National Republican.

VOL. XVII. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 12, 1876. NO. 13.

CAROLINA'S COUNTERS

ARE COUNTED "OUT OF JAIL"

By United States Judge Bond—At Which Fact Great Indignation is Felt—An Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States Probable—Thus Affording that Tribunal an Opportunity to Decide an Important Question—Inflammatory Reports and Threatened Outburst.

[Special to the National Republican.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11, 1876.

Everbody here has been "on the tip-toe" of excitement to-day. There have been no outbursts nor seriously disorderly acts committed, but this state of things is more to be accounted for by a sort of paralysis produced by the prevailing excitement than by any good management or lack of disposition on the part of the populace.

The reports which came in relating to the Lowndesville lynching were greatly exaggerated and of the most inflammatory character. Crowds congregated in the streets, and the utterances of persons gave strong evidences of the latent fire which was smouldering within.

The intense interest in the murders gave way, to some extent, to that which was aroused by

THE DECISION OF UNITED STATES JUDGE BOND,

releasing from custody the board of State canvassers. While that result was not unexpected, a strong hope had been entertained by the Hamptonites that Judge Bond would decline to interfere.

At the court-house a great deal of indignation was shown, and all kinds of manifestations of dissent and disapproval were indulged in by the rifle clubs and the fire-eating Democracy. Curses against Judge Bond were freely uttered, and the profanity of the crowd would have put to the blush the habitues of slums of Northern cities, where fewer pretensions are made to "high-toned" gentility.

The jurisdiction of Judge Bond is denied, and a test of the question is, if the assertions of leading spirits are to be relied upon, to be made in the United States Supreme Court.

FLORIDA.

Trial of Returning Board for Contempt Took Place To-Day—No Protest by Attorney General Cocke.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 11.—The trial for contempt against Cowgill and McLin, of the Returning Board, was continued to-day, pending the trial of the mandamus ordering them to open the canvass again, and make a purely ministerial canvass of the returns. This cause will be tried to-morrow.

The Congressional committee has not yet arrived, being detained by an accident. The following correspondence explains itself:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 11, 1876.

Wm. Lee Apthorp, esq., Clerk of Board of State Canvassers:

SIR: We have been not a little surprised at seeing in print what purports to be the protest of Wm. Archer Cocke, Attorney General, member of the board of State canvassers, filed with the board, protesting against the action of the majority of the board. No such or any other protest has, to our knowledge, been filed or presented to us or any of us. Has any protest of any kind been filed with you, as the clerk of the board, or handed you to be filed? If so, please inform us of the fact, and of the time, where.

SAMUEL H. MCLIN, Secretary of State.
C. O. COWGILL, Comptroller.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 11, 1876.

Hon. L. B. McLin and Hon. C. O. Cowgill:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the question contained in your letter of this date, I have to say that no protest against the action of the majority of the State board of canvassers by Hon. W. A. Cocke, Attorney General, a member of that board, has been filed with me as clerk of said board, or handed me to be filed, nor have I seen or in any way received such a protest.

WM. LEE APTHORP,
Clerk of the State Board of Canvassers.

OREGON.

Opinion of a Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon Against the Action of Grover.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Rochester says: Justice W. W. Upton, of the Supreme Court of Oregon, is a brother of C. E. Upton, of this city. The latter on Friday telegraphed the former for his opinion upon the State law of Oregon as it affects the late action of Gov. Grover concerning the Presidential electors, and received the following reply:

PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 8.—The State statute authorizes Cartwright and Odell to fill vacancies. Their votes are cast for Hayes and attached to the State canvass certified to under the State seal of Oregon. The constitution prohibits the Executive exercising judicial functions or passing on Watts' disqualification.

LOUISIANA.

House Committee Arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A New Orleans dispatch announces that the House Louisiana investigating committee arrived last night, except Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blackburn. They have formed no plan of investigation as yet. They will be guided in a measure by the executive committee of the State Democratic committee.

Steamship Leipsig Not Lost.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—A dispatch having been telegraphed from this city that a rumor was current here that the steamship Leipsig, of the North German Lloyds line, while on her way to this port from Bremen had foundered in the English Channel, the agents of the line in this city were called upon, and stated that they have received no advices in regard to the foundering of the Leipsig. The first intimation of any such rumor was a telegram from New York this morning, giving the report and asking its foundation. The Leipsig sailed from Southampton for this port December 2, and is due here on Friday or Saturday next.

A Cruel Sea Captain Paid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The case of Capt. Josiah S. Grindle, in which a motion was a few days ago argued at length before Judge Benedict on arrest of judgment on the accused and for a new trial and denied, was again before the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Captain Grindle was convicted of causing the death of a sailor called "Long Tom," who was one of the crew of his vessel, the St. Mark. The District Attorney, on the opening of the court, moved for sentence upon the accused. Captain Grindle was then ordered to the bar, and Judge Benedict sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Albany penitentiary for two years. The accused was then removed.

Relief of Brooklyn Sufferers—Generous Offer of California Companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The theatrical fraternity of this city are making preparations to give a benefit for the sufferers by the calamity in Brooklyn. John McCullough, manager of the California theatre, will give the total receipts of one night. Thomas Maguire, lessee of Baldwin's theatre, Maguire's new theatre and Maguire's opera house, is making arrangements for benefits at all these establishments. The managers of Wade's opera house will probably do the same. Camilla Urso offers the entire proceeds of her first concert to-morrow evening.

Suffering Among Oystermen in Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Reports continue to be received of disasters to schooners and oyster punnies on the Chesapeake and its tributaries and loss of crews, but few particulars are given. There has been much suffering on the Bay, especially among oystermen, but the number of vessels disabled or of men frozen or lost is not yet known. The schooner Pilan, Captain Williams, sprung a leak in Chester river during the gale on Saturday. The captain and crew of four men took to the boat, which was capsized and all four of the crew, who were colored men, were drowned.

Suit Against H. W. Beecher.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Victory Webb Type and Press Manufacturing Company of London, have commenced a suit against H. W. Beecher and others, trustees of the Christian Union Publishing Company, for $50,000 loss and damage, caused by the defendants ordering a printing press in 1872. They caused various alterations which delayed its delivery until 1873, and finally returned it as unsuitable.

Mennonites Leaving Russia for the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Post* says it is reported that there is to be a fresh exodus from Russia of Mennonites, 50,000 of whom desire to settle in either Brazil or the United States. Six delegates have gone to inspect lands offered to them by the Brazilian Government.

Arrest of a Forger and Letter-Thief.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 11.—Frank G. Wolf, charged with embezzling letters and forging a pension check, was brought here to-day from Huntington county, and held to bail to await the action of the United States Court.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Ten cases of smuggled brandy and 1,000 segars were seized last evening from the Bremen steamer Weser by Inspectors Nevin and Jackson, of Special Agent Brackett's office.

The Flames Again.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 11.—A fire in Fairbault, Minn., on Saturday night, destroyed Bean, Bros. & Tennant's flouring mill. *Loss* $25,000. The First National bank building at Fergus Fall, Minn., was burned last night. *Loss* $12,000.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Another Representative Body.

Mr. Morton read the following extract in the Senate yesterday to show how utterly the Electoral College comes short of representing the body of the people or the public sentiment of the whole nation in Presidential elections:

The following statement of the result in the different Presidential elections from 1872 back to 1804 will establish the truth of what we have said:

In 1872 General Grant received 55 per cent. of the votes of the people; in the Electoral College he received 81 per cent.

In 1868 General Grant received 51 per cent. of the popular vote, and 73 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1864 Mr. Lincoln received 55 per cent. of the popular vote, and 91 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1860 Mr. Lincoln received only 40 per cent. of the popular vote; he received 59 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1856 Mr. Buchanan received only 45 per cent. of the popular vote; he received 59 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In this election Fillmore received 25 per cent. of the popular vote, and only 2 per cent. of the electoral vote; but fourteen of his friends were elected to Congress.

In 1852 Pierce received 51 per cent. of the popular vote, and 85 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1848 General Taylor received 47 per cent. of the popular vote and 56 per cent. of the electoral vote. At this election Mr. Van Buren received about 10 per cent. of the popular vote and received no electoral vote, but three of his friends were elected to the House of Representatives.

In 1844 Mr. Polk received not quite 50 per cent. of the popular vote. He received 62 per cent. of the electoral vote.

To illustrate the operation of the district system, we will consider the results of the elections for President and for members of Congress in the four States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from 1860 to 1872.

These states voted solidly for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, casting 74 electoral votes. At the same election they returned 66 members to Congress, of whom 24 were Democrats.

In 1864 the same States cast 76 electoral votes for Mr. Lincoln and they returned 64 members to Congress, of whom 16 were Democrats.

In 1868 the same States threw 76 electoral votes solidly for Seymour and they returned 64 members to Congress, of whom 22 were Democrats.

In 1872 the same states again voted solidly, giving 76 electoral votes to Grant, and elected 17 members of Congress, of whom 25 were Democrats.

In these four States the Democratic strength, as compared with the Republican, has risen from about 36 to 46, but under the operation of the general ticket system they had been wholly unrepresented in the electoral college; but in the face of Mr. Lincoln's presidential votes, under the district system, they have had an average of nearly one-third of the members.

Take the state of New York alone for the same period. In 1860 New York cast her 35 electoral votes solidly for Mr. Lincoln. At the same time she elected 33 members of Congress; of whom 9 were Democrats.

GOVERNOR GROVER.

How He Became Elected United States Senator—Interesting Facts and Details.

[Special to the National Republican.]

SALEM, OREGON, Dec. 11.—The American people at this time have a peculiar interest in all matters pertaining to Oregon, the inlamous action of its Governor having brought that State prominently before the country. Notwithstanding his attempt to justify the outrage, there is a "virtue inwardness" about the affair that neither Grover nor his apologists can explain away.

For years—in fact, ever since the admission of the State—it has been the Governor's ambition to occupy a seat in the United States Senate. No man ever labored to secure the object of

HIS HEART'S DESIRE

as did Grover in his efforts to reach the Senate. Money, influence, promise and all the appliances usually found patent in such matters were brought into requisition. Failure followed failure, each attempt bringing him nearer the verge of bankruptcy than before. Finally (the Republican party in some of the counties having divided on local issues) the Democrats obtained control of the last Legislature. The Democratic party of Oregon for the past few years has divided itself into two factions, one wing being headed by Nesmith and the other by Grover. When the Democrats had thus unexpectedly secured possession of the Legislature

GROVER AND NESMITH,

as a matter of course, were prominently brought forward as candidates for the United States Senate. The latter was led by men who are acknowledged to be among the sharpest and most astute political managers on the Pacific coast. When the Legislature met it was found that Grover, through a lavish use of Executive patronage, had a majority of the Democratic members pledged to his support. A careful count of noses, however, disclosed the fact that while he had accomplished wonders through the medium of

HIS CORRUPT SCHEMES,

he still lacked eight votes of the number necessary to elect. These votes were controlled by the friends of Nesmith, who, as their opponent had control of the machinery, refused to take part in the caucus proceedings. Every effort was made by Grover and his friends to secure the votes of these eight obstinate and unruly members. At first the sums were small, (the principal argument being the necessity for preserving the party integrity,) but as the game became desperate the amounts grew larger—hundreds were increased to thousands. Nesmith, however, continued to hold his men. After a struggle of several days it was generally conceded that Grover would be compelled to withdraw or suffer defeat. It was at this stage that the

AID OF TWO PROMINENT GERMAN BROKERS

of Portland was invoked. These men, at a very unusual hour of the night, and by a very unusual means of travel, left Portland for the State Capital, being accompanied in their journey by a number of mysterious socks, supposed to contain "coin of the realm." As they had avoided the railroad, their presence in Salem was not generally known until late in the evening of the day of their arrival. Within not many hours after their appearance on the scene of conflict before the eight Nesmith men began to weaken. The next day the friends of this gentleman gave up the fight, and Grover was elected. The opponents of the Senator-elect, satisfied that money had been improperly used, instituted a careful investigation, the result of which was they claimed more than verified their suspicions. The evidence obtained was cumulative. It worked up were the leaders of the Nesmith faction that they openly threatened that this damaging testimony would be laid before the Senate, and to strengthen them in their position they were taken looking toward the circulation of a petition, asking the Senate to refuse Gov. Grover a seat in that body, he having secured his election by bribery.

This was the condition of affairs until after the Presidential election, when it was discovered that a proper

MANIPULATION OF THE VOTE

of Cronin, one of the Democratic candidates for election, might be made to play a prominent part. Cronin, who, by the way, is a leading member of the Portland bar, and a warm personal friend of Nesmith, was one of the leading spirits among those who were loud in their denunciations of Grover's corruption and bribery.

Given Cronin the certificate, and it silenced the Nesmith men, who held in their hands the evidence of the illegality of Grover's election. It also brought the newly-elected Senator in close relations with Tilden, who, through Duke Gwin, was disbursing large sums of money on the Pacific Coast; and thus pressing demands could be met without further difficulty. The friends of Nesmith, through Cronin, in case the conspiracy succeeds, will claim a share of the Federal patronage.

Will it work? S.

A Bill to Promote Commerce, &c., Among the States.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, "To promote commerce among the States and to cheapen the transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States and Territories." The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, covers ten pages as printed, and is identical with with the bill introduced by Mr. Cannon January 15, 1875, except that the name of one of the thirty-five incorporators is stricken out.

Conviction of a Clairvoyant.

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Assassination of a Prominent Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Vicksburg to the *Picayune* says John P. Briscoe, a prominent Democrat, and chancery clerk of Claiborne county, was assassinated Saturday last, while out hunting two miles from Port Gibson. He was the only witness against the negroes who fired on a sheriff's *posse* October 21.

Schooner Sunk—All Hands Saved.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 11.—The schooner Sophia Hansen, of Baltimore, from the Spanish Main, bound to Baltimore, loaded with cocoanuts, rubber and cedar, sprung a leak and sank off Cherrystone light-house on the night of the 9th of this month. All hands were saved. She blowed her sails away, and tried to make Cherrystone harbor, but only succeeded in getting far enough to save life. The vessel is lying in about fourteen feet of water and may be saved, as also the most of her cargo. The crew are all badly frozen.

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Smith T. Van Buren, only surviving son of ex-President Martin Van Buren, died to-day, aged 60 years.

BEYOND THE SEA.

WHAT THE CABLE BROUGHT.

On Yesterday—The Joyous Dawn of Peace in Europe—The Prospects of the Sick Man of Turkey Grow Brighter—The Ministerial Crisis in France—MacMahon Perplexed.

TURKEY.

New Cabinet to Be Formed in Belgrade.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that M. Marinovitch has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet.

CONCENTRATION OF TURKISH TROOPS ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Post* publishes in an official form a statement which points out the necessity for concentration of the Turkish troops on the Danube.

THE CONFERENCE TO RESULT IN PEACE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople telegraphs the following: "I learn from undoubted authority that the conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of satisfying all just demands and providing sufficient guarantees having been found."

FRANCE.

Forming a New Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The interview between Dufaure, president of the ministerial council, and Jules Simon, which was held on Saturday last, and at which M. Simon was offered the portfolio of the Interior, has proved abortive. The *Journal Des Debats* says that Dufaure has now abandoned further efforts to reorganize the Cabinet, and insists on resigning definitively.

STILL WRANGLING OVER THE MINISTRY—THE PRESIDENT DECLINES TO PART WITH HIS WAR MINISTER—A DEAD-LOCK.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says the Left, who have evidently been driven further than they intended, have entered upon a purely revolutionary path. They have nominated delegates who are instructed to refuse by anticipation the support of the majority to any Cabinet that is not in complete conformity with the settled programme of the Left. The Left also insists upon selecting the Ministers of War, Interior and Justice. In this connection it is noticeable that President MacMahon, at Saturday's Cabinet, said: "I will never consent to part with the War Minister. I will not give up the army and its organization, which are the very security of the country, to the caprice of politics, which might at any moment overturn what has just been done, and compromise the country's recovery forever."

The plan for reorganizating the Ministry by admitting M. Simon broke down, because he declared himself unable to command a majority in the Chamber unless the portfolios of war and justice also passed to fresh hands. This would have obliged M. Dufaure to retire and leave the Presidency of the Cabinet to M. Simon, which was more than President MacMahon wished. Thereupon M. Dufaure wrote a letter definitively declining to form a Cabinet. In view of the deadlock and menacing attitude of the Left, it is possible that the President will take a Cabinet of so-called social status, which would engage in a conflict with the Chamber of Deputies relying upon the majority in the Senate. In the Chamber yesterday evening Mr. Borden charged the Left with striving to overturn MacMahon and the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT CALLED UPON TO HASTEN SOLUTION OF MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11.—The presidents of the various groups of the Left have urged the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to endeavor to induce President MacMahon to hasten the solution of the crisis, in accordance with the views of the majority. The deputies of the Left have resolved not to vote the budget until a republican cabinet is formed.

HUNGARY.

Resignation of the Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reuter's dispatch from Pesth says that there is reason to believe that the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry is imminent.

CUBA.

No War News.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—No tidings have been received from the seat of war. Spanish gold 220½@221. All other quotations are unchanged.

TRAPPIST MONKS FOR BALTIMORE

A Hell of this World for a Heaven in the Next.

About nine months ago Brother Francis Xavier was sent to this country by the General of the Order of Trappists, with instructions to select and purchase a suitable plot of ground for the erection of a monastery for a branch of the brotherhood in America. After some delay Brother Francis secured a desirable piece of property about three miles from Baltimore, where the new monastery is to be erected. Last September the farm-house, barns, &c., on the property which Brother Francis had purchased were prepared for the temporary housing of the monks, pending the erection of the new friary, as about one hundred of them expected to be sent here to join the order. As they had avoided the railroad, their presence in Salem was not generally known until late in the evening of the day of their arrival, and not many hours after their appearance on the scene of conflict before the eight Nesmith men began to weaken. The next day the friends of this gentleman gave up the fight, and Grover was elected. The opponents of the Senator-elect, satisfied that money had been improperly used, instituted a careful investigation, the result of which was they claimed more than verified their suspicions. The evidence obtained was cumulative. It worked up were the leaders of the Nesmith faction that they openly threatened that this damaging testimony would be laid before the Senate, and to strengthen them in their position steps were taken looking toward the circulation of a petition, asking the Senate to refuse Gov. Grover a seat in that body, he having secured his election by bribery.

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OUR LEGISLATORS.

IN THEIR COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

The Expenses of the Investigators Who are Going South to be Paid for Liberally, of Course—Senator Edmunds Delivers a Great Speech on Counting the Electoral Vote—The Supreme Court the Best Tribunal to Decide the Great Question—"Wash Day" in the House.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

Senate.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Bogy tried to force in a report, which was of a purely personal character, in relation to the action of the Returning Board in Louisiana. It was claimed that this report was analogous to that which had been submitted by Mr. Sherman and other Republicans, and that therefore it should be received. But a short debate demonstrated the fact that this report had no official bearing. It was not indorsed by any one having authority in the Federal Government, as the Sherman report was, and, as a final result, a number of distinguished Democratic Senators were compelled to put it in as a petition.

The House joint resolution making an appropriation of $21,000 for the expenses of committees sent South by the House was amended by adding $50,000 for the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bill was agreed to, with the understanding that if the House demanded an increased appropriation it should be concurred in. The latter will probably ask for that increased appropriation.

The Senate then took up Mr. Edmunds' resolution in relation to the counting of the electoral vote. Mr. Edmunds made a lengthy argument in support of his measure, which was characteristic of that able statesman. The speech was delivered in the Senator's usual clear voice, scarcely above conversational tone, but so distinct in enunciation as to be heard by everybody in the chamber. His familiarity with, and interesting compilation of, historical facts, legal opinions and appropriate precedents, together with his wonderful facility of statement, commanded the undivided attention of the entire Senate.

Messrs. Bayard, Cockerell and other Democratic Senators, and Messrs. Morton, Hamlin and Ingalls, of the Republican side, took notes, indicating their purpose to enter this discussion, which is likely to continue several days. So greatly were Senators interested in the speech of Judge Edmunds that those who occupied seats at remote parts of the Chamber came nearer to the speaker, Senators Blaine and Bayard locating themselves on chairs in the semi-circular space before the Vice President's chair, Mr. Morton going to the place of Senator Mitchell, and Messrs. Christiancy, McMillan, Sargent and others taking unoccupied seats near to Mr. Edmunds.

A notable feature of the discussion was the opposition of Senator Morton, who contended that the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the question of counting the electoral vote, and gave his opinion that the proposed resolution would confer a very dangerous power upon the court.

The Senate adjourned, leaving this subject the unfinished business.

House of Representatives.

In the House the States were called for bills and resolutions for reference. Mondays are usually called "wash-days" in the House, because the members then clean themselves of the accumulated ideas and theories which have been evolved into bills during the previous week. But yesterday there was a party who did not wish to have a regular "wash-day," and so the reading of all bills was demanded until after the expiration of the morning hour. After that had closed all manner of resolutions were in order. First came that distinguished statesman from Ohio, Mr. Banning, who wanted to know, you know, the why and the wherefor of General Sheridan's order of 1867 relieving Gov. J. Madison Wells of his office as Governor of Louisiana. Banning did not succeed, two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Then Gen. MacDougall came to the front. His resolution was too sweeping. It included New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Philadelphia and certain States in the South. It was consequently rejected. But Mr. Cox, of New York, offered another resolution.

[It is necessary to mention the fact that Mr. S. S. Cox comes from New York, because in the report of Congressional proceedings it will appear that a gentleman of the name of Cox, a Representative of the State of New York, inquired whether any one had ever heard of frauds there, and of course it is not to be supposed that a Representative from New York could have heard of them unless his name was specially mentioned.]

Well, Mr. S. S. Cox, late of Ohio, and now of New York, offered a resolution to investigate the elections in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia. This was adopted, and a Democratic committee will report a Democratic result.

And so the House went on in its effort to make political capital. It finally adjourned to go into caucus; that is, the Democrats did, and they are the House. They have indicated a desire ever since Congress met to do all the political business they possibly can, without reference to the actual business of the country.

It is a noticeable fact that in the call of the States and Territories to-day Colorado was utterly neglected. In fact, there is no such name as "Colorado" upon the list of States and Territories as authorized by the House.

Mr. Clymer was designated on the Committee on Appropriations to-day to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Randall's elevation to the Speakership. The fact that he would be was stated in THE REPUBLICAN last Monday.

ONE OF MOULTON'S VICTIMS.

A Colored Man Who Lost All He Was Worth—Meeting and Resolutions of Sympathy.

Thomas Edward Green, a colored man, who by industry in the rag business accumulated property amounting to $10,000 or $12,000, was one of those who suffered by Charlie Moulton's sudden departure, and he lost every cent of his hard earnings. The members of Union Bethel A. M. E. church, among whom Green has been one of the most active, at a meeting last night adopted resolutions setting forth that Brother Green, through the dishonest and fraudulent acts of those claiming to be his friends and with whom he had extensive dealings, has met with a serious misfortune in the loss of everything he possessed, even to the house that sheltered him and his invalid wife; that they learned of his destitute condition with sorrow, and tendered him their sincere sympathy.

Rev. Jos. S. Thompson, pastor, and Messrs. Wm. L. Freeman, John A. Simms, H. H. Burke and Selemachus Ford were appointed a committee to present these resolutions. A recommendation to the effect that the committee be instructed to learn what material aid they could render and whether it would be agreeable to Mr. Green to appeal to his friends by subscription or otherwise was adopted.

Meeting of the Burns Club.

A meeting of the Burns club was held last night at Scotia hall; Col. Cowie presided, and Mr. E. C. Faucett acted as secretary.

The following named gentlemen were reported favorably upon and admitted to membership: Wm. S. Roose, Mark B. Latimer, Thomas Dowling and C. L. Reynolds.

The following names were proposed for membership: Col. Ehricke and Gen. H. L. Jeffries.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Mr. E. C. Faucett was appointed to act as secretary for the balance of the year.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening next, when the regular and the call upon the committees will be received.

A Clothes Thief.

Thomas Johnson, colored, hung about E. Goldman's store, on Seventh street, near H, yesterday until dark, shivering with cold and trying to warm himself by imagining that the different articles of clothing fluttering from hooks in front of the store were on his person. His person refused to be fooled in this way. The more he drew upon his imagination the faster his teeth chattered. A warm, knit jacket hung temptingly within reach, and Thomas waited for a favorable opportunity and then started off down the street, leaving a vacancy where the jacket had been suspended. Officer Cooper pursued and captured the thief, who was locked up in the Sixth precinct station.

A Burglary Prevented.

A colored member of the Smith family whose first name is Scott has just finished a term of imprisonment for robbing a boat, and was discovered on Sunday night lying under an open window of a house in the "Division" with his shoes off, and evidently just about to enter the premises for burglarious purposes. He jumped up, ran away and escaped. Officer Dunnigan arrested him last night, and he was locked up in the Fifth precinct station. It is hardly necessary to say that this Scott Smith is not a journalist, although his name resembles that of one of the shining lights of "Newspaper row."

The River.

The river between Washington and Alexandria is frozen over, and navigation is at a standstill. A few sailing vessels are locked fast in the channel, waiting for a break-up to continue on their course. The steamer Lake of the Lakes, which was driven ashore, and ice-bound below the arsenal, worked her way out yesterday and steamed up to her moorings at her wharf. The same steamer made an unsuccessful attempt to start on her regular trip down the river last evening.

BROOKLYN DISASTER.

Laborers Still Digging—That Hard-Hearted Girl.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A gang of about fifteen laborers have been digging in the ruins during the morning at the late Brooklyn theatre. Some pieces of charred flesh were uncovered this morning, but the police do not regard this as the discovery of a new body. A reporter's fire badge, issued by the New York fire department, and numbered 116, was found near the middle of the vestibule. This was undoubtedly the badge of Stuart O. Hood, the reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who perished in the fire. A ring set with a dark stone or stones and a part of a lady's gold watch were also recovered this morning. These have not yet been delivered to the police. Mary J. Cassidy, the girl who on Friday gained admission to the morgue on pretense of seeking the remains of a brother and then pretended to identify one of the bodies, but who proved to have been merely playing a heartless trick which she considered a good joke, was arrested this morning.

DYING STATEMENT OF THE FLYMAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—John Cumberson, the flyman of the Brooklyn theatre, died yesterday from injuries received at the fire. In a statement made to the fire marshal, Saturday night, he said: "I remained in the theatre longer than I should have done, and could not get out. I met Mr. Murdoch as he went to his room. I saw him drop from the heat and smoke. It seemed to me he was making for the roof. I finally jumped out of a window opening on Flood's alley from the first landing. Muldoch and Burroughs first ran out on the stage to get out, but were overcome by the heat. They then went up-stairs again. I could not reach the Johnson street door. I don't think either Burroughs or Murdoch tried to get out by the auditorium. Had I had a hose or some water on the stage or in the flies I could have put out the fire before it gathered headway.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

John W. Warner, twenty-five years of age, who is supposed to have been at the Brooklyn theatre on the night of the fire, has just been reported as missing.

PEOPPING OF WALLS—PEOPLE STILL MISSING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The walls of the Brooklyn theatre have been propped up, and workmen are still engaged searching the ruins. There are some persons who are still missing, whose names have not been reported. The fire marshal resumed his investigation this morning. A letter was read from Frederick J. Elster, who, with two ladies, escaped from the rear of the theatre. The evidence of John P. Smith, who was manager of the theatre under Mrs. Conway, was taken, and Wm. Kingsley, one of its owners, has also been taken. The latter said he went into the theatre on the morning of the fire, and at that time he believed no lives had been lost. Daniel O'Rourke, driver of a carriage at the funeral of the victims on Saturday, was drunk and fell from his box. He sustained serious injuries, from the effects of which he died this morning.

MILD VERSION OF THE STORY.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Sixteen negroes were arrested in Abbeville county charged with the murder of two white men, whom they ambushed and shot near Lowndesville on Monday. Six of the negroes made a full confession, implicating their fellow-prisoners, and charging a plot for the murder of white men of the village and capture of the women. The prisoners started for Anderson on Saturday under strong guard, but up to last evening had not been heard from. It is rumored that they have been intercepted and lynched by a party from Georgia, but no confirmation of the report has yet reached Charleston. Two of the prisoners had been hurt when captured, and the party may have stopped on the road to ease the wounded, especially as the weather has been so cold.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Fechter as "Hamlet."

Mr. Charles Fechter, an actor of distinguished reputation in two hemispheres, made his first appearance in Washington for some years at the National theatre last evening before a large and fashionable audience in the character of *Hamlet*. Although Mr. Fechter has essayed tragic *roles* in the past, we cannot say that he has attained that high distinction accorded him in the melodrama in his own tongue. He was the original *Armand Duval*, we believe, in Alexander Dumas' "Camille," and we all know what a *furore* that play produced in Paris.

Mr. Fechter is strictly a French actor, and in saying that we mean an actor of the old school, rather declamatory, expression, graceful gesture and appropriate costume are regarded as of equal if not greater importance than effective declamation.

We cannot but admire Mr. Fetcher's boldness in assuming a *role* which our most popular native actor, Mr. Booth, has made absolutely and indisolubly his own. Imperfect as we believe Mr. Booth's conception of *Hamlet* to be, yet custom has made us accept it as perfection, and any departure from the delineation such as Mr. Booth gives it, cannot but be regarded by an American audience as a departure too violent to be pleasing, at least on a first or second representation. We had been promised an original delineation of *Hamlet* by Mr. Fechter, and we indeed had it.

In the first act our disappointment was so great as to cause a sensation akin to that of a cold bath, a chilling sensation we really felt inclined to leave. But to have done so would have been gross injustice to the actor.

Soon after the beginning of the second act, however, we found ourselves *en rapport* with the actor, and before the curtain fell the impression produced in the first act had entirely worn away, and we do not hesitate to state that Mr. Fechter has heartily won our admiration. He did personate the Prince, *Hamlet*, with such attributes as our best conception would picture. The great actor was called before the curtain after the third act amid rounds of genuine, enthusiastic applause. The audience was his. Genius had triumphed.

The first prejudices of the audience had succumbed to the irresistible dramatic power of the actor. As the play did not terminate until near midnight we have no time to speak of the performance except in this hurried manner. Mr. Fechter was, on the whole, well supported.

The Children's Hospital.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Children's Hospital was held in the hospital building, on E street, last night. The present officers were re-elected for another year. The annual report was considered, and will in a few days be prepared for distribution. During the year over eight hundred patients have been treated. Fifty-six surgical operations have been very difficult, have been performed, and not one of the patients subjected to operations have died. The year has been a very successful one in every respect.

Indictment of a Railroad President.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—At the session of the Court of Common Pleas at Sandusky on Saturday last the indictments in all the cases for forgery and embezzlement against Rush R. Sloane, formerly president of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, were *nolle prosequied* by the prosecuting attorney.

Examination of Theatres in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—In accordance with a resolution recently passed by the council, the building inspectors commenced a tour of the theatres and amusement halls of this city to-day. Several defects, which under ordinary circumstances would have passed unnoticed, were singled out and ordered to be remedied.

Oxford Declines the Challenge of Yale and Cornell.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Oxford University rowing club has declined the challenge of Yale and Cornell Clubs to a four-oared race on the Thames next August.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.