The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XXIII. WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1875. NO. 233.

The Intelligencer.

The Rain of Yesterday and Last Night.

It is recorded in the annals of the famous retreat of the "Ten Thousand," that when, after enduring so long the privations of hunger and thirst, their eyes at last were gladdened with a sight of the waters of the Euxine Sea, that simultaneously they shouted, "*Tholassa! Tholassa!*" (the sea, the sea!), and gave thanks to Jupiter Pluvius on their bended knees.

So we imagine the farming people wherever the glorious rain of yesterday and last night extended will be tempted to cry out in tones of exultant gratification over the timely rescue of their waning prospects for good crops this season. Having lost nearly all their fruit prospects by the frost, and suffered so much injury to the wheat, it was indeed discouraging to see the ground so dry as to wither the pasture fields and prevent the corn and oats from exhibiting any life.

For some days past there has been a noticeably discouraged tone to the reports of crop prospects in the Ohio Valley, and the country east and west of it, on account of threatened drouth. This tone derived, no doubt, some of its sombre hue from sympathetic relation to the grasshopper panic prevailing in the West. We are happy to notice that there is now a change for the better in both particulars, and we hope that the general business of the country, which has been so much depressed all spring by the lateness of the season and the unfavorable crop prospects, will soon feel and respond to this more favorable outlook for the farming interests.

The Element of Revenge in Politics.

The Charleston *Courier* assumes to be the exponent of a prevalent bitter and revengeful feeling in the Third District, against those (especially Democrats) who voted to remove the Capital from that place to Wheeling. Ever since the act was passed, that paper has teemed with editorials and anonymous communications that have breathed out threatnings and slaughter against the removalists in the First and Second districts. A few days ago it contained an article in editorial type, signed "Third District," which was formally headed thus—viz: "A few Words to the Capital Removalists in the First and Second Districts." This article boiled over with vengeful feeling. So much so that it is almost impossible to conceive of it as having been written by any one who had no special and personal interest in the removal of the Capital. We are very certain that the people generally of the Third district do not cherish the feelings expressed in this bitter article. We judge so from the tone of the papers in that district, not one of which either echoes or endorses the revengeful sentiments that have been expressed from time to time in the *Courier*. According to the writer alluded to in that paper, there is to be no let-up in the matter of vengeance until Carthage is destroyed. The programme is, for instance, as follows:

"If the courts should hold the act to be constitutional, then we propose to enter upon a war for its repeal, and to prosecute that war constantly, persistently and determinedly until its repeal is secured, and in the meantime to vote solidly for the removal of the seat of government temporarily to any place which can command votes enough, with ours, to pass the bill.

"In the prosecution of this war we propose to strike you in your most sensitive part. I speak now to such of you as claim to be Democrats, and I tell you that the Democrats of the Third District propose to defeat each and every one of you whenever and wherever you are candidates for office.

"To make the accomplishment of this object a certainty, we propose not to go into convention with you for the nomination of candidates, but to leave you alone in your glory, and when you have made your nominations, then we will make the necessary combination to place a ticket in the field that will beat you. And I tell you now that it wont do you any good to select any part of your ticket from the Third Dissrict, because any man in this district who would accept a nomination from you would stand about the same chance to get votes in it as Benedict Arnold would have stood to get votes in the American army after he deserted to the British.,'

It is a good deal easier to imagine that the above language proceeds from a disappointed ax grinder than from a "Third District" citizen who simply, like the philosopher J. N., "assumes the pressure" for the multitude. It is in remarkable contrast to an editorial in the Greenbrier *Independent* of last week. That paper commences an article on the situation at Charleston as follows:

"Our Charleston friends are naturally very indignant at the removal of the Capital, and, very unwisely, as we think, are saying some very ill-advised things just now about the removalists in general and the Governor in particular."

The *Independent* is an anti-Jacob Democratic paper, and yet (as the editor says) has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that he (the Governor) has a legal right to carry the removal law into execution. And it also expresses the further opinion "that the Magic Relief injunction is of but little consequence."

"The removal bill having passed and the law requiring the Executive to carry the details into operation, it seems to be the opinion of the best lawyers in the State that the Governor alone is the judge of his duty in the premises. There may be cases passing under the consideration of both the Judicial and Executive departments, and the nature of the question may not be such as to remove its consideration from the judicial forum; if only executive duty is involved, we know of no authority for bringing the Executive before the courts, in order either that the duty may be performed under their directions, or that after its performance their judgment may be had concerning its legality or propriety. This proposition is certainly quite clear, for the Executive, like the Judiciary, constitutes an independent department of the government, and his decision in the line of his duty, is as conclusive upon others as are the judgments of courts."

The above is the language of a clear headed and candid editor, who, although a resident of the Third district, has not been carried away by local prejudices. It is much more likely that his sensible and moderate views represent the body of the people in his district than the spiteful utterances quoted from the *Courier*. The people of the Third District are not fools. They do not expect to retain the capital against the plainly expressed wish of the representatives of the whole people of the State. They are aware of the fact that the experiment of locating the Capital at Charleston has been tried for five years past, and that the location was more unpopular at the end of that time than at first. They are not weak enough to suppose that the two districts which contain the vast preponderance of population, and that pay so large a portion of the State taxes, should yield their preferences *in the matter of location* to the minority in both these respects.

As time wears away the true nature of this whole question will plainly appear. The present mobocratic turbulence at Charleston is bound to be succeeded by a reaction. It will soon be discovered that the people of the Third District cannot be made use of for revengeful purposes on the part of disappointed office seekers or panic stricken corner-lot speculators. Revenge in politics has never yet, either on a large or small scale, proved itself a paying principle. The men or the clique who proceed upon such a principle are bound to get the worst of it. The Southern Democracy gave the world a spectacle of this sort in 1860, in their nomination of Breckenridge to kill off Douglas and elect Lincoln, and thus give them a pretext to break up the Union. They missed their aim most wofully. And so will any Third District combination in this State, formed for purposes of revenge in like manner miss its aim, and just as certainly be overwhelmingly rebuked and defeated by the people at the polls. The experiment of carrying this principle into politics was tried by the Charleston *Courier* clique in 1872, at the time of their raid upon Governor Jacob, but it failed utterly before the people. We should think that the lesson then taught them would have been remembered longer

A Fearful Fiend.

DES MOINES, IA., May 23.—Since the fatal bullet silenced the overawing power of O'Conner, the outrager of his own daughter, lips which were closed from fear of his terrible presence have opened and disclosed a fiend of most horrible atrocity. For several years he has been cruel to his family, and tortured them in many ways. Over a year ago, he began a systematic plot to debauch his eldest daughter, Annie, a handsome, intelligent and prepossessing young lady, by reciting to her the most vulgar songs and obscene tales. Soon after, he went to Red Oak on business, taking her with him. On the return he drove out of the way to a secluded place in the timber, where he attempted to outrage her, but failed, which so incensed him that he beat the girl's head on the wagon-box with such force that she became unconscious. What occurred for a time she does not know. When consciousness returned, he held a knife at her throat, and threatened to cut her throat if she revealed what he had done, and also to kill all to whom she told it. She kept the secret until after her father was dead. Subsequently he renewed his assaults upon her, and, failing by force, he resorted to persuasion. He brought her everything he thought would please her fancy, including a fine piano, furnished her music-teachers and fine dresses, sent her to this city to attend a musical institute and ladies' seminary, and, whenever he went away from home he took Annie with him. His attentions toward her were so unnatural as to cause the notice of others. Sometimes when she was with him, he would fly into a passion and beat her. She did not dare to tell of it, for fear of death. His wife also was the subject of his fiendishness, and no one knows the depths of her misery which has been concealed from the public through the terror her husband held over her.

The night the daughters went to their uncle's after he had attempted to outrage the youngest daughter, was a night of terrible suspense. They knew the nature of the man. He was a terror to all his relatives, and they watched their premises all night, fearing he would seek to murder his girls, or some of the family, or burn the house. Other neighbors stood guard around O'Conner's house all night, to prevent his leaving the premises. His oldest son has been in the habit of secretly guarding the doorway to his sisters' bed-room for some time, knowing that his father had some terrible intent toward them, but what he did not know.

O'Conner's wife left him a few days ago, ostensibly to spend the summer in Connecticut, but really not to return. The morning she left he assaulted her and drew a revolver on her, and it is now suspected by some that she never reached the depot, and that he murdered her on the way from the farm to Atlantic. She has been sent for, and this fact will be known soon.

It is stated on good authority that O'Conner is not the true name of this man, but Ryan, and that some ten years ago he killed a fellow-workman in the copper mines in Michigan, and fled to his late location, which was then a very isolated locality, and assumed the name of O'Conner.

Iron Manufacture.

The history of the growth of the iron manufacture in the United States within the last fifty years, exhibits a remarkable progress. From a production of 54,000 tons in 1810, it had become 165,000 tons in 1830; 347,000 tons in 1840; and 600,000 tons in 1850, as near as can be estimated. In 1860 it had reached 919,870; in 1870, 1,865,000; in 1872, 2,880,070 tons, while the diminished production of 1873, 2,695,434 tons, shows already the effect of the depression under which the iron interest of the country still suffers. Of the production of 1873, very nearly one-half was made in Pennsylvania, and not less than 1,249,673 tons was anthrasite.—*Harper's Magazine.*

An Inquiry.

CAMERON, W. VA., May 22, 1875.

Editors of the Intelligencer.

I would ask you a point of law, as I know you are very well posted. Can a County Court in this State issue bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars without being ratified by the people.

Yours, respectfully,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We answer that a County Court cannot issue bonds to any amount without first submitting the question to the people and receiving the consent of three-fifths of the voters. See Section 8th of Article X of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A LINEN duster made its appearance on Market street yesterday, and was followed by a spring overcoat.

KILLED IN A COAL BANK.—A man named Wm. Kaleb was killed in Henry Helling's coal bank, at Martin's Ferry, yesterday, by a fall of soap stone.

NO YOUNG man has claims to any sort of standing among his comrades in a base ball club, according to the latest rules, until he has at least one "hot 'un" on the end of his third finger, been vaccinated by a bounding "daisy cutter" on the nose, and "scored" by a flying club across his thorax.

CHILD'S FINGER CUT OFF.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl named Mary Deny, who is about eight years old, had the end of the first finger of her right hand cut off while playing about a Singer sewing machine. The accident occurred at the residence of the child's parents, on the river bank in the Eighth Ward.

"IT'S a peculiarity of gardens that everybody who has one can better advise his neighbor by criticism than he can instruct him by example; and it is owing to this that almost the only people who have really fine gardens are those who put another in charge of the property, and confine their own labors to the function of finding fault with the gardener."

LECTURE BY MISS BOYD.—Miss Lizzie Boyd lectured in Wesley Chapel, South Wheeling, on Sunday evening, upon the "Character of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union." The church was crowded, many persons being obliged to stand. A society was organized at the conclusion of the lecture, with a membership of about twenty.

AN ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Some would-be burglar attempted to get inside of the store of V. B. Hall & Son, on Market street, during Sunday night. A pane of glass was removed from a door in the rear, and as the key was in the lock on the inside, the thief turned it and expected to get in. The door was fastened otherwise, however, and he was disappointed. The key was missing yesterday morning.

A SPRING DROUGHT.—In this section of the country a spring drought is unusual, the season heretofore having been noted for its abundant and refreshing rains. From all quarters this spring we hear complaints of dry weather. As a consequence, vegetation of all kinds is backward. But for the severe winter and deep frost, which kept the ground moist, the effects of the drought would be much more serious than they are so far. As it is, the ploughed fields are becoming as dry as ashes, and the growing wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, corn and grass are suffering materially for the want of rain.

River News.

The river still falls. The marks last evening indicated 5 feet 2 inches.

The Express arrived about 9 A. M., with the Parkersburg excursion party, and left again at 11 A. M.

The Andes arrived about 9 A. M. She had an excellent trip of way freight. The Andes will return to Cincinnati this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Exchange was due here last night from Cincinnati. The Exchange was aground at the mouth of the Muskingum on Sunday when the Andes passed her on her way up. The John L. Rhoads was aground at the same point.

The Nail City left St. Louis on Saturday at noon, with a tow of iron ore for Wheeling.

The Ed. Hobbs arrived at St. Louis on Saturday morning.

The John W. Garrett was announced to leave for St. Louis last night. Capt. Asa Booth and his brother Frank are at the wheel.

The Courier is the regular Parkersburg boat this morning.

The steamer Chesapeake returned to Parkersburg on Sunday night.

The Mallie Ragon will leave for Pittsburgh this morning at 6 o'clock.

The tow-boat Coal Hill is en route for this city with 2,200 tons of ore. A big trip.

The elegant steamer Andes, under command of the popular Captain Charles Muhleman, is the Cincinnati packet for this evening. For speed and comfort she is unexcelled on the Ohio River. She is a commodious and roomy boat, well ordered and officered, and it affords us pleasure to commend her to passengers and shippers. The affable and courteous Ed. Muhleman presides in the office.

[By Telegraph.]

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—River 3 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; slight rain this afternoon, threatening more; very warm.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—River still falling; 4 feet 8 inches on the shoals. Arrived—Bransford, from Point Isabel, and Burksville, from Cairo. Departed—Burksville, for Cairo. Weather fair and warm.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Arrivel—Fayette, from Peoria; City of Helena, from Vicksburg; Belle of St. Louis, from Cambridge. Departed—Rob Roy, for Keokuk; Fayette, for Peoria; Wild Duck, for Pittsburgh; Clinton, for St. Paul; City of Chester, for Memphis. River risen 5 inches. Weather very warm and partly cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—River stationary, with 6 feet 10 inches in the canal and 4 feet 10 inches in the chute. Slight rains during the day. Arrived—Fawn and Turner, from Evansville. Departed—Fawn and Turner, for Cincinnati. The Andy Baum had not arrived at 5 P. M.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—River 10 feet 6 inches, and falling. Weather showery and warm; now clearing. Arrived—Fannie Totum, from Pittsburgh; Vint Shinkle, from Memphis; Utah, from St. Louis. Departed—Fannie Totum, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, May 24.—Arrived—Thomas Sherlock, from Cincinnati. Departed—J. S. Keel, for the Ohio river. River 22 feet 8 inches, and falling. Weather clear; mercury 82°.

EVANSVILLE, May 24.—Weather nearly clear till this afternoon; since then cloudy with a heavy rain and prospects of more; mercury 64° to 81°. River stationary, with 12 2-10 feet on the gauge. Up—Idlewild, Peytona, Morning Star, Iron Mountain and John A. Wood with tows, and Bowling Green. Down—Spottsville. Business light.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—River fell 9 inches; weather clear and hot. Arrived—Belle of Texas, Little Rock; Cons Miller and Minnecola, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Capital City, Vicksburg.

Rectifying Establishment Seized

CINCINNATI, May 24.—The rectifying establishments of Howe & Hubbell, and Aurmor & Co., were seized to-day by order of collector Powell, for alleged violation of the revenue law.

Decoration Day.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A special from Springfield says: The Governor to-day issued a proclamation setting apart Saturday May 29, as the day for the decoration of soldiers graves in this State.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WASHINGTON.

JUDGMENT FOR $480,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—The Court of Claims to-day gave judgment for $480,000 gold in favor of the State National Bank of Boston, which brought suit to recover that sum from the United States. The amount was paid into the Sub-Treasury at Boston to cover the defalcation of Hartnell, cashier, in 1867. The bank held that the United States, having secured the money through Hartnell by knowledge of and participation in the fraud, could not hold it.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas H. Bordon and C. A. Arthur have been appointed storekeepers for the First Illinois District.

AWARDS ON COTTON CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Court of Claims to-day confirmed the report of special Commissioner Eveleth with several awards. These cover a number of claims involving large amounts of cotton. The first fund, consisting of Vicksburgh and Natchez cotton which was so intermingled as to destroy its identity, was ordered to stand at the sum of $918,300. In addition to the above judgement was rendered in about thirty-eight separate cases, covering 5,510 bales of cotton, which, at the sum paid by the court, gives a total of nearly one million dollars. Col. Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglass, sons of the late Stephen A. Douglass, receives about $259,000, for cotton, seized in the State of Mississippi on the material plantation.

CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION.

No opinion was delivered to-day in the Pacific Railroad transportation, but it may be next Monday, at which time the court adjourns for the summer. There is authority for stating that no intimation whatever has been given by the Judges as to which way they will decide the question. Therefore all the statements heretofore published on the subject as to the character of their opinion are mere conjecture.

Crop Prospects.

IOWA CITY, IA., May 22.—The recent showers and warm weather have brought forward vegetation and crops rapidly. Fruit is more or less injured; cherries are so badly injured that there will scarcely be a fourth of a crop. The pear crop is almost entirely destroyed. The apple crop will also be short.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—The wheat crop on the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad from Washington, Ind., to near St. Louis, and in Southern Illinois and Indiana to the Ohio River, within those limits, looks well, and will yield a full average. Between Cincinnati and Washington, Ind., on the O. & M. road, the crop has been seriously injured, and the yield will fall 50 per cent. short of a full crop. Corn has been extensively planted, the ground having been in first-rate order, and, with a favorable season, the yield will be unprecedently large. A letter received in this city Saturday from a mercantile house in New Orleans states that the crop prospects in that section were never better.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Mr. W. M. Grosvenor telegraphs from St. Louis that while the insect has undoubtedly done much damage in the ten counties in the Western border of the State, the alarm in other respects "is groundless." He adds: "There is no danger of the young insects doing much damage east of the general line indicated, and no prospect whatever of a repetition of the invasion by full-grown insects next fall. The young insects just hatched will not begin to get wings, and consequently not be able to move beyond their present limits before the end of June. By that time the crops will be mainly beyond danger. The second generation of these insects soon perishes and cannot reproduce itself."

OMAHA, NEB., May 24.—A dispatch from Schuyler, this State, says that everything looks splendidly in this vicinity, and the farmers are looking forward with bright anticipations to the coming harvest. It is said that the grasshoppers are not so numerous as in other years at this season. The almost daily showers add greatly to the growth and appearance of the crops.

—People arriving in Jefferson City, Mo., from all sections of the country state that most of the grasshopper talk is bosh. They can be scooped up by bushels in some counties, but are doing little or no damage to the growing crops. They assert that the Governor's proclamation has done great injury, and that emigration to the State will be much retarded thereby.

Annual Conclave Knights Templar.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—The annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, which takes place in this city the present week promises to be an imposing affair. The officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania will arrive Tuesday and in the evening will be escorted to Library Hall by the local commandries, where the opening exercises will be held. On Wednesday the remaining commanderies will arrive when an election of officers will be held and other business transacted. The Conclave closes with a grand parade of Knights Thursday morning and a ball at Library Hall in the evening.

The Mule Spinners' Strike.

LOWELL, MASS., May 24.—The strike of the mule spinners of this city came to a conclusion to-day, and a large number returned to work, first signing an agreement presented by the corporation, that as long as they remain in the employ of the company they shall not become members of any association or union that assumes the right to regulate or in any way interfere with the prices or hours of labor, and that any breach of the provisions of this agreement shall be considered misconduct on the part of the respective subscribers, and shall be sufficient cause for summary discharge from the employment of the company without notice.

The Blue and the Grey.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—Business has been suspended to-day in observance of the memorial service at Elmwood. Since 8 A. M. the streets are crowded. The procession now forming is the largest ever seen here. Ex-Federal soldiers have almost to a man turned out, and in the ranks are seen tattered battle flags of both Federal and Confederates. At no time since the war has there been such a genuine inter-mingling of blue and grey as presented here to-day.

Corner Stone Ceremonies.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—The formal laying of the corner stone, of the Grand Masonic Temple, took place this afternoon; the ceremonies were imposing and impressive, and were conducted by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Indiana; visiting bretheren were present from this and adjoining States in large numbers and took part in the exercises.

BEECHER TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Brooklyn Court room was crowded again to-day, and Judge Porter resumed his argument. He referred to the letter of contrition, which was the only known instance in which a man had written a letter to himself. How did it happen that this man, who was a master in every intellectual department, when he came into Moulton's presence, was like an untutored schoolboy? Another feature of this letter was the fact that Beecher refused to sign it. Frank Moulton was a sham from the beginning, and strutted about like a peacock in proud plumage. Tilton, as a literary writer, bore the foremost name of any man in America, and had given the idea that he was a man of boundless wealth. These two statements were put forth to the world by Moulton, copied from Theodore Tilton's drafts, or were the result of a fortnight's work on the part of Benjamin F. Butler. It was Tilton who gave *the directions for carrying* out these schemes. It was in his fertile brain that they had birth, and when Moulton spoke of crushing Tilton if he injured Beecher, it was but the language of a braggart. The dictations of Moulton, Tilton and Mrs. Moulton all bore the stamp of Tilton's mind. That word paroxysmal, referring to the kiss, was never heard from Beecher's lips except by two persons—Tilton and Moulton. The words "standing on the brink of a moral Niagara" were no more Henry Ward Beecher's than the words moral haystack, for the words would seem incongruous. They were Tilton's expressions.

The counsel then commented on the form in which the letter was written, beginning, "I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my place than I have been." Did Mr. Beecher write this? If he did, which did he mean, that God or Tilton would have been a better man in his place? The language in this letter precluded all idea of the charge against Beecher being adultery, and the man who said Beecher wrote it lied and was an untrustworthy witness. The counsel referred to the letter of May 3, 1871, written by Mrs. Tilton to Beecher as her pastor. Was that a letter of adultery etc., to her paramour! It had more the strain of a broken hearted woman to a man whom she falsely accused. Never did Beecher use the term of nest hiding. He had written books and the counsel on the other side had searched them in vain for that term. Judge Fullerton found reference to the robin hiding her nest, and which Fullerton paraded before them. You could not go to hear Beecher Sunday next without being impressed with his vividness and impressiveness.

After referring to other letters the counsel said, what led Moulton and Tilton to lie as they said for Beecher? Moulton said he lied for tenderness and delicacy to Beecher and the Plymouth Church, and Tilton for motives of the same character toward his wife. Could Tilton have these feelings, and those which led him to bastardize his own dead boy and to seek to ruin his adopted daughter? Both these witnesses in the testimony expressed themselves with malignity which rendered their testimony comparatively worthless. If the jury believed the testimony of Wilkeson and Schultz, what was the character of Tilton? A man who had broken and violated all his pledges, Tilton was living by blackmail for a number of years, ready to accept it in the form of benefactions or otherwise. Why did Tilton threaten to blow the roof off Plymouth Church unless they acceded to his terms? Was it not soliciting help from Beecher? According to Mr. and Mrs. Ovington, Tilton said Elizabeth loved Mr. Beecher, and he ought to do something for her; that Elizabeth had done all she could for him, and he ought to come forward to her help. Tilton, speaking of his wife, said she would lie for him if necessary. This was the use Theodore Tilton put the woman to. Was this the school in which Mrs. Moulton had been reared? Frank Moulton said Beecher was a liar and a libertine, and that was the reason he had broken faith with him. He admitted also that he had broken faith with Tilton. There was no person with whom he had not broken faith; and was this man, on whom no one seemed to place reliance, to be believed when he maligned Henry Ward Beecher? This man had threatened to shoot Beecher, but this was mere bravado, and a man who could make such a threat without intending to execute it was of a low order of morals.

The court here took a recess.

After recess Mr. Porter continued his argument. He said that in describing Henry Ward Beecher as a liar and a sneak, Frank Moulton correctly described himself and Theodore Tilton. If the blood of Tilton and Moulton were transfused it would find as black a resting place in the heart of one as the other. After continuing for some time in this strain of invectives Porter spoke of the improbability of a lady's saying to a gray-haired clergyman, as Mrs. Moulton said she did in her own house, that he had added four years of perjury and lying to his original sin of adultery. Yet she said, having told him, she declared to him a belief that he could confess it to the Plymouth Church and be forgiven. The story which Mrs. Moulton had been made to tell by her husband was monstrously incredible on the face of it and furnished its own refutation. Men who meditated murder, men who talked of their wives lying for them were capable of devising such publications, and inducing their wives to utter them. Moulton was no unworthy minion and consort of Theodore Tilton; he also had threatened to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn. Tilton made this threat even upon the witness stand, forgetting that its fulfillment required the aid of each man upon the jury. He thought he could make this threat regardless of the jury so long as he had the assistance of a splendid advocate, of Frank Moulton and Emma Moulton. The case of Franklin Woodruff was an instance of the degree to which one man can corrupt another. Mr. Woodruff who would regret his action in this case as long as he lived was hurried along from one thing to another by the craft of Tilton and cunning of Moulton until he was brought to the stand to deny the word of one of the most prominent merchants of New York, a man of unimpeached honor, who was true and noble in every relation of life.

Mr. Porter said he had many notes which he was compelled to discard, because to use them would protract his argument beyond reasonable limits, there was a one side passage to which he must be allowed to refer. Tilton said he had always thought of Beecher as a big boy, and in the very next sentence he accused Beecher of craft and taking advantage of an opportunity to gain an apparent advantage over the cross examining counsel whenever he had a chance during his examination, he thrust a dagger into Mr. Beecher's side.

Referring to the title of "true story" and to the assertion of Tilton that he did not know where he got that name Porter said the plaintiff forgot that he spoke of it by that name himself before he knew that Redpath's notes had been presented, and when he supposed that the manuscript was dust and ashes. He then said that the story of Beecher's preaching to his mistresses, the origin of which Tilton said he did not know, was said by Moulton to have been told to him by Theodore Tilton himself, when the latter was pretending to be Beecher's friend. Even Moulton was compelled to confess that when he was told this he did not believe it.

Mr. Porter then spoke of Tilton's threat to shoot Beecher, and said that the jurymen were asked to condemn the latter on the oath of an assassin. In a letter to a "complaining friend," said the speaker, Tilton denounced the story of his wife's adultery as a lie raised by Bowen and Woodhull, and said he had no knowledge of the scandal article. He would have you believe that when this scandal article was published and telegraphed all over this land and abroad, that he (Tilton) remained ignorant of it a week. Theodore Tilton was in love with the woman who published the article. She was a white-souled woman, but the course of true love never ran smooth, and after this libel on his wife was published he quarreled with her. She testfies that when the charge was made against his wife he did not hasten to put in a vindication of her, not because he loved his wife less, but because he loved Henry C. Bowen more and feared that Bowen would be crushed by Henry Ward Beecher. After Beechers return from Peekskill on the 13th of July, 1874, said Mr. Porter, and after Redpath's message of the 12th of July to Beecher, the charge was then changed to adultery, but Redpath did not believe this charge. This impudent cuckold, said the speaker turning to Tilton, who comes into court flourishing a pair of antlers which are not his own and which he asked to tip with gold. This cuckold submitted his short report for the adoption of the Committee after Beecher's return. This report, gentlemen, did not contain one word about Mrs. Tilton's adultery. Theodore Tilton knowing all the facts of the case thought this report would reflect credit on all concerned. This is the document prepared by Tilton and borne to Beecher by Moulton on the 14th of July. They were about to entrap Beecher into the use of the language used in that document before the committee and leave the alleged offense committed by him undefined. In a long report Tilton admitted the falsity of his own accusations. He did not know that in the language of the law what a man wrote for another to sign was evidence against himself. This report showed that the only offense imputed to Henry Ward Beecher was the charge of improper proposals.

Counsel then read the long report prepared by Tilton to be submitted to the committee, and commented briefly on different portions. Here was a report, said Mr. Porter, which Tilton prepared three days after his wife had left his roof and after he had told the story of his wife's adultery, and he certifies here that the apology did not mean adultery, but that it was an apology for a mixed up affair. Which was true, the paper of the 14th of July, which exonerated Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, or the paper of the 20th, which set them forth as shameless, exposed and confessed adulterers?

The court here adjourned.

According to the *Tribune's* report an elaborate verbal analysis of the letter of contrition was entered into by the orator. The fact that in the sentence, "I can ask nothing," etc., there is a blotted "t" at the end of the word "can," did not escape the lawyer's notice, and he made use of it as an argument against the probability of Beecher being the author of the letter.

Weather Report.

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

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, clear and clearing weather, and lower followed by higher temperature.

For the Gulf States stationary or rising barometer, opposing southeast and northerly winds, higher followed by lower temperature, and clear followed by cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys rising barometer, northerly winds, and clear weather, with lower followed by higher temperature, and possibly local storms in the southern portions.

For the Lake region falling barometer, southeast to southwest and northwest winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by cooler northwest winds.

For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, cooler southeast to southwest winds, cloudy and rainy weather, possibly clearing away in Western New York and Pennsylvania Tuesday evening.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

The Fire Disasters.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A Lackawanna, Pa., dispatch states that the rains Friday night and Saturday were not heavy enough to wet the forest and underbrush sufficiently, and the fires again broke out Sunday in several places and threatens more damage. But little is actually known as to the real amount of destruction. It is feared that the fire will again gain headway, and the wood now standing is dry as tinder.

A Phillipsburg dispatch says a welcome rain began last night, relieving the fears of the residents of that section. At Osceola yesterday a thousand rations were issued to the destitute. The town was full or sight-seers.

The Moshannon Branch Railroad was temporarily repaired yesterday so as to allow trains to pass, and coal shipping will probably be resumed to-day.

One of the greatest needs is feed for such cattle as have not been destroyed. All the green feed in the woods and fields has been burned.

Fire in the Lumber Yards.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 24.—Last evening the extensive lumber yards of Gaines, Cook & Co. and Pettit, Robinson & Co., at Minneapolis, were burned by incendiaries. The incendiaries were seen by several persons but were not arrested. Kerosine oil had been spread over some dry lumber in both yards. The principal losses were: Gaines, Cook & Co., $50,000; Pettit, Robinson & Co., $20,000; Gibson & Tyler $3,000; other small losses $1,500; total about $74,500. Gaines, Cook & Co's insurance is $11,000, Pettit, Robinson & Co's, $8,000, Gibson & Tyler's, $2,500; total insurance about $21,000. The losses are distributed among various companies in small amounts, the largest being the Home, of New York, $4,000, and Phenix, $5,000.

Terrible Disaster in Austria.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A London dispatch from Vienna says that a dreadful accident occurred yesterday on the river Muir, at the town of Judenburg, in the province of Tyrap. A ferryboat having on board a number of Catholic pilgrims from Judenburg, sunk in the middle of the stream. Fifty-nine of the pilgrims were saved, but seventy-six are missing, all of whom are believed to be drowned.

Destructive Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., May 24.—Twenty-five buildings were totally destroyed by the fire at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. The fire departments of Cincinnati and Louisville were telegraphed to for help, but the fire was under control before any engines started.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Disraeli replying to the question put by the Marquis, of Huntington, said it was true that the government had advised the Queen to make representations to Germany respecting the relations between that power and France. These representations had been made and were of such nature as to correct a misconception and insure peace. England had received a satisfactory reply, but it would not be to the public convenience to lay a copy of the correspondence on the table of the House.

Grand Memorial Ceremonies.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 24.—The memorial ceremonies here to-day were the grandest ever witnessed in the South. Despite the threatening weather, at an early hour the streets were filled with people bearing flowers wherewith to deck the graves. Business was almost entirely suspended, while from numerous buildings the National and Confederate flags were hung out, which, with the brilliant uniforms of the State Guards, gave the city a holiday appearance. At noon the procession was formed at the corner of Main and Exchange streets, and moved down Main in the following order: Chief Marshal General Colton Green and aids, music, Chickasaw Guards, Company A Irish Volunteers, Templars' Guards, orators of the day in carriages, soldiers of the Mexican and Florida wars, Invincible Fire Company carrying General Forrest's battle-flag and the battle-flag of the Third Tennessee Federal Cavalry, ex-Confederates on foot, ex-Federals in carriages, ex-Confederates on horseback, music, Hibernian Mutual Relief Society, Irish Literary Society, Father Matthew, Total Abstinence Society, music, German Benevolent Society, German Casino, Deutscher Bruder Band, Memphis Mannerchor, Templars of Love, music, city schools, Mayor and General Council, Army and Navy Union ex-Federal officers and soldiers, St. Andrew's Society, Greule Berin, citizens. The procession was over a mile in length, and as it passed through the principal streets, which were crowded with people bearing flowers, many persons gave vent to their feelings as objects of special interest were seen. At the heads of the mounted ex-Confederates, rode General Forrest and the surviving members of his staff, while the Mexican veterans were led by General Gideon J. Pillow. In one of the carriages were two large flags, Federal and Confederate, made entirely of flowers, the latter partly furled and the national flag flung to the breeze. The number of ex-Federals participating in the procession was about one hundred, representing nearly every State in the Union, among whom were Lieut.-Col. George Gibson, U. S. A., Col. J. A. Jefferson, who served throughout the war in the 8th Wisconsin, or live eagle regiment, and now a prominent cotton merchant, and who like most of the ex-Federals participating has never taken part in any public demonstration before; Col. Harry F. Tomlinson, formerly adjutant-general on the staffs of General Curtis and General Schofield; Captain N. D. Menken, formerly of General Rosecran's staff, a leading dry goods merchant, Captain F. B. Edgerton of the 12th Iowa, a splendid lawyer, Hon. Hosea Townsend, Lieutenant 2d Ohio, a prominent lawyer, Major James O. Pierce, assistant inspector General on General Washburne's staff, one of the orators of the day, Capt. Natl. Howe, of Genl. Butler's staff, Capt. Alf. Ghuther, of Genl. Buclandn's staff, Major L. B. Garrigan, U. S. Vols. and many others who occupy prominent positions in the city.

After traversing the principal streets the procession took the Memphis and Charleston train for Elmwood cemetery, where a grand stand had been erected for the occasion; and on arriving there the following order of exercises was observed: Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hainback; hymn, "Rock of Ages," by the Mendelsohn quartette; club poem, "The Blue and Gray," by Master Lee Merriwather; "Grave song" by the Memphis Mænnerchor; oration by Luke E. Wright, Esq.; hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," Mendelsohn Quartette Club; Oration, Judge James O. Pierce, late of the Federal army; "Night Songs of the Warriors," Memphis Mannerchor; Poem, composed by Dr. Granger, United States army; hymn—"Old Hundred," Mendelsohn Quartette Club; benediction by Rev. Jas. Carmichael. The orations were in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, and everything passed off well, and the general impression prevails that nothing since the war has occurred to so completely break down the barrier between the North and South and unite our whole people. There was only one accident to mar the celebration, and this was caused by Gen. Cotton Greene, Chief Marshal's horse falling upon him on his return to the city this evening, and breaking his left leg just above the ankle.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRES STILL RAGING.

MARCH CHUNK, May 24.—The fires in the immediate vicinity of the Hickory run and Mud run lumbering regions have subsided, but the flames are still raging in the underbrush of the forest. The fires near the mining towns are reported to be out. The loss to Wm. Getz, Dilvid Leyden, John Eckert and Francis Warren is very great, they having all their sawmills, residences, &c., in the Mud run region entirely consumed.

MINERS GOING TO WORK.

The miners at Summit Hill are represented as going to work next Monday. By the first of June a general resumption is expected to take place at least in the Lehigh region, and will be on the basis of the reduction of 1874. The miners seem ready to resume as a general thing, and all say they are heartily tired of the long strike.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met at 9 A. M. After the routine business Rev. E. D. Mansfield, of Cincinnati, asked to be relieved from service on the special committee on reduced representation, and Hon. J. K. Kindlay, of Philadelphia, was elected to fill the vacancy. The balance of the morning session was occupied in the discussinn of the report of the committee on theological education. The report was finally adopted.

The Child Victim Still Alive.

BOSTON, May 24.—Mabel H. Young, the victim of the atrocious outrage in the Warren avenue church yesterday, is still alive, but unconscious. The physicians think that if inflammation does not ensue her life may be saved. Cumulative evidence, among other things bloodstains upon his collar, handkerchief and clothing, strengthens the belief in the guilt of the sexton Piper.

The Tennessee Jubilee Singers Forsaken.

OMAHA, NEB., May 22.—William F. Phillips, white, manager of the Tennessee Jubilee Singers, jumped the town today, leaving the black minstrels destitute, with five weeks salary due. They were drawing good houses here. Phillips brought them from Chicago.

Condensed Telegrams.

—Charles Lee, colored, fell d