The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Road to be Sold.

We see it stated that this newly constructed line of road, extending from Richmond to Huntington, a distance of 427 miles, is to be sold under a foreclosure by certain holders of Virginia Central first mortgage bonds. The road was originally known as the Virginia Central before it extended beyond Allegheny county, Virginia, but since its completion to the Ohio river has been known as the Chesapeake & Ohio. It is one of the best built roads in the country, and is capable of being made a great highway of commerce. Unfortunately, however, it has no Western connections (by rail) at Huntington, and is forced to depend on boats to and from Cincinnati. High hopes were entertained of its destiny a few years ago. The Richmond people looked upon its completion as the one thing needful to make them the rival of Baltimore and the other great Atlantic cities. We remember hearing one of their prominent citizens say in 1871 that the very dust from the wheels of the Chesapeake & Ohio would be wealth and prosperity to Richmond. Perhaps no public improvement ever enlisted more interest in that city than the completion of this road. Up to this time these high hopes have not been realized. The road, excellent as it is, has not the sort of termini to give it business. It must reach Cincinnati and the great centers of the Southwest and Northwest before it can compete with the Baltimore & Ohio. The latter road is its direct and most formidable competitor, and for a long time to come must inevitably keep down its importance as an East and West trunk line.

While the sale of the road will entail a heavy loss upon its bondholders, yet the usefulness of the line to the people of Virginia and West Virginia will not be impaired thereby. Those who buy it will run it, and it will continue to develope and enrich the region through which it passes. The time is coming when it will have a great trade in ore, iron and coal. The present stock of the road, which is about $15,000,000, will of course be wiped out by the sale. And so, in all probability, will all the debentures that are subordinate to the first mortgages, which about equal the stock in amount. It is not even certain that the sale will satisfy the first mortgages, as we notice they are only quoted at 43 cents on the dollar. Beside these first mortgages there are other various grades of claims amounting to some eight or nine millions of dollars. Those who buy the road for the present selling price of the first mortgages will have a cheap property, but before they can make it work out its destiny they must spend a great deal of money in bridging the Ohio and extending its western connections. Who knows but the Baltimore & Ohio will buy it up and use it as a local feeder to their branch line from Harper's Ferry to Staunton?

Spelling Match for the Benefit of the Children's Home.

It is a matter of regret that no advantage has been taken up to this time of the spelling school excitement for the benefit of the Childrens' Home. That institution is one in which everybody is supposed to feel more or less interest, and also one that needs all the help that a charitable public are able to give it. It is now suggested that whatever remains of a desire on the part of the people to witness another spelling match should be utilized for the benefit of the Home, a suggestion that we heartily endorse. We understand that the managers propose to offer the public an entertainment of this character at an early day, or just as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, such as selecting spellers and procuring a hall. Some one has suggested that the physicians of the city should be matched against the lawyers. It is supposed that such a match would draw immensely. Others think that the clergy against the school teachers would be an attractive card, while there are some who believe that a match of a certain number of picked lady spellers against a like number of gentlemen would be the most popular programme of the season.

No doubt any of these suggestions, properly carried out, will be good enough, and we trust that if we are to have any more matches the next one will inure to the benefit of the Childrens' Home. It would be a good idea to end up the campaign with a rousing benefit for that institution.

At a recent spelling match at Washington, Pa., we notice that Dr. Hays went down on the word "affiliate," E. L. Christman was floored on "aisle," Colin Reed on "anserine," and Alexander Wilson on "aquiline."

A Gambler Marries a Wife in Wheeling, and Deserts Her After Robbing Her of $20,000.

The Steubenville *Gazette* of yesterday evening contains a long account of the operations of a man named Taylor, who some time ago married a lady in this city and recently deserted her at Cadiz, Ohio, after robbing her of $20,000. The lady is described as "a brunette, rather small and exquisitely beautiful, and retiring and graceful in her deportment." The man is described as "dark, tall and slender, with a moustache and goatee, and small, dark, cold and glittering eyes." He is also described as being "one of that class of men who will bear watching—one of those who wear slippers in the street." He registered at Cadiz as I. C. Taylor and wife. Of the lady's antecedents the *Gazette* thus speaks:

In her maidenhood she had nothing but her beauty to commend her—her parents being in indigent circumstances. When she was just unfolding into womanhood, a Mr. Cartwright—a gentleman in very comfortable circumstances—saw, loved and married her. After several years of married felicity, one fine day Mr. Cartwright unfolded his wings and "swept through the gates." His widow was somewhat consoled for the loss by the sole possession of a fine notion store, and a very large role of government bonds in one of the National Banks. All things went well for quite a time. The business of the establishment was conducted by the two energetic brothers of the bereaved, the bank account swelled, and the shelves groaned under the constantly increasing stock of new merchandise. All things went well, we say, until the tears had ceased falling, the pretty face—prettier now from the gossamer cloud, the last remains of the storm, which played fitfully over it—the pretty face and brow were smoothed again, and draped in black, then for a time secluded, once more held all eyes as she moved—that is the only way we can express it—along the streets of Wheeling. All things went well until she swept the vision and was fascinated, as a dove, by the gaze of a serpent.

THE GENTLEMAN'S HISTORY.

Where the gentleman was born we doubt whether any one knows. He has told so many different stories, just such as the occasion demanded, that our opinion is that he is mixed upon this point himself. Whether he went astray himself or was led astray is immaterial—the generally received opinion is that his fingers acquired their deftness in one of the pick-pocket colleges of New York, practicing upon a man of tissue-paper. On the steamers of every ocean and river, on the trains of all christendom, in the hotels and saloons of Europe and America—everywhere, he practiced his nefarious profession. In addition, his dice were "loaded," and the capacity of his sleeve for extra cards would have opened the eyes of the "Heathen Chinee." This is the man—and who has not seen thousands of his counterparts—this is the man, or serpent, whose gaze, as we related in the last section, fascinated the dove, or the widow.

THE MARRIAGE.

It is said that the greatest gentlemen we have are the worst men. Of course, "gentlemen" in this sense would be defined, easy, graceful, never-taken-by-surprise, always-at-home, smooth-tongued, &c. The truth of this saying was forcibly illustrated in this case. In a jiffy the snake had the dove in his maw—that is, but a few days had passed away before Taylor had secured an introduction to, wooed and won the beautiful Mrs. Cartwright. This end was not consummated though without some trouble—for not only the course of true, but also of false love never runs smooth. The brothers said harsh words against their brother-in-law-to-be. The sister wept and her affianced looked hurt, or made loud threats, as the case seemed to demand. The father said: "My daughter, he is a pick-pocket and a gambler." "My dear chick-a-biddy," said her lover, when the daughter tried in all confidence, to find out the falsity of the accusation: "it can't be denied"—at the same time, notwithstanding the honesty of his intention and look, he was cursing his Star—"it can't be denied that I have been bad, but I want you to help me to be good." "He'll make you miserable," said the mother. This maternal foreboding was gotten over by both parties in the conventional manner. We have not the space to describe the wedding. It was brilliant. The widow footed the bill.

TROUBLE.

The time had almost come for the clipping off a matrimonial coupon. The "child-bed" lever was raging in Wheeling. Taylor was very anxious for the welfare of his wife. (?) Cadiz and the Central House were the places selected for the labor. No sooner did Taylor see his wife snugly and permanently ensconsed; than, under a pretense of a pressure of business, he posted back to Wheeling. One fine morning he fell like a thunder bolt into the notion store. With great surprise and indignation, the brothers saw that the whole man was changed. So affable before, he was now sourer than baughnaughclaughber. So easily pleased before, he was now as exacting as a hedge-hog. For several days the atmosphere grew hotter and hotter,—his boisterous language giving it a sulphurous smell,—the sky lower and lower, until at last the storm broke—the brothers found themselves off their legs—and Taylor, strangely enough, not very much surprised, looked around and discovered that he was alone. Then a devastating onslaught began upon the stock in trade. No matter what the sacrifice, was the motto, everything must be turned into cash. Each Saturday, when on a visit to his wife, Taylor would say: "Everything is going along nicely, my dear—those not-to-be-dispensed-with brothers of yours are doing their work well—and under my supervision the trade is doubling itself every week!" "Thank you, my dear!" the sick wife would each time faintly reply. Had she known all, she might have added: "Damn you!"

THE TIN BOX.

Every week or so Taylor would get out his traveling bag, fill it with spectacles and other valuables, go to his wife's bedside, stooping over fondly kiss her, and say: "A little business calls me away, my love. I will be back as soon as possible—in a few days at the farthest." Then he would go, not to peddle, spectacles, but to the gambling hells—in *Steubenville* and other places. This was after his saying to his wife: "I will stay with you now, as I think the business in Wheeling can get along without me." The last of these departures was taken about two months ago. Lately, two dispatches were received from the absconder, both from Indianapolis Indiana. The first of these simply stated that he was in that city; the second, that he was confined to his room with a sprained ankle, but that he would be in Cadiz on Saturday, the 20th. Saturday came. The convalescent, anxious wife rushed to the window at each rolling of the "bus." Each several time she was disappointed, and took her seat finally with a despondent air. To console herself she rushed to the "tin box," in which her husband had said that he had left all the valuables. The confiding nature of this lady is shown by the fact that she never thought of doubting the word of the man she loved. But, alas! the "tin box" was empty. Every thing was gone, even to the diamond wedding-ring. This latter theft is excusable, though, for we presume that Taylor keeps this diamond-set on hand for emergencies. The basely treated, frauded and pillered woman says that the amount of her loss is somewhere between $16,000 and $20,000—probably about $18,000.

MONEY IN BANK.

Before absconding Taylor informed his wife that there was on deposit at the Cadiz Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, $200, which would be due her on the first of April. But, alas, like the Frenchman's flea, it was not there and never was.

THE DESERTED WIFE INVITED HOME.

Mrs. Taylor, whilom Mrs. Cartwright has received a dispatch from Wheeling. In this, though in indigent circumstances, her family throw open the door of the homestead for her return. All the dreams of affluence from her first marriage and happiness from her second are blasted. The castles she built in the air lie in ruins, and her feet are blistered in the ashes. Let her friends be kind and affectionate as they may, home will not be home to her as it was in her girlhood. The larder and the wardrobe of her loving parents will have a draw upon them for her and her child that they cannot well afford. And for all this Taylor is to blame. We are sorry that we cannot close by informing our readers that the authorities are on his track. If any man ever deserved sticking full of pine splinters and burning alive, he does.

West Virginia Thirty Years Ago.

From a Parkersburg Letter in the N. Y. Times.

Thirty years ago, West Virginia was almost totally and emphatically pro-slavery. A large majority of the people traditionally voted the Democratic ticket, and the Whig minority was almost a unit with them against human freedom. The few abolitionists—they would not have numbered three-score in the whole trans-Alleghany section—were, to all intents and purposes, hidden in caves. At Parkersburgh and other points Northern papers were taken from the mails and publicly burned. At the time of the John Brown raid a number of our citizens, natives of other States, were threatened with summary expulsion for expressing admiration for the old man's daring or simply belief in his moral honesty. The few independent spirits who favored Fremont's election were derided as lunatics, and the few friends of Lincoln in 1860 denounced as traitors and abolitionists. When the grand crash came the attitude of our people was vacillating and unsatisfactory in the extreme. At first a majority of them were unquestionably sound and elected professed Union men to the Richmond convention, but after this memorable body had passed the ordinance of secession, and an armed conflict seemed more and more inevitable, the prevailing policy settled down into an attitude of prudent inaction most favorable to longevity, while some were secretly praying for the North and others for the South.

Almost during the whole of the war the mercury of West Virginia loyalty fluctuated in striking sympathy with the fates of the contending armies, and even the long-desired division of the State worked very slowly and was only carried by a comparatively small vote, the opportunities for place and power thereby afforded being carefully weighed against the chances of "getting hurt" should our outraged mother ever again extend her avenging hands in this direction. After the close of the war and the return of our prodigal sons who had escaped the "Yankee bullets," West Virginia maintained her loyal reputation for five or six years by dint of stringent registration and other proscriptive laws; but once these barriers were removed by the Liberal movement four years ago, the political sentiment of the State "slid back" into its old time-honored groove. The first act of the restored Democracy was to strip the new State Constitution of its most liberal and progressive features, and if the free school system has so far escaped the wheel of reaction, it is only because it has become endeared to the masses who, within the last eventful decade, have made no inconsiderable progress in the art of thinking for themselves. Since then party measures, party policy, and perpetuation in office have engrossed the attention of several succeeding Legislatures, with a total disregard of the material progress and development of the State, notoriously rich in natural resources and sadly in need of getting out of the woods.

PANHANDLE REMINISCENCES.

The McCulloch and Doddridge Families as Early Settlers in this Vicinity.

We are indebted to some one for copies of the Circleville, Ohio, *Union* of March 12th and 26th, containing reminiscences of two of the old families of this section of country—the McCullochs and Doddridges. The former was written by the late Miss Narcissa Doddridge, of Wellsburg, and was found in her scrap book by her brother, who contributed it to the *Union*, the paper from which we copy it, as follows:

Among the first settlers of Northwestern Virginia, was a family bearing the name of McCulloch. It consisted of four brothers, Abraham, George, Samuel and John and a sister—the wife of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, who with his brothers Jonathan and Silas, emigrated at the same time, 1769, and from the same neighborhood, on the south branch of the Potomac. The Zanes located at the mouth of Wheeling Creek—the McCullochs on the waters of Short Creek, nine miles north of the former.

Samuel and John McCulloch possessed in an eminent degree firmness and decision of character. In cases of emergency they were quick to decide and prompt to execute. These, combined with indomitable courage, soon rendered them conspicuous in the days of the infant settlements bordering the Ohio, against the savage hordes of Indians who made frequent inroads for purposes of murder and rapine.

The history of the two brothers is in some degree necessarily blended. Being ardently attached, during the short career of Samuel they were inseparable companions, and their interests and pursuits the same.

To many of the Indians they were personally known, and objects of fear and hatred. On many occasions they sought to capture when they might have killed them—in order to have an opportunity of satiating their savage vengeance by inflicting upon them a lingering and cruel death.

In various contests with their wary and bloodthirsty enemies they gratefully acknowledged the interposition of an all unseen Power in their almost miraculous preservation.

Maj. Samuel McCulloch commanded at Van Metre's Fort, denominated the Court House Fort, from the circumstance of the civil court being held there after the organization of Ohio, Connecticut and Virginia. It was erected at an early period of the settlement of North Western Virginia, and stood on the south side of Short Creek, about five miles from its junction with the Ohio river.

During the summer months of each successive year, the inhabitants of the adjacent neighborhood sought security within its palisades from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indians—the men going out in companies, under arms, to till the ground.

On the morning of the 30th of July, 1872, a day appointed for laboring in the fields, Major McCulloch and his brother were selected to reconnoitre the passes leading from the river to the vicinity of the Fort, in order to ascertain, if possible, whether there was any danger to be apprehended from the common enemy, the Indians.

After proceeding a short distance, the former, perhaps from a sudden premonition of the tragic fate which was to befall him, returned, and handing his watch to the wife of his brother, gave directions as to the disposition of it in the event of his not returning. Rejoining his brother, they rode along the south side of Short Creek till they reached the mouth, when crossing they pursued the course of the river a distance of three miles as far as the beach bottom, and perceiving no traces of Indians, they retraced their steps to the mouth of the creek, on the north side of which they ascended a steep and rugged hill, well known by the cognomen of "Girty's Point." This notorious renegade having at one time, when with a party of Indians, barely escaped capture by the infuriated whites, by a rapid descent down its precipitous front. They advanced leisurely along the ridge, in the direction of the Fort, and when arrived at the head of a deep ravine which made up from the Creek—John being a short distance in advance of his brother, and just turning round the top of a fallen tree—a supposed growl from a hunting-dog which accompanied them, arrested their attention. No time however was allowed for scouting;—a discharge of rifles from an invisible foe saluted them. John suddenly looking round, saw his brother fall from his horse, and immediately a stalwart savage rushed from his cover and commenced scalping him. Amid a shower of bullets, he wheeled his horse, and discharged his gun at the Indian whom he had the exquisite gratification of seeing prostrated by the ball. Satisfied that his brother was dead, he speedily made his way down the ravine, crossed the creek and returned to the Fort.

The next morning a party of men visited the fatal scene, and found the mutilated remains of Maj. Samuel McCulloch, which were interred in Fort Van Meter. There were present many, very many, who knew and appreciated the sterling worth of the man and the soldier, and who long cherished the memory of his virtues.

The above facts were communicated to the writer by the wife and son of John McCulloch, upon whom was conferred the military title of his brother.

In the *Union* of March 12th we find the following reminiscence in regard to the early settlement of the Doddridge family in this part of the country:

"John, son of Joseph and Mary Doddridge, was born in Maryland, in March 1745; died in Washington Co., Pa., in, April, 1794. Mary, daughter of Richard Wells, Esq., of Md., his first wife, was born Sept. 19, 1748; deceased, April 26, 1776. They were married Dec. 22, 1776. John Doddridge, in 1773, removed from Bedford county, Pa., to Washington county, near Middletown, in that county. While living in their native State, Mr. D. and his wife belonged to the Church of England; but, after coming West, they attached themselves to the Wesleyan Methodist Society, for whose accommodation he built on his own farm a meeting house, which still bears the name of "Doddridge Chapel." This chapel is said, by the early preachers of that Society, to have been the first one erected west of the Allegheny Mountains."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed H. M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, to be Comissioner of Pensions, and Oliver A. Patton, of West Virginia, to be Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts for the week ending March 20th: New York, $1,071,898; Baltimore, $161,110; Philadelphia, $202,969; Boston, $313,013.

INSPECTION CLERK DISCHARGED.

An inspection clerk in the Postoffice Department was to-day requested by the Postmaster General to tender his resignation, owing to the fact that he had neglected to notice that a certain railroad that was being paid for a performance of postal service six times a week had for the past three quarters reported service as performed only three times per week, thus receiving pay, through the carelessness of the clerk, for twice the amount of service rendered.

WHISKY REPORT.

The books of the Internal Revenue office show that in February last there were distilled 6,130,363 gallons of spirits, and the tax was paid upon 11,504,356 gallons. There were remaining in the warehouses on the 28th of February, 7,973,666 gallons. On the first of that month the amount of spirits in the warehouses was 12,274,610 gallons.

LOUISIANA WITHOUT A U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE.

The Senate was occupied over five hours in executive session this afternoon in discussing the nomination of Don A. Pardee to be U. S. District Judge for Louisiana, *vice* Durell, resigned. Speeches were made by Howe, Sherman and Thurman in favor of confirmation, and by Edmunds and West in opposition. At the close of Mr. West's speech, Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the nomination on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 25 to 15. The Senate having adjourned *sine die* without confirming any one to the district judgeship of Louisiana, the position will necessarily remain vacant until the next session of Congress, as the President's power to make appointments to fill vacancies only extends to such as occur during a recess of the Senate. Judge Durrell's resignation, though received on the second day of December last, was not accepted until the 10th of December, at which date Congress had been in session three days.

The tabling of Pardee's nomination places litigation in Louisiana in an embarrassing position, as the District Judge also has jurisdiction in bankruptcy and admiralty cases. There is now in the hands of the Register of the District Court, for distribution by order of the Judge, about $72,000. Other suits in bankruptcy, involving over $200,000, are pending and will have to await the appointment of a successor to Durrell. Mr. Pardee has unconditionally withdraw from the contest,

JOHN MITCHELL A UNITED STATES CITIZEN.

It appears from records in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia that the late John Mitchell was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

THREATENS TO RESIGN.

The United States Treasurer had a long interview with the President to-day. There are rumors that unless certain contemplated appointments to subordinate places in General Spinner's bureau are made in accordance with his views, that gentleman will feel it incumbent upon him to resign.

Execution of James Brown.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 24.—James Brown was hanged to-day for the murder of Dan. S. Kreamer, his wife, her mother, Mrs. Mashenice, and Annetta Kreamer, on the night of February 27, 1872. Brown was only eighteen at the time of the murder, and at the time of his death was twenty-one, his case having been twice taken to the Supreme Court. All the trains arriving this morning were crowded with people anxious to witness the execution.

Broken Limbs.

CAIRO, March 24.—G. B. Straughern and wife were thrown out of a buggy near this city to-day, each having one leg broken and receiving other injuries. Mr. Straughern is a member of the commission house of Straughern & Hinkley.

Arrest of an Express Robber.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—Detectives Carroll and Pinkerton and several officers of the Southern Express Company, having Matt Morris, the Memphis express robber in charge, passed last night in Texarkana.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

U. S. SENATE--EXTRA SESSION

The Senate Adjourns Sine Die.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

On motion of Mr. Howe the Senate went into executive session immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

At 5 o'clock, while the Senate was still in executive session, Mr. Howe submitted the following:

Resolved That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the chair to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that unless he may have some further communications to make the Senate is ready to adjourn without day.

Agreed to, and Howe and Bayard appointed as the committee.

Mr. Cooper submitted the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, for the courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over their deliberations.

Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Ransom offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due to the Hon. Henry Wilson for the courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over their deliberations.

Unanimously agreed to.

At 5:30 the committee appointed to wait upon the President returned, and Mr. Howe reported that the President replied he had no further communication to make to the Senate.

Mr. Boutwell called up the resolution submitted by him on Monday providing for the final adjournment of the Senate, and moved to amend by inserting 5:45 P. M., March 24th. Agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The hour of 5:45 having arrived the President *pro tem.* (Mr. Ferry, of Mich.,) said:

Senators, in declaring the order of the Senate permit me to thank you for the kind terms in which you have formally tendered me your approval, grateful for your uniform support and courtesy, and hoping that you may reach your several homes in safety and all be permitted to return again in December next with reinvigorated health and strength, I now declare the special session of the Senate of the forty-fourth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

Kellogg Calls an Extra Session.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Governor Kellogg to-night issued a call for an extra session of the Legislature to meet in New Orleans, Wednesday, April 14th to carry out the adjustment. The subjects are limited by the call to six:

First — The adjustment of political difficulties.

Second—Revenues of the State and the mode of collecting and disbursement.

Third—An amendment of the funding bill so as to change the constitution of the funding board and prevent the funding of illegal obligations.

Fourth—The financial condition and government of the city of New Orleans.

Fifth—Relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges and fees.

Sixth—By request of a delegation of merchants to incorporate a board of trade.

General A. S. Badger has been appointed fiscal agent of the board of police commissioners.

The San Antonia *Herald* has information that the Indians who captured the stage near Laredo last Friday attacked Cachino Poncho, near Conuisel, on the Texas side, but were driven off by rancheros and were overtaken by Captain Benovid's volunteer cavalry. The Indians were almost entirely cut to pieces.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—8:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England light snow followed by clearing weather and rising temperature, southeast and northwest winds, stationary or rising temperature, southwest and northwest winds, stationary or rising barometer during Thursday.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region partly cloudy weather during Thursday, with southwest or northwest winds, rising barometer and rising temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and thence southward to Tennessee clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising temperature and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Northwest partly cloudy and warmer weather, south to west winds and falling barometer.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals still continue on the Atlantic and all the stations north of New York.

Black Hills.

OMAHA, March 24.—Information has been telegraphed to Gen. Ord of several parties of miners leaving different points for the Black Hills. In reply to a telegram from one of the miners who recently came out of the hills whether he would be permitted to return with a reinforcement and provisions, Gen. Ord says: Troops from Fort Laramie and hostile Indians have both gone for the miners. For their sakes I hope the troops will reach them first, as the military orders are simply to bring in the party, confine the leaders, burn the wagons and destroy their outfit. Gen. Ord has been authorized to put his cavalry at once into the Sioux country in which the miners are trespassing, and to employ fifty Indian scouts to advise the cavalry of the advent of the miners.

A flock of sheep while crossing the river on the ice here to-day went through and were drowned.

A Black Hill Transportation Company, capital $50,000, was formed here yesterday for the purpose of having a railroad at Sidney, Nebraska.

The Attempted Assassination--Meeting of Irish Citizens.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The attempt to assassinate the State witness in Todd county was not in open Court as reported yesterday, but while the witness was under guard in the Court House for safe-keeping. His assailant was captured yesterday.

The Irish citizens of Louisville held a large meeting last night to express sorrow at the death of John Mitchell. Appropriate speeches were made and resolutions adopted. Col. Roger J. Page, Mr. Mitchell's son-in-law, was present.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 24.—President Armour has withdrawn his resignation as President of the Board of Trade, in deference to the wishes of the members as expressed by the committee which waited on him yesterday. The Directors have on their part pledged their efforts to secure the repeal of the obnoxious rules.

BEECHER TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Tilton-Beecher trial attracted the full complement of auditors today, and there was the usual number of ladies in the lobbies, notwithstanding the driving hail storm all morning. All the parties to the suit were in court and the jurors in their seats.

Bessie Turner resumed her place on the stand and her cross-examination was continued as follows:—When Tilton took me up stairs after leaving the parlor I was there some time, till dark, I think about two or three hours. Witness was here asked to give a fixed time, but she kept looking at the clerk in the room and smiling at every repetition of the question and reiterating her answer that it was about two or three hours. She then continued—He then spoke to me of the term sexual intercourse; he did not tell me that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him her adultery with Beecher; if I said so before the church committee it must have been through seeing it in the papers and I must have been mistaken; I have talked about the case since I was here yesterday; no one suggested how to explain my having stated to the committee that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to Tilton; I have talked with Mrs. Ovington, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Shearman about it; I remember the occasion when Tilton called for Mrs. Tilton at Mrs. Morse's; I was on the stairs and saw Tilton partially kneeling; one knee was on the floor, and the other was raised; if I was a man I could show you the position he was in; I remember speaking to the committee about this, but I do not recollect what I told them.

The witness was asked if she stated before the committee that Tilton vowed he loved her and asked her to come back to his house, to which she replied: I may have said this, but I don't recollect. I talked so fast when I was before the Committee that I may have got things mixed up; I cannot tell from memory what I said to them, but all I can say is that I was trying to tell the truth; on that occasion Mrs. Morse was on the stairs two or three steps above me, Mr. Tilton then came out of the parlor with Mrs. Tilton on his arm and he looked up and said, "Good evening grandma," and she said, "I'll grandma you, you infernal scoundrel, you perfidious wretch, I'll publish you from Dan to Beersheba." Mr. Tilton said, "Why you appear to be excited grandma," and she replied, "I'll excite you, you scoundrel. He then went away with Mrs. Tilton and shortly after arriving there Mrs. Tilton retired to bed; I was in the room with Mr. Tilton about an hour after she retired; Mr. Tilton repeated his conversation and said that Paul was not his child, he claimed none of them except Florence, he said he had seen Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher time and again having sexual intercourse on the red sofa; he also named two other gentlemen with whom she had improper relations; he never spoke to me of Mrs. Tiltons having confessed to him of her sexual intercourse with Beecher; on my leaving the room after this conversation I went to her room; I think Mrs. Tilton went to New Brunswick in November before this, on her return she brought Florence with her; I told Tilton that he should treat his wife kindly as she was always crying, and he said she was weeping for her sins with Beecher; It was on Friday evening, the 30th of December, that I saw Beecher there; I saw him in Tiltons room talking to Mrs. Tilton; she was half reclining on the pillows; In June or February I went to school; Mrs. Tilton spoke to me about it after the retraction was signed, Tilton also spoke of it saying he and Elizabeth were going to do something nice for me; they were going to send me to school at Steubenville, Ohio.

The attention of the witness was called to her testimony on this point before the committee. It was read to her, but she could not recollect if she had said so; she could not recollect anything about it on that point.

Witness resumed: I knew Miss Vance at school; I do not remember her saying she was going on a visit to Brooklyn; I recollect her saying she was coming East; I may have said if she came to Brooklyn she ought to visit Mr. and Mrs. Tilton; I may have told her they were kind people and I was very much attached to them; I may have stated she would be delighted with Tilton he was such a perfect gentleman; when I was four or five years old I went to visit Mrs. Abram Jones in New York; I have lived with Mrs. Libby; after leaving Mrs. Jones I went to Mrs. Haggerty; I ran away from there and went to Mrs. Libby's; I left there because I was lonely; I was in a house on Broadway before I went to Mrs. Tilton's about two or three months; the store was owned by Elias Bros'; I was not accused of any thing when I left there; I was discharged at the time I left; this was the dollar store on Broadway; I went to Mr. Tilton's in '64, and was not there since January, '71; I left Mr. Tilton's two or three times, but can't tell the occasion; when I went to Doctor Stone; I was also in Ovington's store during the holidays; I first wrote the letter at the dictation of Tilton; it was before I wrote the letter for Mrs. Tilton; I told Tilton about Mrs. Tilton having told Mrs. Morse about his charge against her; Tilton asked me to sign my name to this letter and I did; I made certain statements to him about Mrs. Morse and he wanted me to put in the paper what he dictated; it was with regard to the conversation I had with him; I cannot recollect if Tilton dictated what I had told him about Mrs. Morse correctly; I do not remember any mistakes or error that he made in the repetition of it; if he had made any error or told a falsehood I don't think I would put it down; he dictated it so fast that I did not take time to observe; it seems to me he dictated faster than I could write; I wrote all that he dictated.

Mr. Fullerton read sentences from the letter of January 10th, 1871, stating that Mrs. Morse had repeatedly offered Bessie presents to tell stories about Tilton and that the writer had been persuaded that the kind attention shown by Tilton to her were untrue. The witness stated that this was not the time. Fullerton read that the writer did not want to be used by Mrs. Morse to bring trouble on her two best friends Mrs. Tilton and her husband, and she was asked if that was true. The witness replied—That was Tilton's dictation, and my writing the conversation about going to school was after this; I think I went to school on the 7th of February; the conversation was had about my going on Sunday; I went the next Thursday or Friday; at the time of signing this letter I did not think anything about the truth of these statements.

Witness was shown an erasion on the letter, but she could not tell what was written there and she did not know how the erasion came to be made.

Witness continued—I wrote another letter for Mrs. Tilton; I wrote a copy of it prepared by Tilton; she handed me a copy of it and it was in her hand writing (handed the letter); this is in my hand writing; the letter was dated January 12, 1871, stating that the story that Tilton had carried her in his arms to his bed screaming was a wicked lie. It was signed Bessie Turner. Then witness continued:

This was the first time I saw this story in this form; he never carried me to his bed screaming; he had attempted to violate my person, because Mrs. Tilton told me so.

The witness was asked on what occasion, and this gave rise to a long argument.

I do not think I could truthfully say of my own view that Tilton had attempted to violate my person; when I wrote the letter I thought he had made the attempt; I signed this paper because I loved Mrs. Tilton, and my signature would get Tilton out of all his troubles with Henry C. Bowen.

It was now 1:30 and the court took the usual recess.

After recess Bessie Turner resumed the staud and Mr. Fullerton announced that he was through.

The re-direct was then begun by Mr. Porter. The witness replied, I was teaching school at Beaver. This was all Mr. Porter had to ask.

To Mr. Fullerton the witness said she had to leave there because of the notoriety she had obtained in connection with the scandal. Here Bessie was allowed to leave the stand.

The defense then called Geo. L. Perkins. He testified: I live at Norwich, Connecticut; I have known Beecher for a good many years; I saw him about the first of June, 1873, in a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad; the train left New York at eight o'clock, and arrived at Boston at about five in the afternoon; Mrs. Beecher was with him, seated in the train; I think it was on the 4th of June I saw Beecher in the cars; I made a note of my expenses while on that trip, and so am enabled to recollect this circumstance.

Cross-examined—I first saw Beecher at Worcester on the train; he got off at Worcester; my attention was not called to this circumstance until I read the opening in this case; I got on at the junction on my way to Boston. This witness was then allowed to go.

Mr. Hill called George S. Sedgewick, and he testified to Evarts: I am a lawyer at No. 7 Pine street; I was a clerk in the District Attorney's office in 1869 and 1870, and was an assistant in the U. S. Attorney's office in 1873; I was in the office at the time of the Woodhull and Claflin case; I knew them before that; I saw the procession in honor of Rossel on December 17, 1871; I know Tilton by sight at that time; I saw Tilton, Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull then; he was marching between them, I think, and carried a banner; the ladies, I think, carried the tassels.

Cross-examined—I am not mistaken in the identity of these women or Tilton; as my recollection now serves me, I will positively swear I saw him there.

Re-direct examination—I made no memorandum, but recollect only so far as my memory serves me.

Re-cross examination—My memory is so accurate that I can swear to it; they walked behind the catafalque, and I remember seeing a colored man with them; to the best of my recollection he carried a flag. This finished Sedgewick's testimony.

Mr. Evarts called Cecil Campbell Higgins. He said: I am a New York lawyer; I saw the procession for the Commune in New York; I know Mrs Woodhull, Miss Claflin and Tilton; I saw all of them in a carriage in the procession.

Cross-examination—I am positive I saw these three persons together in the carriage, and swear to it without qualification; Tilton and another person were sitting together on the front seats and the other parties behind; I think it was an open carriage.

Re-direct examination—When I saw them the procession was breaking up.

This concluded Mr. Higgins' testimony and the next witness called by General Tracy was John Southwick. He said:

I reside in New York and am a partner of Jackson Schultz; I have known Franklin Wookruff about sixteen years and Tilton about twenty years; in the early part of 1871 he appealed to me to help him in the *Golden Age* enterprise; Woodruff was with him when he came in and Woodruff said "John, I wish you to help Tilton, and loan him $1,500;" I said that I would loan the money if Mr. Schultz would; Tilton made out a plan for carrying on the paper. At the second interview Schultz said he would loan the money if I would, and Woodruff said we would lend him double the amount if we knew how Tilton had been treated by Beecher. Tilton asked me if Claflin would help. I said I did not think he would. Tilton said that if Beecher would advise Claflin, he would assist the paper. Claflin had a talk with Beecher, and he advised Claflin not to put any money in the *Golden Age*. This conversation occurred before the *Golden Age* was issued. The first number came out March 1, 1871. Schultz and I subscribed $1,500 each. I met Tilton after the publication of the Woodhull biography, and spoke to him about it. He said he had known Mrs. Woodhull for a long time, and that she was a fine woman. He stated further that he gloried in having written her life, he said, and asked me what Schultz and Woodruff knew about her; I remember the publication of the Woodhull scandal; I met Tilton after it and he said he could not deny it, it was a wheel within a wheel; I asked him if there was any truth in the story that Beecher committed adultery with his wife, and he said there was not a word of truth in it; he also denied that Moulton had put a pistol to Beecher's head; I saw Tilton on the first of January, 1873; he was speaking of Beecher's speech at the New England Society, and Tilton came in and stated that he understood that my partner had called him a blackmailer; he said that Beecher would write Shultz a letter and he would retract this expression; I said I thought not for Schultz would not call any person by name without proof for it; the terms of our loan were that Tilton was to be loaned $1,500, at 7 per cent interest, and I paid the first part of my subscription, $750, on the 15 of September, 1871; all the subscribers paid the half of what they agreed; a change was made in the *Golden Age* contracts, after this we were to give up the securities of the money we had paid and be released from any further payments.

The witness further stated that Woodruff had spoken to him about it.

He was asked what representations Woodruff had made to him when he proposed to him (Southwick) to surrender his security.

This led to a lengthy argument which was participated in by Beach, Tracy and Evarts.

The question was allowed and the witness continued—Woodruff said we must get out of this *Golden Age* business, and said Tilton had not conducted the paper as he ought to have done; he had written the life of Mrs. Woodhull and run the paper in the interests of Greeley; Woodruff said that Tilton had slandered a gentleman in Brooklyn and he could never trust him afterwards; Woodruff said to give up these notes and make a present of them and release myself from any obligations; we had a conversation some weeks afterwards which led to the surrender of the notes.

Beach moved to strike out these two last conversations.

Evarts said he would wish to be heard in the matter, and the Judge said he would consider the subject.

Beach read a letter accompanying the surrender of the notes to Tilton and handed it to the witness who identified his signature attached among others.

The counsel said they did not desire to cross examine the witness.

—The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have accepted the resignation of Rufus Hatch.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 24.—It is estimated that over 10,000 people attended the funeral of John Mitchell yesterday.

A special to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg reports that Gen. Kauffman has lost the favor of the Czar in consequence of Mr. Schuylers report concerning the affairs in Turkistan, and that the Russian government has rejected the General's plans of a reorganization in Central Asia.

The Ice Gorge Still There.

WILKESBAR