



THE METHODISTS.

The Great Ecumenical Council will Adjourn To-day.

ADDRESS FROM THE CONFERENCE

To All the Branches of the Church Throughout the World

READ BY REV. DR. CHAPMAN.

All the Methodist Denominations should Work in Harmony--A Step Toward a Final Union--Their Mission the Same and Insignificant Matters Only Divide Them--Great Evils, Fighting which is a Common Cause--Freedom of Political Opinion--The Social Evils are the Topics Discussed the Last Day of the Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.--The eleventh day's session of the Ecumenical Methodist council opened with Mr. William Marden, Wesleyan Reform Union, in the chair.

Through Mr. McLaren, the committee on Methodist statistics made a report, which, in substance, states that returns had been obtained from all churches represented in the conference and tabulated first geographically and second ecclesiastically. The term "adherents" included in every case ministers and members, as well as families connected with the congregations. In some cases estimates were made, but in no case do they exceed the figures given in the government census, and in some cases they are below. While no official statistics were adopted by the London Ecumenical conference, the figures show that since that conference there has been an increase of 30 per cent in Methodist believers.

The business committee acknowledged the receipt of a memorial concerning the recognition of the visit of the President of the United States to the conference.

A resolution was adopted making tomorrow's session the last of the conference. Dr. Hamilton presented the report of the committee on an executive commission.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS.

The executive commission of the eastern section shall be distributed among the various branches of Methodism represented in that section as follows:

Wesleyan 11 members, Irish Methodist 2, Methodist New Connection 2, Primitive Methodists 4, Bible Christians 2, United Methodist Free Church 3, Australian Methodist 1, French Methodist 1, Wesleyan Reform Union 1, United Free Gospel Churches 1, South African Methodist 1, West Indian Methodist 1.

The western section shall be distributed as follows among the various branches of Methodism represented in that section:

Methodist Episcopal, 18 members; Methodist Episcopal South, 8; Methodist church in Canada, 4; African M. E. church, 3; African M. E. Zion, 3; Colored M. E., 1; Methodist Protestant, 1; United Brethren in Christ, 1; American Wesleyan, 1; Union American M. E., 1; African Union M. E., 1; Free Methodist, 1; Congregational Methodist, 1; Primitive Methodist, 1; British Methodist, 1; Independent Methodist, 1; United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), 1; Evangelical Association, 1.

Among other duties, the commission is to make the necessary arrangements for the next executive conference, subject to the approval of the several churches represented.

Mr. Atkinson, of England, hoped and expected that the next Ecumenical Conference would be held in Australia.

After some discussion the further consideration of the report went over until tomorrow, and the topic of the day, "The Church and Public Morality," was taken up.

VICES OF SOCIETY.

In the unavoidable absence of Hon. W. B. Hill, of Macon, Ga., his essay on legal restraint on the vices of society was read by Rev. Dr. W. V. Tudor, of Richmond, Va.

We are told, he began, by those who admit that legal restraint on the vices of society is within the jurisdiction of the state, that such legislation is nugatory. "You cannot make men moral by act of parliament." So runs the threadbare pathos of this worn out pastoral. Now if it means that law cannot generate inward righteousness, it is true; but those who saw the air with this old saw very well know that the friends of moral legislation do not propose to accomplish by it any such result; for statutes of every kind assume to deal only with men's acts, not with intentions or motives. The rules of the churches never created inward holiness--that is not their function in church economy, but they serve as an inferential and wholesome discipline of conduct, and thus they help to make men moral by law. Can there be a doubt that the act of Congress which has closed the mails and press to nefarious schemes has diminished this immorality, and therefore made moral with respect to this vice the conduct of many whose conduct the opposite state of the law made moral? May the law precede or must it simply follow public sentiment in attempting to control the vices of society? There are two schools of thought. One insisting that the law should hold aloof a standard of conduct sufficiently above the level of average opinion to become a guide and a beacon; the other insisting that the standard should be below the level of average public sentiment, or almost only parallel with it in order to prevent the scandal which arises from a breach of law in its non-enforcement.

BETTING AND GAMBLING.

Rev. Joseph Fossett, of the Wesleyan Methodist church, Hull, England, delivered the first appointed address of the morning session. His special subject was "Legal Restraint on the Vices of Society."

Betting and gambling, he said, is a present day question, and is of all-concerning importance. Possibly one of

the very worst forms of gambling--gambling practiced on a colossal scale and gambling indulged in by not a few Christian professors--is the gambling of the stock exchange. Talk of a frantic, fanatical, uproarious enthusiasm on matters religious as something to be condemned. For my part, I have never seen or heard anything in connection with the widest religion excitement at all comparable with what I saw for the space of half an hour in Wall street in New York. No doubt the gambling of the street exchange differs widely in form and expression from the gambling of the turf and the dice. But in spirit the manifestation of an ever grasping, all devouring, all consuming covetousness. It is one and the same thing.

Judge H. I. Sibley, of Marietta, Ohio, whose topic was "Marriage and Divorce Laws," said: "The gist of it all is in the principle deducible from reason and scripture, that the right to marriage is its essential benefits and as the only condition for righteous propagation becomes paramount to the rule of its permanence in cases of wrong done innocent parties whereby the fundamental obligations of the relation are abrogated. This view of the institution makes great ends, moral and social, more important than technical preservation of its naked body, as manifestly they are.

CHURCH AND AMUSEMENTS.

Thomas Ruddle, B. A., head master Bible Christian College, Shebbear, Devon, England, was the next speaker.

His subject was the attitude of the church towards amusements. He said in part: "There is nothing in the spirit of the New Testament opposed to a moderate and rational use of amusements. Whatever may be the duty of the church towards amusements it is obvious it is not a duty to be hostile towards them.

Rev. Bishop C. D. Foss, of the M. E. church, Philadelphia, said the urgent need of children was play. As for athletics, the jollier the better, if they were harmless. But if the training made nothing but splendid brutes, church colleges should put them out. The Sunday paper was indelible before the bar of God and the church stood with it *particeps criminis*.

Rev. J. W. Haney, of the M. E. church, Illinois, denied that the church was responsible for the Sunday newspaper. It should condemn every amusement, such as the theatre, which habitually caricatured the church, and also the Sunday newspaper.

CHURCH MEMBERS AND THE THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. Belmoek, of Manchester, England, said that the strange thing was that the church had failed to recognize the need of the people for amusement. He strolled once into the Lyceum theatre and found so many preachers there that he thought for the time he was in an ecumenical council. People would go to the theatres; the theatres were full while the chapels were half empty. The church should purify the theatre and do it church members would have to go there. [Cries of "Oh, no," and "You are right."]

Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of the A. M. E. church, feared that the gates were too widely opened. "We have got in the dance and the theatre and by and by we will get into the circus," said he.

Dr. Walker thought it would be a mistake to prescribe any particular rules to govern in the matter of amusements. Theatre-going, card playing and dancing should be condemned outright and ministers who winked at them failed in their duty.

The regular program ended at this point and Secretary King announced that the sub-committee which had been charged with the preparation of the address from the Ecumenical conference to the Methodist churches and Methodists throughout the world had completed its work and the report would be presented by Dr. Chapman, of England.

THE ADDRESS.

This gentleman came upon the platform and read the address. The address, in part, says:

By the most inexorable test Methodism is proved to be singularly adapted to the needs of men. Although many adjustments and developments must undoubtedly be made to accomplish fully our mission, let us beware of thinking that any vital changes are necessary. Faithfully using our present means, under the blessing of God, our prosperity will grow.

We rejoice to recognize the substantial unity which exists among the various Methodist bodies; its firm basis is a common creed. We are all faithful to the simple scriptural and generous theology which God, through the clear intellect and loving heart of John Wesley, restored to his church. We are proud of the same spiritual ancestry; we sing the same holy hymns; our modes of worship are very similar, and what is most important of all, the type of religious experience is fundamentally the same throughout the Methodist world.

Rejoicing in these things, we think the time has come for a close cooperation of the Methodist churches, both at home and abroad, which shall prevent waste of power and unhalloved rivalry. Before the eyes of many of us passes the delightful vision of a time when, in each land where it is planted, Methodism shall become for every useful purpose one, and the Methodism of the world shall be a close and powerful federation of churches for the spread of the kingdom of Christ.

MISSION OF THE CHURCHES.

There is so much that the churches have not done to redress the wrongs and heal the sufferings of mankind that it is hard for many to believe in their divine mission. The standing evils of society are aggravated by the close pressure of our great cities, and are discovered to the eyes of all in our daily newspapers. Let us preach and live the gospel of Christ in its integrity, dismissing all narrow conception of our duty. Let us trace the moral evil of men to its true source in their surroundings, their physical natures; their ignorance; their passions and their will, and set ourselves to deal comprehensively with them. To these specific ailments of mankind let us apply specific remedies. To do this it will be necessary for the members of our churches to make a full use of their political rights. To allow the great powers of law and government and their still greater influence in the hands of ungodly men would be incredible folly and sin. God forbid that any of our churches should be the instrument of political parties.

It is doubtless necessary that individuals should have party attach-

ments, and Methodists are found in all the great historic parties. But when a member of our church has taken his place in that political connection which is most in harmony with his ideas and convictions, let him never forget that there are great moral interests superior to all party exigencies in which he must first seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness. Every proposal that impairs the sanctity of the home, the purity of women, the innocence of children, that violates the Christian Sabbath, that sanctions any increased wrong should be impartially and earnestly resisted.

Of a few of the great evils which admit in some degree of public treatment, we cannot be silent. Intemperance, the fruitful mother of the brood of evils, is largely created by legalized temptation. Snares are planted in almost every street for the unwary and unsteady. Let us discourage in every way gambling and betting which spring from the love of excitement and the lust of gain, and let us abstain from all reckless speculation in business which cannot be distinguished from gambling. And shall we not do all we can in quiet time to mould public opinion and establish courts of arbitration; that the complicated crime of aggressive war may be averted.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

We need to employ with the utmost economy all our resources. One secret of the strength of Methodism has been the free play which is allowed to the gifts and energies of the laity. It is to be hoped that the multiplication of ministers may not tempt us to think that lay preaching is unnecessary. We are all agreed that the needs of the world require and that the conditions of the age allow that women should take a more prominent place in the work of the church. The social means of grace in which Methodism is so rich are a congenial sphere for their best talents. In social and benevolent work, which is springing up on every hand, and is one of the most hopeful features of the time, their gifts are indispensable and invaluable.

The children of our church have occupied the attention of the conference. In the formation and wonderful progress of the great society on the American continent such as the Epworth League we greatly rejoice. We should be glad if similar societies adapted to other conditions would be established in other parts of the Methodist world.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Preparations for the National Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.--The bankers of the United States, and especially the 2,000 members of the American Bankers' Association, are looking forward with interest to the coming annual convention of the association, which will open a two day's session in New Orleans November 11.

Unusual efforts are being made to secure a full attendance, as the convention will probably be called upon to pass important resolutions on the silver question, and some action may also be had toward inaugurating a movement for the substitution of bank currency for government issue. On these two questions the bankers want to be as thoroughly representative of the real feeling of the financial men of the country as a full attendance at the convention can make it.

The programme of the convention will include several papers by prominent New York bankers; the address of Morton McMichael, president of the association; a paper on "Wall Street," by George Rutledge Gibson, a banker of that locality, which will touch incidentally on the importation and exportation of gold; a paper by Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale College, on "Recent Railroad Legislation and Its Effect Upon the Finances of the United States," and other interesting papers by well known bankers of the South and West.

The topics proposed for discussion will be: "The Banking System and the Currency of the Future," and "Is it Practicable to Have a National Rate of Interest?" William Greene, secretary of the association, has prepared a paper in advocacy of the plan proposed at the convention of 1883 by G. A. Van Allen, president of the First National Bank of Albany, to establish a fund for standing rewards for criminals who have committed crimes against the banking community.

It is possible that a Southern man will be chosen at the convention for president of the association next year, and the name of Richard H. Nelson, president of the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala., and the present first vice-president of the association, is talked of in connection with the honor.

AN OUTLET FOR COAL.

Important Action Taken by the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Valley Road.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 19.--At the annual meeting of the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Valley Railroad Company the most important action taken was with reference to leasing an outlet to Lake Erie for the coal traffic of the road, which extends from Columbus in the eastern and southeastern coal fields.

The directors were authorized to perfect arrangements for leasing the Sandusky & Columbus and Lake Erie & Southern Short Line, now in process of construction from Sandusky South by direct line to Columbus.

The new route will be, when completed, the shortest and most direct between Central Ohio and the great lakes.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

By the explosion of a locomotive on the Philadelphia & Reading road near Pottsville, Pa., Charles Warnieker, Harry Wagner and Mahlen Keese, trainmen, were killed. Charles Bauer, a brakeman, was fatally injured.

Harrison, Loring & Co., shipbuilders at Boston, who were building the armed cruiser No. 11, at \$974,000, have failed. The cruiser is about half finished. The government is protected by a bond.

Masked highwaymen stopped the Reading and Wenvernville stage in California and captured the Wells Fargo box. There was little treasure in it.

Meibourne has closed the contract with Kansas to produce rain for the crops of the State at ten cents per acre.

William Redmond has been elected from Cork to succeed Mr. Parnell in Parliament.

THE BISTEL LARGENY

Came up Yesterday for a Hearing Before Squire Arkle.

A STRING OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.

A Basketful of Shoes and Other Plunder Identified, but the Owners Can't say Whether they were Stolen or Not--The Defendant Held.

A big crowd of spectators gathered in the police court yesterday to take in the hearing of the case of the State vs. John Bistel, Ruthanna Bistel, Henrietta Bistel, Mary Campbell, Ida and John Miller. Henrietta Bistel was the only one of the defendants not present. The desk at which Squire Arkle presided was covered with packages of dry goods, alleged to have been stolen by the defendants, and on the reporters' table was a big basket filled with shoes, in different stages of wear.

The witnesses were directed to come forward as their names were called, and Squire Arkle commenced reading them off. There were two or three men in the lot, and the remainder, married women, gathered in a semi-circle in front of the desk, with their hands folded. At the word "Hold up your right hands," they all raised their hands aloft, and the resemblance to a country school spelling class was complete. All hands were sworn and the hearing commenced.

There was some talk of having separate trials of the different cases, but it was finally decided to try all together. John A. Howard represented the State, and Col. W. W. Arnett and Capt. B. B. Dovenor the defendants.

Mr. Joseph Hasenauer identified two packages and a basketful of shoes as having once been in his store. He also stated that Mrs. John Bistel had come to his store one day and offered him \$5 for two pairs of shoes.

SHE ADMITTED HAVING STOLEN

a short time before. Mr. Hasenauer refused to settle on that basis.

Mr. Henry Jacobs identified a pair of towels as having once been in his store, but he did not know whether they were stolen or not. "I get them," said Capt. Dovenor.

Asa Booth identified some small spoons as belonging to him, and said he had not given them to John Bistel.

Mr. J. G. Dillon identified a cream ladle, of the value of \$8, as having once belonged to his store. He did not know, however, whether it had been bought or stolen. "I get that, too," Captain Dovenor; "lay it aside with the towels."

Mrs. Haberfeld had brought a few things from one of the children. This witness was asked about the two children:

"Why," said Capt. Dovenor, "are these children arrested?"

"They are," replied Squire Arkle.

"That little girl hasn't sense enough to be tried," retorted the captain.

"We'll try her, anyhow," said Attorney Howard.

Mrs. Haberfeld told how the children explained being in possession of the goods. They would say that their mother was poor and received the articles from storekeepers for half price or gratis. Mr. Howard insisted on knowing whether the children had ever said anything about their father. "No," she replied, "not unless I asked them if their father was not working; sometimes they replied he was, and sometimes that he was not."

The following witnesses were also examined: Mrs. White, Mary Glenn, Annie Jones, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. P. Farrell, Mrs. John Koch, Mrs. Hawthorne, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Goehring, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Jackaway, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Hitz, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Gosney.

THOUGHT THEY WERE PEDDLERS.

The witnesses all testified to the same sort of facts. The children would come to their houses and offer shoes, dress goods, towels and other articles for sale. They had been doing this for the past two years, and the purchasers had conceived the idea that they were the children of peddlers.

When Mrs. Hawthorne came to the stand she was questioned closely as to what she had purchased, and how often the children had come to her place. On one occasion, three years ago, she answered in reply to Mr. Howard, she had bought a rusty poker and an old pair of tongs, for which she had given a loaf of bread and five cents.

"Would you know that loaf of bread again if you were to see it?" asked Captain Dovenor, "and," continued he sarcastically, "did the children ever bring any washstands, bureaus or pianos to your house?"

The price asked by the children for most of the articles offered for sale by them fluctuated considerably; they were firm on the price of shoes, however, almost invariably asking \$1.50 per pair. All the witnesses agreed that the children always had a plausible explanation to give as to how the articles had come into their possession.

Mrs. Morgan was the first witness who testified to not having bought from the children, but from John Bistel's wife. She had got a dress pattern and some other things, but as most of these charges were not specified in the warrants Mrs. Morgan's testimony was not admitted, and she was discharged.

Mrs. Jackaway told the story of the gold pin she had got from the girl Ida. Ida had told her that she had found the pin, and as it was dirty and looked like a second-hand one, she supposed the girl might be telling the truth, and gave her a quarter for it. The next day the officer came with the little girl and Mrs. Jackaway gave him the pin.

Mrs. Nelson had bought a tin pan, but was unable to state, in reply to Capt. Dovenor's question, whether it was American tin or not.

Mrs. Moore denied having purchased a silk cap from Ida.

Mrs. Birch's testimony caused a good deal of amusement. She was a very willing witness, and told marvelously how the little girl had insisted on her trying on a pair of shoes, and that they were such a nice fit, and the price so low, that she purchased the shoes. The little girl had told her that her mother worked at places and got her pay in shoes and other articles.

OFFICERS LUKENS AND TERRILL

were briefly questioned as to how they had received the stuff. There was then considerable discussion between the at-

torneys, as to whether the testimony of the two Miller children should be admitted, as they were charged in the warrants with stealing, conjointly with John Bistel. In order to secure their testimony, Mr. Howard dismissed the cases against them.

Johnny Bistel, a bright-looking boy of nine years, was called to the stand. Colonel Arnet did not think the boy knew the nature of an oath. "Johnny," said Mr. Howard, "do you know whether it is right or wrong to tell the truth?"

"It is right," he replied. "And if you were to do just after having told a lie, where would you go to?"

"The devil'd get you," the boy answered, and the examination proceeded.

Johnny testified that his stepfather, Bistel, was sometimes present when his mother brought in stuff, but had never seen him out to sell anything, nor had Johnny given him any of the money realized from the sale. The little girl, Ida, testified that her stepfather had never been present when her mother brought the goods into the house; had always been out when she and her little brother were sent out to peddle, and that her stepfather had never seen her give her mother the money she was accustomed to bring back.

Mr. Howard and Captain Dovenor argued both sides of the case, and the Squire held Bistel in \$500 bond in one and in \$100 bond in another of the four charges against him. Captain Dovenor asked that the children be allowed to go home, as there was no charge against them. Mr. Howard insisted that he was going to hold them in order to have their testimony in the circuit court when the cases came up for trial, and the youngsters were remanded to jail.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

The Brave Fight of the Yantic Against Last Week's Heavy Storm.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 19.--Of all the ships that encountered the gale of Sunday and Monday of last week not one had a severer experience or was in greater danger than the little Yantic.

Sent a day in advance of the Atlanta, she arrived at Assatague on Sunday to find thick weather and high winds, making it extremely dangerous to approach the shore, but she stood boldly in, and not being able to see through the mist that overlung the land, anchored to the southward of Chincoteague shoals. Her position was obtained by cross bearings on Wallop's Life Saving station and her lighthouse. An hour later the fog closed down and nothing on shore was seen again except a slight glimpse of the light as the ship was clawing off shore Monday afternoon.

All day Sunday and Sunday night the Yantic labored and tugged at her anchor. It was an anxious time at such an anchorage with a roaring surf to leeward, the hatches battened down, the topsail and lower yards pointed to the wind, but kept aloft ready for the sails that might be required on the instant, and a tremendous sea rolling in from the eastward, occasionally thundering on the vessel, over and over both beams. Drift leads were over and carefully tended, and oil bags were used by being hauled out to the anchor buoys.

On Monday the ship was evidently dragging and shoaling. Late in the afternoon the wind had increased to a hurricane from the north-east. With all steam the ship was forced ahead to her anchors, and with great skill they were secured on the bow without damage.

The sea became heavier as she made an offing, and all night the wind blew with terrific force, being at its height about midnight. The steam launch was driven violently on board and stove in three places. All four of the heavy iron cradle arms and shores were carried away, and the iron davits were wrenched out of shape. The head rail and ports were carried away or stove in, and the upper works were strained so that a constant bailing was going on in the ward room and on the berth deck. At times the little ship seemed almost submerged, so constant was the breaking of the sea over her.

Tuesday morning there were signs of improvement, the wind and sea moderating. During the night the captain had wore ship to the westward, and the first clearing of the horizon in the morning showed Cape Charles light-ship. As soon as the ship was kept away men were sent aloft to close reef the maintopsail and foresail, which were then set, and the little ship went boiling ahead of the gale. By noon she passed inside the cape. One week of repairs and the Yantic will be ready to try it again on her cruise to Brazil.

HANLON WINS

Over Alex McLean--He Gives Him a Thirty-Foot Start.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.--Hanlon defeated Alex McLean here to-day in a three-mile race in outrigger skills by 200 yards. Hanlon gave McLean thirty feet start, but before 100 yards were covered he had passed him and was never afterward hard pressed. The water was in splendid condition, and the three miles were made in 21:31.

AN ANARCHIST SPEECH

Disrupts the Socialist Congress--A Scene of Disorder.

EFFRET, Oct. 19.--At this day's session of the Socialist Congress Herr Akerbach made a violent speech in defense of anarchism. This speech, full of the most bitter denunciations of the existing systems of government and society, caused such an uproar and so much protest on the part of the more sober minded delegates, the congress was upon the point of electing a committee to consider the expulsion of members who supported the anarchistic views of the speaker, when Herr Akerbach, who had taken his seat during the tumult, again arose, and amid a scene of uproar and disorder, announced the secession from the Socialist party of himself and Herren, Wernock, Wilberger, Schulz, of Magdeburg, and Breithe, of Berlin. All five of the delegates who thus severed their connection with the party then withdrew from the hall.

Collision in Silesia.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.--A dispatch received here from Breslau, capital of the Province of Silesia, says that an express train to-day came into collision at Hofort, Silesia, with a hunting engine. The express train was derailed. An official message states that five persons were killed and that many were injured by the collision.

HE SAT IN SEANCES.

Colonel Bundy Backs Up Mrs. Colburn, the Medium,

IN HER CLAIM THAT LINCOLN

Was a Spiritualist--He Says There Can be No Question of It--He Also Alleges that Mrs. Lincoln Received Messages from the Spirit World and the Consolation they Afforded Her Prevented Her from Becoming Insane.

Chicago, Oct. 19.--In reference to the statement made by Mrs. Nettie Colburn, of White Plains, N. Y., published this morning to the effect that President Lincoln was a spiritualist, Colonel Bundy, of this city, editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, said to-day: "There can be no question but that Mr. Lincoln sat in seances and repeatedly had mediums at the White House. I know positively that through his investigations he became convinced of the continuity of life and of communication between the two worlds.

"Mrs. Lincoln became a confirmed spiritualist, and within my knowledge, after the death of her husband she spent several weeks at different times in St. Charles, Ill., in order to be near Mrs. Leonard Howard, a noted medium. My firm conviction, and that of others is that but for her faith in spiritualism and the messages from the spirit world which she received through the mediumship of Mrs. Howard and others, Mrs. Lincoln would have become hopelessly insane and probably a raving maniac."

Mrs. Colburn-Maynard's statement, it will be remembered, is to the effect that during the winter of 1862, while in Washington, she held seances attended by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, at the President's apartments, but as they were private and she was unconscious when the spirit was communicating through her, she does not know what was communicated, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Lincoln having told her afterward what had occurred. During the winter of 1865-5 Charles Colchester and Charles Foster, two well-known mediums, held seances for the President, and through them, as well as through Miss Colburn, the President was warned of his approaching fate. He did not admit, however, that he placed any reliance upon these prophecies. Besides the account given by the writer of Mr. Lincoln's words and actions at seances she gives many interesting reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln's general life, which she had many opportunities of observing.

THE STORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

No Cessation of the Severe Weather--The Irish Sea Storm-Swept--Hurricanes in Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 19.--There seems to be no end to the terribly severe weather which has prevailed almost without interruption for about a week. No sooner does the wind go down for a few hours than the report is spread that the bad weather has ceased. But people have hardly commenced to congratulate themselves over this aspect of affairs than the sky again becomes of a leaden color and the fury of the wind is again let loose.

During the past night and this morning the Irish sea has been most severely storm-swept. The Dublin mail packet from Holyhead arrived at Kingstown, the landing place for Dublin, five hours late. She reports that after being out two hours a tremendously heavy sea smashed several of the paddles or floats of her weather side wheel. Consequently the packet had to leave to for repairs and hardly had the paddles been repaired when another heavy sea carried away the steering wheel and a portion of the bridge. The passengers upon arrival at Kingstown declared that they had passed through a really awful experience.

The hurricane, which has prevailed on the west coast of Ireland for several days past, is pronounced to be the worst ever known in that part of the country in twenty years. The river Shannon has overflowed its banks and has submerged large quantities of land in its vicinity, drowning a considerable number of cattle and sheep and destroying several houses and many barns and other such buildings.

Important if True.

LONDON, Oct. 19.--A dispatch to the Times from Valparaiso says evidence from neutral sources confirms the statement made that the United States squadron in Chilean waters, both in words and deeds, displayed enmity towards the Congressional navy during the recent civil war in Chile.

It is Not True.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.--The report from London that the United States naval squadron in Chilean waters displayed enmity to the Congressional navy during the recent civil war in that country, is wholly discredited at the Navy Department. One officer of high rank said he had positive information that while Admiral Brown, who commanded the squadron, was compelled to pursue a neutral course during the struggle, his personal sympathies and convictions were altogether with the Congressionals.

Mrs. Parnell Still Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 19.--Mrs. Parnell, widow of Charles Stewart Parnell, continues in a weak and precarious condition. She is unable to sleep without the aid of drugs and cannot partake of any solid food. A physician and Mrs. Parnell's daughter are in constant attendance.

Steamship News.

New York, Oct. 19.--Arrived, steamer Servia, from Liverpool.