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The Intelligencer.

MR. W. SCOTT GARNER, late of Kingwood, has become associate editor of the Grafton Sentinel, the last issue of which shows a marked improvement in its editorial department.

At Grafton a few days since a two-horse team ran away, and colliding with a mare hitched to a fence, the wagon tongue was driven through the body of the animal, and thus impaled it to a considerable distance till the team was stopped by collision with a dray. The mare was killed, of course, but the runaway horses were but little injured.

Grant Must Retire to Save the Party from Division.

From the Fairmount West Virginian—(Grant paper). It is useless to attempt to ignore the fact that the action of this (Cincinnati) Convention will bear heavily upon the National Campaign.

We do not doubt that Vice President Colfax would prove in many respects more acceptable as the candidate of the Republicans than General Grant.

A Liberal Who Can't Support Greeley—The Duty of the Philadelphia Convention.

The great Cincinnati Convention of the Republican party, created its platform, nominated its ticket, elected its officers, and then adjourned.

While the Convention was composed of men honest, able, and earnest, it likewise contained a large element of political tricksters, disappointed politicians, and socially wise pullers.

The men who attended the Cincinnati gathering may be classed as follows: Those who were honest in their convictions, and who are really desirous of reform.

Those who were honest in their convictions, and who are really desirous of reform, were in the minority.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

(By the Western Union Line, Office North-west cor. of Main and Monroe streets.)

THE ENGLISH EMBROGLIO.

Highly Important Conference at Washington.

The President Summons the Cabinet and Congressional Foreign Committees.

He Determines to Insist on Consequential Damages and Asks Congressional Support.

Plain Talk from Republican Congressmen.

New York, May 6.—The Herald states that Earl Granville's response to the American proposition to withdraw the claims for indirect damages if the British government would propose to establish an international principle covering the liability of a neutral for consequential damages, was considered at a meeting of the President, Cabinet and members of the Congressional Foreign Committees.

The proposition of Granville is as follows: That the United States withdraw the claims for consequential damages from the Geneva tribunal, Great Britain still maintaining that they are outside of the provisions of the treaty; that in future wars, whenever either nation is a belligerent and the other a neutral, the neutral shall not be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages in claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances with the claims to which the Treaty of Washington refers.

This was a surprise to the President, who, finding that diplomacy had failed, called in the members of the House and Senate Foreign Committees, to whom he stated his anxiety to save the treaty, but not at the sacrifice of any principle, and having failed to obtain such proposal from England, as he expected, he was in favor of withdrawing Mr. Schenck's instructions and leaving the whole matter as at first before the Geneva tribunal.

The Republican members of the House committee, stated that they thought the question of consequential damages never should have been put into the case, but as they were there, and the honor of the nation was thus involved, the committee was willing to do anything consistent with their position, to strengthen the President in any stand it may be necessary to make.

Mr. Willard agreed with Mr. Ambler, and positively declared that the mistake of the Administration could not be fastened on the Republican party by any measure of expediency.

This terminated the interview. After their withdrawal the President and Secretary Fish finally decided that Granville's proposition was unacceptable and that we cannot recede from our case as presented at Geneva, and a dispatch to that effect was telegraphed to Minister Schenck.

ST. LOUIS.

Finding of a Murdered Man.—St. Louis, May 6.—The body of an unknown man of respectable appearance, with a knife wound through his heart, was found two miles from Venice, Illinois, opposite this city, last evening. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the deed.

Robert T. Brady, of Cincinnati, committed suicide on the Ohio & Mississippi train yesterday morning, when just this side of Vincennes, and the body was brought to Carlyle, Ill., where the remains were held last evening.

David Thomas and daughter were struck by lightning while sitting in their house on June Jack, Mo., April 29th, and instantly killed.

St. Louis, May 6.—The name of the man murdered near Venice, Ill., last evening, was Joe McNeil. A man named Xavier Miller was arrested on a suspicion of being the murderer.

The third National Convention of Photographers will convene here to-morrow. A large number of delegates from all sections of the country have already arrived, and their numbers will be greatly increased by the arrival of tonight's and tomorrow's trains.

An amendment by Mr. Ferry reducing the amount to \$200,000 was adopted. Mr. Windom stated the service could not be performed for that sum and had leave to withdraw all the amendments offered by the committee, thus leaving the item as it came from the House.

The amendment appropriating \$544,000 for the post office deficiencies was agreed to. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege after the first day of January was tabled.

Yemas—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Cameron, Clark, Cooper, Corbett, Craig, Davis, (of W. Va.) Edmunds, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kelley, Logan, Norwood, Nye, Pomeroy, Rice, Sawyer, Spencer, Stevenson, Steart, Vickers, West and Winthrop—29.

Navy—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Cassidy, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Ferry, of Connecticut, Ferry, of Michigan, Finnanigan, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harlan, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson and Wright—22.

The section prohibiting all persons who have held office in any executive department of the government acting as attorneys, solicitors or agents, in the prosecution of any claim against the United States was struck out.

Mr. Coles offered an amendment to the bill appropriating \$425,000 per annum for ten years for mail service between San Francisco and Australia, but on motion of

42d CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

HOUSE.

Many bills of no general interest were introduced, the reading of which consumed most of the morning hour, and which has been devoted to action upon Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil service bill.

Mr. ELLIOTT, by way of sarcasm on Messrs. KIMBLEY and MAYNARD, sent up their substitute for the tariff and tax bills altered to read "to further increase taxes and encourage monopolies without adding to the revenue," the reading of which Mr. Cox demanded, which effectually silenced the morning hour.

Mr. DAVES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the rule making it in order on the consideration of the tariff bill to treat as single paragraphs the various items relating to iron, steel, copper, wool and woollens and manufacturers of cotton, so that a substitute might be offered relating to each of these subjects as a whole.

After an explanation by Mr. DAVES, and opposition by Messrs. Cox, Brooks and New York, KENS and HANNA, as a log rolling proposition the rules were not suspended. Yeas 65; nays 131.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to add to the U. S. election law a provision that a list of supervisors of elections shall be submitted to the Representative in Congress from the district who shall have the right of peremptory challenge. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill was passed allowing the Marshal for South Carolina the gross amount of fees and costs legally taxable during the four months from last September.

A resolution to pay the defeated contestant for the seat of Mr. Deacons, of S. C., \$1,500 was adopted.

Mr. PLATT moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the government building at Port Huron, Mich. Rejected—yeas 99, nays 73; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a question of privilege, stated on Friday there was a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs called to convene at the State Department on Saturday, and that that meeting had been called by the President of the United States, by a notice issued to the Republican members of the Committee, signed by General Babcock, the President's Secretary.

He himself and other Democratic members of that Committee, which were in the House, and who were non-partisans, were excluded from that meeting, which exclusion he considered an invasion, and protested.

He called the attention of the House and the country to that most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the President, and stated that he had written Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarking that the statement made by Mr. WOOD did not present a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER coincided with that view. He saw nothing in the statement which presented any question of privilege, and he thought that the President had no right to consult privately any members of the House, who he chose to consult.

Mr. BANKS said Mr. WOOD was mistaken in the statement he made. There had been no session of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the State departments, or anywhere else, except in its own committee room.

Mr. WOOD asked whether he (BANKS) as chairman, and other Republican members of the committee, had not received notes from Gen. Babcock, to meet at the State Department.

Mr. BANKS replied he had been invited to meet the Secretary of State at the State Department.

By Gen. Babcock's invitation, and at which meeting you met the President.

Mr. BANKS—Gen. Babcock's name was signed to the invitation.

Mr. WOOD—And you met the President at that meeting.

Mr. BANKS—There has been no meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, except in its own room.

The SPEAKER repeated his ruling that there was nothing in the matter which presented any breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. WOOD—I have stated the facts, and it is for the House and country to determine.

The SPEAKER—If the President of the United States chooses to invite any one to meet him at any place, I do not see that the House has any right to interfere.

The Senate bill to fund certain liabilities of the city of Washington, existing on the first of June, 1871, and to limit the debt and taxation of the District of Columbia, was passed. The House then proceeded to vote on the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of race, color or in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown. Lost.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER the bill providing that the next Federal election in Louisiana be held on the first Monday in November, the same day as the State election, was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER it was tabled, the bill having been considered in the Committee of the Whole, and it was reported to the Senate, and the Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

Fire in Niblo's Theatre—Losses Estimated at \$200,000.

New York, May 6.—Niblo's Theatre has been burning since yesterday morning. It is reported that the Metropolitan Hotel will be destroyed. It gained such headway before it was discovered that a general alarm was sounded, bringing out the entire fire department. A coronal of police were placed around the block bounded by Broadway, Crosby, Prince and Spring streets, and the book and ladder companies commenced tearing down the interior of the block, but were soon driven out by the intense heat. The theatre was entirely destroyed.

The rear of the Metropolitan Hotel caught fire, causing a stampede among the guests and employees.

The rear of Helmsbold's store caught fire and was considerably damaged.

While the fire was in progress an explosion of gas occurred in the theatre, and severely injured Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth precinct police, and nearly suffocated four firemen, who were rescued with great difficulty.

The superintendent of the Metropolitan Hotel states that the hotel itself sustained little or no damage, and will be cleared of the traces of fire this evening. The fire is still burning, but under control. Jarrett & Palmers loss on their theatre, it is supposed will exceed \$300,000. It is impossible to estimate the loss yet.

The following are the losses by the burning of Niblo's: Cole, of the Grand Opera House, lost properties and scenery valued at \$30,000; J. W. Palmer, of the Palace, lost \$25,000; quarter interest in a T. Stewart owned the building, on which there was a loss of \$50,000; fully insured; damage to the Metropolitan Hotel and buildings, principally by water, about \$15,000; fully insured; building adjoining on Broadway, property of Henry Deacon, damaged \$10,000; insured.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The inside of Niblo's theatre was completely destroyed. The dome, however, was saved, but the Metropolitan Hotel is considerably damaged.

The fire at Niblo's originated in the dome, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The theatre was being prepared for the production of the spectacular play of Lallah Rookie, Black Friday having been withdrawn.

THE CONDUCT OF THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "There are those who insist that the Tribune's avowed purpose is to bring about a revolution, not a partisan gadabout, will be overborne by the unexpected nomination made at Cincinnati. It means to disappoint them. Its convictions on grave public questions will still, when occasion invites, be expressed with due frankness, and it will try to give those who differ their views, and to bring that which shall have no reason and rarely a pretext to conceal."

MR. FENSTON ON GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

Whitehead sent the following telegram from Senator Fenston at Washington several hours before the nomination: "My judgment at Cincinnati in regard to Mr. Greeley's nomination is hourly confirmed. I find upon my return here all the encouragement I had reason to hope for. Then let me repeat to you that the nomination which will be triumphantly endorsed by the American people."

PAINTERS' STRIKE RESOLVED ON.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Federal Council of Internationals, yesterday, that the painters of this city, numbering fifteen hundred, would strike to-day for eight hours and pay as before. The International unanimously resolved that their aid, if necessary, and sympathy would be extended to the painters during the strike.

LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

The second annual Convention of the Labor Reform League was held at Cooper street, New York, on Monday, the 4th inst. Resolutions were adopted in favor of women's rights, and other similar doctrines, and denouncing Horace Greeley and the men who nominated him.

THE TIMES ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Times in an editorial on the Alabama claims considers the question in a very fortunate position; confesses to its inability to find any remedy for the trouble; inquires whether the removal of Secretary Fish, which is demanded in some quarters, would afford a solution. It was a mistake to introduce the indirect claims; but to withdraw them now is a very different matter. The Times inquires in what direction lies the weight of public opinion on the subject, and concludes as follows: "Public opinion on such a question is an all important one, and no administration has a right to disregard it, or could stand up against an administration disregarding it." We could wish the people would find some means of making known their desire on this point, but at present, we again admit, we see no way out of the difficulty. So far as present appearances, it looks to us as if the treaty must fall through, yet, no wise, just effort to avert it ought to be neglected.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. GREELEY.

The Sun publishes the following congratulatory telegram to Mr. Greeley: "WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6. To Horace Greeley: 'Allow me to congratulate you on being selected to lead a movement which by the will of the people and God's blessing, is to reform and purify the government.' LYMAN TRUMBULL."

To Horace Greeley: "I warmly welcome your nomination and predict your election." R. E. FENSTON.

The Labor Reform Convention met to-day, with a small attendance. Resolutions condemnatory to usury, "was discussed by Messrs. Haywood, Wolf and Ingalls. Mr. Haywood said no clergyman in New York, dared speak against usury, because they are subservient to the wealthy."

The woods on Fishkill Mountain, opposite Newburg, are on fire. The loss will be heavy, as many million cords of wood have already burned.

Only one of the walls of Niblo's Theatre is left standing. A contract was signed to-day for the rebuilding of the Theatre, to be completed by August, at a cost of \$100,000. The actors and actresses at Niblo's loss from \$3,000 to \$10,000 worth of property each. A meeting of the dramatic profession will be held to-morrow to

adopt measures of relief for the sufferers. The various theatres in the city have already tendered them benefits.

The workmen on the East River bridge have struck for \$3 for four hours labor. They now get \$2.48 for four and a half hours labor. The painters strike to-day was successful, most of their employers conceding the advance asked.

Miss Couch, the alleged blackmail of Rev. Dr. Carter, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Samuel Roggett presented a report on coinage. He offered a resolution requesting Congress to make the gold dollar the unit of value; that the amount now in circulation, only for the year 1871, be \$100,000,000, and that the silver dollar be put an end to the doubt of its standing for legal money, and that the silver dollar be made to weigh 412 1/2 grains instead of 385.45 grains, in order to correspond with certain French, Belgian, Swiss, Grecian, Spanish and Austrian coins.

Judge Blatchford has denied the motion for a new trial in the case in which the jury found a verdict for the government by condemning about \$300,000 worth of tobacco, etc., seized on the premises of C. H. Lillenthal, for irregularities, causing loss in the Internal Revenue.

The fire in New Manhattan Market to-day which it was first supposed would destroy that splendid edifice, was soon extinguished. Loss about three thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Representative Holland introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he is elected, be chosen President or Vice President; nor shall any Judge of any United States Court be chosen for President or Vice President within two years of the expiration of his judicial office.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning had under consideration the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and voted to recommend concurrence in the one which relates to the pay of government workmen, and non-concurrence in the so-called Morrill amendment restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion by constantly royal claimants.

The House Committee on Patents has under consideration the propriety of extending Towle's rock drill patent which expired last month, after twenty-one years. There is strong opposition to its further extension, as the matter affects the interests of all railroad and mining companies.

The House Committee on Elections to-day unanimously agreed to report in favor of Giddings (Dem.) against Clark, in the contesting member from the 3d district of Texas, and also in favor of A. W. Williams, sitting member from the 4th South Carolina district, against J. M. Scott and Wm. Harris, who had arrested on a bench warrant issued by the Circuit Court, were forcibly taken from him by a crowd of thirty or forty men. The arrested party did not indicate for what purpose they were retained.

The Senate to-day confirmed William Bertram, of Missouri, Consul at Montevideo, Andrew J. Evans, United States Attorney for Western Texas; Thomas B. Shannon, Collector at San Francisco; Thomas N. Lee, Postmaster at Hancock, Michigan.

While the Democrats in Congress agree that the 4th of July is the day upon which the Democratic National Convention will assemble, they are not in harmony as to the place. St. Louis, Louisville and Indianapolis are respectively named.

A memorial was presented, in the House to-day from about thirty thousand citizens largely added to, and the variety is now greater than was ever collected in the south. The attendance is great, and the people are becoming enthusiastic. Many visitors from abroad, on half fare excursion tickets, from all points north, including Mammoth Cave. The trip will be secured from the ticket office from the 5th to the 25th inst.

The Liberal Republican Executive Committee, of Tennessee, will issue, to-morrow, an address to the people of Tennessee, calling a ratification and mass meeting on the 20th inst. to put forth an electoral ticket in favor of Greeley and Brown. A local ratification and mass meeting will also be called for Wednesday night next.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, May 6.—A largely attended meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, this evening, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Hon. Edward Russell, Secretary of State, presided. Speeches were made by Governor Palmer, General John A. McCluer, and Secretary of State Russell, Hon. Alex. Starne and others. Both parties declare their determination to stand by the nominations, regardless of the action of any other Convention which may be held hereafter. The Democrats here almost unanimously sustain the ticket, as do all Liberal Republicans.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, May 6.—Two men were arrested here to-day answering to the description of two of those who were engaged in the recent robbery and murder in Columbia. The suspicion on which they were arrested has been strengthened by the fact that they had stolen the buggy in which they came to Lexington, from which place they came to Lexington, and also from the fact that the carpet-sack of one of them, at the hotel at which they stopped, was found a complete set of burglar's tools. There is a strong belief that they are the men

Methodist General Conference.

New York, May 6.—The Methodist General Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Ames presiding.

The report of the majority of the Book Concern Investigation Committee was read. It severely censures the course of Dr. Lanahan and completely exculpates the Book Concern, and recommends it in highest terms as worthy of the confidence and patronage of the church and people.

The minority presented a report that they believe that there was laxity, mismanagement, favoritism, unnecessary losses, and unwarranted expenditures of the money of the Concern, and that Dr. Lanahan suffered a serious wrong in the manner he was treated by the agent. It believes that the expense of his prosecution should be paid out of the bonds of the Book Concern and to call for a strict, searching and faithful investigation.

The majority report from the Book Concern was presented to-day in the Methodist General Conference. It states that in the past few years the interest of the Book Concern have been substantially progressed. The losses by the Chicago fire amounted to \$90,000 beyond all available insurance, but the energy and wise action of the agents prevented any serious interruption of business; but a greater calamity befall the New York Book Concern, the losses would have been estimated by dollars and cents. [Applause.] The report then gives a resume of the proceedings by the committee to investigate the charges against the Book Concern. The result of these investigations, however, has been a growing conviction that instead of the chaos which was charged, the business management is orderly and systematic; that the agents are honest and conscientious, and as could well be expected in a business so peculiar as this of the Methodist. Of course its business was not always as complete as now, and their history of simple and rude beginning, up through the present complex stages of progress to their present position, is a very interesting study. It would doubtless be found that improvement had not, perhaps, kept pace with the growth of the business. It might be found, perhaps, that the employees had sometimes proved dishonest or incompetent; that petty speculations and losses may have occurred, but that no large business would be conducted on the land, growing up from small beginnings, can show so fair a record in all these respects as our great publishing houses, east and west, and with an assurance such as they never felt before the committee can now commend them to the confidence and patronage of our people and the public generally.

Dr. Lanahan's report was then read. A list of his names, as included in the following summary of results, by the minority of account and state of office business for a great many years were not creditable; the things much of the time standing in a confused and careless shape, I have, nevertheless, not discovered anything in the department of accounts. In the matter of proper, where dishonesty is covered up, any nature of business, and not admitted of extensive scrutiny or details, but were confined chiefly to transactions and entries, on which were based the accusations and complaints. The strictures of experts employed by the Assistant Agent, Dr. Lanahan, to examine and report on the books and accounts were, in many cases, correct and just, but not as they related to the last five years. The discoveries were such as did not require the skill of an accountant to make them, while in many cases requiring the qualifications of an expert. They betrayed decided professional incompetency. The books and accounts for the last five or six years have undergone a careful examination for the better, and there is no reason to complain of them, though some of the particular modes of accounts could be improved. The books in the departments of the printing office and bindery are in an orderly state. Taking the whole Concern together, I doubt not that they represent the true condition of the business. The financial department is and has been for many years regulated by an admirable system and has reached in its magnificent degree of exactness which can scarcely be improved. In regard to the printing department I cannot speak approvingly of the position held formerly by James F. Porter, through whose dishonesty a large sum, procured from Porter as a purchaser from '64 to '69, became the damages, suspicions and dangerous opportunities to the position gave rise. I do not find as charged the commissions paid by the manufacturers of paper to Porter came out of the Book Concern. If in keeping the few odd lots, involving no large sum, procured from Porter as a debtor for which an excessive price was charged. That paper used by the house as procured through him cost the Concern only the fair market rates. If the Concern bore the commissions which did the manufacturers so earnestly decried, and if Porter's displacement, I do not find as charged, whatever the superintendent of the printing department was, I think, never better managed than under his superintendency. My only objection has already been stated. In the present bad administration of affairs has prevailed under Hoffman's superintendency, and though it has been, in this case, as it is almost always in such cases, difficult to establish the frauds by direct or legal proofs, yet, in my judgment, existed, and the Concern suffered thereby. The actual losses suffered by the Concern in the only department where the frauds are seen (the bindery) do not exceed, in my judgment, much exceed the expenses already incurred in investigating them. They do not justify the extravagant statements of a large part of the press, whose managers no doubt believe that they published to be largely justified. It is to my mind a wonder that in so large a business as the Methodist Book Concern was for many years, that the frauds and irregularities discovered, after searching examinations, are so small. Smaller I doubt not, than would be found in the generality of business houses doing so large a business and employing so many persons. And there are intervals in the course of the business which could be improved, the general management has for many years been sound and able, and honest. I remember with pride, that through all the financial revolutions of the past, when the most reputable houses, publishers among them, bowed beneath the storm, the Methodist Book Concern was able to stand unshaken, and erect. I trust it may always be so, and believe it will. In conclusion, I request that you order an appropriation not exceeding \$10,000, to cover my actual expenses, including a travel and printing of a pamphlet. The items will be furnished at the time of my payment. For my services, I decline a compensation. Respectfully submitted, New York, April 26th, J. P. KILBRETT.

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