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The Intelligencer.

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WHATEVER else may be said, it must be confessed that this is a very interesting and entertaining Legislature.

SENATOR DAVIS is several lengths ahead of the Bourbon Democracy on the tariff question. But his successor isn't.

DELEGATE SIMONTON's shot-gun poured hot shot into the Democratic ranks. Mr. Armstrong didn't know it was loaded.

TABOR will be a Senator from Colorado for thirty days—which is probably long enough for Tabor, Colorado and the country.

DEMOCRATS in the Legislature are opposed to a tariff expressly for protection. The English manufacturers feel the same way about it.

COUNCIL was dead-locked on a market clerkship, but got through its work safely before midnight. And it was a good night's work.

TENNESSEE had her Polk, Alabama her Vincent, and West Virginia would better show a nice regard for the school fund before she gets into trouble.

EVERY Republican in the House of Delegates voted in favor of a living tariff on wool, but the Democratic majority went against it. Yet nature fashioned West Virginia for a wool growing State.

SENATOR BYRNE is understood to have up his lightning rod for Congressional honors in the Third District. If the people of that district are looking for a gentlemanly Bourbon, the Bourbon Senator from Kanawha ought to strike their fancy.

IN the appropriation bill reported yesterday, there is an item to pay interest on the money borrowed from the school fund. Perhaps provision for the principal, as well as the money to take up the State's I. O. U. held by a Wheeling bank, will come in on the gravel train.

THIRD District Republicans have a fair fighting chance to elect Kenna's successor. The Republicans of the State hope to see them make much of their opportunity. Republican ascendancy would increase the value of every acre of land in the District. That would be a revaluation that would count for something.

THE Democratic party is committed to a tariff-for-revenue-only, and that is what makes it so hard for Democrats in the West Virginia Legislature to keep pace with public sentiment in this State. But that doesn't keep public sentiment in West Virginia from being against the Democratic party on the tariff question.

KANAWHA'S protest against the obstruction of the river on which so much money has been, and is being, spent, comes up with the merits of justice. And the National Government, which has undoubted control, may have some views to express. It may well be doubted whether the favorable action of the Legislature on the bridge bill would have more force than a recommendation. Nobody will pretend that the Legislature of West Virginia or Ohio could authorize the building of a bridge over the Ohio river.

IT gives us pleasure to inform readers of the INTELLIGENCER that we have secured the services of Colonel Frank A. Burr, the brilliant correspondent whose work in the Philadelphia *Press*, Boston *Herald* and other leading newspapers has given him a national reputation and a wide circle of readers. As a sketch writer and general correspondent Colonel Burr is not excelled by any journalist, and few have so large an acquaintance with public men. He is now on his way South, intending to visit the developing States of northern Mexico, and readers of the INTELLIGENCER will be able to keep him company through his entertaining letters. Colonel Burr will write for no other newspaper in this vicinity. The first of his contributions, a very entertaining account of the formation of President Lincoln's Cabinet, is published herewith. The matter is new and comes by authority.

A DETACHMENT of the Salvation Army will move on Wheeling to-morrow from Pittsburgh. This demonstration is essentially an invasion by a foreign force. The base of operations is England, where this peculiar enthusiasm is recognized as the most notable of modern religious movements. Begun in a modest way by a Methodist preacher named Booth, now the General of the Army, taking the name of Christian Mission, it devoted itself to the lowly places in the East of London, addressing itself to a class of people who were strangers to the inside of a church. In 1878, by which time it had planted seventy-five of its stations in the British Metropolis, it took the name of Salvation Army and entered with renewed vigor upon the campaign. In 1881 it opened a great training school for officers, and last year invaded Sweden, India, South Africa, Australia and Canada. In 1882 it had 420 stations in Great Britain, 980 officers, and held 7,500 services weekly in the streets and public halls. In 1881 it began its work in the United States, following the rude, peculiar methods which had marked its course at home. In this country, as abroad, it has given offense to more conventional christians, and it must be confessed that its methods grate harshly on refined sensibilities. It is, or certainly has been, sensational in the highest degree, employing terms which seem irreverent, following a rugged ritual which would be characterized as gross disorder in any church. Some of the flaming announcements placarded in this country and published in the home organ, *The War Cry*, a weekly newspaper with 400,000 circulation, are simply shocking. Yet the Salvation Army has made its way. The Queen of England has honored it with a letter of congratulation. The English Archbishop and the Catholic Primate of England have given it countenance. The Tractarian movement of half a century ago is the only religious agitation of the century which has made anything like the impression in England. It has acquired so vast an influence that the British Government has come to recognize the Salvation Army as a great social as well as religious force. This will give some idea of the history and progress elsewhere of a missionary work which is to be begun in Wheeling to-morrow. The march of the Army has not been over a pathway of roses in this country. It has been hooted and jeered, but the exemplary patience and the zeal of its standard bearers have always quelled the mob spirit in the end. Of course these visitors will be kindly treated in Wheeling. Perhaps none of us would prefer their methods, but if they can do good by rude, even coarse, ways, who will forbid them? Who will take it upon himself to say that God does not own their work?

Bethlehem Works Not to Close.

BETHLEHEM, PA., February 2.—The report that the men working for the Bethlehem Iron Company had been notified last night that the works would be closed to-day is incorrect. The concern is rushed with orders.

THE TRYING DAYS OF '60

AND THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Of the First Act of the Dark Tragedy of the Rebellion—The Republican Convention and the Stirring Incidents Connected With It. Formation of Lincoln's Cabinet.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CHICAGO, January 31.—There was some queer history made in December, 1860, not only by the party going out of power under the shadow of rebellion, but by the political infant born of sectional agitation and of the arrogance of the slave power. It is not my purpose to recall much of that history, but to write some reminiscences of those days that seem to have passed unnoticed amid more startling events and to have lain ever since covered by the dust of years. To do this I have had to rub against the men who figured in the scenes I will try to depict—men who played broad parts in the tragedy then just being put upon the stage. They have grown gray since those days by the mighty events they have witnessed, as well as with years.

To-day I met Lyman Trumbull on the streets of this city looking not a year older than when he was a power in the Senate and in the Republican party. He is now a Democrat, never having recovered from the Greeley movement of 1872. He was always a sour critical man who split hairs in great emergencies and wanted to study and digest the Constitution rather than act promptly upon any question. Some one said that a good lawyer was always a good Democrat. I suppose for the same reason that the Irishman said he was "always forninst the government." Mr. Trumbull has got a new wife, which I suppose accounts for his carrying his years so easily. He has had a strange career. He was first elected to the Senate when he only had four votes that would stand by him. This was in 1854 or '56, I do no recall which year. Some say he cheated Mr. Lincoln out of the place, but I think this is a libel. It is true he had no following to speak of, but the fact is that Mr. Lincoln's friends elected him to defeat a man who was more objectionable to them than Trumbull. It was a long and bitter contest and left its scars. The Republican party felt that Mr. Lincoln had been unjustly beaten for the place and the next State Convention declared for him for the next vacant Senatorship in an emphatic resolution. If Mr. Lincoln had never been elected to the Presidency he would have been elected to the Senate, and Trumbull wouldn't ever have cut the figure he did in national affairs. Trumbull was right while the fighting lasted, but when the war ended he got mad because he couldn't get all he wanted in the way of patronage, and began to apply the judicial quality of his mind to everything. He naturally drifted into the Democratic party by an easy grade and he soon sank out of sight as a political power, and now earns a good living at the law. There are lots of such mileposts of disappointments in every State.

The jolly good-natured face and powerful form of Leonard Swett loomed up in the distance just beyond Mr. Trumbull. He was coming from court and had a law book under his arm. He is a little grayer than in 1860, but just as breezy and good-humored as when he stood and shouted for Lincoln at the Convention of that year. He greeted me in true Western style. Indeed his is a perfect type of the whole-souled Westerner. He stands in the front rank among the best attorneys in the West. He denies the adage "that a good lawyer is always a good Democrat," for he is as staunch a Republican now as when the party was first born.

"Yes right over there is where the Convention of 1860 was held," said he, pointing in the direction he indicated. "The city as well as the country has changed mightily since those days. A man's life covers a great deal that is wise and foolish in this world."

"That was a great Convention."

"Yes, but the Convention was not as great as its work. I tell you it was a dispensation of Providence that gave us Lincoln instead of Seward."

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CABINET.

"How did Mr. Lincoln come to put Mr. Seward into his Cabinet?"

"Because it was good policy, and the natural demands of the political situation. The party was new, and Mr. Seward was its foremost leader. Mr. Lincoln decided upon the appointment of Mr. Seward almost immediately upon his election."

"It is not true then that he appointed him at the instance of Thurlow Weed?"

"No sir. Mr. Weed knew nothing about Mr. Lincoln's intentions in relation to Mr. Seward, until he himself informed him of them. The facts are these: Immediately after the nomination Judge David Davis and myself went around to Mr. Weed's quarters in Chicago and asked him to go down to Springfield with us and see Mr. Lincoln. We urged that he ought to know him at the very beginning of the campaign. Mr. Weed was going to Iowa with his daughter, and could not go then, but on his return he said he would telegraph us and we should join him and go to Springfield. He did so, and we joined him at Bloomington, and went with him to see Mr. Lincoln. This was the first time they had ever met. The conversation was general but very interesting, and the policy of the campaign was somewhat considered."

"Is it true as has been stated that Mr. Weed virtually dictated the Cabinet of the first Republican President?"

"No sir. Mr. Lincoln decided upon the leading members of his Cabinet very soon after his election. He was a great man to listen to what everybody had to say and then do as he pleased afterwards. He consulted with Mr. Weed as he did with others, and the story of the interview between them upon the organization of the Cabinet is an interesting one."

"When and where was it held?"

"Very soon after the election, I think some time late in November or the 1st of December. Mr. Lincoln asked me to write to Mr. Weed and ask him to come to Springfield for a general conference upon the political situation. Mr. Weed replied, naming the date of his arrival and requesting Judge Davis and myself to join him at Bloomington and go with him. We met by appointment and went together to see Mr. Lincoln. The talk lasted all day. At the very outset of it Mr. Lincoln informed Mr. Weed that he had decided to appoint Mr. Seward, Simon Cameron, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Bates as members of his Cabinet. This was the first that Mr. Weed had heard of Mr. Lincoln's intentions in relation to his Cabinet. He spoke so pointedly about these four names that Mr. Weed himself seemed to regard the question as settled, and they did not enter into the discussion in relation to the rest of the Cabinet. What discussion there was upon that subject was confined chiefly to names for the other three places, or I might say one place.

WEED AGAINST THE BLAIRS.

When Mr. Lincoln asked Mr. Weed how Montgomery Blair would do, he very evidently disapproved of the choice. He put his objection however in the form of suggesting other names. He spoke warmly of Henry Winter Davis, but Mr. Lincoln did not take to the suggestion. He mentioned other names that I do not now recall. He then strongly urged the appointment of a Southern man. I remember that he said it would be a good stroke of policy to get one from North Carolina, as that would doubtless keep that State in the Union in case the cotton States provoked a war. Mr. Lincoln thought well of the idea and it was decided that Mr. Weed should confer with Mr. Mangum, I think, although I am not sure of the name. Mr. Weed tried to find the man in North Carolina but failed, and Mr. Lincoln followed his original idea and appointed Montgomery Blair. Caleb B. Smith of Indiana had been decided upon for the Interior Department before Mr. Weed's arrival. These are the real facts in relation to the organization of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet so far as Mr. Weed is concerned."

"What was Mr. Weed's objection to Montgomery Blair?"

"He disliked the Blair family on account of some antagonism between the father and himself, I think. I do not think he admired the Jacksonian quality of force in the family."

"How was Gideon Wells appointed?"

"He was the only man in the Cabinet that Mr. Lincoln did not select himself. Hannibal Hamlin named him. He came to Chicago and Mr. Lincoln met him here. During their talk he told Mr. Hamlin that he wanted a Cabinet officer from New England, and would appoint whomever he would name. He selected Gideon Wells, and Mr. Lincoln, as good as his word made him Secretary of the Navy. You see then that Mr. Hamlin had better success in getting a Cabinet officer of his own selection than Mr. Weed did."

"How did he come to appoint General Cameron?"

"For the same reason that he appointed Mr. Seward. I was one of the Presidential Electors in Illinois that year, and was selected to carry the vote of our State to Washington. Mr. Lincoln asked me as I was passing through Harrisburg on my way to the Capital, to stop and request General Cameron to come to Springfield for a conference with him.

"I did so, and he went out. I then knew that he was to go into the Cabinet, because I had heard Mr. Lincoln say so. I do not think that he knew it then. He was the unanimous choice of his State for the place."

"Did Mr. Lincoln offer him any particular place?"

"I do not know. I was not present at the conference. I think Mr. Lincoln wrote to him after they had their talk, that he would make him Secretary of the Treasury, or Secretary of War. I know that there was quite a good deal of uncertainty for some time as to whether Mr. Cameron or Mr. Chase should be Secretary of the Treasury. It was finally decided in Mr. Chase's favor, but for what reason I do not know."

CAMERON AND THE WAR OFFICE.

"Was there any friction between Mr. Lincoln and General Cameron when he left the Cabinet?"

"None at all. I know that Mr. Lincoln always retained the highest respect for him, and the most perfect confidence in his integrity. I heard him rebuke a man one evening who made some reflections upon the honesty of his administration of the War Department. He answered the gentleman's strictures by saying: 'I know of nothing to justify your remarks, there certainly was nothing in his administration of the War office that reflected upon his integrity.' The facts in relation to the change in the War office that sent Mr. Cameron to St. Petersburg are well known to many men. There was a great deal of friction in the Cabinet between the conservative element represented by Seward and Chase and the aggressive war spirit represented by General Cameron and Montgomery Blair. Almost all the Cabinet except these two believed the differences between the sections could be settled without a resort to arms. Cameron as well as Blair thought a war was inevitable and wanted to make active preparations for it. This conflict of ideas and purposes naturally caused more or less feeling. Then General Cameron, in his first annual report, recommended arming the negroes, and the President was not up to that advanced position. To be sure this recommendation did not get into the President's message, but it was printed in the newspapers and called out a vast amount of severe criticism. The Cabinet was afraid of its effect upon the border States."

CAMERON AND THURLOW WEED.

"Did General Cameron leave the Cabinet on this account?"

"No. He changed the War office for the mission to Russia on his own motion. He felt the discontent in the Cabinet and was glad to get a rest. I recall distinctly the circumstances under which he left. Thurlow Weed came on to Washington as he frequently did for a conference with the Administration. He saw the feeling of unrest in the Cabinet and went to have a talk with General Cameron about it. Cameron was not very well, and Mr. Weed began the conversation by telling him that he ought to take a vacation."

"What, vacation with the war on our hands? There is no rest for anybody in these days!"

"Weed suggested that he should exchange the War Department for a foreign mission. 'It would be a great relief if I could,' was Mr. Cameron's response. 'The Russian mission is vacant,' replied Weed. 'I should be glad to make the exchange,' was Cameron's answer. They went to the President upon the subject and the transfer was made, without any feeling whatever on either side. I know that by Mr. Lincoln's acts and utterances."

"Mr. Weed played quite an important part then in Mr. Lincoln's administration during the war?"

"Yes, quite a hand. The President was very fond of him, and had great respect for his ability. A conference with Mr. Weed was always valuable to any public man. From that standpoint Mr. Weed had a powerful influence everywhere among men of his own party. His advice was all the better and safer because he didn't want office."

"Did he represent the Seward idea of reconciliation?"

"Neither he nor Mr. Seward were as far in advance as Mr. Lincoln. They were willing to make concessions that he was not. That became apparent to me at the Springfield conference, of which I spoke, when the formation of the Cabinet was discussed. Mr. Weed's statements and arguments at that meeting made a great impression upon the President. He almost convinced him that there was going to war. Up to that time he had not thought seriously of an armed conflict.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

"Was it after that time that he said that "freedom for the whole country, was greater than slavery in a section and that he would not yield a fraction of his duty to favor the slave power?"

"He often made that remark in substance, but I do not now recall whether he made it at this conference with Mr. Weed or not. Mr. Lincoln was a cautious but a very resolute man, and when he made up his mind it was as fixed as the hills. I do not think he was ever more perplexed as to the right thing to do than when he framed the proclamation of emancipation. I happened in Washington while he was writing it. He was very glad to see me and asked me to sit down for a talk. He said he was almost in prison with the work he had to do and was glad to see a friend from the outside world. He went to his drawer and took out a letter from Robert Dale Owen. It was a twelve page argument, of a friendly character, in favor of emancipation. Mr. Lincoln read it aloud to me. It was a powerful document. Several times he stopped while reading it and said: 'This is very able, this is very able.' Once he said, 'I have written something upon this subject, but nothing so able as this. He referred to the proclamation he afterwards signed. When he finished reading Owen's letter he laid it down and began to raise points against emancipation. His mind was not then settled as to whether it would be a source of strength or weakness to us. It was however no evidence of his opposition to a measure, that he raised points against it, in discussing it with friends. He would often have an answer in his own mind for the very points he made. For three hours on until the arrival of the Cabinet broke up our conversation, Mr. Lincoln discussed with great force all the phases of emancipation. He brought out a great number of letters severely criticising his war policy, written by gentlemen in the various sections of the country. They had been sent him in a friendly spirit, by Charles A. Dana for his information as to the temper of the people. They had made some impression on his mind, but he was yet undecided as to the policy of issuing the proclamation. We had another small talk next day of the same tenor, and the proclamation was issued not long afterwards. I am sure that while he was writing it Mr. Lincoln's mind was in a conflict as to the policy of issuing it, and I think he signed it with some misgivings. He was however a man who, when he made up his mind to act, never took a back track."

This interesting conversation with Mr. Swett took a wide range, and covered many phases of Mr. Lincoln's administration. As the world knows Mr. Swett was very close to the war President and the words he speaks, are weighted with the force of high character and a personal knowledge of the matters with which he deals. They are therefore testimony of the highest grade. There are many curious facts in his remarks, words that show how many things in relation to those early days that have been written as history are untrue. They show some strong conflicts of opinion in relation to the war. With the little scraps of history like these that are coming to us now, when men will read and judge them dispassionately, it is no wonder that Stanton when he took Simon Cameron's place wrote to Judge Black that he "found the Cabinet divided upon Cameron's nigger policy and a vigorous prosecution of the war." They also give a clue to what Frank Blair meant when he started from Missouri in 1861.

A friend asked him where he was going. His reply was, "I am going home to get ready for war. William H. Seward thinks he can put down the rebellion with the franking privilege. I am going to Missouri to fight." F. A. B.

Mr. Conkling Denies the Old Yarn.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Roscoe Conkling is in town and denies a floating story to which Mace swore in New York yesterday, that he had a boxing bout some years ago with the late Zach. Chandler and subsequently with the pugilist.

BEER BOTTLE BALLET

DANCE ON THE TARIFF DUTIES

In the House—Progress of the Work of Congress. The Tariff Question Must be Settled Soon or Not at All—Senator Tabor's Short Term. New Decision in the Scioto Case.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The House, in its consideration of the tariff bill to-day, finished the schedule applicable to chemicals. Several efforts were made, all of which come from the Democratic side, to make horizontal reductions of ten, fifteen and twenty per cent to the entire schedule, all of which were voted down by almost a close party vote. A proposition to reduce the schedule twenty per cent the first year, thirty the second, fifty the third and eighty the fourth was also defeated. The House, in Committee of the Whole, then proceeded to consider schedule B, applicable to earthenware and glass. The significant vote of the day was on the defeat of the item placing a duty of one and a half cents per pound on glass bottles. The present rate is thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. The rate proposed by the bill would have increased the duty nearly two hundred per cent. After a struggle, which lasted an hour, by a vote of 91 to 79, the measure was defeated and the duty allowed to remain as now, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. This action is of special importance to the brewers of the country. A gross of bottles in New York is valued at $3 17, or two and one-fifth cents a bottle. The duty at thirty-five cents *ad valorem* is one and eleven hundredth cents, or twenty-seven hundredths of a cent per bottle. The duty added to the price per gross, $3 17, makes a total cost of four and twenty-eight hundredths, a gross, or two and ninety-seven one hundredth cents per bottle. Had the Committee of Ways and Means been sustained the duty on a gross of ordinary beer bottles would have been three and twenty-four hundredths, instead of one and eleven *hundredths, or two* and one half cents per bottle, instead of seventy-seven one hundredths of a cent as now.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Bill Must be Disposed of Soon or Fall of Action.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—It is understood that Mr. Hiscock, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has given notice to the Ways and Means Committee that if the tariff is not disposed of on Monday, February 12th, he will antagonize its future consideration with the two remaining appropriation bills, the legislative Executive and Judicial and sundry civil bill. The latter usually calls for debate on account of miscellaneous subjects, and as there will then remain but seventeen working days of the session in which to dispose of the bills and all the conference reports on the other pending appropriation bills, the Appropriation Committee is not willing to defer the consideration of its work beyond the date mentioned, and on to-morrow both houses will be occupied most of the day in hearing eulogies on deceased members of the House, and as Monday is one of the days set apart in the House for the suspension of the rules, the determination of Mr. Hiscock actually limits the House to six days in which to finish the Tariff Bill.

THE SCIOTO CASE.

Fehrenbatch's Decision Revoked and Pilot Long Restored.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, Gray & Cracraft, Attorneys for Pilot B. J. Long of the steamer John Lomas, the Board found, after considering the testimony in the case, that the Supervising Inspector of the Seventh District, Mr. Fehrenbatch, had erred in his decision in revoking Long's license, and the board recommended that Long be reinstated and that the license of David C. Keller, late pilot of the steamer Scioto, be revoked for disobeying rules one and two for the government of pilots on the western rivers. The board also added an additional clause to the new pilot rule that is to go into effect next September, which provides that the descending steamer shall be deemed to have the absolute right of way.

ABOUT SENATORS.

Tabor's Short Term—Gossip in Regard to Windom.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Senator Morrill expects the Senate to be able to complete its tariff legislation by Wednesday.

Senator Tabor, of Colorado, was sworn in to-day, and succeeded Mr. Chilcott, who was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Teller. Tabor has but thirty days to serve when he will be succeeded in turn by Senator-elect Bowen.

The defeat of Windom in Minnesota is regarded here as a misfortune to the Republican party, Mr. Windom being a man of great experience and one of the safest legislators of the country. The gossips are already at work fixing up a place for him in President Arthur's Cabinet to succeed Secretary Folger, who, according to the rumor, is to succeed Attorney General Brewster. There is, however, not much probability of such an arrangement.

West Virginia Postmasters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The following West Virginia postmasters were commissioned to-day: John G. Henry, at Bull Creek, and James Keeley at Laurel Junction.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Voorhees Thinks He Sees a Way to Defeat It in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—It is proposed by the friends of the new Mexican treaty to reopen the Well and Labra cases, decided by the Mexican-American Claims Commission to make an amendment to Mr. Voorhees' resolution to consider revenue treaties in open session. This will make the position of some Senators rather unpleasant.—Mr. Voorhees wanted, it is said, to discourage the reciprocity treaty by his resolution to have it considered in the presence of the public. To this there will be no objection, but Mr. Voorhees has placed himself in a delicate position should his resolution be put on passage and amended, as proposed, to take in the Weil and Labra matters. It has been shown so plainly by the discovery of documentary evidence that the awards for nearly $2,000,000 were based upon perjury, that the claimants make no denial and are contending for the payment of the installments due simply by means of technicalities. They do not deny the allegation that they obtained the awards by fraud, but maintain that the cases cannot be opened because the finding of the Commission in their favor was a penalty and cannot be set aside.

BEER MEASURE.

It is Too Liberal for Use in Importations, A Decision.

BOSTON, February 2.—Judge Powell, of the United States Circuit Court, gave an important decision to-day regarding the measure of imported liquors. The suit was that of Henry T. Nichols, of New York, against Alanson W. Beard, former Collector of the Port, to recover duties paid under protest. Three years ago Nichols imported into the Port of Boston from Liverpool a quantity of ale and stout, otherwise than in bottles, measuring 6,200 wine gallons of 231 cubic inches each, or 5,300 beer gallons of 282 cubic inches each. In the invoices and entry by the plaintiff the number of gallons was given in beer measure. The opinion finds that the only gallon of liquid measure authorized by the Treasury Department and distributed to the custom houses for use is the wine gallon, which was adopted as the standard of liquid measure by the department in 1832. The plaintiff relies upon the act of the 1st of March, 1879, section 21, 20 statutes, 351, which enacted that "the word 'gallon' whenever used in the Internal Revenue law, relating to beer, ale, porter, or other similar fermented liquors, shall be held and taken to mean a wine gallon, the liquid measure containing 231 cubic inches." But this act was plainly declaratory of the law as it then existed, and was not intended to establish a new standard of measurement in the customs and excise departments. Its object was to put a stop to an erroneous practice then prevailing in the Internal Revenue Department of estimating domestic malt liquors by beer measure, and to require it to conform to the recognized standard of the customs service and of the mercantile community.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Mr. Morse Declares He Will Produce It One Week From To-day.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Mr. Salmi Morse, the author of the Passion Play, says that he has nearly completed his arrangements for the production of the work at an early day at the old church in Twenty-third street, which has been completely remodelled interiorly to meet the requirements of the production. Mr. Morse declares his determination to push his enterprise to completion, notwithstanding the efforts made to stop his work.

"I have been treated harshly," said Mr. Morse to a reporter, "in my attempt to do what I consider a good work, and I am going on with it, no matter what may happen feeling satisfied that the first presentation of this sublime play, as I intend to offer it, will disarm all who have been hostile to me. I intend to describe the story on the stage with the greatest care in every detail descriptive of the Holy Land, the dresses, household belongings, manners and customs of the time of the Saviour. I do not intend that the word shall be presented in a theatric spirit or in a theatric manner, and when it is offered to the public I think they will sanction and encourage the efforts I am making."

"In the presentation of the work how many persons will be engaged?"

"Somewhere about five hundred persons, male and female, and each one feels as much interest in the subject almost as I do myself."

"You say that you positively intend to give a public representation. When?"

"Probably a week from next Saturday evening."

"You are almost ready, then?"

"Yes, my rehearsals have been going on for the last three months and the people are as perfect in their parts as can be expected. Bear in mind there will be no cast of characters as in a theatre, for I claim that it will not be a theatrical display. I am no showman, but I am a student and a traveler, and the labor I am engaged in is a meritorious undertaking."

ANOTHER BLIZZARD.

Freezing Weather and Snow in the Far West.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 2.—A dry, light snow has fallen in the past twenty-four hours, accompanied by wind. No interruption to traffic is reported.

TOPEKA, KS., February 2.—The blizzard now prevailing over the entire State is nearly as severe as the previous one. And while not particularly disastrous will cause some suffering among cattle on the ranges.

The continued cold weather has frozen the smaller streams to the bottom, so the question of water for stock will become a serious one. Heavy snow fell in Western Kansas, but trains have not been seriously delayed on any road. The winter is proving the most severe one we have had for years past.

CHEYENNE, February 2.—The heaviest snow storm in the history of the Territory fell during the past four days. It is three feet deep in the city and from twelve to thirty inches on the cattle ranges all over the Territory. The entire surface of the ground is covered, and the cattle are suffering for grass, and unless winds come within three days and blows the snow off there will be considerable loss.

Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad have been blockaded for the past forty-eight hours in the Rocky Mountains. Passengers are furnished regularly with fare. When winds come drifts are bound to blockade the trains in places along the roads for 400 miles.

OMAHA, February 2.—A strong northwester prevailed all day and the snow is drifting badly. All the railroads are in a state to keep open.

OF INTEREST TO MARRIED PEOPLE.

A Chicago Divorce Being Tested in the Pittsburgh Courts.

PITTSBURGH, February 2.—A case with some peculiar and interesting features is on the trial list in the Criminal Court to-day, but will probably not be reached. A man named John Weaver is charged by his former wife with adultery, the other party being his present wife. On November 13, 1878, Weaver and Mrs. Margaret Elinton, a widow, were married by Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny. They lived together for about two years, when Weaver deserted her, it is alleged, because she refused to set him up in business with money which she had earned by hard labor over the wash tub. Weaver went to Chicago, procured a divorce, without his wife's knowledge, returned here, and about June last was again married to Miss Mary Clark of East Liberty. His first wife sued him for desertion and non-support, but the case was decided against her in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The present suit was then brought to test the legality of the Chicago divorce. The defendant claims that he was a free man at the time of his second marriage, the charge will not hold against him.

Falsely Seized.

CHICAGO, February 2.—The San Francisco *Alta* publishes a letter from George Caleb, master of the schooner, Adrienne, of San Francisco, dated Lapase, Mexico. The writer complains that in December he anchored in distress, with the cargo shifted and leaking, in the bay near Lapase; was seized by the custom authorities, taken to Lapase, thrown into jail, and refused legal advice or communication with the American Consul. The vessel is detained under suspicion of smuggling, with no present prospect of release. The *Alta* vouches for the character of Captain Caleb.

Ought to Have Laid Himself Down.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., February 2.—H. F. Gillig, manager of the American Exchange, London, was robbed in a hotel yesterday of $10,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry and money. He threw a sealskin coat, in the pocket of which was a set of diamonds into the office, and went for his valise containing the remainder of his property. Returning to the office the coat was gone. In the excitement following he laid down his valise, which quickly disappeared.

An Atmospheric Phenomenon.

BURLINGTON, IA., February 2.—During a snow storm here about nine o'clock, several peals of thunder occurred, accompanied by bright flashes of lightning.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The rumor that the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company had failed is without foundation.

The Court House at Lafayette, Ga., burned yesterday. All the county records were destroyed.

Theodore Hoffman has been arrested for the murder of Zephanias Marks, of New York. The body bears sixteen axe wounds.

George Huff, a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, "laid down" yesterday for $600. It is thought the matter will be amicably arranged.

The Comptroller of New York has requested the Attorney General to bring action against the Mutual Union Telegraph Company for failing to make a proper return of their stock for the purposes of the corporation tax.

Edward W. White, of the firm of Gilchrist, White & Co., ship carpenters, New York, fled yesterday, after having for the last two years systematically used the credit and money of the concern for his own private speculations.

Fletcher Heed, a young may living near Putnam, Muskingum county, O., got up before daylight yesterday morning in a fit of religious excitement, and going to a straw stack near by set it on fire, jumped in the flames and cut his throat with a razor.

Under orders from Governor Blackburn, of Ky., about four hundred State troops of infantry and artillery, under command of Colonel John R. Allen, will attend the trial of Neal and Craft at Grayson, Carter county, next Tuesday. The parties are charged with rape and arson committed at Ashland about a year since.

BEARDING BANDITS.

THE PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES.

How the Central Pacific Robbers Were Run to the Earth—A Desperate Encounter with a Fearless Gang—The Confession of Two of the Worthies — Captured at Last.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 2.—Sheriff Turner, of Provo City, who had charge of the party which captured the Central Pacific train robbers yesterday, made the following statement:—"On Friday Mr. Thacker, a detective officer of Wells, Fargo & Co., and myself met at Provo City on the 8:30 P. M. train en route for Deseret. We there joined Sheriff Gillespie, of Tooele county, who had been waiting there four days. We held a consultation, having already learned that the robbers were camped in the mountains about fifty miles to the northwest of Deseret, in Mallard county, Utah. On Saturday morning we called upon Joseph S. Black, of Deseret, to know if he could furnish us with a baggage wagon and saddle horses, which he did. Thacker then telegraphed Dooley, of Salt Lake, for long range guns and a field glass, and Deputy Sheriff Fowler, of Utah, was telegraphed to join us at Deseret. At half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning we started, and at half past four that afternoon, as we were riding across the hills for the purpose of ascertaining a direct route to the stockade of the robbers, which was located at Antelope Mountain, we discovered two men armed and mounted, making in the direction of the stockade. At breakfast on Saturday morning the party had elected me commander of the company, and being in the lead on discovering the men I beckoned to the remainder of my party in the rear and they came up immediately. We hitched our horses and left two of the party as guard to the animals. We then started on foot in pursuit of the men we had sighted, and going to the brow of the hill in front of us, about five hundred or six hundred feet high and a distance of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five yards, we obtained a full view of them.

ORDERED TO HALT.

"I ordered them to halt and throw up their hands, at the same time *claiming* them as my prisoners. Ormus Nay jumped from his horse, and shielding himself behind the animal fired a pistol shot. Frank Hawley, the other bandit, who was a little to the rear and further north and about the centre of a narrow gulch, also jumped from his horse. He covered himself with his animal. Then we opened fire on them. The first volley shot Hawley's horse through the jaw. The other horse fell immediately afterward on his left side and landed on a Winchester rifle which hung on side side of the saddle. The firing was continued by both sides. The bullets cut the cedar boughs over our heads. One bullet passed near the heads of Wise, Cropper and Thomas Fowler. Another bullet passed between Thacker and myself while we were standing about six feet apart. About this time Nay threw up his hands and apparently surrendered, and the firing ceased. Hawley ran to the opposite side of the hollow and laid in a small ravine. We fired several shots in the direction of the ravine where he lay. Nay then fired another shot, but, seeing that resistance was useless, he notified us that he was wounded and willing to surrender. He also said that Hawley was wounded. I called to Nay to tell Hawley to lay down his arms. Nay said he was so badly wounded that he could not get to him, but I told him that he had to do so, and he started in the direction of Hawley. He got half way to him, and we saw Hawley throw his gun away. We then advanced, and on reaching the robbers found Hawley shot through the leg. We also found that Nay had been shot in the right shoulder and had also received a flesh wound in the leg. We picked the men up and gathered the saddle blankets we had in camp. Our baggage wagon was seven miles away, over a rough country. We immediately sent Black for the wagon, and he returned at 9 o'clock that evening. We splinted Hawley's leg, and rendered all possible assistance to the wounded men, and, having put them in a wagon, we sent them back with Black George Boyd and Joseph Smith to Deseret. Having no provisions for ourselves or the arrivals, and learning of the camp of the two Smith boys at Fish Springs, we proceeded there, and the boys furnished us with oats for our horses and something for ourselves to eat. This place was two miles to the north of the scene of the capture and across a rough country. Here we built our camp fire, and at half-past two o'clock on Monday morning we had our horses saddled and ready to march on the stockade.

PROCEEDING TO THE STOCKADE.

"At three o'clock Captain Deal, Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Polk and party were seen riding in the direction of our camp fire at a distance of 200 yards. I immediately stepped out and notified them that I was Sheriff Turner. Sheriff Brown recognized my voice and joined our party. These gentlemen were all on their way to the point to which we were going. After consultation I told the party we had decided upon plans, which I made them acquainted with, and these plans were adopted for future operations, the two parties to go together. I had already procured a guide and the entire party proceeded to the stockade. At daylight on Monday morning the guide took a note to the stockade notifying the robbers that their hiding place was surrounded, but that the officers did not intend to hurt them if they would surrender peacefully. The note was written by us after the two wounded men had begged us not to hurt the men up in the stockade, and the note begged of the men to surrender, as they were surrounded, and recited the fact that Nay and Hawley were wounded, and these two men signed the note. I sent two of my men to a situation in view of the stockade, and Sheriff Brown and Deputy Sheriff Polk also took up positions to view the rendezvous. After the guide had been in the cabin from five to ten minutes, Ves Earle, one of the robbers, came out of the retreat and started up the canyon on foot. He got some three rods from the house, when Deputy Sheriff Brown called on him to halt and come back. As he came back, opposite the door, Frank Francis, one of the robbers, and Ras Anderson, another of the crew, also came out, and Sheriff Brown told them all to pass down the canyon, which they did until they got opposite where our party was situated. Telling them to halt, we walked down to them, and I and Sheriff Brown searched the house and the men. Their arms had all been left in the house and the men had no weapons about them."

THE BUCKET SHOPS.

Important Decision Touching This Peculiar and Profitable Institution.

CHICAGO, February 2.—The case of Nohe against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Board of Trade, was decided by Judge Moran, of the Circuit Court, to-day. Nohe is the proprietor of a bucket shop, and filed his bill to enjoin the telegraph company from removing the tickets from his establishment and from with-holding market quotations as they exist on the Board of Trade. He also sought to enjoin the Board of Trade from enforcing its rule against furnishing information and quotations to such establishments. The injunction was granted without notice on filing the bill and motion for dissolution. The injunction was argued last week and the Court gave an elaborate opinion, sustaining the right of the Telegraph Company to withhold the market quotations, upon the ground of immorality and illegality of the business in which the complainant was engaged; he held the statute of the State against gambling in grain applicable, and also that the business was demoralizing and pernicious, and a Court of Equity would refuse its aid to any one who came with unclean hands asking assistance to prosecute a business against the public policy of the State. He accordingly dissolved the injunction. This was a test case, the attorneys of all the bucket shops taking part in the argument.

A Fight With a Burglar.

BRENTWOOD, L. I., February 2.—Mr. and Mrs. John Miles, of Comac, had a desperate enc