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The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The Weekly Intelligencer
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The Intelligencer.

BISHOP WHELAN'S LAST DAYS.—We had an interesting conversation with Father PARKS, of Parkersburg, last evening in reference to the last days of Bishop WHELAN'S life. Father PARKS has been the intimate friend of the late Bishop almost from the date of his appointment to this diocese. Indeed, he was with him at Richmond, during part of his career in that diocese, and followed his fortunes here. There has always been a close personal and official intimacy between them. The late Bishop, at the time of leaving here some weeks ago, was in very infirm and failing health, laboring, as he thought, under organic disease of the heart. He consulted eminent medical authority in Philadelphia and was assured that his disease was more a disordered condition of his liver than of the heart, and encouragement was given him to hope that by the use of proper relaxation from duty, such as he might find at the seaside, he would recover a fair degree of health. Accordingly he went to the seaside on the Eastern shore of Maryland and remained there several days, Father PARKS being with him, and at first seemed to experience beneficial effects from the change. But notwithstanding his appetite improved he failed to gather strength. He tried bathing two or three times in the salt water, but found that it enervated him instead of toning up his system. He was also attacked with dysentery, and felt so generally unimproved in his condition that he determined to go at once to Baltimore. On his way thither he suffered severely from the new disorder that had set in upon him. So much so that on arriving at that city his strength was sadly depleted and symptoms had developed quite unfavorable to his recovery. He repaired to the hospital of St. Agnes, where he went on account of its excellent accommodations, and received every attention in the way of medical assistance and good nursing. But it soon became apparent both to himself and those around him that his last hours had come. He was entirely resigned to his fate, and for days previous to his death took no interest in any subject save matters of religion. He read his breviary unassisted as long as he could hold the book in his hand, and for thirty-six hours preceding his death held a little crucifix continually in one of his hands, which seemed to afford him much consolation and comfort. His eyes would rest at times on a picture on the wall called "Ecce Homo," and they seemed to light up with satisfaction as he dwelt upon it. Father PARKS read to him religious selections at times, and a few hours previous to his death commenced reading the prayers for the dying, when the Bishop stopped him, as much as to say that he did not consider himself in that condition. Although perfectly conscious up to within a few moments of his death, yet he conversed very little for days before. He had before leaving home made a proper disposition of his worldly affairs, and seemed to have no desire to hear or say anything about business matters. He laid very quiet most of the time, scarcely so much as a moan escaping him. Father PARKS found him often engaged in prayer, and he seemed to prefer to say the prayers of the Church by himself rather than have them said for him. Twice the "blessed Sacrament" was administered to him, the last time on the Saturday preceding his death, which occurred Tuesday afternoon. On one of these occasions he had Father PARKS called at midnight to administer it. His last moments were painless, and he seemed to expire in perfect peace. Thus ended the career of a good and useful man.

Touching the Bishop's temporal affairs, we understand that he leaves the diocese in good financial condition. Father SULLIVAN and Father PARKS are the executors of his last will and testament. He died possessed of no property in his own right. Everything that he had stands vested by his will in his official successor. Who that successor may be, is, as we said yesterday, known to no one as yet. We understand Father PARKS to express the opinion, if not the positive knowledge, that he made a recommendation as to his successor. Undoubtedly his recommendation will have weight in determining the choice of a successor, and it is quite possible that his selection will be confirmed by the Archbishop of this archdiocese and his suffragan bishops, and finally by the Pope at Rome. We learn that it is quite likely that an appointment will be made at an early day. The Archbishop will convene his suffragans, some ten or eleven in number, for consultation, at which consultation the qualities of the person recommended by the late Bishop will be duly canvassed. The custom is to send to Rome the names of three persons, marked, respectively, dignus, dignior and dignissimus—worthy, more worthy and most worthy. From these a selection is generally made, unless there is much feeling in the contest, in which case the Pope has been known to go outside and appoint some one un-named, to the end that neither party may achieve a triumph over the other, and that thus peace and harmony may be assured to the diocese.

As before intimated, it will be hard perhaps to find a successor who will fill the position with more versatility, so to speak, than the late Bishop. While he was not a brilliant man—not an orator—not perhaps specially prominent as a theologian, yet he was a sound man—discreet, sagacious, executive—energetic and indefatigable. His mission in life was to work, to build up, to enlarge the boundaries of the faith, and to this mission he devoted himself with a single mindedness and with a spirit of self-sacrifice that reminds one of the history of IGNATIUS of Loyola—the founder of the order of the Jesuits. When he came to Wheeling there was but one little church here. Now there are three of the largest Churches in the city, and also a Seminary and a hospital. The late Bishop was the financial trustee and depository of many of his flock. Immense sums of money in the aggregate passed through his hands. In times of panic he was their banker. In this way he was of service to the business interests of the city. He would deposit this money in the banks that but for him would have been hid in the cellars of the timid and suspicious owners of it, and in this way it was restored to circulation in the community. Being very prompt to meet his business engagements he had high credit as a business man in this city, as he had also with his own people. He generally gave depositors certificates payable after ten days notice, but nevertheless usually met demands upon him at once. He was always purchasing, repairing and building. His architectural tastes and talents were of no mean order, and in his early days he engaged in manual labor in helping to build a church at Martinsburg.

Speaking of Martinsburg, reminds us of a remark of Father PARK'S last evening, to the effect that it was by virtue of his early acquaintance with the late Mrs. EBENEZER ZANE and the late Mrs. HENRY MOORE, who were living in Martinsburg during the Bishop's priesthood at that place, that he was induced to accept the bishopric of this diocese in preference to remaining at Richmond, where he was Bishop of Virginia prior to the erection of the diocese of West Virginia. When he came here as Bishop he had but one priest in the diocese, and he himself made long journeys into the wilderness on horseback. He has travelled in that way as far as Wytheville, Va. This was his recreation, if such it could be called. In an active career of forty years as Priest and Bishop it is the only sort of recreation that he ever took. In some respects he lived the life of an anchorite, being frugal and abstemious almost to an extreme. He would rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, during severe weather, even in latter years, and walk out to Mt. de Chantal to say mass, thus setting an example to his pupils and clergy of zeal and energy in the work before them.

In regard to the services on behalf of the dead prelate to day, we inquired of Father PARKS as to the reason for saying mass for the repose of the soul of so illustrious a devotee of the Church as the late Bishop, seeing that he died under such highly spiritual circumstances after a life so exemplary in its character. "We make no difference on that account," said he. We know not what parting shadows of our weak estate attached to his last moments, rendering him unfit to be ushered at once into the beatitudes of perfect heaven. Hence we pray for him as we would for any other mortal. Our theory is that all who die might perhaps have done better than they did do, and that God requires purgatorial purification before receiving them into his presence. Therefore it is that to-day, at 10 o'clock, a Solemn Requiem High Mass will be chanted by one of the high dignitaries of the Church for the repose of the soul of the distinguished dead.

The P., W. & Ky. Road.

Editors of the Intelligencer.

The proposition to subscribe $300,000 more to this road by the counties of Ohio and Brooke is before the people to be voted on July 21st. It behooves us to look at the proposition without prejudice on account of what has already happened. So far as regards the $355,000 already expended by the two counties, I believe the money has been disbursed honestly and, under all the circumstances, judiciously; the only misfortune being that it fell short of performing the work to be done, which proved to be greater, coupled with accidents caused in part by washes, than was anticipated.

THE ISSUE BEFORE US

Is whether it is better to sacrifice the large amount of money already invested rather than risk $300,000 more. The danger is that if we refuse to come to the rescue of the road it will be sold under the deed of trust to perhaps irresponsible parties who will never finish it. The case is somewhat analogous to that of an individual or a company who have so far completed a ship or a steamboat or a manufacturing concern, as to be ready for the machinery, and yet, at that point, hesitate about putting in the machinery because the work already done cost more than they anticipated.

WHAT WOULD BE THOUGHT

of such reasoning on the part of such persons under such circumstances? Would we not say that it was foolish and weak, and very unbusiness like? And why is it not, in like manner, unwise and unbusiness like to do practically the same thing as regards the completion of the P. W. & Ky. Road? If we could not borrow the money necessary to finish it there would be some excuse, but when capital is plenty and can be had on as favorable terms as ever, if not more favorable, what good reason is there for the present hesitation?

IMPORTANCE OF THE ROAD.

This enterprise promises to be a most useful agent in developing and assuring the future growth and prosperity of this community. It will open up an important coal field above us on the West Virginia side of the river. It will also open up desirable manufacturing sites. Some of the coal is of a superior quality and is being successfully coked on the Ohio side. The vein is from 10 to 12 feet thick. There is also an inexhaustable amount of limestone to be developed, one stratum of which is over 20 feet in thickness and yields 80 per cent of pure lime, and is not found elsewhere off the line of this road. But little shipping is required in order to bring it into market. I venture the assertion that there is no section of the country, that there is no part of the United States that offers more advantages for business purposes.

BUSINESS ALREADY DEVELOPED.

In addition to these facilities and advantages for future business there is already an existing amount of business ready for the road in the way of supplying ore from Lake Superior and coke from Connellsville to the new furnaces on this side of the river. Mr. Hubbard showed in his speech that in two years the Riverside furnace paid the Baltimore & Ohio road *over $400,000 in freight*. Saying nothing about nails, the new road would certainly compete for the carrying business of these furnaces. It is nearer to the Lake Superior ore and Connellsville coke than the Baltimore & Ohio road.

THROW ASIDE PREJUDICE.

In conclusion then, I say to the people, throw aside your prejudices and forget your disappointments in connection with the past. Look at the subject on its merits and disconnected with what has happened. Put before your minds the question whether it is wise to sacrifice a road on which so much of your money has been already expended—which is so nearly ready for the superstructure—and which promises so much for your future prosperity. CITIZEN.

The Coming Vote on the 21st.

Editors of the Intelligencer:

Permit me a brief reply to your editorial of this morning under the above heading. In regard to the cost of transferring freight between this city and Bridgeport, I received the amount—$22,050 to $40,000 per annum, the same that I gave to the meeting on Tuesday evening—from Mr. Whitney, the agent of the C. & P. Railroad, last April, after explaining to him the object for which I wanted it. Mr. Applegate subsequently informed me that Mr. Whitney told him it cost $42,000 per annum. If Mr. W. will furnish a certified statement from the books of the company, for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, it will settle the controversy. In reply to your inquiry, "When the P., W. & Ky. Road is finished, will not all the freight now delivered free by the C. & P. and B. & O. Road become chargeable with drayage?" I may say we do not expect when the P., W. & Ky. Road is finished, that the C. & P. Road will cease to take freight from or deliver freight in this city. If that road continues to deliver freight in this city it will deliver it free of charge, as it does now, and as a consequence the B & O. Road will continue to deliver its freight free of charge, and the P., W. & Ky. Road will deliver its freight free of charge, and there will be no loss of drayage "entailed upon this city."

It is true the Baltimore & Ohio road does the great bulk of the business between Wheeling and all points east and west, and that this business may be done at the least possible cost. Still we want a competing road that will not be burdened with transfer charges and a competition established on an equally favorable basis. If the C. & P. road can pay 5 cents per 100 lbs transfer freight, that being the usual charge, and still maintain a profitable competition, a road that would be relieved from transfer charges could do the work for that much less, or would make that much more from the same compensation. In either case our citizens would get the advantage of a less charge on freight or a larger dividend from *their* road.

I forbear to lengthen this communication, or I might illustrate by saying that two houses might possibly furnish all the goods this city would want, but there is a strong probability that if there were three or more houses, our citizens would get their goods at a less price.

Very respectfully,
C. D. HUBBARD.

Wheeling, July 9, 1874.

The New Postal Law.

WHEELING POSTOFFICE, July 9, 1874

Editors of the Intelligencer:

To day you published the new postal laws, as summarized by the *Postoffice Gazette*, one paragraph of which, I think, is calculated to mislead. I quote:

"Gives free delivery to all newspapers to subscribers only (daily, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly or quarterly) within the county in which they are printed and published, from July 1, 1874."

The law adds this clause: "But the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided." Very respectfully,

C. J. RAWLING, *Postmaster.*

Mail and Express Car Burned.

NORFOLK, VA., July 9.—The mail and express car attached to the east bound train on the A. M. & A. Railroad was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, about nine miles east of Petersburg. The mail car contained an unusually heavy Northern and Southern mail, which, together with the express matter in the adjoining apartment, was entirely consumed. The route agent, C. L. Jones, and J. N. Jennings, the only persons in the car at the time, were badly burned about the face and arms. They were unable to give an alarm owing to the burning of the bell rope, and after an ineffectual effort to save the most valuable part of the mail, they both jumped off, and were afterwards picked up in a bruised condition. The fire was not discovered by those on the forward cars until the train had run several miles, and the car was burned to the wheels. The origin of the fire is unkown.

Fire in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 9.—A fire originated to-day in the engine room of Ray's Carding Mill, on St. Paul street. The flames spread to Stockdale's carriage factory, Skinner's iron works, Somerville's cottage, Coleman's stables and a number of outbuildings, all of which were destroyed. The loss is not yet estimated. It is understood that the only insurance is on Somerville's cottage for $1,000.

Arrival of the Faraday.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., July 9.—The cable ship Faraday arrived here this afternoon, all right, having been detained several days by fogs. The Ambassador is expected to return here immediately, when the cable will be laid forthwith.

Boiler Explosion.

TERRE HAUTE, July 9.—A boiler in the Eagle Iron Works exploded at four o'clock this afternoon. Wm. Fisher, the engineer, was badly scalded, and will probably die from his injuries.

All Quiet at Straitsville.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—The situation at Straitsville to-day has been quiet, except a knock down between a striker and one of the guards. The colored miners are at work, and no further trouble is anticipated.

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

(By the Western Union Line.
Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe Sts.

WASHINGTON.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL DELIVERY.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Acting Postmaster General to-day issued an order authorizing the Postmaster of Pittsburgh, Pa., to employ ten additional carriers at $600 each per annum in order to extend the free delivery system to Temperanceville, Ormsby and Buckhannon. The postoffices at these places are by this order to be discontinued on September 1st. A similar order will be issued tomorrow to discontinue the postoffices of Cumminsville, South Pendleton and Columbia, Ohio, and extend the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati Postoffice over those places, and authorizing the Cincinnati Postmaster to employ ten additional carriers at $600 each per annum for the purpose of establishing a system of free delivery for them.

BOND APPROVED.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has approved the bond filed by the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings Bank to day. The bondsmen are Jacob Tame, of Maryland; B. H. Warner, Jas. Wormly and Wm. J. Murtaugh, of this city; and Mr. Whippor, of Philadelphia. The total amount of bonds is $100,000, and each one of the bondsmen is liable for that sum.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN MINNESOTA.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 8.

To the Secretary of War, Washington:

A terrible calamity has befallen the people of several counties in the northwestern part of the State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crop and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area. Many thousands are now suffering for food, and I am using every public and private source that I can command to send immediate supplies of food. This State is entitled to a two years' quota of arms, estimated at $5,160. I respectfully request that the Subsistence Department be ordered to turn over to me in lieu of these arms a quantity equivalent in value of rations or such parts of a ration as I may request. I should not make this request but for the gravest reasons, and to prevent imminent starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. I earnestly hope that obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph.

(Signed) O. R. DAVIS, *Governor.*

Chief Clerk Crosby forwarded the telegram to Secretary Belknap at New London with the indorsement: "There appears to be no authority of law for diverting an appropriation from its proper source even in cases of emergency."

REPORT OF THE BATTLE CONFIRMED.

The War Department has received dispatches from Lone Tree, Nebraska, confirming the press accounts of the battle with the Sioux, about seventy miles from Camp Brown, in which fifty Indians were killed and wounded. Lieut. Young is reported dangerously wounded. Capt. Joseph Bush, commanding the military station at the lower Brule agency in Dakota, writes that the Indians there are in a warlike mood, and that nothing but a good show of force will prevent a serious outbreak. Capt. Carlysle Boyd, commanding at the Cheyenne agency, reports the supply of rations for the Indians about exhausted, and says that should the issue of rations and especially those of beef, be stopped for any lenghtened period, it will lead to serious depredations, if not to actual warfare on the part of the Indians.

Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, commanding the Sioux expedition, under date of Camp Robinson, Nebraska, June 23d, writes as follows: The Indians arriving from the north yesterday report that a large war party estimated at from four to five hundred Indians, divided into four parties, one for this agency and one to Old Red Cloud agency, with the intention of crossing the North Platte, one to Laramie and one to Fetterman, these two last probably intending to cross between the two posts. Also one party is reported as intending to go to Sweet Water. Of course this is an Indian report, and must be considered accordingly. General Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, in forwarding the dispatch, says the Department commander has been notified of the movement of these Indians, and steps have been taken to intercept them.

HOMESTEAD LAW DECISION.

It has been decided at the Interior Department that after a homesteader has completed the term of five years a further residence is not required to entitle him to a patent; also that residence in a double house built on the dividing line between adjoining homesteads is a residence in compliance with the law.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—8:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region local rains, variable winds and a high but falling temperature, followed by a rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States rain during the night, with southeast to southwest winds, and no decided change of temperature or pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partially cloudy weather and areas of rain, with southeast to southwest winds, and a rising temperature during Friday, and a stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and Northwest partially cloudy weather; local rains in Michigan, Wisconsin and the Upper Mississippi Valley; variable winds and a continued high temperature in the Northwest, and no decided change in the barometer.

INDIANA.

$15,000 FIRE—NO INSURANCE.

FORT WAYNE, July 9.—About ten o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the sash and blind factory of Thorn & Kename, at Huntington, Ind., and despite the efforts of the fire department, the building and content were totally destroyed. The loss is not known, but will probably reach $15,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FINE FALL OF RAIN.

A fine fall of rain here to-day will probably save the corn crop which was drying up. The wheat in this section is nearly all harvested; the crop will be about a fair average.

CHICAGO.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOFTUS MURDER.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A later dispatch from Fon du Lac, Wis., gives further particulars of the murder of his wife by Thomas Loftus, at Graneville, Calumet county, yesterday afternoon. Loftus crept into the house and dealt his wife a blow with a hammer while she was standing over the wash tub doing the week's washing. She fell, and he then crushed her skull in with an axe and dragged the body under the house. To make certain of his work he returned, got the axe, and nearly severed the head from the trunk. The body was soon after found by the woman's little six-year old girl. Loftus was arrested in a saloon quite drunk, and confessed the crime. In an interview with the editor of the Fon du Lac *Commonwealth*, he said he had deliberately planned to kill her. The following part of the interview displays a shocking lack of moral sense:

Editor—What was the trouble between you and Mrs. Loftus?

Loftus—Well, we have had a good deal of trouble, and I made up my mind that I couldn't stand her any actions any longer. I was very bad off that day.

Editor—So you knew what you were about when you killed her?

Loftus—Yes, sir; I mean't to kill her and did kill her, and its over with now.

Editor—Did she know you were in the room when you went in to hit her with the hammer?

Loftus—No, she didn't. I was careful not to let her know it, for she would have got away.

Editor—Why did you drag the body under the house after you had killed your wife?

Loftus—I did it because if the children came home they would be scared.

They had been married but a few months, she being a widow with several children.

DEATH OF TRACY B. JOHNSON.

The death of Tracy B. Johnson, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, was announced this morning, and appropriate resolutions were passed in respect to his memory.

Two Murderers Hung.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged in jail yard here to-day for the murder in November, 1873, of Abram Behm, an old farmer of Dauphine county. About two hundred persons witnessed the execution. At 11 A. M., a lunch was served to the condemned men, of which they partook with a relish. Rosentine made the remark "that it was their last meal on earth, and hoped their next woul be in heaven.' At 12:25 the prisoners were brought into the jail yard, accompanied by the clergy and Moody's wife and father. Moody and Rosentine ascended the Scaffold with very firm steps. A hymn was sung, the prisoners joining in. At 12:40 P. M. the spiritual exercises being concluded, Rosentine made a short address. He hoped every man would forgive him, as he knew God had forgiven him. He hoped to meet them all in heaven. He said: I bless all who pray for me. I hope to meet you all again. I thank God that I can die now. I have done wrong and am sorry for it. I have no bad feelings against any one. I murdered Abram Behm. I bid you all goodbye, and may God have mercy on my soul. Amen. Moody then made a long speech, but it was very incoherent. The substance of it was that he was along with Rosentine, and deserved to die, but he hoped for forgiveness. He thanked his attendants for their kind treatment. He prayed God to bless all his friends. He hoped to meet his mother in heaven. Bags being placed over their heads and their hands and feet pinioned, at 12:50 the drop fell with a loud thud. Rosentine died almost instantly, no movement being noticeable with the exception of a slight heaving of the chest. Moody struggled considerably for three or four minutes. After hanging about thirty minutes life was pronounced extinct.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU APPROPRIATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamer Tartar brings Honolulu dates to June 27th. The Legislative Assembly had voted $58,000 for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of laborers. The King advises a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Petitions for such treaty had been presented to the Assembly with the King's endorsement. The Assembly has voted $15,000 for the erection of a palace for the King. He asked $50,000.

A correspondent of the *Gazette* calls attention to the melancholy fact that several members of the National Assembly had been seen hopelessly intoxicated.

The local option question, it is said, will be the most important subject engaging the attention of the people and Legislature for months to come.

SHIP WRECKED ON KING'S ISLAND.

The Sidney *Herald*, of June 5th, gives the particulars of the loss of the iron clipper ship British Admiral on the west side of King's Island. Out of eighty-eight persons only nine survived to tell the tale of the awful disaster. The British Admiral is the eighteenth vessel wrecked on King's Island since 1840 and over 800 persons have perished on the shores. The captain and principal officers of the ship were lost.

PITTSBURGH.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—The engine boiler in Leisure's mill, near Braddock's fields, exploded about 7 o'clock this morning, scalding the engineer named Balsinger so badly that he died in a short time afterwards.

A man named Barney Churchill was seriously and probably fatally injured in Allegheny City this morning by a chimney of the first ward school house falling on him. The building is being taken down preparatory to building a new school house.

Freshmen Admitted.

SARATOGA, July 8.—Both the Princeton and Yale freshmen crew assenting, Brown of the freshmen crew has been admitted to the freshmen race on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

Drowned.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The tug Golden City ran down a tug at the mouth of the Buffalo river, last night. A blind man named Joshua E. Sheldon and his wife and son were drowned.

Degree of LL. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., July 9.—Bowdin College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE HAVEMEYER MUDDLE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—In accordance with previous arrangement Gov. Dix gave an audience at his residence on Long Island yesterday to representatives of the Tammany Hall Council of Political Reform, and the citizens generally, who left this city the day before to ask for the removal of Mayor Havemeyer, owing to what's called his illegal and immoral act in reappointing Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, the convicted Police Commissioners, thus, in the language of the resolution of the Aldermen, assuming the role of a vindicator of the victims of the criminal courts. A representative of the Council of Political Reform said that Havemeyer was elected to represent genuine reform, and wooed and won the nomination for Mayor as such a representative. True reform being degraded, it was necessary to insist that whoever flagrantly proves treacherous to the standard of reformatory government should himself be condemned. The Governor seemed deeply interested, and said very emphatically that the subject should have his immediate attention, and that he would act promptly. While one of the speakers was making an argument, a dispatch was received announcing that Voorhees and Matsell had been appointed Police Commissioners in place of Gardner and Charlick, resigned. While the dispatch was reading the Governor looked at the ceiling and smiled. Then he grasped Matsell, saying: "Good gracious, Matsell, Oliver Charlick says the Mayor has made a demand upon Police Commissioner Disbecker for his resignation, under a promise made at the time of his appointment that if any trouble arose he would resign his commission at five minute's notice at any time it might be demanded. Charlick says also that Disbecker is not that kind of a man to resign, but that the Mayor has enough against him to remove him at any time."

Disbecker's supposed offence is that he prevented the re-election of Gardner to the presidency of the Police Board. The friends of Havemeyer say he presents a very dejected appearance; that his round cheeks are sunken, but he yet maintains a savage, defiant look. It seems that Hugh Gardner is not Excise Commissioner. Both he and the Mayor realized yesterday that the Mayor has not absolute power of appointment, and members of the Board of Aldermen say they will confirm him when his hair grows gray.

MANUEL CALVO.

A letter from Havana says that Manuel Calvo has gone again to Spain. He is deputized to arrange, if he can, for the reopening of the port of Macas to the coolie trade. Another errand of Calvo, it is said, is to pave the way for a new Captain-General; and it is also reported that he is to use his influence in Madrid toward getting 10,000 soldiers sent out.

GOLD BIDS.

There were twenty-six bids for government gold to-day, aggregating $4,280,000 at from 109.26 to 109.89.

A BLOODY SHIRT DISCOVERED IN THE NATHAN MANSION.

Yesterday the workmen engaged in demolishing the Nathan mansion, on 23d street, discovered a shirt covered with blood secreted behind the dumb waiter. It was taken to the Central Police office this morning, having been claimed by the police authorities. The name of Nathan can be distinguished underneath the collar, though covered with a large blotch of blood. Many persons visited the scene of the discovery during the day, expecting doubtless that other evidences of crime would be brought to light, but they have been disappointed.

DEAD LOCK REMOVED.

At a meeting of the Police Board to-day Commissioner Matsel was elected President and Commissioner Durgee Treasurer, thus removing the dead lock.

At the laying of the corner stone of Lincoln Tower yesterday, Rev. Newman Hall, of the new Chapel, delivered an eulogy on Mr. Lincoln. The Tower, which is erected by the joint subscriptions of Englishmen and Americans, was decorated with the flags and arms of both nations.

TENNESSEE.

HEAVY RAINS.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—The rain last night was general throughout the surrounding country, relieving the fears of planters. There is a good prospect of another shower. At Grand Junction there was a hurricane prostrating telegraph wires and doing considerable damage to the forests and fencing.

BASE BALL ROW.

During a game of base ball in the suburbs last evening a negro man who was in the way of Peter Meath, the catcher, was ordered out of the way, to which he responded with an oath, and drawing a pistol fired at Meath, who ran to his coat and getting a pistol returned the fire. Some half a dozen shots were fired in the melee that ensued, the negro firing at other members of the club. Finally he was shot in the back and then beaten terribly.

A FIRE IN CHELSEA

last evening destroyed several frame houses, including the residences of M. Holst, Wm. Krenkle, Wm. Reinard and S. Simonds. Loss $9,000. Insurance $4,700, principally in local companies.

Returned from the West.

OMAHA, July 9.—Gens. Sheridan and Ord arrived from the West this afternoon. The telegraphic advices from Ft. Laramie state that reports received from Spotted Tail's agency, say that seventy-five lodges of the Ogallalls under Black Twin, are moving toward that place; and the Impapapas and the Minnecanjons, are moving across to the Yellowstone river. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are camped on the head waters of the Big Horn river, near Big Horn Mountain.

Seven Boys Struck by Lightning.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 9.—Seven boys were struck by lightning during the severe thunder and rain storm this afternoon at the entrance gate of the Trotting Park. One of them, a lad ten years old, named Johnny Shay, was killed outright. The others are severely injured, but will recover. The boys were climbing the fence at the time immediately under the telegraph wires connecting the park.

Paymaster Absconded.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Galveston *News* Brownsville special says a paymaster stationed at Matamoras has absconded with seven thousand dollars. Deputy Marshal Gallard went to Brazos Santiago in search of him.

DECIDED AGAINST.

The Supreme Court at Austin has decided against the International Railroad

THE TURF.

INDIANAPOLIS TROTTING PARK.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—The 2:40 race, three heats of which were trotted yesterday, Lottie having two and Little Alford the other, was finished this forenoon, Lottie selling in the pools as the favorite, $30 to $20. At eleven o'clock a start was made, and Bob Hunter getting the best of the send off and maintaing his advantage the full mile, and winning by half a length; Russell second, Little Sam third, but the judges fully distanced Russell for running, which decision was unqualifiedly condemned by every man on ground outside the judge's stand. For the second heat a splendid start was had; Bob Hunter cut out trotting for the first quarter, but when near the half mile pole left his feet and Little Sam went to the front, maintaining his position to the home stretch, when Little Alford pressed him to a break and he galloped all the way home, Alford winning the heat in 2:38, with Hunter second. Sam was ruled off for not winning one heat in five. Hunter and Lottie ran much more in this heat than did Russell in the first. Third heat—Lottie took the pole at the first turn and immediately broke up, the other two following suit. All soon settled with Lottie in the lead, Hunter and Alford breaking at the quarter. Lottie kept on trotting until past the half mile pole, when she left her feet and ran 300 yards. Two others made short skips, but on entering the home stretch the three caught the trot and came home square, Lottie in the lead and Hunter second, the latter being awarded the heat on account of Lottie running. The fourth heat was won by Hunter, although Lottie came in ahead, but the latter was distanced for running. Hunter received the first money and Alfred the second.

Summary, Purse $1,200, for horses that never beat 2:40; $600 to the first, $360 to the second and $150 to the third. Bob Hunter 5, 5, 4, 2, 1, 1; Little Alfred 2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3; Lottie 1, 1, 3, 4, 3, 3, dist.; Little Sam 3, 3, 2, 2, dist.; Russel 4, 4, 5, dist. Time 2:39, 2:38¼, 2:37½, 2:36¾, 2:38, 2:41 and 2:39.

At 2 P. M. the bell rang for horses in 226 class, but before any of the trotters appeared on the track a violent wind and rain storm came up. The rain poured down for two hours and the track looked more like a river than a race course. Consequently the three trots programmed for to-day were postponed to Saturday. To-morrow Goldsmith Maid, Fullerton and Red Cloud trot together for $3,500.

Deplorable Situation.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—Since the appeal of Governor Davis of this State to the War Department, mentioned in to-night's Associated Press dispatches, is likely to be denied because of the insufficiency of the law, it is time for the people of the United States to be informed that utter and widespread destitution exists in the southwestern counties of this State among new settlers, whose crops have been destroyed for two years, and that urgent appeals must be made to benevolent people everywhere to send contributions in aid of the starving people who own farms under homestead and premption laws, but who have been unable to obtain assistance from their farms because of the destruction caused by the grasshoppers. These pests are now moving away to other regions to devast and ruin other sections now in comfortable circumstances but in the meantime those who they have just ruined are in a starving condition. The county commissioners of the different counties of the State are making appropriations to relieve the present suffering, but large and immediate help is needed from the country at large. Contributions of money or clothing should be addressed to Gen. H. H. Sibley or Gov. C. K. Davis, St. Paul. Provisions or their equivalent are most needed.

THE CHESS CONGRESS.

The attendance at the rooms to-day has been large and the interest unabated, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Kennicuts and the temporary suspension of Messrs. Bock and Caugdon's game owing to the indisposition of Mr. Bock. Capt. McKenzie won two games from Mr. Perrin; Hosmer won one from Judd; Bock won one from Caugdon. To morrow Capt. McKenzie and Hosmer, Bock and Judd, and Kennicut and Elder are paired. The score stands at present: Games won—Capt. McKenzie 5½, Judd 1½, Elder 1½, Hosmer 3, Kennicut 0, Perrin 2, Caugdon 1½, Bock 3.

BOSTON.

ENDED IN FAVOR OF THE ROAD.

BOSTON, July 9.—In the matter of the Union Pacific railroad and the petition for its bankruptcy, notice was to-day filed in the U. S. Circuit Court of the withdrawal by the petitioning creditors of their appeal from the adverse decision of Judge Lowell, thus ending the case in favor of the road.

Base ball—Bostons 14, Atlantics 0.

Shooting for Prizes Closed.

DETROIT, July 9.—The shooting for prizes at the Driving Park closed this evening, D. L. Dubois, of Detroit, winning the first prize, J. J. Hall, of Saginaw, second, M. Hall, of Toledo, third, D. L. Moran, fourth, S. Horn, fifth, J. Pinkney, of Galion, sixth, O. C. Codman, of Detroit, seventh. The single and double bird sweepstake shooting will be the order of the day for to-morrow.

Gagged, Bound and Robbed of $4,000.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Jacob Harrison, who arrived from Ashland county late last evening, was robbed of four thousand dollars by a party of five men who attacked him after leaving a street car near East Cleveland. The highwaymen who are supposed to have been aware that he had considerable money about his person. After securing their booty, they gagged and tied Harrison to a tree, where he was found early this morning.

OHIO.

THE NOMINATION IN THE 14TH DISTRICT.

BUCYRUS, O., 9.—Dr. J. H. Cowan, of Ashland county, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 14th District, on the 250th ballot, at 10:15 last night.

Damage Repaired.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., July 9.—The damage to lock No. 21, Welland Canal, has been repaired, and navigation is resumed. A large fleet is in the canal, mostly bound up.

Bishop Cummins Movement.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Emanuel Episcopal Church in this city to-night severed its connection with the Church and joined the Reformed Episcopal Church under Bishop Cummins.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

DISSOLUTION THE ONLY REMEDY.

PARIS, July 9.—The Republican journals of this morning consider that yesterday's proceedings of the Assembly demonstrate the powerlessness of that body, and declare that dissolution is the only remedy for the unsettled political situation. It is probable that several motions for a dissolution of the Assembly will be introduced at to-day's session.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

VERSAILLES, July 9.—In the Assembly to-day the message of President MacMahon, of which notice was given yesterday, was presented and read by Gen. DeCissy, Minister of War, as follows:

"When you by the law of November 20th last delivered the executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to afford to the public interests that security which precautious institutions are powerless to give. That vote conferred upon me great duties, for the fulfillment of which I am accountable to France, and from which I can in no case be permitted to withdraw. It also conferred rights which I shall never exercise except for the good of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term, in forestalling the votes on the constitutional bills. In according them you yourselves enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my power. This course I am convinced is in accordance with the expectation and will of the Assembly, which, when it placed me at the head of the government, intended to create a strong, stable and respected power, but the law of November 20th must be completed. The Assembly cannot meditate tearing up its engagements. Let it permit me to pressingly remind it of the claims for the fulfillment of that engagement. The country demands that the organization of the public powers and questions which were reserved must be settled. Any further delay would depress trade and hamper the prosperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fail to practically fulfill its obligations. I adjure it in the name of the highest interests of the country to deliberate without delay on the questions which must no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly and government are jointly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most imperative duty is to insure to the country defined institutions, security and calm. I have instructed the ministers to inform the Constitutional Committee concerning the points on which I believe it essential to insist. At the conclusion of the message M. Raol Duval argued that the Assembly was powerless to constitute a defunctive goverment, and moved that it dissolve. After having voted on the financial bills, the bill on military organization and the bill providing for a general election on act 25th, he demanded that his motion be urgent. The demand for urgency was supported by the left, and the Bonapartists, but was rejected by a