The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1875. VOLUME XXIV---NUMBER 100.

The Intelligencer.

PROF. R. A. PROCTOR, the famous Astronomer, has been engaged for a lecture in Wheeling at an early day.

IN both manner and matter, Tilton's lecture at the Opera House last night was one of the best ever delivered in Wheeling. It was a success.

IT was generally remarked yesterday that the members of the House were in unusually good spirits, in consequence, it was supposed, of their handsome entertainment the evening before at Major Frantheim's hospitable wine cellar.

YESTERDAY was a cold day in Wheeling but it was a colder day up at Montreal, Canada. And what makes it colder still up there is the fact that so many people are crying for work or bread. See the dispatch from there this morning.

THE Wellsburg *News* complains of the number of young men in that town who are idle and dissipated. It speaks of them as "respectable vagrants," and says that "hard times will exist in Wellsburg until these idlers are starved out and forced to earn the bread they eat."

IT is not often our privilege to meet an individual who is a third termer, unless he is an ax grinder of some sort, but, incredible as it may seem, we had a call last evening from a prominent West Virginia Granger who says that Grant is his man next year.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.—We mean the passage of local bills in the House of Delegates appropriating money for roads and bridges at different points throughout the State. The Senate is not likely to concur in any of them. It is probably owing to a knowledge of this fact that they are allowed to slip through the House.

C. H. BEALL, Esq., of Brooke county sold his wool clip last Tuesday to Chamberlin of Boston, amounting to some seventeen thousand pounds, at 42½ cents per pound. Mr. Beall is one of the most prominent wool growers in Brooke county and has some of the finest sheep in West Virginia. He owns the pen of eleven ewes that took the gold medal at the Vermont State fair in 1873.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.—There are many persons within the bounds o the circulation of the INTELLIGENCER in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio who are pecuniarily interested in the Northern Pacific road. We mean those who bought its bonds before the panic of 1873 and who still own them. Such persons will read with interest the following dispatch from Philadelphia:

Mr. J. Cooke, who still takes a warm interest in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says that there will be no effort on the part of that Company to secure aid from Congress by joining hands with Col. Thomas Scott's Texas Pacific project. It appears that Col. Scott is confident of his ability to push his scheme through on its own merits, and that the North Pacific managers, while not opposing it, are not seeking an alliance. Mr. Cooke is just as confident as ever of the future success of the railroad which swallowed up his great fortune and brought him to bankruptcy. He says it now occupies the proudest position of any road in the country, being entirely free from debt, its bonds having all been converted into preferred stock. Both ends of the road earn a monthly surplus over running expenses which amounts to about $60,000.

The value of the Company's land grant, Mr. Cooke says, is far greater than even the directors themselves imagine. The completion of the last 200 miles of track in Dakota gave the Company 200,000 acres more than fare contained in the whole State of Massachusetts. The reservation of the alternate sections belonging to the Government for actual settlers, in tracts of 80 acres, or 160 to soldiers, enables the Company to virtually offer the settler who buys a farm of it another farm adjoining as a free gift. The settler who buys 80 acres from the Company has only to build his house on the adjoining 80 acres to own the whole 160. If he was a soldier he gets 320 acres by the same process. Mr. Cooke argues that the strict provisions of law to prevent speculators getting possession of any land within the limit of the grant will eventually result in thickly populating the region through which the Northern Pacific runs, and, as a consequence, will produce a large local business for the road. The friends of Mr. Cooke will be glad to learn that he is in excellent health and spirits.

CONGRESS.

Items of Interest for the People.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—There are numerous propositions to repeal the Resumption Act of 1875.

There is a perfect hurricane of petitions to repeal the stamp tax on checks, drafts, &c. This movement seems to be as thoroughly organized as was the petitioning process that resulted in the repeal of the franking privilege.

Perhaps the sorriest man in the House now is Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, a new member and a Democrat, who offered a bill limiting the Presidential office to one term, and then making him a Senator for life. He wanted to withdraw it afterward, and found he could not. He did it for fun.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made a bold venture in asking the reduction of the army to 10,000 men.

Mr. Holman's bill to abolish the bankrupt laws, but not to effect the proceedings in course when the act passes, is a deliberate thing that has some strength, and may possibly succeed at this session.

Mr. Holman's currency bill proposes to retire the national bank currency and substitute greenbacks. He is from Indiana.

Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, proposes to resume specie payments by retiring greenbacks at the rate of a million dollars a month, until greenbacks are at par, by using the surplus revenues of the Treasury, or selling bonds to meet the necessities of retiring the greenbacks. Then, when greenbacks get to par, he proposes that their retirement shall be stopped.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, proposes to fund the legal tenders into 4½ per cent, 30-year gold bonds, at the rate of three million dollars a month.

Several members and Senators want greenbacks received at par in payment of customs duties.

Mr. De Bolt, of Missouri, wants the license for a retail dealer in leaf tobacco reduced to $50. It is now $500. He also asks in his bills that a farmer or planter may sell leaf tobacco to consumers. This proposition has been twice agreed to by the House, and will probably be agreed to again, but it is such a dangerous innovation in the law that the Senate will defeat it, as it has done twice before.

There was an avalanche of bills yesterday in favor of repealing the Act of 1875 that doubled the rate on third class postal matter, and it would not be surprising if such a bill would pass before Christmas.

What I Have Seen.

Some one who has seen a goodly share of the world tells some things he has seen:

I have seen a young man sell a farm, turn merchant, and die in an insane asylumn.

I have seen a farmer travel about so much that there was nothing at home worth looking after.

I have seen a man spend more money in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

I have seen a young girl marry a young man of dissolute habits and repent it as long as she lived.

I have seen a man depart from truth where candor and veracity would have *served him to a much better purpose.*

I have seen the extravagance and folly of children bringing their parents to poverty and want, and themselves to disgrace.

I have seen a prudent and industrious wife retrieve the fortunes of a family when her husband pulled at the other end of the rope.

I have seen a young man who despised the counsels of the wise and advice of the good, and his career ended in poverty and wretchedness.

An Important Invention.

[From the Wellsburg News.]

Mr. Clinton Browning, of Short Creek, a mechanic of considerable inventive genius, a nephew of Chief Justice Browning, of this county, has just patented a machine for making horse shoes, which is said by those who have examined it to be one of the most ingenious things out. It completes the entire shoe by a single operation. He has also taken out patents on machines for making staples, chain links and spikes. Several Wheeling men have examined these useful machines, all of whom speak in the highest terms of their utility, and have signified their desire to assist Mr. Browning in bringing them into immediate use. It will completely revolutionize the horse shoe business. We congratulate our Short Creek friend on his obvious success.

THE LAND OF "BLAB."—It is a common thing for children to live in some world of their own, apart from all their daily duties and belongings. In one household of my acquaintance two little girls possess a private fairy-land named "Blab." All their play hours are passed in it; its secrets are known to them only. Even their parents are not admitted; but their baby sister, not yet two years old, is by birthright a citizen of the realm, and acts with great dignity her part in its pageants. They have invented for this enchanted land a language, both spoken and written (their father, it should be said, is an eminent linguist), and they have devised novel combinations of letters, to express sounds not represented in the English tongue.—*Colonel Higginson, in Scribner for January.*

WE trust that the Legislature will not adjourn until an efficient and strong insurance law is passed. West Va.. has been afflicted with wild cats long enough, and it is high time that the sound and solvent companies received some protection.—*Parkersburg State Journal.*

CHICAGO.

Transportation Convention.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Among other things, the Convention resolved that the great pressing need of the country is a system of transportation equal to the requirements of the age; that to the want of system is due the present unsatisfactory condition of trade and commerce; that the presence of metallic currency is the result and not the cause of commercial prosperity. To restore such currency, it is only necessary to supply the means of exporting our products at prices which will enable us to sell them in other countries; that this consummation can only be reached by an adequate system of transportation, which only the co-operation of the people and the Government can secure. A new and more extended class of transportation is demanded; that the corporate power embodied in transportation lines has become so organized that it is now able to dictate values to the producer, prices to the consumer and profits to the manufacturer and trader. A further extension of this power must be prevented by building competing lines to protect the public interests; that when National aid is extended, it should be done by contract with the lowest responsible bidder; that as a means to this end the National Government should as speedily as possible undertake the construction of the lines of transportation recommended by the United States Senate Committee on Transportation; that a National railway exclusively for freight should be constructed from the grain growing sections of the West to the Atlantic seaboard, to the end that this great territory, with its dense population and the principal distributing cities at the East and West, may not be wholly at the mercy of existing railroads when the water routes are closed by ice. If it is deemed inexpedient for the Government to own this road, it should lend aid in its construction and supervise it as may be deemed necessary thereafter.

The Execution of Hallenschied.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—Henry Hallenschied, a German 65 years old, was hanged at Sherman, Mo., this afternoon, for the murder of his son-in-law, Christian Alband, in June last. The prisoner was brought to the gallows about 1 o'clock, and at 1:26 the trap was sprung and the poor old culprit launched into eternity. He died with but a slight struggle, and at 1:40 the body was cut down and delivered to friends for burial. Hallenschied's wife, only one year his junior, was convicted as an accessory to the murder and sentenced to be hanged with him, but Governor Hardin commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life, and she will be sent to the penitentiary tomorrow. The gallows were erected on a high bluff near the town, and the execution was witnessed by several thousand persons, who came from all parts of the surrounding country, some of them from points seventy-five miles distant.

Quietly Lynched.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—A dispatch from Carson, says a man named Thomas Burt, was found this morning hanging to the gate of a cemetery. He had been recently engaged in many cases of arson and robbery, and had escaped punishment for want of legal evidence. He had received repeated warnings to leave the vicinity which he had disregarded. He was taken quietly out of his bed by masked men and hung without any disturbance. Burt was a native of New York, and was 26 years of age.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WASHINGTON.

Elected President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17.—The trustees of Howard University have unanimously elected Mr. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, President of the University.

POSTAGE LAW.

The Postmaster General has before him an official paper proposing that the present postage law remain precisely as it is, except to exclude from operation the act of Congress increasing the rates on third-class matter—all transient newspapers and magazines, unsealed circulars and prospectuses—and expressly fix the rates of these as they were before the increase.

APPOINTED MINISTERS.

The President has appointed George F. Seward, Consul General at Shanghai, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, *vice* Avery, deceased, and James Beverley, of Michigan, Minister to the Netherlands.

REPORTS OF SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers have been in session in this city for the past few days. There were present Chief Justice Waite, General B. F. Butler, General J. H. Martindale, ex-Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, Dr. E. B. Walcott, of Wisconsin, and General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. Reports from several homes showed that 9,651 disabled soldiers were cared for during the past year, as follows: At the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, 3,769; at the Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me., 1,024; at the Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis., 987; at the Southern Branch, Hampton, Va., 871; being a total of 592 more than were supported last year. The Board decided to reduce the pay of the officers and employes 15 per cent.

The Congressional Centennial Delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—The Congressional delegation reached here at 8 P. M. and were driven in carriages to a hotel. The President and wife and Col. Fred. Grant and wife are the guests of George W. Childs; Postmaster General Jewell is the guest of Col. McMichael; Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Pierrepont are stopping with ex-Secretary Borie; Justices Waite, Field and Bradley are the guests of Hon. T. H. Dudley, of Camden. The whole party, the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives and newspaper correspondents, number about four hundred. Chestnut street, over which the train of carriages passed, was handsomely illuminated, the windows of private dwellings being thrown open and lighted, likewise the stores, which were, in many instances, handsomely decorated. The buildings of the Reform, American and Neptune Clubs were illuminated and decorated, presenting a striking appearance. The crowd in attendance at the Continental Hotel was so great, both inside and out, that the police were obliged to put up ropes to make a passage way for the guests. A committee of merchants escorted the party to this city, meeting them at Wilmington. Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Reception, presented the President at Wilmington with a letter from the Mayor of Philadelphia, extending to him and the delegation the hospitalities of Philadelphia. President Grant replied in a few remarks. The newspaper correspondents are being entertained to-night by the reporters of this city.

Trichinæ.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 17.—Dr. Pettijohn, having a medical practice near Westfield, on the border of Hamilton county, some ten miles north of here, day before yesterday brought to Dr. Fletcher, of this city, for microscopical examination, a piece of pork tenderloin and some portions of human muscle, which he believed to be infested with trichinæ. It was learned from him that a family named Beall ate freely of pork tenderloin, and soon afterward the entire family became affected, some seriously, and one, a little girl, fatally, with symptoms which he afterward traced directly to the presence of trichinæ. After the death of the little girl he secured a portion of the stomach and a piece of the tenderloin, and the specimens were then submitted to a close microscopical examination by both Drs. Fletcher and Chambers. In a piece of muscle the size of a coin Dr. Fletcher found twenty of the little "varmints" of mature growth and still showing signs of active life. As yet only the little girl has died, but others of the family are dangerously ill.

Suspicious Transactions.

ERIE, PA., December 17.—A mysterious business transaction recently occurred here as follows: Two strangers came here in the latter part of November, rented a place of business under the style of Graves & Bro., and advertised to open a wholesale grocery and liquor store on the 15th inst. Only one of the firm registering himself as D. W. Graves, of St. Louis, put in appearance and with him came a book-keeper hailing from Toledo and calling himself J. C. Chapman, who claimed to have been formerly a distiller in St. Louis. Large quantities of goods were received from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, which instead of being taken to their store and unpacked were carted into barns, the marks erased and then shipped to W. N. Haisch, Pittsburgh, the shipper signing himself R. A. Spilken. The pair followed the goods, leaving their hotel bills unpaid. A detective is now working up the case.

Condemnatory of Bankrupt Laws.

PITTSBURGH, December 17.—At an adjourned meeting this evening of the principal business men of this vicinity, resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the present bankrupt laws as tending to unsettle trade and mercantile confidence, by opening a path for fraud, and calling upon Congress for the necessary legislation to abate this great and growing evil. A memorial to Congress was prepared to be circulated for signatures and forwarded during the present session, and a call upon the Congressmen from this and adjacent districts was adopted asking them for their hearty co-operation and aid in the support of this measure.

Moody and Sankey.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—The congregational meeting was as large as usual. Mr. Moody spoke on the subject of intemperance. He called on those who are addicted to strong drink to have faith in God, and He will help them. A man who has the spirit of God stimulating his heart will not care for any other. He concluded with a prayer that God may touch the consciences of rum-sellers.

Billiard Match.

TOLEDO, December 17.—Lewis Shaw, of Indianapolis beat Eugene Carter, of this city in a match game of billiards. Score 500 to 410.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 17.

Mr. Starkweather presented a petition against further appropriations for the distribution of seeds through the Agricultural Bureau.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution for adjournment, postponing the day of meeting from the 4th to the 5th of January, was agreed to.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Franklin, for the construction of public buildings in Kansas City, Mo. By Wilshire, donating public lands in Arkansas to that State for the support of public free schools and the State University; also a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the appointment, compensation, etc., of a special commissioner to the Indian Territory. Adopted. By Conger, for the better protection of immigrants and to prevent the importation of criminals. By Durand, to enable certain soldiers and sailors to obtain a perfect title to a homestead under the homestead law, without entry, occupation or improvement. By Oliver, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City; also to abolish capital punishment. By Rusk, for public buildings at La Crosse, Wis.; also providing that all pensions on account of death from wounds received or disease contracted in the service shall commence from the date of death or discharge.

Mr. Page, of California, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, as framed by the fathers of the Republic, imposes no limits or eligibility of a citizen to the office of the President, farther than he must be a native born, and if certain and time of residence. Therefore

Resolved, That in judgement of this House the right of selecting the candidates for the office of the President, can only be lawfully exercised by the people under the existing constitutional restriction, and never has been delegated by the people to the House of Representatives, or to any of the members of the same, and that any attempt by the House of Representatives to limit or forestall the public will, in a question of such importance will be an invasion of the powers reserved by the people at large be to freely exercised by them without any interference from any legislative body whatever.

The reading of this resolution was greeted with laughter on both sides of the House, and the House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 30 to 81.

Mr. Faulkner introduced a resolution to pay the German Evangelical Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va., twenty-five hundred dollars on account of the destruction of the church in 1863, while in the possession of the military forces of the United States.

SENATE.

A PROPOSITION TO ELLECT A VICE PRESIDENT PRO TEM,

Mr. Edwards submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Since the last session of the Senate the Vice President of the United States has deceased, therefore

Resolved, That on the 7th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Senate will proceed to the election of a President *pro tem.*

Mr. Edwards said he offered this resolution and would like to have it lay over and be printed, in order that during recess the Senators might look up the precedents and consider the question which has been suggested in the newspapers, and otherwise, in respect to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. He has no personal doubt but that the present presiding officer of the Senate is President *pro tem* within the custom, but his (Edwards) opinion is that it is advisable if there is any possible doubt about that, the Senate should put the question at rest.

Mr. Thurman suggested that the Senator from Vermont consent to having the resolution referred either to the Committee on Judiciary, of which he (Edmunds) was Chairman, or to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. If referred to either committee a report could be made, and the Senate should have a report upon it from the same committee.

Mr. Boutwell suggested that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thurman suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Saulsbury said that he was a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but he did not seek to avoid any duty. It occurred to him that this question properly belongs to the Judiciary Committee, and he moved to refer it to that committee.

Mr. Edmunds said that he was willing to have it referred, and on motion of Mr. Saulsbury, was agreed to. Subsequently that motion was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 18—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Upper Lake Region, a falling barometer, warmer southerly winds and increasing cloudiness.

For the Lower Lakes, Middle and Eastern States, a stationary or rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, clear weather with occasional snow.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the New England and North Carolina coasts.

The rivers will continue to fall.

Shot His Brother-in-Law.

TOPEKA, December 17.—A special from Garnet, Kansas, says that a Mr. Chamberlain, of Ohio, this afternoon shot and killed his brother-in-law, Wm. Hamilton, a prominent merchant of that place. Chamberlain was arrested, and says that he shot Hamilton in consequence of business difficulties.

$14,000 FIRE.

A fire at Wichita, Kansas, the morning destroyed property valued at $14,000. No insurance.

Babcock Sent For.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—Gen. Babcock has been sent for and he is expected here to-morrow, to plead and have his case set. It will doubtless be certified up to the U. S. Circuit Court, January term, and come on after those of Miker and Maguire. The report circulated here that some important documents which were to be used against Babcock had been purloined from the desk of the Clerk of the U. S. Court proves to be entirely false.

The Mexican Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—A dispatch from Campo says that this afternoon an armed body of Mexicans advanced on the town. Business is suspended and the people are under arms. At 10 o'clock this morning the Mexicans approached, but on being apprised of the preparation for defence retired. Armed citizens arrived from Sandiego to-day. If troops are not soon forwarded the place must be abandoned.

WORK OR BREAD.

Threatening Demonstration at Montreal.

MONTREAL, December 17.—This forenoon about a thousand unemployed people, mostly French Canadians, assembled in front of the City Hall. Here they remained for some time in an excited state, but beyond relieving a bread wagon of a dozen loaves of bread no reprehensible acts were committed.

The Mayor spoke to the crowd, advising them to adjourn till 3 P. M., when the Council would be ready to give some answer in response to the demand for work or bread.

The majority of the assemblage then marched through the streets in tumultuous column. At 3 o'clock P. M. a throng of over two thousand persons surrounded the City Hall, and despite the efforts of a large body of police, the mob attacked a beer wagon, took a cask and drank the contents. A bread wagon was then cleaned out. Ten minutes later a fight took place, and order was restored with difficulty. The Aldermen locked up their various departments and discussed the propriety of reading the riot act.

The Mayor then addressed the assemblage from the balcony counciling quiet on their part, *that violence would only* make matters worse. He said that Council was to meet and give their case an earnest consideration. He reflected on the few who wanted to create a disorder, and was interruped by cries of "We are suffering and want food." Several encounters took place between the police and the excited mob, Chief Penton taking an active part. Several arrests were made, and upon the approach of re-enforcements the crowd fled in every direction. A number were intoxicated, and while no doubt a large number of the laborers present really desired work many simply waited for an opportunity to plunder. At the meeting of Council the Mayor read the answer from Premier Mackenzie to his letter describing the state of destitution in the city. The Premier said there was too great a disposition to lean on the Federal government in this crisis. They could adopt no special policy touching the case. Contracts had been let for the proposed canal enlargement and the contractors were requested to proceed with every portion possible during the winter. But to go ahead would require the emptying of the canal, thus throwing thousands of millers out of employment. The route of certain portions of the canal has not yet been decided on, owing to difficulties. Contracts will be let during the winter which will furnish a good deal of employment early in the spring. The Mayor said that now is the time for the Council to take measures for relief, not by distributing charity, but by giving work. After a long discussion the Council decided to employ as many as they could in the earth works at 60 cents per day. The police are out armed expecting trouble to-night.

Plymouth Church Meeting—Mr. Beecher Facetious.

NEW YORK, December 17.—At a business meeting of Plymouth Church tonight Deacon West's letter was placed on file, not on the minutes. Prof. Raymond then read and proposed for the adoption of a letter dismissive for Mrs. Moulton. The letter says that they recommend the calling of an advising council of churches for January 11, and to consider whether Plymouth Church in its rules for the maintainance of discipline has gone beyond the rules of the Church of Christ, and forfeited the confidence of the congregational churches, and to consider rule 7, dropping a member with or without notice, as deemed just by a two-thirds vote of the Church, or on the recommendation of the Examining Committee or on the application of members, or otherwise.

3, That a member so dropped is not under any implicit censure, and whether there is anything consistent with the word of God or Christ unjust in that rule.

4, Whether it is contrary to the law of God to allow any mode of terminating connections of a member with the Church other than by a letter of dismission or excommunication.

5. Ought a Church to consent to call other churches to investigate the character of its pastor when requested to do so by a member who never made any charges against the pastor, and when such a request is made.

6. Ought a Christian Church to adopt, concerning the following class of members, those who deliberately and permanently absent themselves without asking for a letter of dismission on the ground that the Church has not taken certain steps it was not asked to take by those who absent themselves on the same ground, but believe the pastor guilty of crime, though the Church has tried and acquitted the pastor without a dissenting voice, members who absent themselves for any or all of the reasons so stated, and members generally reported and believed to have made charges of gross immorality against other members, and who being questioned do not deny or affirm the truth or therwise of their charges. A motion being made to adopt the report of the clerk, Shearman moved an ammendment.

Mr. Beecher inquired if that would not open up the whole investigation of 1864?

Mr. Shearman replied yes!

Then said Mr. Beecher, I am for it!

After the motion was carried, Mr. Beecher said: There never was a man in America so tried as I have been. (Laughter.) Tried by the newspapers and then tried by a committee of the church for two months, availing itself of every source of information, and I was acquitted; and then for six months by as able counsel as ever faced a judge. There is not on the records of American jurisprudence such a trial as that, and nine out of twelve of the jury believed that I was innocent. [Applause.] Now I hear it said all the time that this church is afraid of trying me. [Laughter.] They want another trial. [Laughter.] Nothing was done after eight months of investigation, and this church has more interest in knowing what their pastor is than any other body. Nobody needs so much absolute confidence in a pastor as a church. Men say I don't want another trial. Find a better tribunal, and give me more leisure than the court, and I shan't object. But when my avowed enemies, in warfare with this church, want to try me on charges which fill four large imperial octavo volumes, and want that continental mass of iniquity to be disposed of by a minister who can give about three days to it, I must object. [Applause.]

I am not afraid, but if any man says that the conduct of this church is evasive it is not so, as far as the pastor is concerned. [Applause.] Under the approved rules of equity, I am as willing to face the enemy as I am that greater tribunal where my God is to be Judge. [Rapturous applause.] Nothing less will I face. I will not face where the wolves and foxes are to be my judges. [Enthusiastic Applause.] If such an advisory council should say another investigation is necessary, I would say "Do it, do it!" If they should say not, I certainly should not object. [Laughter.]

Mr. Thomas J. Tiney was elected clerk, vice Shearman, resigned.

The motions to change the rules as to dropping members were opposed and withdrawn.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SCOTLAND.

Speech of the Earl of Derby.

EDINBURGH, December 17.—The Earl of Derby was to-day formally installed as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, and delivered his inaugural address in the evening. He made a speech before the Workingmens' Conservative Association, in the course of which he alluded to England's relations with Egypt. He denied that the Suez Canal purchase signified a reversal of England's policy on the Eastern question, and disclaimed any desire on the part of the government to establish a protectorate over Egypt. He declared that the only object of the government was to obtain additional security and uninterrupted access to India.

GERMANY.

The Victims of the Dynamite Explosion.

BREMEN, December 17.—Thomason's wife has returned to Dresden. She appears to be innocent of any complicity in her husband's crime. The total number killed and wounded by the explosion is now estimated at 200.

FRANCE.

A Ministerial Crisis.

VERSAILLES, December 17.—The ministerial crisis caused by the intended withdrawal of M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, continues, inasmuch as M. Say persists in his determination to resign.

In the Assembly to-day General Cissey, Minister of War, was elected to the Senate.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 17.—The Bremerhaven *Zeitung* asserts, in spite of all contradictions, that according to Thompson's confession there is another explosive package on board the Salier, where one had already been discovered. The Salier left Bremerhaven on the 10th for Southampton and New York.

LONDON, December 18—6 A. M.—A default has been made in the payment of the interest on the Peruvian debt.

The Execution at the Tombs.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Weston, Ellis and Thompson, colored men, were hanged this morning for the murder of Weissburg, the peddler, in September last. At 9:30 they were led to the gallows. As they stood on the scaffold the attendant clergyman whispered a few last words in their ears, and the Sheriff's assistants fastened the ropes. No time was lost for at 10:25 Sheriff Connor gave the signal, the weights were lifted and the bodies of the three murderers were lifted into the air. A most horrible scene then occurred. Weston died easy; Thompson apparently suffered, his body shivered from head to foot, his breast heaved and he raised his arms three times working his fingers convulsively. But the mode of Ellis' death was the cruelest of all. At the last moment after the noose had been adjusted, he suddenly turned his head and disarranged the position of the knot, before it could be readjusted the signal was given and the weight fell, the knot slipped and became fixed beneath his chin; he began to writhe terribly, and placing his feet against the boards at the side of the scaffold he attempted to raise up and relieve the strain upon his neck. He then swung around and convulsively seized Thompson, who was hanging next to him, and again endeavored to raise himself. He even succeeded in twice clasping his legs around Thompson's waist, and by thus easing his neck he was enabled to breathe more fully, and to prolong his agony. He even seized the rope just above the knot, his arms having been fastened too loosely, and as he did so his handkerchief, which was in his hand when he was swung into the air, fell over his shoulder, and he was heard to say aloud, "Save me," and his breath was plainly discernible as it issued beneath the black cap which covered his face. Strong men turned away, pale and trembling, from the sickening spectacle, and there were murmurs of "Take him down," "Cut the rope," but fortunately there was no need of a double execution, for, in his struggles, he again shifted the knot and the noose closed suddenly around his windpipe, and he was strangled to death.

Fatal Shooting.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—At Georgetown, Ky., Henry Thomasson shot Oscar Barbie in a quarrel about a debt due the latter. The wounded man fell exclaiming "Its a cold blooded murder," and died.

Mines Reopened.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—They commenced raising ore from the Con. Virginia shaft on Wednesday. It is reported that the managers contemplate increasing the stock of the company.

Marine Intelligence.

ANTWERP, December 17.—The Steamship Vaderland while on her voyage from Philadelphia to this port went ashore in Scheldt she is expected to come off.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—Judge John R. Flipper of the Crimnal Court was nominated for mayor to-day by the Democratic Conservative Convention. His opponent was Ex-Mayor John J. Johnson.

River News.

Last night there were about 7 feet 6 inches in the channel, and still falling.

The Ashland passed down at 3 A. M., en route from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati.

The Market Boy departed for Pittsburgh at 8 A. M., and the Express for Parkersburg at noon.

The Hudson got in from Cincinnati about noon. She will return this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Tom Rees passed up at 3 P. M. with an empty tow.

The Iron Mountain arrived from Pittsburgh at 3 P. M., and left for St. Louis last night.

The Catarangus went to Bellaire at noon yesterday and laid up on account of the ice.

The Granite State passed down last night, en route for Portsmouth.

The Courier will leave for Parkersburg at noon to-day.

The Salt Valley will pass up to-night, and the Carrie Brooks to-morrow morning.

The Tempest arrived from New Martinsville last night.

[By Telegraph]

PITTSBURGH, December 16.—River 4 feet 10 inches and falling; weather clear and very cold. The Granite State departed for Portsmouth.

CAIRO, December 17.—Arrived—St. Joseph and Andy Baum, Memphis; City of Quincy and Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans. Departed—Hillman, Nashville; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Baum, Cincinnati; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Sherlock, Cincinnati. River 19 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather cloudy. Mercury 14°. Boats bound up the Mississippi laying up here to await warmer weather.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—During last night the weather became freezingly cool and has remained so ever since. The river is about stationary. Arrived—Ruth and Augusta, White river; Nellie Peck, Vicksburg. Departed—Andy Johnson, New Orleans; Mary Ann, Pittsburgh; Church, Cincinnati; Capital City and Colossal, St. Louis, the latter last night.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—Weather clear and very cold. Arrived—Minneola, Memphis; Mary Houston, Cincinnati. Departed—Minneola, Cincinnati; Houston, Memphis. River falling, with 9 feet 7 inches in the canal and 7 feet 7 inches on the falls.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—The steamboat W. C. Spike arrived last night from Bayou Sara with a cargo of 997 bales of cotton, 208 hogsheads of sugar 594 barrels of molasses, and other, freights. She landed near the foot of Canal street, where she took fire this morning and was burnt to the water's edge, with the entire cargo, except about one hundred bales of cotton which had been discharged. The boat and cargo was valued at $100,000; insured in local companies for $50,000. Several persons who were on the boat were badly burned, and the belief is that a number of deckhands who are missing jumped overboard and were drowned.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 17.—Weather storming during the night with a little snow, clear and very cold to-day. Mercury from 8 to 16° above zero. River 19 feet 7 inches and falling. Wind sharp and fresh from the northwest. Port list, up—Silver Thorn, Pat Coburn, Cherokee and Roberts. Down—Aggie, Cons Miller, John L. Rhoads and Tarascon. Business heavy.

VICKSBURG, December 17.—Down—Warner and barges and Charles Morgan. Up—Illinois. River fell three inches.

CINCINNATI, O., December 17.—River 19 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather fair. Mercury 14°.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—Arrived—None. Departed—Fannie Lewis and Alf. Stevens, for Memphis; Polar Star, for New Orleans. River fallen 4 inches. The weather turned severely cold last night, and at 7 o'clock this morning the mercury stood 2° below zero, and has not been much higher all day. It is moderating to-night, however, with a prospect of a thaw. The river is nearly full of floating ice. Underwriters have placed an embargo on shipments by refusing to insure cargoes or hulls. Navigation is therefore suspended.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, December 16.—MONEY—6a7 per cent gold, closing at 3a4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5a8 per cent. Custom receipts $273,000. The Assitant Treasurery disbursed $116,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Dry goods imports. $964,000.

GOLD—Opened at 114¾, and closed at 114¾, the two extremes of the day. Carrying rates were 3, 3½ and 2½ per cent, but loans were afterwards made flat and 1-64 per diem for use. This sharp change in loans was a surprise to many specalators, and had some influence on foreign exchanges.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Steady and strong.

United States 6s of 1881, coupons	121⅞
Five-Twenties (1865)	116
Five-Twenties (1865) new	120¾
Five-Twenties (1867)	120¼
Five-Twenties (1868)	120¼
New Fives	117⅞
Ten-forties	117⅝
Ten-forties (coupons)	118⅝
Currency Sixes	122½

RAILROAD BONDS—The leading features were a sharp advance in the Union Pacific firsts and land grants, the former rose from 105 to 106, and closing at 106 to 106¼; land grants closed at 101½, bid with some offerings below 102. Chicago & Northwestern Consolidated coupon gold bonds fell off to 84¾, but closed firm at 85 bid, and 85½ asked; do. plain brought 99¾. Milwaukee and St. Paul, Lacross division 97½. C. C. C. & I. firsts 106½, and Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated Sinking Fund 94½.

STOCKS—Dull but steady, with the exception of Erie, which opened at 16, against 16¾ at the close yesterday, and afterward fluctuated between 15¾ and 16½, closing at 15¾. The decline was in sympathy with the London market, and, it is understood, was based on some rumors about a proposition of English bondholders to assess the stock. United States Express was exceptionally strong. The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 68,000 shares, with the principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail, 12,000; Western Union, 3,500; Erie, 22,000; Lake Shore, 20,000.

Western Union	75¾	C. C. C. & I.	58¼
Pacific Mail	40½	New Jersey Central	105⅛
Adams Express	102½	Rock Island	104
Wells, Fargo & Co.	83½	St. Paul	35⅞
American	56½	St. Paul preferred	45⅞
United States	59	Fort Wayne	99
N. Y. Central	102¼	Terre Haute	5
Erie	15⅞	Terre Haute, prefd.	20¼
Erie preferred	31	Chicago & Alton	97⅝
Harlem	134½	Chigo & Alton pfd.	105
Harlem preferred	134	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅛
Michigan Central	69	Del., L. & Lackawan.	119⅞
Panama	25	A. & P. Telegraph	18
Union Pacific stock	75	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	61½	Burling. & Quincy	114½
Illinois Central	96	H. & St. Joe.	21⅞
C. & P.	89¼	Central Pac. bonds	106⅛
Northwestern com.	39¾	Union Pacific bonds	106
Northwestern pfd.	56⅝		

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Flour—Quiet and weak. Wheat—Moderately active and higher, and closed with a continued upward tendency; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 03; No. 2 do. 96½c spot; 97c January; 97½c February; No. 3 do. 78½c; rejected 63a64c. Corn—In good demand and prices a shade higher; No. 2 mixed 50c spot; 47c December; 44½c January; 44½c February. Oats—In good demand at full prices; No. 2, 30½c spot; 30c December; 30½c bid January; rejected 26a27c. Rye—In good demand at full prices, 68½c. Barley—Steady and firm at 87½c spot; 87½c December; 86c January. Hogs—Dressed fairly active and a shade higher; $8 25a8 27½. Pork—In good demand and prices a shade higher; $19 35 spot; $19 40 January; $19 60 February. Lard—In good demand and advanced; $12 40 spot; $12 40a12 42½ January; $12 57½ February. Bulk Meats—In good demand at full prices; in salt from 10 to