectional or partisan feeling, of the existence of which congressmen are fully conscious. Proceeding to argue the necessity for immediate action to correct incongruities and the inefficiency of the existing tariff, he characterized it as class legislation for the benefit of a few, and as a perversion of legislation.

He repudiated the doctrine that what is wanted is tariff for protection with incidental revenue, and argued that taxation to be just must be uniform, and to be uniform must be universal. The paramount purpose in tariff taxation should be to provide for the expenses of the Government, and the incidental result of this in fostering our industries might be wisely considered, not as the controlling motive in laying the taxes, but as one of its inevitable results. He did not propose now to discuss the principles of tariff taxation at any length; they were soon to be acted upon by the representatives of the people. The war taxes of the present tariff were out of date in time of peace. In illustration of this he referred to duties on various articles.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's remarks (the morning hour having in the mean time been extended informally), on motion of Mr. Sherman the funding bill came up, but was temporarily laid aside without a vote, and Mr. Beck took the floor and delivered a long speech in opposition to Mr. Morrill's bill. Mr. Beck opposed the bill as a cunning scheme of monopolists for delay, to which they had resorted not only as a means of preventing legislation by the present Congress, but of whitewashing all the enormities of the high protective system. He wanted to have immediate action upon the tariff, and asserted that all that the commission would find out as a basis of a judicious reduction of taxation could be presented by the committee of the Senate and furnished to the Ways and Means Committee of the House within six weeks. The nine men whom it was proposed to have the President select might refuse to hear whatever did not suit them, and would not be accountable for any misrepresentations in their report. The evident purpose of the so-called protectionists, as shown by the declarations of their organs and conventions, was to have a commission which would be committed to their interest. The declaration of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) that the changes "should be made by friendly hands and not by ill-informed and reckless revolutionists" was easily understood. This, however, was an impeachment of the integrity and capacity of Congress, one house of which was charged by the Constitution with the duty of originating bills for raising the revenue or changing taxation upon the theory that the accountability of its members every two years would make them careful. The success of the infant southern cotton industries demonstrated that the only protection such industries require to compete with the old and established ones was their proximity to the raw material and a market for their product. Georgia in this direction was more successfully competing with New England than would the latter in a free contest in cotton product with Great Britain, and he would cheerfully vote to exempt all cotton machinery from tax, by way of encouraging home competing industry; and he would also make iron and cotton-tie free. He would do this in compensation to cotton-planters for $60,000,000 of which they were robbed by the unjust cotton tax of 1865–'66, and to make them even with New England manufacturers, who had for fifteen years had the benefit of a war tariff. After detailing at much length the incongruities and inequalities of the present system, and advocating a tariff for revenue framed so as to be readily understood and adjusted upon *ad valorem* principles as far as practicable, Mr. Beck closed by criticising with some severity the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the withdrawal of the silver certificates and the placing of the currency in the hands of the national banks. He incidentally referred to what he called the absurdity of any effort to abolish internal taxation in view of the present wants of the Treasury.

Mr. Beck occupied the floor for nearly three hours, closing at 4:10. He was attentively listened to throughout by an almost full Senate and some members of the House.

Mr. Morrill, rising to reply to a few of the points made by Mr. Beck, said he had not been ignorant of that Senator's intention to deal sharply with his argument, and he (Morrill) now wished to say he was about as well as could be expected; that he needed neither to haul off for repairs nor wait to find ammunition. The Senator seemed to have jumped into the controversy for the purpose of heading off the growing prosperity of the South, which had now, to some extent at least, embarked in manufactures, and had so highly commended all chief advocates of free trade that he would doubtless induce his party to follow in that direction. As to the cotton-tax of which the Senator complained, that was about the only tax paid by the South, while the North, East, and West paid thousands of millions to support the Government. If he (Morrill) was a southern man he would levy an internal-revenue tax upon every pound of cotton produced in this country except that for family use, and make a drawback of an equal amount upon the manufactured articles of thread, yarn, &c., sent abroad. He believed this would in a short time double the total of southern exports.

Here the debate, which had continued by unanimous consent, terminated, and the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished Sherman funding bill.

At 4:20 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Benjamin Wood, of New York, appeared at the bar of the House and qualified as a member.

The House then resumed the regular order—the consideration of the Utah contested-election case—the pending resolution being that offered by Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, declaring that "Allen G. Campbell, delegate elected from Utah Territory, is entitled to be sworn in as a delegate on his *prima facie* case."

Mr. Reed, of Maine, offered as a substitute a resolution referring to the Committee on Elections the question of the *prima facie* right as between Campbell and Cannon to be sworn in as a delegate from Utah, together with all certificates and papers presented on each side, with instructions to that committee to report at as early a day as possible.

After a spicy debate, in which Messrs. Haskell and Cox were the principal speakers, Mr. Reed modified his substitute so as to refer to the Committee on Elections not only the decision of the *prima facie* case, but also the final decision of the contest, and proceeded to argue in favor of his proposition.

Mr. McCoid, of Iowa, had read the resolution which, he said, he would offer at the proper time as a substitute for the pending resolution. It is long, and to the effect that it is inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the House that the Territory of Utah, which is so flagrantly controlled by the institution of polygamy, should be entitled to representation on the floor of the House; that the delegates claiming a seat from that Territory are declared disqualified, and that all the papers in this case be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to present a bill declaring with the effect of a judgment of the House as herein expressed.

Mr. McCoid made an exhaustive argument in favor of his proposition. The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Converse, Hiscock, and Robeson.

Finally, Mr. Haskell demanded the previous question, which being seconded cut off Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, who desired to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Elections to report on the fact whether either of the claimants were practical polygamists. Mr. Haskell then stated that he desired to offer a resolution giving certain instructions to the Committee on Elections in this matter, which was referred to it. It was read as follows:

"Whereas polygamy has been for many years and is now practiced in several of the Teerritories of the United States; and whereas there has been admitted into former congresses of the United States a delegate from the Territory of Utah who has served in the House of Representatives as such while sustaining polygamous marital relations (vide documents in contested-election case of Cannon *vs.* Campbell); therefore

"*Resolved*, As the fixed and final determination of the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress, that no person guilty of living in polygamous relations, or of teaching or instigating others to do so, is entitled to membership in this House from any Territory of the United States."

The reading of the resolution was received with applause.

Mr. Randall raised the point of order that the resolution was not germane to the case under consideration. He protested against the idea that in voting upon the resolution members were expressing any opinion on the subject of polygamy.

The Speaker said that the resolution did not give such instructions to the committee as were comprehended in the rules, and therefore he ruled it out of order.

Mr. Reed's substitute was then adopted—ayes, 189. The twenty-four negative votes were all Republican, and the contested case was thereby referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Haskell then desired to offer as a privileged question the resolution given above, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn, which was at 4:50 carried.

The Small-Pox Plague in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 10.—The State Board of Health is kept unusually busy at present wrestling with the small-pox epidemic prevailing in Illinois. Cases have been reported to the Board within six weeks from sixty-one points in the State, about forty of which are still infected, although the disease is fairly under control at most of these places. At Bradwood the authorities have refused to cooperate with the health officer. The disease appears at present to be spreading through the counties along the Mississippi river from Dubuque down, points of infection having been reported from twelve out of the eighteen Mississippi counties. A circular will at once be issued to steamboat officers requesting them to enforce the vaccination of all their hands. If this is not complied with the river towns will be directed to prevent those boats from landing which have not properly protected the crews by vaccination.

Small-Pox in Wisconsin.

TOMAH, WIS., January 10.—The small-pox has broken out at Mather, a small station fifteen miles north of here. One death and ten cases are reported. The inhabitants are scattering in all directions.

One-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Fire in Denver.

DENVER, January 10.—Fire this morning destroyed the buildings owned by Hallock Brothers, and occupied by Jensen, Bliss & Co.'s hardware-store and Osborne & McCarthy's drugstore. The loss on buildings is about $30,000; Jensen, Bliss & Co's loss on stock is about $40,000; Osborne & McCarthy's loss on stock, $30,000. The insurance covers the entire loss. John Townsend was killed by a falling wall. The fire was caused by an explosion in the drugstore.

Destructive Fire in Independence, Indiana.

INDEPENDENCE, WARREN COUNTY, IND., January 10.—A fire last night destroyed the Southern Chair-Works here, the property of John Steckworth. They were insured. This is the second burning of the works within seven months, and it is supposed to have been by an incendiary. Loss, $25,000.

Another Large Fire.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., January 10.—A fire broke out in the Esperanza restaurant this morning, and spreading to adjoining buildings, burned the Occidental restaurant, the stores of Vignola, Harper, Reynolds & Co., and Nagle & Babenreith's saloon. The United Hotel was considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $100,000 on buildings and stocks, and the insurance at about $60,000.

Southern News Items.

GALVESTON, January 10.—The *News's* Abilene special says: "An unsuccessful attempt was made at an early hour this morning to burn the south side of the town, but the flames were extinguished with but slight damage. An inquiry is now being held, and the suspected parties are under surveillance."

The *News's* Dallas special says: "Police-Officer John Crowders was arrested and imprisoned last night, charged with the rape of a girl named Dorsice Wiggintons."

Promiscuous Shooting.

BRADFORD, PA., January 10.—To-day George Holly, who was drunk, fired three shots promiscuously into a crowded bowling alley at Richburg, N. Y., one of the balls striking Louis Wassen in the groin, inflicting probably a fatal wound. Holly had no provocation for shooting, but did it merely in a drunken freak. He was arrested.

Drowning of the Original Colonel Sellers.

CHATTANOOGA, January 10.—Julien F. Scott, one of the most prominent citizens of Scott county, in East Tennessee, who was drowned Saturday while attempting to ford Emory river, in this county, was the character from whom originated Mark Twain's "Colonel Sellers." He was a schoolmate and personal friend of Clements.

Ex-Minister Stoughton's Funeral.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The judiciary, a large concourse of members of the bar, and many public and private citizens of New York attended the funeral of the Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, at Calvary church this morning. The pall-bearers were General Grant, Admiral Baldwin, Judge Brady, Alfred Bierstadt, C. A. Seward, John Jacob Astor, A. Leroy, Mr. Musgrave, Secretary Hunt, E. M. Dickinson, William M. Evarts, ex-Postmaster-General James, Judge Blatchford, and General Cullum.

Railroad Rates from East to West.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Eastern agents in New York have been contracting for business from Chicago to Kansas city on a basis of eight cents per hundred pounds, the regular rate being eighty-five cents. The rates from New York to Chicago are also being heavily cut, and the total rate from New York to Colorado points is not greater than regular rates from Chicago to Missouri-river points.

An Office Abolished.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Collector Robertson has abolished the office of Superintendent of United States Weighers, created by his predecessor, who had appointed Mr. Lake, of Fredonia, N. Y., to that office at a salary of $3,500 a year. The intimation for abolition of this office came from Washington, and the office ceases to exist from February 1st.

Assignment of a Cincinnati Merchant.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Leopold Loeb, doing business under the firm-name of Loeb & Co., merchant tailor, No. 105 west Fifth street, assigned to-day to John W. Harper. The bond was fixed at $28,000.

PENSACOLA, January 10.—The *Gazette* (newspaper) and the *Advance* have consolidated, and will publish a daily called the *Advance-Gazette*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ireland.

BURIED MUNITIONS OF WAR.

CORK, January 10.—A large party of police proceeded to-day to the north side of the city, where they discovered a case buried six feet under ground which contained a large number of Snider rifles and a quantity of dynamite, gun cotton, and ammunition.

Hungarian Sulphur Mines on Fire.

LONDON, January 10.—The sulphur mines at Schmolnitz, in Hungaria, are on fire and fears are entertained that the flames cannot be extinguished. It is probable that a loss of many million florins will be involved.

The Political Excitement in Germany.

LONDON, January 10.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says the excitement regarding the Emperor's rescript is increasing. The *Daily News* in its financial article says: International politics are the subject of unfavorable attention on the Stock Exchange. The rescript is so unconstitutional as to amount to a revolution from above, while the designs Prince Bismarck may have behind cause uneasiness.

BERLIN, January 10.—A prominent feature of yesterday's debate in the Reichstag was Prince Bismarck's statement that he regarded the interpellation relating to the development of the factory laws, which proceeded from the clericals, as indicating their intention to support the Government. This is considered to be an open overture for an alliance with the party of the Centre.

BERLIN, January 10.—The majority of the Conservatives in the Reichstag will support Herr Winddhort's motion abrogating the law forbidding the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without Government authorization. It is stated that Bismarck will anticipate the action of the Liberals, who desire to debate the rescript by formally submitting a document to the Reichstag. The Government intends to placard the rescript in all parts of the country. The Conservatives in this city are agitating in favor of an address thanking the Emperor for the rescript.

Reopening of the French Chambers.

PARIS, January 10.—The Chambers were formally reopened to-day. In the Senate M. Gaulthier de Rumilly, who presided in virtue of seniority, recalled M. Gambetta's speech at Cabors against the revision of the Constitution, which he said was applicable now. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Brison was reëlected President.

Thanks of Parnell and Dillon.

LONDON, January 10.—Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, in a letter addressed to the town clerk of Dublin, return their thanks to the corporation for the honor conferred on them by the "freedom of the city."

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, January 10.—The Press Association, referring to yesterday's Cabinet council, says: "It is generally believed that the Government will not at present release Messrs. Parnell and Dillon from imprisonment."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "Notwithstanding the favorable result of the senatorial election, the Government will persevere with its revision of the Constitution. The changes intended with regard to the election of senators will increase the representation of the large towns and deprive the Senate of the right of rejecting money bills. The Government will also propose the scrutin de liste system for the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies."

Higher Wages Demanded.

LONDON, January 10.—The cotton-weavers of Lancashire have decided to apply for a general advance in wages.

CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS

ARE PREPARED EXPRESSLY TO CURE

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, AND DYSPEPSIA,

AND WILL CURE ANY CASE.

The *Episcopal Methodist*, the well-known religious paper of Baltimore, said recently: "Dr. C. W. Benson, a practicing physician, at No. 106 north Eutaw street, of this city, (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that Extract of Celery and Chamomile, combined in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache—either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache—neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and paralysis. This is a triumph in medical chemistry. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore."

Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 NORTH EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

WHAT FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIANS SAY OF THEM:

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are worth their weight in gold in nervous and sick headache."—*Dr. A. H. Schlichter, of Baltimore.*

"These Celery and Chamomile Pills of Dr. Benson's are invaluable in nervous diseases."—*Dr. Hammond, of New York.*

"Dr. Benson's Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—*Dr. G. P. Holman, of Christiansburg, Va.*

DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY. DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN-CURE is warranted to cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK-CRUST, ALL ROUGH, SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES, and TENDER ITCHINGS ON ALL PARTS OF THE BODY. AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

It makes the skin white, soft, and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST TOILET-DRESSING IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. All first-class druggists have it. Price, $1 per package.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, RICHMOND, December 19, 1881.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared out of the profits of the past six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 PER CENT. (free of tax) and passed $8,564.25 to the surplus fund. Dividend payable to stockholders ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D NEXT.

WILLIAM H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

ja 5-1w

OFFICE VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, January 4, 1882.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. payable on and after the 10th instant.

B. C. WHERRY, JR., Secretary.

ja 5-1w

THE CITY BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., January 4, 1882.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (free of tax) on the capital stock of this bank out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th instant.

WALKER HILL, Cashier.

ja 5-1w

THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., December 29, 1881.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. (free of tax) out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 3, 1882.

WILLIAM M. HILL, Cashier.

de 31-10t

OFFICE VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE CO., RICHMOND, December 29, 1881.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of all taxes) out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2D DAY OF JANUARY, 1882.

J. M. TATE, Secretary.

de 30-2w

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

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, January 10, 1882.

SALES—FIRST BOARD.—$100 Virginia consols at 60; $600 Virginia tax-receivable coupons at 71, $390 do. at 71; 10 shares Charlot