The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVII — WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1868. — NO. 84.

Business Cards.

ARCHITECTS.

FAIRFAX & STICKETT, Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, John street.

AUCTIONEERS.

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO., Auction Sales Every Evening. Cor. Quincy & Market streets.

ATTORNEYS.

STANTON & ALLISON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 4th st., east side, north of Monroe.

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BOYD & WAYMAN, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 59 Main street.

EDWARDS & STONE, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 74 Main street.

FORGEY & HUGHES Dealers in Boots and Shoes. 120 Main street.

MCCLELLAN & KNOX, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 65 Main street.

BANKING.

BANK OF WHEELING, G. Lamb, Cashier, D. C. List, Pres't, Main Street.

FIRST NAT'L BANK OF WHEELING G. Adams, Cashier; G. K. Wheat, Pres't, No. 26 Monroe street.

MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK of West Va S. Brady, Cashier; J. N. Vance, Pres't. N. E. cor. Monroe & Main sts.

NATIONAL BANK OF WEST VA., J. Wagner, Cashier, C. Oglebay, Pres't, S. W. cor. Main & Monroe sts.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, S. P. Hildreth, Cash.; Thos. H. List, Pres. No. 65 Main st.

PEOPLES' BANK, J. F. Updegraff, Cash.; J. Reid, Prest., No. 69 Main st.

BOOK SELLERS.

CAMPBELL & McDERMOT, Booksellers and Stationers, 130 Main street.

JOSEPH GRAVES, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, No. 30 Monroe street.

GEO. W. STONER, Religious Books and Stationery, Monroe st., above Main

CLOTHING.

A. M. ADAMS, Clothing and Merchant Tailoring, 38 Water street.

JOHN T. LAKIN & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 25 Monroe st.

THOS. HUGHES & CO., Clothing Emporium, 38 cor. Monroe & Water sts.

CORDAGE.

CHAS. H. BERRY, Hemp & Manilla Cordage, Twine, &c., 18 & 19 Water st.

DRY GOODS.

BRUES & SANDERS, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 114 Main street.

FISHER & SEAMON, Dry Goods and Notions, 116 Main street.

GEO. R. TAYLOR & CO., Fancy Staple Dry Goods, 108 Main street,

HENRY ROEMER Dry Goods & Notions, 39 Main st. Centre Wheeling.

JOHN ROEMER & CO., Dry Goods Emporium, 31 & 33 Main st., Centre Wheeling.

J. S. RHODES, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Peterson's Block Main street.

DRESS MAKERS.

MRS. KYLE & MRS. WATKINS, Emporium of Fashion, 107 Main st., up stairs.

DRUGGISTS.

E. BOCKING, Druggist and Prescriptionist, No. 1 Odd Fellows' Hall.

SILVEY & LIST, Druggists and Prescript'onists, corner opposite the Post Office.

T. H. LOGAN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 47 Main street.

THOS. J. FINNEY, Pharmaceutist, cor. Main & Webster sts., Centre Wheeling.

FURNITURE.

J. C. ORR & CO., Carpets and Furniture, 112 Main street.

GROCERS.

D. E. IRWIN & CO., Fancy Groceries, 75 Main street.

R. J. SMYTH, Family Groceries, Corner Market and Quincy streets.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JOS. SPEIDEL, Wholesale Grocery, 46 Main street.

BOOTH, BATTELLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Corner Monroe & Waterste.

LIST, MORRISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Corner Main and Quincy street.

PAXTON & OGLEBAY, Wholesale Grocers, 54 Main street.

HARDWARE.

OTT, SON & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Main street.

P. C. HILDRETH & BRO., Dealers in Nail Rod, Bar Iron, &c., 53 Main street.

HATS AND CAPS.

HARPER & BRO., Wholesale Hats and Caps, Main street

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. C. Arthur, Secretary, 29 Monroe street.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, John Bishop, Secretary, 26 Monroe street.

AETNA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE Company, S. P. Hildreth, Sec'y; H. G. Harding, Ass't Sec'y. 63 Main street.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., J. C. Hervey, Secretary, Office next door to M. N. Bank.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., W. F. Peterson, Agent, Main street, next door to M. N. Bank.

MILLINERY GOODS.

D. A. ADLER & CO., Ribbons, Millinery & Dress Trimmings, 141 Main street.

MUSIC.

W. H. SHEIB, Pianos, Organs & Sheet Music, 109 Main street.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

I. IRWIN, Real Estate Agent, Monroe street.

THOS. O'BRIEN, Real Estate Agent, Office, Custom House.

THOS. HORNBROOK, Dealer in Real Estate, 118½ Main street.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MAchine, Oxtoby & Duffield Agents, 103 Main street.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MAchine, Wm. Sumner & Co., 99 Main Street.

Business Cards.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

J. A. LASH, Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware. 182 Main street.

OXTOBY & DUFFIELD, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, 103 Main street.

SCOTT & BENNEGEN, Jewelry, Watches, &c., 104 Main street.

PRINTING.

FREW, HAGANS & HALL, Steam Job Printers, 15 Quincy street.

TIN & SHEET IRON WARE.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, 105 Main street.

REID & JONES, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, 137 Market st., opposite City Buildings.

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Ladies' Turkey Morocco Button Gaiters.

Misses and Childrens.

Turkey Morocco Napoleons.

Ladies and Misses.

Goat Napoleons,

Mens' Kip Balmorals,

Boys' Kip do

Boys' Calf Boots.

The above, with a large stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, will be sold at very low prices for Cash.

FORGEY & HUGHES,
nov21 120 MAIN STREET.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

BOYD & WAYMAN'S,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 59, Main street, next door to L. S. Delaplain & Son.

sep14 WHEELING, W. V.

GEO. EDWARDS. E. B. STONE. MARC. F. STONE.

NEW WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE STORE

EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,

No. 74 Main St.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

mar6 EDWARDS, STONE & CO.

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109 MARKET STREET,

SOLE AGENT FOR

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UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS THE *Most Perfect Piano* made in the world, receiving the **First Gold Medal** at the Paris Fair over more than 400 other Pianos. Full assortment *at less than factory prices.* Price list free.

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long tried by the Musical Profession and given a place in the musical world, *second to none, for Power, Brilliancy, Durability and Tone.* All Pianos have **Patent Agraffe Arrangement.** Send for reduced Price list

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The cheapest and best pianos made in the United States. Prices from

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All Pianos warranted five years.

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acknowledged superior to any other Organ by over 200 of the first musicians of America, and over 50 of the best musicians of Europe. Receiving at Paris in 1867

THE FIRST PRIZE MEDAL.

They are recognised in Europe as in America *the best of their class.*

Prices $75 to $600.

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are unsurpassed for *quickness of articulation, Roundness and Purity of Tone.* The only Organs containing the VOX HUMANA TREMOLO. Send for price lists of Organs.

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jan24

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FAMILY GROCERIES,

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Corner Monroe and Water Streets, WHEELING, W. VA.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE there is a Wharf Boat, and it is the design of the firm to do a Forwarding and Commission and Storage business, act as Steamboat Agents and furnish all desirable information pertaining thereto. 1y14

Shoenberger & Co's Horse Shoes.

100 KEGS MACHINE MADE HORSE Shoes, assorted sizes.
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SAUSAGE CASINGS—TWELVE KEGS warranted No. 1.
nov 18 LIST, MORRISON & CO.

The Intelligencer.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Gideon Martin, of the M. E. Church.

A communication from the House of Delegates was read announcing that it had passed Chapters 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119, and asking concurrence. The Chapters were read the first time.

Chapter 65, relative to the authentication of records of Deeds; Chapter 66, and Chapter 68, in relation to land matters, were read the third time and passed.

Chapter 74, relative to acts as valid between parties, came up on its second reading, was ordered to its third reading, and under suspension of the rules was passed.

Mr. Caskadon moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Mr. Boreman offered as an amendment, "Friday at 10 A. M." which was adopted.

Chapter 75 of mechanics and laborers' liens, was called up on its second reading, and after striking out the 5th section, the chapter was ordered to its third reading, and under a suspension of the rules, was passed.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order of the day—the Capital question,—on motion, it was postponed to Thursday, December 3, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Chapter 76, in relation to release of liens was read the second time, ordered to its third reading and under suspension of the rules, passed.

Chapter 77, of wills, came up on its second reading, and on motion was laid on the table for further consideration.

The Senate took recess until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate re-assembled. By consent, Mr. Hoke offered Senate Bill No. 84, to prevent the Mutual Fire Insurance of Virginia from bringing suit in this State for the recovery of premiums during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and for any years thereafter in which policies may have been issued by said company.

The bill was read the first time, and, under suspension of the rules, was read the second and third times this day, and passed.

On motion, the rules were suspended to take up House joint resolution, relative to printing the Code. After considerable debate the resolution was, on motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Chapter 78, of descents, was read the second time and ordered to its third reading.

Chapter 79, of partition and coterminous land owners, was read the second time, and, on motion, the chapter was laid on the table.

Chapter 80, of the maintenance of illegitimate children, came up on its second reading, and after various amendments was ordered to its third reading, and, under a suspension of the rules, was passed.

Chapter 81, of masters and apprentices, was read the second and third times and passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, chapter 79 was taken from the table and passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Brigham Young on Long-Trailed Dresses.

In a recent address the Mormon prophet paid his respects to the prevailing fashion of long tails, as follows:

If it is the duty of the husband or father to furnish his family with cloth to dress themselves, it is their duty to see that the cloth is cut and made prudently and not wasted. It is a disgrace to a community to drag their cloth in the dirt. How many women are there here to-day who walked to this tabernacle without throwing dirt at every step they took, not only on themselves but upon those who walked near them?—I shun them, when I see them coming. I try to make my way in some other direction in order to avoid their dust. I can get enough without receiving it from them. If there is a nuisance in the path, they are sure to wipe up a portion of it with their dress, and then trail it on to their carpet or into the bedrooms and distribute it through the house. This is a disgrace to them.

It is not the duty of my brethren to buy cloth to be dragged through these streets, and the wife or daughter who will not cease dragging her dress through them, ought to have it cut shorter. I have borne it and so have my brethren until duty demands that we put a stop to it. I have politely expostulated with my wives and daughters on this subject. I have asked them if they think it looks nice, and have been told that it did, their reason for thinking so being that somebody else wore it so. That is all the argument that can be brought in its favor. There is no reason in the world why a dress looks well trailing through the streets.

On the other hand I will say, ladies, if we ask you to make your dresses a little shorter, do not be extravagant and cut them so short that we can see the tops of your stockings. Bring them down to the top of your shoes, and have them so that you can walk and clear the dust, and do not expose your persons. Have your dresses neat and comely, and conduct yourselves in the strictest sense of the word, chastity. If you do this you set a good example before the rising generation. Use good language, wear comely clothing, and act in all things so that you can respect yourselves and respect each other. We wish you to remember and carry out these counsels.

Telegraph and Post Office

A meeting of the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade was held Wednesday, at Chicago, for the purpose of taking action on the question of combining the telegraph business of the country with the Post Office Department. Gardner C. Hubbard, of Boston, addressed the committee at length, in favor of the proposition, after which the committee passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That there is need of a reform in the telegraph business of the country, and that permanent relief from the existing high rates can be found only by a radical change of the system.

Resolved, That the plan contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Ramsey in the Senate, with an amendment thereto, by which the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a postal telegraph system, and, as a part of such system, contract with any telegraph company for the transmission of messages by telegraph at rates not exceeding 20 cents for messages of twenty words, for each and every five hundred miles, with 5 cents for postage, is in harmony with the present postal system, and appears to offer a practicable, feasible and permanent remedy for the evils of the present system. We therefore cordially approve of the postal telegraph system, and hope it may soon be put into practical operation, and would therefore recommend the favorable consideration of this measure to the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade.

THE New York *Commercial* says Thurlow Weed's health is so poor he will be unable to visit Washington this winter, or even engage in politics or business in New York.

SIX cows out of eighteen have died in Poughkeepsie, New York, this week, on one farm. The disease is supposed to come from eating corn smut.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

First Presbyterian church.

REV. D. W. FISHER, PASTOR.

TEXT—The Lord will bless his people with peace.—Ps. 29: 11.

One of the many things for which we are called upon to-day to give thanks is the prevalence of peace. This is the subject to which also our attention is turned in the text.

In this passage two things are stated concerning peace. The first is that God is the author of it. The second is that it is a very great blessing. It is one of those favors wherewith the Almighty delights to comfort, not only the world at large, but even his own people. In order that we may be able to appreciate it let us contemplate its nature.

There are several kinds of peace. 1. *There is freedom from war.* That war is a terrible evil no one doubts. It originates in wrong. Always, at least, one of the parties concerned has been a transgressor. In its progress also, it is attended by the most dreadful evils. Its horrors are so great that our minds cannot grasp them in a single thought. Besides, every possible means seem to be employed in order to conceal these evils from our eyes. History, for example, records on its pages mainly the feats of daring which occur, and the victories which are won. Poetry seeks to throw its witchery around the bloody scenes of the battle-field.—But tear away the veil, and what a ghastly spectacle do we behold! To take all in, you must include, with the tens of thousands who are slain or maimed for life,—the path of desolation which it leaves behind it, the hearts crushed with grief, and the reign of licentiousness which it is almost sure to introduce. You must add poverty, bankruptcy, tyranny, famine, pestilence, and God himself only knows what more. Its consequences are also fearful. Sometimes its victories are on the side of right But sometimes wrong triumphs for a season. The rule in this tribunal is that might makes right. Unless God specially interposes by his providence, the weak, no matter though justice is with him, must submit to the strong. Even if victory inclines to the standards of those who are fighting with the principles of righteousness usually it takes years to recover from the evils which are produced. Conqueror and conquered are both left poor and embarrassed. Wicked passions have been excited which are not soon calmed. Life is cheap. Men make haste by worse than doubtful speculations to get rich. Corruption seizes upon the places of authority. Religion for the time is shorn of something of its force.

I do not mean even to intimate that a warrior cannot be a christian. Some of the noblest men woo ever served the Lord have been educated for the army, and have spent their days in the fort and the camp. Neither is it always wrong for a nation to engage in war. As a matter of self-defence a people may be compelled to pour volleys of death from the mouths of cannon into the ranks of their foes. It is one of the sad evidences of human depravity that war is sometimes an actual necessity. The encroachments of adversaries may be such as to demand resistance even to the sword.

Nevertheless all which has been said is so true as to have been recognized by the old heathen like Seneca, and in modern times by men like Franklin and Jefferson, who boasted more in the name of philosopher than of Christian. Even Byron acknowledged these things. As for christianity it clearly sets the mark of its disapprobation upon this cause of humanity, provides a remedy for its eradication, and points to a time when under its own benignant influence nations shall not "learn war any more." Of all the numberless Christian writers who have borne their testimony against this evil, I will only quote two: John Howe in a Thanksgiving sermon in 1697, and Chalmers in 1816, after Napoleon was banished to St. Helena.

We ought to thank God for the prevalence of peace during the past year, both in this land and over the most of the civilized globe.

2. *There is quite and order within the limits of the nation, as guaranteed by the law.* If we remember that we have only recently come out of a tremendous civil conflict which more than a foreign campaign tends to produce lawlessness, —that society in our part of the country has been revolutionized in one of its most radical elements—and that the whole nation has been subjected to the excitement of a Presidential election,—we need scarcely wonder that there have been occassional disturbances of the public tranquility. Let us condemn all that is evil in these things and devoutly thank God for the measure of peace enjoyed.

3. *There is peace in the Church.* Evangelical denominations are not disputing with one another but are uniting in an offensive movement against error and sin.

Of the remaining forms of peace I will mention only *that of the soul with God.* It is obtained by the blood of Christ.

This is mainly a national thanksgiving. Let our hearts then swell with gratitude to God for his blessings to us as a people. And may he perpetuate us as a home for the oppressed of all lands.

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis of the flapping of the sail,
And no a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea;
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee."

Fourth Street M. E Church.

REV. W. M. MULLENIX, PASTOR.

The services of this church partook more of the nature of an address than of a sermon. Without announcing any particular portion of scripture as the basis of his remarks, the speaker proceeded to address his congregation on "The ordinary Benefactions of Providence." In our public thanksgivings, it is generally the custom to dwell upon and magnify the greater events of the year and of the age; especial prominence is given to the increased facilities of communication, to the happy issue of great national events, and to the happy and prosperous state of the country in general. To-day, we turn to the ordinary blessings of life, of the value of life, valuable only as it is put to good use. As we live at present, an American can hardly find time to thank God. The overcrowded, hurrying life of the American, is in strong contrast with that of the Englishman, the Parisian or the Italian.

The speaker then alluded to the benefits of living in the present age. Among them are the equality of men, the privileges of education, the universal dissemination of knowledge and the spiritual blessings which we enjoy. The poor boy, if he be honest and industrious, may rise to stand before the greatest and noblest of the land. Another thing for which we have cause to rejoice, is the general intelligence of the day. For this we are greatly indebted to the newspaper press. The editor is king. The power of the press is manifested in the moulding of ideas, the elevation of the people, and the influence which it exerts upon our daily life. Beyond all this it is open to religious influences, and wields a force constantly for good.

We have but just lately passed through a great political contest, a contest which has been settled amicably by the election of Grant. In connection with this struggle we are naturally led to ask ourselves, "Is our government to endure?" There are various things which militate against its perpetuity. Among them are the corruption of moral character, the tendency of the age toward skepticism and infidelity, and the workings of the Roman Catholic Church. But the hope of the country is in the schools, seminaries and colleges which are so bountifully distributed over the land.

In this country, we are circumscribed by creeds and platforms. But he is free whom the truth makes free. And Christianity brings with it a blessing which cannot be overestimated, a freedom from the despotism of sin.

But the spiritual blessings received by this church should not be forgotten. One year ago we had not as now, a comfortable house of worship. The revival of religion experienced in our midst by which more than one hundred person were converted, and many were endowed with power to go out and work for Christ in the city, was a blessing for which we should and do feel profoundly thankful. Let us then cause our gratitude to God to be expressed by honest efforts to extend his kingdom. The speech closed by stating some of the necessary qualifications for engaging in this work. These are, first: Singleness of Purpose; second, Thoughtfulness; third, Patience; fourth, Baptism of the Holy Ghost.

Second Presbyterian Church.

REV. JOHN MOFFAT, PASTOR.

A sermon was delivered on yesterday morning by the pastor from the following passage of scripture: "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O Most High:

To show forth thy loving kindness in the morning, and thy faithfulness every night.

Upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the psaltery; upon the harp with a solemn sound.

For thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy work: I will triumph in the work of thy hands. Psalm XCII, 1, 2, 3, and 4th verses.

We are sorry that we were unable to procure any notes of this gentleman's sermon. A press of other work prevented us from taking any ourselves, and the Reverend gentleman himself was, unfortunately, not able to afford us any assistance.

English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

REV. S. R. BARNITZ, PASTOR.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? If thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door—Genesis iv. chap., 7 ver.

A distinguished Pagan, wise beyond his generation, once made use of these words: "If we understand ourselves, what other thing should we do either in public or in private, than to sing hymns to and speak well of God, and perform thanks unto Him."

Thanksgiving day is an acknowledgment of the being of God. As a people we are not Pagans, we are not Pantheists, nor Atheists, but we publicly acknowledge the being of God, the true and the Almighty God.

We do well as a State and as a nation, to acknowledge the overruling providence of God. The language of the public proclamations assumes this fact. God did not create this world and leave it to the workings of blind fate.

The God acknowledged by our nation, not only created the world, but by his fixed and uniform laws, guides and directs it. Every blessing we enjoy comes through infinite wisdom, and is guided by infinite wisdom, and directed by infinite power.

That the nation recognizes its religious responsibility is evident from the fact of the appointment of a day.

This day stands as the representation of outward, social devotion to God, and if it be right to give thanks on this day, why not give thanks on every other day. If it is well pleasing in the sight of God to-day, may we not infer that it is so Sabbath after Sabbath when we are enjoined to assemble ourselves together.

Righteousness exalteth a nation. To the unrighteous King God said, "If ye do well shall ye not be accepted?" The nation is composed of individuals. The greater the piety of the individual, the greater the piety of the state. Give to an individual a sense of religious responsibility, let him be guided by faith in Jesus Christ, and he will be an honest, trustworthy and industrious citizen. Let the nation be made up of such men and with good wives, mothers and sisters, we need have no fears for the future of the nation. Inferences from the text: If we do well, shall we not be accepted? Sin lieth at the door of all our troubles. A remedy is offered if we humble ourselves before the Lord Jesus Christ.

The God of Washington is not dead, neither has he fallen asleep. Let us pray that the wish of our newly elected ruler may be granted, "Let us have peace." Let us pray that all things may work together for the perpetuity of the Union, the noblest government ever transmitted by God to man.

Murder at Milwaukee.

At Milwaukee, at a quarter past twelve o'clock Wednesday morning, the body of J. M. Lyon, the senior editor of the Milwaukee *News*, and a prominent and highly respected citizen, was found at the foot of a pair of stairs leading into a building on Main street, now owned by Mr. Elijah Storr, but generally known as the "Louis House." He was taken to the Station House and Dr. Nauthan was called. The Doctor examined the body and said that life had been extinct about an hour. The body, when found, was lying with the head behind the door and the feet resting on the steps, indicating that he had fallen down the stairs head foremost. His neck was not broken, nor were there any indications of a bruise or other injuries that could have caused his death. Mr. Lyon was last seen alive at half past eleven o'clock. About that time he was in the European Hotel, and left, saying that he was going home. The deceased leaves two children to mourn his loss. Mr. Lyon was a man of fine ability, and thorough purity of private character. The cause of his death is a mystery.

THE Ohio Legislature has adjourned until the 5th of January next.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 26.

The War Department has issued an order that in this department, barracks, quarters, hospital store houses, officers, stables, piers or wharves, shall be erected but by order of the Secretary of War and according to the plan directed by him, and no alteration shall be made in any such public buildings without authority from the War Department.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 26.

Three tenements on Bridge street and a bowling alley and a building on Hanson street, were destroyed by fire this morning. Several families were rendered homeless. The loss is seven thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

Thanksgiving.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving was observed here in the old fashioned New England style. It rained steadily all day.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.

Thanksgiving day was observed here to-day by the full suspension of business.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The weather became clear and cool this p. m., and in the evening the streets were crowded with people en route to places of amusement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The total number of members now elected is 615, politically divided as follows: Liberals 367, Conservatives 248. Liberal majority 119.

Riots broke out at Tredegar yesterday during the election, and much damage was done to property. The authorities were obliged to call upon the troops to suppress disturbances. The ring leaders were arrested, and order is now restored. No lives were lost.

The case of Watson *vs.* Walter, of the London *Times*, in which the defendant sued for damages for the publication of a Parliamentary debate containing language injurious to the character of the plaintiff, was before the Court of Queen's Bench, and decided against the plaintiff. The Court voting that the complaint was not allowable.

It is understood that British claims for indemnity, based upon losses adjudicated in American Courts of Admiralty will not be entertained.

In Dublin, requiem masses celebrated in Cork and Queenstown for the repose of the souls of Fenians executed at Manchester. In both cases there was a great demonstration made, the people attending in large numbers. There was no inteference on the part of the authorities, and good order was maintained.

Several persons have been arrested in Paris by the police for making speeches at public meetings.

PARIS, Nov. 26.

The Moniteur Du Soir, in an editorial on the Presidential election in the United States, says General Grant's large majority is a source of concord and tranquility. It believes his policy will be to heal the wounds of the late war by measures of conciliation.

The same journal, in an article on South American affairs, says the hopes held by the allied powers of ending the war with Paraguay, have not been realized. It adds that President Lopez is strongly entrenched at Villetta, and will continue the war even after the fall of Ascension.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

A heavy northwest rain storm is prevailing here, and has prevailed since daylight. Out door sports, for which there had been considerable preparation, have been mainly dispensed with, excepting a few target excursions. The churches have been thinly attended.

A Washington dispatch says that the British Legation has at length produced a bill against the United States, as an offset to the Alabama claims, amounting to $45,000,000, being for damages alleged to have been sustained by British subjects in the South during the rebellion.

Joseph Lynch, who was tried in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, for the murder of Francis Kerrigan, on the 4th of July last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fifteen years hard labor in the State prison.

Fritz Housled, who pleaded guilty to the killing of Christian Dyer in May last, was also sentenced for the same term.

The Russian legation at Washington denels the reports that $2,000,000 of the Alaska purchase money were expended in securing the good will of Senators and Congressmen for the passage of the appropriation bill. Six millions of the purchase money have already been paid.

There were slight evidences of earthquake observed at Middleboro', Mass., a few days ago, according to a correspondent of the New Bedford *Standard*.

The Erie War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Yesterday morning after the granting of the order by Mr. Justice Sutherland, the receiver, Henry E. Davies, went to the Erie building and obtained possession. It is reported that ex-Judge Davies with his counsel, Noah E. Davies, D. B. Eaton and one or two others, went to the Erie buildings and found the great iron gate closed. The janitor having known Mr. Eaton as counsel of the company, and supposing all to be right, opened the door to him, and the party followed and proceeded at once to the President's room. There were found not only Messrs. Fisk and Gould, but their counsel, Messrs. Burrill and Porter. The intruders served the order, and also served a notice on several of the officers who happened to be present, of the receivers' rights. Mr. Fiske, it is said, called up some of the employes of the company, and with no little asperity ordered Mr. Eaton to leave, but was induced by the counsel present to retract his remarks. The receiver remained in possession, but for how long can only be told from moment to moment. One injunction at least has been issued by Judge Cardoso, and possibly more are in preparation.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.

A Denver dispatch says that city is infested with desperate characters who have been driven from the towns on the Pacific Railroad by the vigilant committees. Two highwaymen, named Dugan and Franklin, were overhauled at Golden City by officers, and in the struggle for capture Franklin was killed and Dugan escaped. On the night of the 23d inst., a mob of twenty men took from the Denver jail a man named L. H. Musgrove, charged with horse stealing, and hung him.

An Omaha dispatch says that Grant's official majority in Nebraska is 4,290.

The Alabama Claims.

NEW YORK, November 26

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch states that the convention agreed upon by Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama claims is undoubtedly in the hands of the President. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners, two by Great Britain and one by the United States, who shall sit as commission in Washington, and their decision on all the claims shall be rendered within twelve months from their assembling. From their decision there shall be no appeal by either party.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25.

The United States Court was to convene here last Monday. Judge Busteed has not yet arrived from New York. A large number of lawyers and other persons from different parts of the State have been here since Monday awaiting the opening of the court. It is now thought he will not hold a term of court, as the charges against him will likely require his presence at Washington, D. C., during the session of Congress.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, November 25.

Six weeks ago a man in this city deserted his wife and absconded with a widow, taking his wife's money and leaving her entirely destitute. His wife has since become insane by her trouble, and is now in jail until she can be removed to Beaufort Asylum.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 26.

The proposition to loan the Air Line Railroad one million dollars on bonds of this town was defeated to-day by a large majority.

MAINE.

ROCKLAND, November 26.

Deputy United States Marshal Weeks to-day arrested Ezra Turner, of Isle An Haut, on the charge of smuggling. Turner was taken to Portland for trial.

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