The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1877. VOLUME XXVI----NUMBER 82.

The Intelligencer.

The Demand for Land.

We have before us the Miami county Kansas, *Spirit*, a paper that furnishes us with some interesting details in regard to the immense crops raised in Kansas this year. The corn crop was perfectly immense, reaching over one hundred millions of bushels, and averaged over 43 bushels to the acre. This yield leads that of every State in the Union. The acreage sown in wheat this fall surpasses that of all former years, and next year, if the season is favorable, we shall see bread enough raised in Kansas to feed the whole United States.

There has been a vast immigration to Kansas and every part of the West this fall from all the old States, especially from the manufacturing States, and tens of thousands of people have engaged in agriculture who were previously employed in other industries. These people have planted wheat this fall, and will plant corn and other crops next Spring. The St. Paul *Press* says that never before was there "so prodigious a demand for land as is now seen in Minnesota and the adjacent territory of Dakota." It compares the rush to "an immense human wave, pouring over all the surveyed lands of the State, hundreds of thousands of acres of which have been taken up within the past two or three months."

After reading of this great rush for the cheap lands of the West it is not surprising to see that prices are advancing. For instance, the Kansas paper before us remarks that the price of land in that region is "gradually creeping up." This, too, despite the immense numbers of forced sales to satisfy mortgages. The tide of immigration, made up of persons driven out of their customary employments, has created a market such as the flush times of former years failed to create.

It is in this way that the re-adjustment of industries that always follows a great panic is at last accomplished. People are prone at first to hold on to their customary employments. Indeed many of them find it impossible to let go. But as time wears on, and prices fall, and work becomes scarcer, thousands are compelled to fall out of the ranks of skilled labor and seek a livelihood out of man's primeval employment, tilling the ground.

FLOODS.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Barrels of whisky and flour were recovered by men and boys in boats. Tugs and other vessles parted cables and drifted with the current. Communication between Washington and Alexandria by railroad and boat is suspended, and it is reported that south of Alexandria there are heavy washes on the railroad. The draw of the long bridge is out of order. The Causeway, from the south end almost to Fort Runyon, is submerged. The filling in of the railway was washed out and the turnpike covered with water to the depth of several feet, thus cutting off the travel by land.

Senator Withers, who resides in Alexandria, and whose presence in the Senate is considered, by him, necessary to day, came to Washington this morning in a tug boat.

DAMAGES BY THE STORM.

RICHMOND, November 26.—The Petersburg & Weldon railroad bridge, at Weldon, N. C., is gone; also three spans of the Seaboard & Roanoke railroad bridge at the same place. The Roanoke river is very high. The water has risen three feet since seven o'clock this morning, and it is expected that the last named bridge will be entirely swept away. Travel is interrupted.

The Prosperity and Prospects of the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 23.—In reply to the request of the United States Commissioner, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has made a report showing that, during the year $50,000,000 were carried away by mail, $20,000,000 by express, and $1,500,000 in money orders; that over 2,000 miles of railroads and 800 miles of staging centre here; that forty steamboats were employed on the Missouri River, between Bismarck and the Valley of the Yellowstone; that 9,000 tons of freight have been carried to Winnepeg, and that in consequence of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat raised this year in Minnesota, the emigration to this State exceeds anything seen since 1856. Hence the necessity for faster mails and more service. The report of the State railway companies shows that the annual receipts of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad in Minnesota amount to $1,207,361, of which St. Paul and Minneapolis have contributed $574,000, divided as follows: St. Paul, $368,496; Minneapolis, $205,508. The demand for lands in all sections of Minnesota exceed anything ever witnessed heretofore, but there is enough for all who come.

New Grain Route to the Sea.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The Eastern trunk lines will not have everything their own way after the close of navigation, as far as the European traffic is concerned, but will find a lively competitor, for the grain business especially, in the Illinois Central Railroad. The company is negotiating with a steamboat company to run a line of steamers between New Orleans and Liverpool during this winter. The New Orleans route of the Illinois Central is now in excellent condition, and will be able to carry all the grain and other European freight that is offered. The road is excellently fitted for this kind of traffic during the winter, as it is not troubled as much as the Northern lines by heavy snow-storms and severe colds which often delay trains for weeks. As the Illinois Central controls the entire line, it will be able to take freights at rates which will barely pay the Eastern roads. The latter lines are greatly alarmed about this new competitor for the European trade, as they will no longer be able to dictate terms to the Western shippers during the time that navigation is closed.

MEXICAN NEWS

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 26.—A special from Matamoras, Mexico, of yesterday's date, says: The troops which left the City of Mexico some days ago, under command of General Trevino, for the Rio Grande, are not to repel the United States troops, but to co-operate with the United States authorities in maintaining peace between the two countries. In consequence of the presence of General Escabedo on the Texan frontier with all of his staff officers, evidently to inaugurate a revolution in favor of ex-President Lerdo, about seven hundred regular troops have embarked from Vera Cruz for the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be used in repelling Escabedo's force should he attempt to cross into Mexico.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 26.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that W. P. Kellogg is entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana for six years, from March 4th, 1877. He asked the present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Merrimon, Withers and others, and the resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Merrimon submitted a minority report signed by Hill, Saulsbury and himself, in favor of seating Spofford. Ordered printed.

House Bill to repeal all that part of the act of January 14th, 1875, known as the resumption act, which authorised the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency, was read by the title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The latter portion of the morning hour was devoted to discussing a resolution submitted by Mr. Chaffee, calling upon the President for information as to what impediments exist which prevent him from executing the laws against the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, but before reaching the vote the morning hour expired and consideration was resumed of the resolution to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, explained the reasons why he favored the motion to discharge the committee.

Mr. Davis said the contest now going on in the Senate has attracted the attention of the country, and from the peculiar position he occupied in relation to the parties, he trusted it would not be out of the way for him to give briefly the reasons why he should vote for the motion of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman). There were three seats in the Senate vacant; one belonging to South Carolina and two to Louisiana, and it was a matter of great importance that they be filled. The legislation of Congress was binding on those States, and the people thereof had a right to expect that the claims to these would be acted on at the earliest possible moment. He (Davis) supposed when the session opened that these three seats would be filled, or declared vacant by the end of the session. It was too late for that. He had no agency in bringing this resolution before the Senate, but the mover of it (Thurman) probably knew that his (Davis) judgment did not approve of the policy towards the South since the rebellion. He thought the Southern States should be represented by persons identified with the interests of their people. It had been suggested that this motion to discharge the Committee was against the usage of the Senate. The Senator from Delaware (Bayard) a few days ago cited a precedent in the case of the bill for the readmission of Texas into the Union some years ago, and if he (Davis) might be allowed to refer to proceedings of the other House of Congress he could say that only last week a representative from Maine had moved to discharge the Committee on Elections from the further consideration of the Colorado case, and this motion resulted in fixing a day for its hearing. He (Davis) did not see why this case should be longer continued in the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It did seem to him that the case could be decided by the Senate upon the conceded facts which appeared in the briefs of the respective contestants, Corbin and Butler. If the committee should examine this South Carolina case such an examination would undoubtedly result in two reports, both able no doubt; but what was the necessity for these reports when all the facts would be reached in open Senate; besides, in the evenly balanced condition of parties in the Senate, it was apparent that these two reports would not receive that consideration which reports in other matters ordinarily receive. The Committee on Privileges and Elections had to-day reported in the Louisiana contest, and it was asked that this case be acted upon before the South Carolina case. If the report in the Louisiana case had been made to the Senate before the introduction of the resolution of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Butler he would have voted to consider the Louisiana case first and against the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, but as the Senator had submitted his resolution first it took precedence and he (Davis) believed that now was the proper time to decide the case in open Senate.

The Vice President—The question is, Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. Edmunds—Mr. President, I believe my honorable friend from Illinois (Davis) is partly correct in speaking of the evenly balanced state of the parties in the Senate. Whether he referred to all the parties in the Senate or not I don't know. [Laughter.] There are two parties in the Senate that are very nearly evenly balanced. How it is with the third I do not know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis—The third is unanimous. [Laughter.]

Mr. Edmunds—I assume that the third party is unanimous, as my friend just said. [Laughter.] I hope we shall have order, Mr. President. I can not go on.

The Vice President—That rests with the Senator from Vermont. [Laughter.]

Mr. Edmunds—Then we shall have order. The very statement that my honorable friend made leads me to think that if he would reflect a little, he would see its error. It is only the other day that my friend himself, in respect to the case of Eustis, (I think that is the name of one of the Louisiana people) which on the face of it was a simple question rising on the state of the papers as they were read here by the Senator, saw with his usual quickness and clearness of apprehension that there was a question of law involved, and one that ought to be considered, as he stated (I believe) himself, by the committee and reported upon. Not a dispute of the facts, but that the committee ought to report after a careful study and investigation and examination of the authorities, political history and so on, in order that the Senate may be informed of the state of the law. But what says my friend now in the case from South Carolina? There he thinks there is no dispute of the facts, because, he says, the facts are conceded in the two briefs. I do not know that. What authority has the Senator for saying that the facts were conceded? "It may be, that some honorable friend of my political way of thinking may rise in his place and say that he disputes the facts asserted in the brief of Butler. It may be that some gentleman on the other side of the chamber, belonging not to my friend's party or to mine, may rise and say that he does not agree to the facts as stated in Corbin's brief. How are we to know them? There is the trouble, and it is impossible to get over it on any other theory than that we are to take it up, as the Senator says we are likely to do, and to merely exert the physical strength of the party votes, without regard to law or the facts, in order to see who is the strongest to put in his political friends would be but a good thing for the Senate to do. I don't think it would. I have had some occasion to be reviled in times gone by when the parties were perhaps not so equally divided as they are now. There were only two then and there are three now for thinking that there was value in an inquiry into the Senatorial question in Louisiana and voting according to my convictions of the law as they appeared to me on the facts reported by the committee, against the opinions of a very large majority of my political associates. Now the evident tendency of what my friend proposes is to compel me, in exactly the way he stated, into following my hearty wishes. Because I cannot get at the facts and have no time to study the law, I don't know that truth is to make all presumptions in favor of one side. How it will effect him I don't know. As he had no presumptions in favor of either, he would have to shut his eyes and go it blind, and, as he says, first come first served, the first man that is proposed he would have to vote to let in. For all that I can see, that would hardly do, Mr. President. The mission of this body in respect to those who compose it, is not a party mission. There was a time some twenty years ago, a noted case in respect to certain Senators from Indiana, when it is true that party heat and party prejudice, according to the universal judgment of intelligent mankind, afterward set the Constitution and laws at defiance and seated two men of a particular party; but it has not been true of late, as bad, as corrupt as parties are said to be, because parties have divided and some members of one party—I will not say of both parties, because I believe it would not be true—but some members of one party have voted against the admission of one of their own political friends. Now, does the Senator wish to drive all the members of that party, which still has a little vitality left I suspect, to do the same thing because they do not know what the facts are? If he does, he is taking a very good way to do it. I do not think that he can succeed; we shall see. But my friend says that there would not be any practical value in this report because it should be a divided report. Is there any practical value, let me ask my honorable friend, who has so lately come from that serene hall of justice a little way off, in the judgment of the court, that is not unanimous? Is there no value in the argument of the counsel? Is there no value in the consultations and investigation of the Judges, although it may happen in the end that they do not all concur in opinion? My friend would not say that, he would say exactly the reverse; wherefore then, is this hot haste to do this anamolous and extraordinary thing, which, in respect of the seat of the Senator, I venture to believe, I have not looked up precedents, has never been done or proposed before, in order that this claimant, this one claimant from the State of South Carolina, shall have his case passed upon without investigation and without inquiry? Can anybody answer the question? It is said that the committee have been dilatory. The committee say they have not; that they had many cases and they took the first one, and have deliberated and proceeded with it, and have now reported it, and it is stated in the newspapers of only yesterday or the day before, that this very applicant from South Carolina, his case coming on before the committee, had applied to have it postponed. Of course, I do not know the secrets of the committee; I do not know how they got out; I do not know but that such hearings are public, and if they are of course it is the right of everybody to know them. If that be true is my honorable friend from Illinois in such a hurry in respect to this matter that he is willing to force this gentleman into the Senate against his own wish for a postponement? Of course he is not. I know my honorable friend too well; I have respected him too long, to suspect such a thing. I therefore appeal to him to reconsider these suggestions that he has made and to think whether it is not better for truth, for justice, for law, that we should have even a divided report upon a mere question of law. We shall know then that it is a mere question of law and nothing else; and shall have the respective views of the Senators who are charged with the duty of investigation upon it in order to furnish light for our own guidance and our own instruction. Let us take up that case which the committee has reported and which, of course, is of just as high a privilege as the other, and consider that, and before we shall have finished the consideration of that I have not the least question but we shall have a report on this, and then we shall go on fairly, duly, justly, and shall not have inflicted a blow upon the fundamental principle of the Constitution, this body in respect of members that are to belong to it, by turning it into a mere race and scramble of partisanship, or corrupt bargain, or sale of votes, if, as is alleged, that is the case which makes it necessary to hasten this matter.

Mr. McDonald—Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont if he has any evidence of any corruption or bargain having been had in respect to this or any other matter.

Mr. Edmunds—I said as alleged. I will answer my honorable friend a little further, however, and say that I don't possess myself any legal evidence, because I have sworn no witnesses. I will state for his information that I believe it, and will add, also, that I believe, unless a majority of this body should stifle an inquiry, it will be proved.

Mr. McDonald—I desire to say that I believe offers have been made from the other side.

Mr. Edmunds—Certainly. Mr. President, my honorable friend has now added to my statement an important circumstance. I do not care which side of this chamber a Senator sits who is in any way implicated in any corrupt bargain or improper proceeding. He must be dealt with, and if the Senator is correct in his information and believes it, he ought to unite with me in insisting on an inquiry.

Mr. McDonald—I will join with the Senator at any time in seeking an investigation into that fact when he is ready for it.

Mr. Edmunds—Certainly my friend will have an opportunity if he lives a very short time. My honorable friend from Illinois has stated what I am very sorry to hear him say. There is nothing improper in the fact itself, but he has referred to the proceedings in another branch of the legislative department of the government.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois—I did not know that it was not in order.

Mr. Edmunds—And he has brought that forward as an illustration or an authority, or a consideration for this step which, he says, he is about to take to discharge this Committee. I can't go into those proceedings to show him or to show you that my friend has misapplied the instance, in my opinion, because I am forbidden by the rules of parliamentary law, and by that other consideration, which should appeal to every member of this body, and would say to my friend, as I know, that we can't go into a discussion of what takes place in either House independent of the rule, but on principles of the highest propriety. Of course, if we can debate these proceedings at all, we must debate them fully; we must go to the bottom of the matter, and we can all see that it would naturally lead, in many cases, to a state of feeling of bitterness, of misrepresentation, of collision, and everything that's bad in government, which cannot be endured. That is the principle on which the rule rests. If I were at liberty to refer in the slightest degree as to what is to take place I should feel authorized to state, from the published proceedings, that that body, true to its high dignity and use of justice on a mere question of law, on the face of the papers declined to discharge the committee. But as I say I can't go into it all, Mr. President, I hope that my honorable friend from Illinois and my honorable friends on the other side are willing this body shall proceed now to do these things in the last stages of its called session, which are of the most importance, and which I can't more particularly refer to with the doors open, and then proceed to these matters of privilege in their due order. To that end, I move the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

A vote was then taken on the motion, and it was rejected—yeas 28, nays 30.

YEAS—Allison, Anthony, Booth, Bruce, Barnsides, Cameron of Pa., Cameron of Wis., Chaffee, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, McMillan, Mathews, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Rollins, Saunders, Teller and Wadleigh—28.

NAYS—Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Cockerill, Coke, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Dennis, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Jones of Florida, Kernan, Lamar, McCreery, McDonald, McPherson, Merrimon, Morgan, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—30.

Messrs. Blaine, Terry, Hamlin, Plumb, Sargent, Spencer and Windom, who would have voted yes, were paired with Grover, Money, Barnum, Armstrong, Eaton, Hill and Johnson, who would have vote nay.

In announcing the pairs, Mr. Eaton said that owing to the sad calamity in the family of the Senator from California (Sargent) he was compelled to be absent, and he (Eaton) had paired with him on all political questions.

Mr. Hill said that for a reason which he deemed entirely sufficient and proper he paired with the Senator from Alabama (Spencer).

Mr. McMillan said that his colleague was necessarily absent from the city, and had paired with Johnson.

Mr. Christiancy argued that the facts regarding the South Carolina case are less in dispute now than at the last session, while his Democratic friends had voted with him to send it to the committee for investigation. He was just as anxious as the gentleman from Illinois (Davis) to have prompt action on the pending cases, but wished first to have them properly examined. He intended to vote in each case in exact accordance with what he should find to be the law, applicable to the established facts, but did not yet know what judgment he would be led to form after the examination of the questions. He was free to say, however, if forced to vote without an opportunity for such an examination, he would feel it his duty to give the benefit of any doubt, which might remain in his mind, to his own party. The committee having now reported the case, which has heretofore occupied this time, would doubtless soon be able to report on the South Carolina case, and he could not vote to discharge the committee without casting imputation on its members.

Mr. Howe referred to the rumors of the bargains by which votes were to be given to the Democratic party of the Senate and said he was very glad that so large a portion of the world as could crowd the galleries of this Senate Chamber had come here to see the thing done, for he would not like to see the delivery without an audience. The honorable Senator from Georgia (Hill) said he was surprised at a certain action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He (Howe) desired to tender to that Senator his heartfelt sympathies. He [Howe] was another victim. He was surprised at the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, when it was first presented, and had not recovered from that surprise; and, had he been as well informed as some other citizens of the Republic, he would not have been surprised. The resolution was submitted Tuesday last and the world was notified of it through the public press. He saw an extract from a newspaper, published in the city of Pittsburgh, the date of which he did not remember, but the paragraph appeared before the Senator from Ohio launched his resolution in the Senate, and it called attention even at that early day to the contest that was coming. While the Senators were sitting here all unconscious of the blow which was pending, the citizens of Pittsburgh were aroused and advised of a great struggle. He then referred to the report in the Louisiana case submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, and said if it was the object of Senators to fill the vacant seats, as had been stated, why not consider that report immediately? The motion launched on the Senate by the Senator from Ohio was not to terminate the deliberations of the committee, but to forbid the committee from beginning its deliberations, and it seemed as if there were some Republicans to respond quite as promptly if not quite as enthusiastically as the Democrats in favor of that proposition.

Mr. Patterson—Mr. President, It was not my intention to address the Senate to-day. I propose to-morrow, on the main question, to address the Senate at some length. But if I can say anything that will quiet the alarm of my Republican friends on this side of the Chamber, I want to do it. The Republican party has been a brave party, but I never saw it so flattered in my life as just now; and for no cause in the world. What is the question before this body? The question is on the resolution to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. The gentlemen who rise on this side of the Chamber and find fault with certain persons, their associates, for voting as they do on this resolution, should first admit and confess whose fault it is that this man is here to-day. We have been in session since October 14th, and there has been no movement, no report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to any of these cases. Every Senator on this side of the Chamber has shown anxiety that reports should be made of these cases. Frequently have I told my friends on this side of the Chamber that if the report in the Kellogg case came up, I would stand by that report until it was settled, and never told a Democrat on the other side of this Chamber, except General Butler, that if this motion was made in his case I would vote for it in preference to voting on the Kellogg case. I told General Butler that if the Kellogg report was not brought up and they should delay it, and his friends should bring up the motion for his admission, I would stand by the motion. Now, if that is corruption, call it corruption, and make the most of it.

Mr. President, I am a Senator on this floor; I have taken the same oath that every other Senator has. I propose to do my duty, and there is no power in the Senate or out of it that can drive me from what I believe is right. I am prepared to give the Senate and the country reasons why I vote for the admission of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina, and am ready to stand or fall on the verdict of the public when I give those reasons. There has been so much said in the papers, there has been so much said on the streets, that I do not propose to reply to some things that have been said here. It is said that I propose to transfer the political power of this body to the Democratic party. No man living has authority to quote me for such a purpose. I would sooner lose my right arm than to endanger the supremacy of the Republican party. If voting for Gen. Butler because he is honestly and fairly elected is to destroy the Republican party, God knows it ought to be destroyed very soon. The Republican party can't be affected by a question of right; but the gentleman asks me to do wrong. The seating of General Butler makes but one more Democratic vote on the opposite side of the chamber, and it is not my fault if the case of Kellogg is not before the Senate, and that his case was not voted on before the case of General Butler was brought up. I had no control over that matter. If it had been left with me I would not have brought this resolution up. But it is here; and I stand here to represent the people of South Carolina. When I vote for General Butler I know I am voting to carry out the will of the people whom I have the honor to represent on this floor. They believe he was elected; the courts have decided that the Legislature which elected him is a legal and lawful body, and I am bound to obey their mandate, and I propose to do it.

A vote being taken on Mr. Edmunds' amendment to investigate the charge mentioned, it was rejected, yeas, 27; nays 30.

Mr. Edmunds then moved to take a recess till 8:30 P. M.

Huron Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 26.—Admiral Trenchard, in the United States steamer Powhattan with other vessels, were dispatched to the wreck of the United States steamer Huron, and arrived off Kitty Hawk at daylight, Sunday. The Fortune went down to Body Island looking for the wreck. Captain Stoddard, in the Bateer, followed the beach down and found the wreck about 8 A. M. The sea was running very high, and there was no possibility of landing. Signal officers were sent to the Bateer, and in this way communication was had with the shore, and we learned that 114 were drowned and but 30 saved, of whom four were officers. Admiral Trenchard then ordered the Swartora to remain and bury the dead, when the landing could be made with safety. Capt. Stoddard remained with the wrecked vessel. The Powhattan left for Hampton Roads at 1 P. M. and anchored at midnight.

STATEMENT OF THE CREW.

NORFOLK, November 26.—The survivors of the Huron have arrived here. Several seamen interviewed make the following statement:

The vessel was heading her course southeast, the wind blowing strong from the southeast. Steaming along there was no event to excite apprehensions of any danger. Master W. J. French had the deck. She had sighted and passed Currituck light, and orders were given to keep a sharp lookout for the Body Island light. At 1:40 o'clock the vessel struck, when all hands rushed on deck. Capt. Ryan and officers acted promptly. The crew responded with alacrity. The surf was terrific. Shortly after the vessel struck a boat was lowered, but at once swamped. The vessel turned broadside to the sea, which made a clean breach over her, sweeping everything from the decks and tearing the boats from the davits. Many seamen and officers were washed overboard and several killed by pieces of the wreck. Capt. Ryan and Lieut. Simmons were last seen together. The sea struck the vessel and they were swept away. The vessel broke up fast, and the surf became more and more furious, making it beyond human efforts to hold on. It was dark and signals of distress had been made, but no response was received. No one knew where they were, and all that did get ashore were washed there by the surf. The cause of the wreck is attributed to the local attraction of the compass and the strong current, which made the vessel go farther to the south than the compass course indicated.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE HURON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—The steamer Bonita has arrived at Norfolk with four officers and thirty enlisted men, the survivors of the Huron. The Bonita also brought eight dead bodies, as follows: Thomas McFarland, coppersmith; Alex. Cameron, private marine; Wm. Grier, ship's yeoman; Jas. Couch, captain of fore castle; W. L. Barrett, second class fireman; George Miller, cabin cook; Mathias Ayes, wardroom cook; O. Rotche, seaman. The bodies were buried this afternoon.

A signal service observer, at the wreck of the Huron, reports at 1:40 P. M. as follows: No more bodies have been recovered. The tide is running strong northward, and it is probable that a number will come ashore further north. The sea is too high to get a boat to the wreck. The body of a colored man from the Baker's boat was washed ashore during this morning.

BOSTON, MASS., November 26.—The Captain's clerk of the Huron was John A. Gillette, of Maldens. His name was not on the list, as he entered after it was made up.

NORFOLK, VA., November 26.—The *Landmark* has the statement of Ensign Lucien Young as follows: We left Hampton Roads at 11 o'clock Friday morning and steamed out in charge of the pilot, who left at 1 o'clock. I had the afternoon watch; a stiff breeze and the sea were running from the southeast, took departure at 1:25 from Cape Henry; light beaming west to south; distant about five miles; secured anchors for sea about 3 P. M; made all plain sail; wind hauled more to the south and took in the top sails at 4 o'clock; the wind was increasing, also the sea was increasing and the ship rolling to leeward about 10 degrees. I was relieved by Ensign; the danger was about 4 o'clock; about 8 o'clock he told me the jib and flying jib stays were carried away, and the wind was blowing a gale; went to bed about 8:30 o'clock, and was aroused about midnight by the Quartermaster calling Mr. French. Mr. French asked the Quartermaster the state of the weather; the Quartermaster said bad; dozed off again and was rearoused about 1:10 o'clock by the thumping of the ship where she struck the bottom; heard the Captain sing out, as he came from the cabin, hard down; I put on my coat and pants, ran on deck, and found it blowing a fresh gale; heard the order given to brail up the main stay sail and assisted, but could not take it in. I then asked the Captain if we should throw the guns overboard; he said yes, do it as quickly as possible; got permanent tackles hooked to the lee gun, but could not move it, because she had bilged, and could not get it over for the sea. The Captain then ordered me to burn all the signals I could. In the meantime all the port boats and cutters had been carried away entirely and the ship was lying on her port bilge, broadside inclined about forty degrees and the seas breaking clear over her; went in the cabin and saved two boxes of Costen lights; sent up fire rockets and burned over one hundred signals; the sea was then slashing in the cabin very fast; when I heard the word given for all hands to go forward as quick as possible, I hurried the quartermasters who were with me and some other men to go forward; as I passed the cabin door Mr. French asked me if that was all; I said yes; then he said we must go quick; we all started together; I had hold on Gatling gun, when a very heavy sea came over and washed myself and about five others down to leeward; all but myself went under the sail and were drowned; I was caught in the bag of the sail and hurt both legs against the gaff; regained rear of a nine-inch gun and worked myself forward; there I saw Mr. French go in the main rigging; saw a number of men standing in the starboard gangway and on the first launch and a number of men underneath the top gallant forecastle; I succeeded in getting on the top gallant forecastle with the assistance of the men there. The top gallant forecastle was full of men and officers. Every one was perfectly cool and showed no signs of fear. The majority of us got close together on the upper side of the forecastle, suffering much from cold and exposure. The seas would break clear over us and nearly suffocate us. We sounded six feet of water over the side; a little while after we sounded again and got 7½ and 8 feet; saw lights about one point on starboard bow and we gave three cheers and repeated them several times; we saw that the flood tide was making in fast and the sea was breaking over us worse; we here saw the first launch, the only boat left, stove in, and it knocked Capt. Ryan and the Navigator overboard; two men killed on forcastle; Mr. Conway suggested that we make some effort to get a line on shore; I said I would attempt it, and called for the men to put the balsa over, when a three-inch line was fast to the balsa and the same lowered overboard but fouled with the gib boom, foreguard and other spars; I got down on the torpedo spar and worked about ten minutes to clear the balsa, and called for some one to help me; Mr. Donver came down part of the way, and said that he was too weak and could not get on. I then told him that it was our only chance and he had better try. He said he could not, or he would in a little while. Williams, a seaman, came down and said he would go in about ten minutes. I could get no main line, and Simmons, White and others in the forecastle sung out to me the line is out, and we then got on shore.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WAR NOTES.

BERLIN, November 26.—A telegram from Sofia states that the Turks evacuated Orchanie on Saturday.

CETTINJE, November 26.—The Montenegrins captured Saturday night, after several hours desperate fighting, the two forts of Spizza. The Montenegrins now hold the whole territory to Bojana, except the citadel at Autivari and Dulcigno.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, November 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Welche, Minister of the Interior, introduced a motion to allow separate discussion on the four categories of direct taxation before the remainder of the budget. M. Bardoux, of the Left, moved to modify the resolutions lessening the rigor of the existing state of siege and press laws. M. Bardoux's motion was declared urgent.

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, November 26.—The *Soleil* says that a fresh dissolution, if voted by the Senate, would complicate instead of solving the crisis.

The *Republic Francaise* demands the withdrawal of the new Cabinet and renews its argument in favor of a Congress of the two houses to definitely open the Constitutional question.

Several Conservative papers say that the Government will call upon the Senate to declare, openly, for or against it.

LONDON, November 26.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "It is said, and I cite this opinion of the most reflecting men, for it throws light upon passing events, that one obstacle to the reconciliation of the public powers is, the prompters of the Executive foresee that at no distant date, through a vacancy in the Holy See, France may have to play an important part, and are resolved at any cost that the offices shall not then be held by Liberals, who not only would not pursue the traditional French policy but might add great strength to quite an opposite course. From this point of view many things otherwise obscure and unintelligible, one can understand how the coup of the 16th of May, though evidently directed against the Liberal party, was not designed in favor of any other particular faction. This also explains the formation of the new Cabinet. Neither a Republican or Bonapartist Ministry can satisfy those governed by this special anxiety, for the latter would not serve their interests but would dissolve the Chamber only for the benefit of the Empire now in view which governs the policy of the Elysee. Dissolution with or without the Budget being voted would continue the power for some time in the hands of those who regard the external interests as paramount."

ENGLAND.

Grant's Movements.

LONDON, November 26.—Gen. Grant will go from Athens to Alexandria and Cairo.

The U. S. steamer Monongahela has arrived at Alexandria, on her way to China.

THE SULTAN PROPOSES TO TREAT WITH THE CZAR.

A special from Constantinople says: The Sultan has expressed his intention to treat separately with the Czar. He abandons all idea of applying to any foreign power for mediation.

PEACE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

A special from St. Petersburg says: The Russian newspapers profess a strong desire for peace. There is much talk of direct negotiations with the Porte, and the probability of such a settlement is said to grow stronger daily. Russia is reported to be making special exertions to secure at any rate England's exclusion from the negotiations. Nobody here gives much heed to the talk of peace.

CAPTURE OF ETROPOL.

A Russian official dispatch announces that the Russians on Saturday captured the fortified town of Etropol with trifling loss. The Turks fled in disorder.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, southwest winds, rising to colder northwest winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rains.

For the lakes, the storm centre will probably move northeastward into Canada, followed rapidly by n rising barometer, decidedly colder north to west winds, generally cloudy weather and rain areas, partly turning to snow over the upper lakes.

A Fraudulent Wool Broker.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—I. H. Jones, jr., a wool brooker, disappeared ten days ago. His name is now connected with a series of alleged dishonest transactions by which several firms have been victimized to an amount estimated at $60,000.

Railroad Accident.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 26.—A construction train on the Long Branch road, looking for washouts on Sunday, found one near South Amboy, and was thrown from the track, killing three men and injuring four.

Oregon Election Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 26.—In the case of H. N. Stiles, on trial for perjury in connection with the Grover investigation, the jury stood 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal and were discharged. A new trial was ordered.

The case of W. B. Higby, indicted for perjury in the same connection, was set for the 27th. Important developements are anticipated.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The President has nominated Wm. H. Fitzpatrick, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office at Topeka; C. M. Howard, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Money at Santa Fe; Albert G. Berne, of Colorado, Indian Agent at Panca Agency; A. Bertram, Postmaster at Adams, Minnesota.

Killed.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 26.—Miss Laura Bannon, with a pistol accidentally discharged, fatally shot her cousin, Jas. Murphy, last evening. They had just returned from church.

Death of Bishop Marvin.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Bishop E. M. Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence, at 4 A. M., of pleuro-pneumonia.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—The Navy Department has received nothing further from the wrecked steamer Huron.

—The captured Nez Perces, including Chief Joseph, have arrived at Ft. Leavenworth, where they will be kept until a reservation is purchased for them.

—Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post roads agreed to report favorably on nomination of Wickersham to be Postmaster at Mobile. Senator Spencer opposes the nomination.

—The Commandant of Brooklyn Navy Yard says: Torpedo boat Alarm, reported lost in terrible gales of Friday afternoon, while on her way to Washington, has not yet left the lower bay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 26.—MONEY—Most all the day 5a6 per cent, closing at 7. Prime mercantile paper at 5½a7 per cent. Custom receipts $417,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $215,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling firmer in actual business; long $4.80, short $4 84½.

GOLD—Opened at 102⅞, closed 103. Carrying rates 2a3½, per cent.

SILVER—At London 54½d. Here, silver bars are $1 21 greenbacks, $1 17½ gold. Silver coin ¼a¾ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS—Firm.

United States 6s of 1881, coupons	110½		
Five-Twenties (1865) new	106½		
Five-Twenties (1867)	109		
Five-Twenties (1868)	110½		
New Fives	106½		
New Four and a half s	106½		
New Fours	102½		
Ten-forties	108		
Ten-forties (coupons)	108½		
Currency Sixes	121½		

RAILROAD BONDS—Active and strong, with the largest rise in St. Paul and T. & M. Division.

STATE BONDS—Quiet and weak.

STOCKS—Opened with a feeling of depression on the Stock Exchange, and with the exception of coal stocks and Kansas Pacific, the general list was lower. The feature of the day was the weakness of Lake Shore, which fell from 67 to 65¾ and the decline in Western Union from 79 to 78, closing at 78¼. The sharp decline in Lake Shore was brought about by the sales of considerable blocks of stock by parties who have till recently been prominent bulls. The decline in Western Union was a quick movement and the result of sales by parties who have been holding stock for some time for a rise. The drop in Western Union took some by surprise. There was a slight recovery in some cases at the close, but the feeling was bearish. The coal stocks were sustained by short interest and Kansas Pacific advanced, about pro rata business.

Transactions aggregated 135,000 shares, of which 4,500 were Erie, 47,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 36,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal, 13,000 Western Union, and 3,000 Mariposa.

Western Union	78¾	Northwestern com.	36⅛
Quicksilver	17½	Northwestern pfd.	66½
Quicksilver pfd.	34½	New Jersey Central	13½
Pacific Mail	24	Rock Island	100½
Mariposa	2¼	St. Paul	35⅝
Mariposa preferred	7½	St. Paul preferred	76½
Adams Express	96	Wabash	16
Wells, Fargo & Co.	86½	Fort Wayne	9½
American	56	Terre Haute	4½
United States	47½	Terre Haute pfd.	20
New York Central	106½	Ohio & Miss sippi	9½
Erie	9⅝	Chicago & Alton	78½
Erie preferred	18½	Chicago & Alton pfd s	0
Harlem	145	Delaware & Lacka.	50⅞
Harlem preferred	118	A. & P. Telegraph	22
Michigan Central	62¼	Burlington & Quin.	102½
Panama	328	Missouri Pacific	15⅞
Union Pacific	66½	Hannibal & St.