The National Republican.

VOL. XIX---NO. 303. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1879. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Official Returns from all but Four Counties.

Seymour the Only Democrat Elected—Hoskins' Majority Over Eleven Hundred—Success of the Republican Ticket Now Conceded by the Democrats—Kelly's Vote in the State, &c.

The Official Returns in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Sun* publishes to-day the official canvass for state officers as made by the supervisors of the counties:

In New York and Kings the official count has not been completed, but the result will not be changed probably 50 votes from the results given by the unofficial count on election night, and the figures then given are used in the table.

There are two other counties only from which the returns have not been received—Allegheny and Greene. In giving these, the difference between the Democratic estimate and the Republican estimate has been divided, and the official figures are not likely to materially change the result thus obtained—one being a Republican and the other a Democratic county. Some 1,600 persons in Westchester county voted for Mr. Soule for "State Engineer" instead of "State Engineer and Surveyor," which ballots were counted among the scattering. This table shows the following majorities:

Cornell (Rep.), Governor, plurality	40,172
Hoskins (Rep.), Lieutenant-Governor	1,120
Carr (Rep.), Secretary of State	4,411
Wadsworth (Rep.), Comptroller	7,659
Ward (Rep.), Attorney-General	7,909
Wendell (Rep.), Treasurer	4,651
Seymour (Dem.), Engineer and Surveyor	9,969
Kelly's Vote	77,471

The Count in New York County.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The board of county canvassers met again to-day to canvass the votes cast in this city at the last election. The trouble that arose at the session yesterday was settled to-day by the opinion of the corporation counsel that errors of inspectors of election in not marking votes on both paste and returns was a clerical one and could not be remedied by inspectors. The board then went on to canvass the returns.

Additional Official Returns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The following is the official vote in the counties named:

Tioga County—Cornell, 3,149; Robinson, 3,340; Kelly, 34; Hoskins, 4,240; Potter, 3,274; Wadsworth, 4,249; Olcott, 3,297; Carr, 4,243; Beach, 3,264; Wendell, 4,245; Mackin, 3,252; Ward, 4,249; Schoonmaker, 3,259; Soule, 4,193; Seymour, 3,256.

Cayuga County—Cornell, 7,316; Robinson, 3,946; Kelly, 712; Hoskins, 7,516; Potter, 3,946; Wadsworth, 7,560; Olcott, 3,945; Wieting, 1,816; Carr, 7,560; Beach, 3,945; Wadsworth, 7,600; Olcott, 4,349; Wendell, 7,547; Mackin, 4,402; Ward, 7,541; Schoonmaker, 4,409; Soule, 7,512; Seymour, 4,372.

Suffolk County—Robinson, 5,125; Cornell, 5,155; Kelly, 122; Hoskins, 564 majority; Carr, 568; Wadsworth, 615; Wendell, 572; Ward, 605; Soule, 563.

Chemung County—Cornell, 3,481; Robinson, 2,547; Kelly, 48; Lewis, 1,546; Mears, 29; Hoskins, 3,743; Potter, 3,402; Wieting, 1,816; Carr, 3,769; Beach, 3,474; McCann, 1,845; Wadsworth, 4,610; Olcott, 3,413; Shannon, 1,866; Wendell, 3,76 1; Mackin, 3,471; Winne, 1,844; Wood, 3,771; Schoonmaker, 3,456; Wright, 1,857; Soule, 3,668; Seymour, 3,509; Nagle, 1,845.

Franklin County—Governor—Cornell, 3,676; Robinson, 2,263; Lucius Robinson, 1; Kelly, 1; Harris Lewis, 257; Mears, 20; David D. Dewey, 2. Lieutenant-Governor—Hoskins, 3,762; Potter, 2,184; Wieting, 259; James H. Bronson, 8. Secretary of State—Carr, 3,770; Beach, 2,177; McCann, 259; Alphonzo A. Hopkins, 8. Comptroller—Wadsworth, 3,766; Olcott, 2,181; Shannon, 259; Allen, 8. State Treasurer—Wendell, 3,763; Mackin, 2,181; Winne, 260; Merritt, 8. Attorney-General—Ward, 3,765; Schoonmaker, 2,182; Wright, 259; Farrington, 8. State Engineer and Surveyor—Soule, 3,759; Seymour, 2,187; Nagle, 259; Haskin B. McBowen, 1.

Albany County.—Governor—Cornell, 14,555; Robinson, 12,976; Kelly, 3,695; Lewis, 1,601; scattering, 47. Lieutenant-Governor—Hoskins, 15,045; Potter, 16,026; Wieting, 1,212; scattering, 100. Secretary of State—Carr, 15,017; Beach, 15,947; McCann, 1,212; scattering, 171. Comptroller—Wadsworth, 14,772; Olcott, 16,340; Shannon, 1,231; scattering, 69. Attorney-General—Ward, 15,069; Schoonmaker, 15,977; Wright, 1,214; scattering, 58. Engineer and Surveyor—Soule, 14,838; Seymour, 17,434; Nagle, 1,218; scattering, 117. Treasurer—Wendell, 14,743; Mackin, 15,617; Winne, 1,760; scattering, 229.

Rockland County—Robinson's plurality, 398; Potter, 388; Beach, 372; Olcott, 371; Mackin, 374; Schoonmaker, 377; Seymour, 379. The majority of the Democratic ticket in this county is 624. There were only 64 votes against it. Kelly for Governor received 214, Lewis 14 and Mears 28. Hoskins for Lieutenant-Governor received 69 votes more than Cornell for Governor on the same ticket.

Oswego County—Cornell, 7,436; Robinson, 3,636; Kelly, 1,326; Hoskins, 7,457; Potter, 4,097; Wieting, 1,293; Carr, 7,700; Beach, 4,060; McCann, 1,293; Wadsworth, 7,578; Olcott, 4,053; Shannon, 1,292; Wendell, 7,661; Mackin, 4,091; Winne, 1,292; Ward, 7,666; Schoonmaker, 4,509; Wright, 1,293; Soule, 7,600; Seymour, 4,643; Nagle, 1,285.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY.

Alleged Theft of the Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 13—It is reported to-day from Augusta that the State authorities have certificates prepared to send out, giving seats to seven Democratic Senators and eighty-six Representatives, giving them a majority and a quorum in case the Republicans retire.

GRANT IN CHICAGO.

A Reception by the Union Veteran Club.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Union Veteran Club gave a reception to General Grant at McVicker's Theatre to-day. Crowds of people were in attendance, and most of those who applied for admission and were not veterans were turned away. The theatre was tastefully decorated by Manager McVicker with flags and flowers, with living representations of the Goddess of Liberty and the thirty eight States. Patriotic speeches were made by General Logan and others. General Grant arrived in the midst of the proceedings, was the occasion of hearty applause and cheers. He made a few remarks of the same general tenor as in many previous speeches on this trip. He said he believed the war resulted in a great deal of good to the country, and that the South is in a better condition now than it would have been if it had succeeded, and certainly we would have been worse off if it had. Hon. Emory A. Storrs made a stirring speech, which elicited much enthusiasm. Governor Oglesby and Hon. S. L. Woodford followed him, after which the audience dispersed.

A BANQUET LAST EVENING.

General Grant spent the morning with friends. In the afternoon he received soldiers and their wives in the Palmer House parlors from 2 until 5. Many of his old comrades took him by the hand during that time. The banquet given by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee took place this evening in the dining-rooms of the Palmer House. General Grant was escorted to the room by General Sherman and the military, naval and civic dignitaries of Illinois and other States. General Grant's table was ornamented with a miniature man-of-war, representing the ship of State in full sail. The decorations of the room in general were profuse and tasteful.

The Ex-President's Future Movements.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Colonel W. R. Halloway, of Indianapolis, waited on General Grant this morning with an invitation from Colonel Thomas A. Scott to accept the hospitalities of the Pennsylvania road, which General Grant accepted. Restated that his programme was substantially as follows: Leaving here about the 20th instant, he will return to Galena, where he will rest for three weeks. He will then go to Chicago and leave by the morning train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad December 9 for Indianapolis, making only an hour's stop at Logansport on arriving in Indianapolis at 2 p. m. He will stay there one day, being tendered a reception by the State soldiers' reunion; thence he goes to Louisville, stopping one day; to Cincinnati, stopping two days, and in turn to Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York; wintering in the South—possibly in Havana.

Grant and Blaine.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: I suggest that Chicago, Ill., should be selected again as the place for holding the Republican National convention in 1880, for nominating President and Vice-President. Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hamlin, of Maine, were nominated in 1860 in that city. If Grant, of Illinois, and Blaine, of Maine, should be nominated in 1880, I think the ticket would be excellent and strong, and could carry the solid North as Lincoln and Hamlin did. No better ticket could be made than that.

STALWART.

THE UTE POW-WOW.

The Commission to Open To-Day.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Nov. 12, via LAKE CITY, COL., Nov. 13.—Since the dispatch of the 10th inst., Ouray has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose and has prevailed upon the White River Utes to accept the invitation of Secretary Schurz to come here and meet the commission. The principal chiefs, with the exception of Jack, reached Ouray's on the evening of the 10th, and a dozen or more were at the agency yesterday. Ouray is among those who came in. Jack utterly refuses to come. He left the Indian camp a week ago, and it is rumored by Ouray that he has gone to join the Uintahs in Utah. There is an apparent willingness on the part of the Indians to submit their side of the question to the commission and abide the result. They have great faith in Ouray and General Adams, and all they ask is justice. "Must a whole Nation suffer for the crimes of a few?" is the way they look at the question. Ouray is in favor of punishing the guilty, but insists that his Nation has not forfeited all their rights under the treaty of 1873 by the acts of Jack and his band. General Hatch, Lieutenant Valves, of the Ninth cavalry, and John Townsend, an interpreter, have just arrived. The commission will meet to-morrow.

A special from Los Pinos states that the chiefs are gathering there. Captain Billy Ward, Pish and Cajoe, all Uncompahgre Utes, who were at White River at the time of the massacre, and all enemies of Ouray, have come in, and are at the agent's office. Ouray requests that all newspaper men be excluded from the council.

The Virginia State Debt.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: The contest in Virginia over the debt seems to be very little understood outside. The press generally speaks of a contest between "Debt-payers and Readjusters." To these you add the "Repudiators." Now the facts in this controversy are very simple, and may be briefly stated thus:

First—The debt of Virginia was very large before the war, amounting to nearly $30,000,000. During the war no interest was paid, though the taxes were collected to pay interest. The money was spent to fight the Federal Government. The bonds of the State consequently declined, and most of those in this country were held by speculators North, who had purchased them at nominal prices. About $6,000,000 were held in England. After the war the speculators organized to raise the price of their bonds. They secured the election of Gilbert C. Walker, formerly an army sutler in General Butler's command at City Point, as Governor. As soon as the State rejoined the Union and the legislature convened, Governor Walker called a caucus of leading members presented to them a scheme for funding the State debt. It provided for issuing new bonds bearing six per cent. interest, the coupons to be receivable for taxes for the back interest as well as principal of the debt. The interest was compounded and the principal of the new debt nearly doubled. The State assumed two-thirds of this and left West Virginia to provide for the other third. This bill was rushed through the legislature with indecent haste. Its opponents were not allowed to change a single word. Those who hesitated or disapproved were styled "repudiators." The honor of the State was the battle cry of the speculating ring, who sought to kite the bonds in their pockets under guise of establishing the credit of the State. It was a gigantic fraud, and as a measure of finance, a miserable farce. Vast sums of money were spent by notorious gamblers of the stock ring to get it through. The speculators generally funded at once, but the English bondholders recognized the fraud and refused to fund.

Many good and misguided persons voted for this bill or were led to approve it. The foolish old Bourbons who rule Virginia liked it because it would destroy the public schools, which they hated. The machine politicians urged it to get money to grease the wheels. The rank and file were driven in like sheep. I fought my party like a drove of slave. A sturdy body of intelligent farmers and business men, who had a solid interest in the State, opposed it. They opposed it because the coupons were receivable for taxes, and the State thus vacated its control over the revenue for a generation; because it made the bonds a first lien upon the resources, thereby leading to a loss of the school fund, sacredly set apart by the Constitution; because it risked even the support of the State government.

The conservative party was silent in its next convention, but its leading papers and officials supported the bill and are properly responsible for it.

The Republican convention of 1871, under the lead of Hon. John F. Lewis and others, denounced the bill. The next legislature after full discussion repealed the coupon clause, passing it by an overwhelming vote over the head of the Governor. The legislature then resumed control of the revenues. After paying current expenses and the school fund they paid the balance, about three per cent. on the debt in lieu of taxes. The bondholders went to the courts, and after three years secured a *mandamus* compelling the sheriffs to take the coupons. Meantime the free schools were growing into success and favor among the people. The coupons now came into the treasury instead of money. For three years the school fund dwindled away, until two-thirds of the county schools were closed and only maintained a few weeks each year. These State expenses even were only paid by a loan of $250,000.

According to Dr. Ruffin, the State superintendent, about $1,500,000 have been taken from the school fund. In spite of all this no party now advocates increased taxation. Five millions of coupons will be dishonored at the close of the current year. All parties see that the funding scheme is a miserable failure. All are Readjusters. No party proposes to pay the whole debt. Hugh McCulloch proposed to the last legislature another plan, which takes his name. It proposes a less rate of interest, but retains the coupon feature. The attempt is being made to cram it down the throats of the people, as the old bill was, by appeals to pride, prejudice and cupidity. The "State honor" is cried by men who care little for private honor. Exclusive claims of honesty are made by well-paid orators, whose zeal may be stimulated by the fact that they were never honest enough to pay a debt themselves.

The contest is as to the mode of settlement. All parties are convinced that a readjustment must take place. The intelligent friends of the schools object to the coupon clause. It is difficult to see how any clear-headed man or really spirited citizen can agree to such a measure. The Bourbon Virginians, however, go like sheep with them (we thought is a disgrace, toleration of dissent a crime. The bitter pill for them to swallow is the irreparable breach in the Conservative party. That respectable old hulk is about parting in the middle; its timbers are rotten all through. To add to its misfortunes it had tied up to the rotten Democracy of the North and West. The Dutch sailor who once tied up to a floating buoy. So the poor Conservative party looks in vain for the solid land to which it tied its fortunes and finds only the floating fragments of a wrecked and rotten raft, gathered by one flood tide only to be scattered by the next. The debt issue in Virginia is a healthy one, and she will come out of it with her free schools saved and fifty years ahead in development.

EDWARD DANIEL.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

The most interesting feature of the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, aside from the figures and comparative tables which have mostly been given to the public in the monthly and quarterly statements issued from time to time during the past year, is a discussion by Mr. Nimmo of the subject of "The Decline of American Tonnage," which has not heretofore been published. He states that the total tonnage of American vessels entered at our seaports from foreign countries during the last fiscal year, viz., 3,669,743 tons, exhibits an increase of only one per cent. over the preceding year, while the foreign tonnage entered during the same period amounted to 10,718,391 tons, which was an increase of nearly twenty-six per cent.; and in speaking of the apparent anomaly presented in the prosperous condition of our foreign commerce, the balance of trade being very largely on our side, while the tonnage of our merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce is still greatly depressed, Mr. Nimmo says: "Probably no other branch of American industry comes so directly into competition with foreign industry as does that of building vessels and operating them in international commerce. Neither tariff legislation, nor navigation laws, nor transportation charges, nor any other circumstance intervenes to repress or shut out foreign competition. Evidently under such conditions the nation which can build and operate vessels the cheapest must eventually secure the principal share of the carrying trade in our foreign commerce. This has taken place, and the fact is clearly recorded in our statistics of tonnage entered."

A hopeful view of the future of our merchant marine is expressed as follows: "The fact that it has recently become possible for many products of American manufacture to be sold in foreign markets, in competition with the products of long-established industries of other manufacturing countries, inspires the hope that the efforts which have been put forth by American shipbuilders in the construction of iron vessels chiefly for our home trade will ultimately enable them to compete with foreign shipbuilders for our trade with foreign countries. At the present time fifty-nine per cent. of the tonnage of the country is employed in the coastwise trade. This branch of our maritime commerce, confined by our navigation laws exclusively to American vessels, preserves the art of shipbuilding among us and sustains a large force of seamen upon which the country may rely for the recruitment of its naval service in time of war."

As heretofore published, the total tonnage of the United States on the 30th of June last was 4,169,601 tons, of which our sailing-vessels aggregated 2,993,429 tons, and our steam vessels 1,176,172 tons. The tables accompanying the report show that in the order of value the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States now rank as follows: 1. Bread and breadstuffs. 2. Cotton and manufactures of cotton. 3. Provisions. 4. Mineral oil. 5. Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco.

A Sentence Commuted.

President Hayes has commuted the sentence of Isaac Jacobson, the sailor who was recently convicted in the United States Circuit court of the murder of Charles D. Brooks, mate of the ship Sea King, and sentenced to be executed on January 30th, to an imprisonment of eighteen years.

A Question of Forfeiture.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French yesterday heard an argument in the matter of the petition of Demas Barnes as assignee in bankruptcy of Theodore F. Vetterlein and Bernard T. Vetterlein, bankrupts, for the remission of forfeitures and penalties alleged to have been incurred by said bankrupts in the importation of four cargoes of tobacco, &c. Demas Barnes and John H. Flagg, of counsel for the petitioner, were present. The case will be decided in a few days.

TELEGRAPHIC THREADS.

The Warp and Woof of Every-Day Life.

A Successor to Senator Chandler Appointed—Sale of Valuable Silver Mines—Order of the Golden Cross in Massachusetts—A Cincinnati Mystery Revived—A Modern Lucrezia Borgia, &c.

Senator Chandler's Successor.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Governor Croswell this afternoon appointed Fernando C. Beaman United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler.

Public Execution in Texas.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—A *News* dispatch from Sherman says: "Julius Toettle was hanged to-day for the murder of Joseph A. Brenner in Denison on the 15th of January. About 6,000 people witnessed the execution."

Murdered by Burglars.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Burglars entered the house of Joseph Hinsley, on DeKalb street, and when cornered by him, fired three shots into his body, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. No reliable clue to them has been obtained.

Intoxicated Tramps Killed.

ELGIN, ILL., Nov. 13.—A mail train on the new railroad while rounding a curve east of here this morning ran over two unknown men who were lying on the track. One was instantly killed and the other will probably die. It is supposed that they were intoxicated tramps.

Sudden Death in a Hotel.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 13.—F. Robertson, of Hinsdale, N. H., dropped dead in the Revere House this morning while removing his coat. He was traveling for an Eastern manufacturing company and has been sick for several days. The cause of his death was strangulation from the breaking of an ulcer in his throat.

Sale of Silver Mines.

DENVER, COL., Nov. 13.—The sale of the Johnnie Bull and Domingo mines, Silver Cliff, was consummated to-day, money paid, deeds delivered and possession taken. W. E. Shaefer, W. M. Lent, ex-United States Senators Dorsey and McDonald and associates, all of New York City, are understood to be the purchasers. The exact consideration is unknown, but is supposed to be from $750,000 to $800,000.

Order of the Golden Cross.

LOWELL, MASS., Nov. 13.—The first anniversary of Washington Commandery of the Order of the Golden Cross was celebrated last night. It shows the largest membership in the country. Robert H. C. Duganne presided. A literary and musical entertainment, banquet and speeches occupied the evening. Thirteen commanderies have been instituted in this State since July. The membership in Massachusetts is 1,200.

A Murder Mystery Revived.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The mystery as to who killed Perry Baldwin in March last was revived by the *Enquirer* this morning in a three-column article. All surmises and facts are grouped so as to point to William Schaller as the person who accidentally shot Baldwin. A statement of Baldwin's father disclaims all desire to extort money from Schaller, who is a son of a wealthy brewer, but professes to have suffered greatly from the mystery of his son's death, and is grieved that Schaller will not confess it.

End of the Cincinnati Coal Famine.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Advices from Pittsburg indicate that all prospects of a coal famine here is at an end. The rise in the river there is sufficient to let five million bushels loose for this market, and possibly the whole ten million which has been waiting for enough water to float it down. Dealers here say that the five million will be enough to cause a break in the market of fifty per cent., so that coal now held for twenty cents and more, will be sold for ten cents.

Boyton's Proposition to Webb.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Paul Boyton has responded favorably to the recent challenge of Captain Webb to swim a race, and submits a proposition that each distance be respectively swimming dresses, small coutest for $1,000 a side in a race from the end of Long wharf around the Minots Ledge lighthouse and return; or if Captain Webb should prefer it from the Battery in New York round the Sandy Hook lightship and return. The race to take place on or before the 25th inst.

Agent Newcomb's Investigation.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Agent Newcomb's investigation into the accounts of the office of the clerk of the United States court culminated to-day in the arrest of Clerk Ambrose on the affidavit of Frank Broadwell, charging him with making a false claim against the Government. Ambrose was held in $6,000 for examination next Tuesday. Broadwell testifies that he received from Ambrose $300, and it was filed for $900. To-night it is thought that the climax in the revelations is close at hand, and the flight of Ambrose is not improbable.

The Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—In the billiard tournament to day the sixth game of the series between Heiser and Daly resulted—Heiser, 184; Daly, 300; winner's average, 13 7 11. Highest runs—Daly, 56, 48, 40; Heiser, 75, 19. The seventh game in this evening between Sexton and Rudolph resulted—Sexton, 300; Rudolph, 257; winner's average, 8⅝. Highest runs—Sexton, 53, 41, 33; Rudolph, 51, 50, 33. The eighth game between Schaefer and Garnier resulted—Schaefer, 300; Garnier, 99; winner's average, 24⅞. Highest runs—Schaefer, 84, 55, 47, 44; Garnier, 41, 33.

A Female Poisoner.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Louisa Pope, who was supposed to have been poisoned by her niece, Frances Shrouder, in August, 1876, was concluded at Truxton. Dr. Manbas Smith, of this city, testified to finding arsenic and mercury in the stomach of the deceased. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by poison administered by Frances Shrouder and her father, Charles Barnard. Frances Shrouder is now confined in the jail at Morrisville, having been indicted for poisoning her mother, Mrs. Laney Barnard, in October last. It is supposed that Frances also poisoned her father.

Attempted Suicide of Mattie Potts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Mattie Potts, the woman who recently completed a walk from Philadelphia to New Orleans and return, attempted to commit suicide last night by placing her head upon the railroad track. She was observed in time and her suicidal purpose frustrated. Letters were found upon her addressed to the New York *Herald*, Baltimore *American*, Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, Atlanta *Constitution* and New Orleans *Times*, stating among other things that poverty and failure to find employment led to the act. Mrs. Potts was given a hearing at the central station this afternoon, but the magistrate was unable to decide whether she had broken any law, and her case was held under advisement.

The British Atlantic Fleet.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 13.—A large number of persons assembled on the wharves at noon to day to witness the departure of the war-ships for Bermuda. The vessels went down the harbor in line, at equal distances, in the following order: The flagship Tourmaline, Druid, Boxer, Plover and Zephyr. The band of the flagship was stationed on her quarterdeck and played a number of popular airs. A salute to the admiral was fired by the citadel and was returned by the Tourmaline. The Boxer, which accompanied the rest of the fleet to sea, returned this evening and will sail on the 12th of December for Bermuda. The Bellerophon will be relieved at Bermuda by the Northampton, in command of Sir Leopold McClintock, who will in future have command of the Northern American stations.

Virginia Knights Templar.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13.—The Knights Templar demonstration this afternoon was a most successful affair. The local and visiting commanderies, ten in number with the Grand Commandery of Virginia in carriages paraded through the principal streets with several bands attracting universal attention by their splendid appearance. Proceeding to an open field in the east end of the city they spent about an hour, going through the beautiful evolutions of the Templar drill in the presence of the grand officers and an immense concourse of spectators. Returning to Capital Square the procession filed through the grounds of the executive mansion, passing in review before the Governor and a number of other notable personages, after which the commanderies were dismissed. The Grand Commandery is in business session to-night. Considerable addition has been made to the decorations of the buildings, and the city presents quite a holiday appearance.

The Hurricane of October 28.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The steamer Fernswood, at Liverpool from Baltimore, makes the following report: "We experienced a hurricane on the 28th and 29th of October in which we lost the jolly-boat, the saloon was flooded and the decks swept by the sea. On the 30th we spoke the Norwegian ship, Ocean (of Bergen), dismasted. The captain requested us to take his vessel in tow; we declined to do so, but offered to take off the crew. This offer was refused. An hour after leaving them we met the Norwegian bark Ocean (of Kregroe), from Christiansen, for New York, in ballast, leaking, and took off the crew, in doing which, our starboard lifeboat was disabled. On the 31st we met the British bark Forest Belle, Captain Walker, from New York October 23d, for Queenstown, dismasted and waterlogged. We rent our port life boat, with a picked crew, to her assistance, and after repeated efforts, succeeded in rescuing nine people. Finding that the rest of the people had been taken off the previous night by the German ship Maria Anna, Captain Lange, from Bremen for New York, which was in company, we transferred those rescued by us to the Maria Anna, as we had not sufficient accommodations for them. We had great difficulty in recovering our port lifeboat.

[NOTE.—The Maria Anna arrived at New York November 10. The bark Ocean was towed into New York November 11. The Forest Belle is reported as having foundered at sea.]

An Ecclesiastical Trial.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 13.—The trial of Dr. Sedgwick Osman began in the M. E. church in this city on Tuesday last. The court is composed of nine lay members of the church, and is presided over by the Rev. G. F. Dickinson, of Newark. A long list of charges was presented, the majority of which are of a trivial character. On the first day witnesses for the prosecution were examined, the substance of their testimony being that Dr. Osman's general character was not such as should belong to a good member of the Methodist Church. On the second day testimony showed that Dr. Osman was in the habit of quarreling with his pastor and other members of the church, and of displaying unchristianlike and ungentlemanly conduct. To-day the defense moved to strike out a number of the charges, which they claimed were not proved. The president decided not to strike them out. Some half a dozen witnesses were examined, the purport of their testimony being that at the time of the rupture between Dr. Osman and his pastor, the latter had used violent language and behaved in a manner unbecoming a Christian gentleman and a Methodist minister, and that Dr. Osman has pursued the only course open to him under existing circumstances. The court then adjourned until Thursday next.

THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE.

"Hark! From the Tombs a Doleful Sound."

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The *Daily News* having invited the Governors of various States and prominent Southern men to send in their congratulations on General Grant's return, received a number of such congratulations, including one from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens and another from General Longstreet, and the following from Hon. Robert Toombs:

ATLANTA, GA., *M. E. Ponce, Editor:* Your telegram received. I decline to answer except to say: Present my personal congratulations to General Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably and won; I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union.

R. TOOMBS.

AN EXPLANATION THAT DOES NOT EXPLAIN.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 13.—General Toombs, in an interview with a *Constitution* reporter says his despatch to the Chicago *News* is repeated in a garbled state. The interpretation of the language is that the result of the war was the death of the Union and the present Government is a consolidated one, not a Confederacy.

BUT ONE MORE DAY TO LIVE.

The Raber Murderers to be Hung To-day.

LEBANON, PA., Nov. 13.—The fact that the Governor had refused to interfere in the law's course in the case of the Raber murderers was communicated to the condemned men to-night by Sheriff Demminger. Both men are now fully resigned to their fate, and they will be hanged in the jail yard soon after 12 to-morrow. Schaller has made no left confessions to be published after death. Drews was visited for the last time to-day by his wife and the four youngest of his children, and their parting interview was very affecting. Stichler's mother visited him in the jail, at the same time when the sheriff announced to Drews, who is an old man, that his last hope was gone. Drews received the news very coolly, merely remarking "Let it be so," and requesting the sheriff to do the work of execution in a thorough manner. He was about to commence his supper but immediately began to talk freely, claiming that if he had money he would not have been hanged.

Stichler expressed his intention of remaining up all night, and asked permission to be allowed to spend the time in conversation with the watchman, to which the sheriff assented. When the sheriff visited the other cells and announced to Stichler that the Governor had refused to interfere in his case, he showed very little concern and merely remarked in German that it was of little consequence. He had been walking to and fro in his cell and singing hymns for some time. He ate his last supper afterward with evident relish, and seems quite willing to die. He is a very young man, not more than twenty-one years old but says he has certainly to die some time, and might as well do it now; that his interest in life is so small that he would not sign a petition for his own pardon. He is the man that held old Raber under the water while he was drowning, and seems to fully appreciate the enormity of his crime.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the General Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The annual meeting of the general committee of Church Extension of the Methodist Church began here this morning. Bishop Simpson presided, and a roll call showed Bishops Ames, Foster, Wiley and Peck also present. The report to the board was read by Rev. Dr. Kynett, and for the ten months of this year showed a small increase in the receipts from all sources over those of the twelve months of 1878. The collections from conferences alone are largely in excess of those of last year. St. Paul's church at Toledo, Ohio, was accepted from the rule restricting aid to churches costing more than $10,000, as were also the churches at Highland, Ulster county, New York; East St. Louis, Altoona, and Port Huron.

A Fitting Tribute.

The New York *Evening Post* pays the following deserved tribute to a very excellent woman who has just passed away:

Many friends in this city, as well as in Washington and in her Western home, will be pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Davis, the wife of the well-known Senator from Illinois, and former judge of the supreme Court of the United States. She died in Stockbridge, Mass., on Sunday evening, at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Daniel R. Williams. She had been ill for some months, and had been brought East during the summer to try the benefit of the sea air, but finding no relief, was taken to the home of her kindred, from whose unremitting watchfulness rendered it impossible for her to be removed. For weeks past she has been slowly sinking. Her husband has been constantly at her bedside, watching over her with the greatest tenderness. Some who knew him before only in his public character were greatly moved to see how completely the stalwart man was like a little child in his domestic attachments.

Mrs. Davis was a native of Berkshire, and it seemed to be ordered as she herself would have wished, that she was brought back at last to die among her native hills. She was a daughter of the late Judge Walker, of Lenox, one of the most distinguished men of Western Massachusetts. The older people of that town, whose memories carry them back half a century, remember how a young man came there to study law in the office of the late Henry W. Bishop. These names were very familiar to Mr. Bryant, who knew them both well when he, too, as a young lawyer, was practicing at the Berkshire bar. Of the daughters of Judge Walker besides Mrs. Davis, one became the wife of Judge Rockwell, of the Superior court of Massachusetts; one of Mr. Scranton, who gave name to the well-known town in Pennsylvania, and one of Mr. Williams, of Stockbridge, the president of the Housatonic bank. Of the Sons, one who died many years ago left a daughter, who was the wife of General Armstrong, of Hampton, Va. She also died a year since. A daughter of Judge Davis is married to a son of Judge Swayne, of the Supreme court. Thus family is thus invoved in this great domestic sorrow.

Mrs. Davis cared little for society in Washington or elsewhere. Her happiness was in her home. The heart of her husband safely trusted in her. She was greatly attached to her friends, and those who knew her longest loved her best as they appreciated more and more the superiority of her mind and the beauty of her character.

The Pacific Railroads.

The Auditor of Railroad Accounts yesterday received from the California Office of the Central Pacific Company all the reports required by him under the provisions of the Thurman law, exhibiting the business of that company from July 1, 1877, to September 30, 1879. Auditor French pronounces the reports "very full and satisfactory," and says no further action will be taken on the suits for forfeiture, &c., which were instituted by the Government against the company last spring for precisely the same non-compliance with this requirement. The Auditor remarked yesterday that an erroneous statement has been published in some quarters to the effect that the payment made under protest by the Central Pacific Railroad Company still leaves that company in debt to the government $300,000 on account of the six months ended last December. Wednesday's payment fulfilled all the requirements of the Thurman act and all other existing laws in regard to that period. Auditor French has, however, made a demand upon the company for $600,000, which he claims should be paid into the United States Treasury in settlement of an alleged requirement of the original Pacific railroad acts for the payment of five per cent of the net earnings prior to June 30, 1878.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

An Insight Into the Methods by Which the Work is Done.

A Large Force and an Enormous Amount of Work Done—Delays in Adjusting Claims and the Causes Thereof—List of Pending Claims Increasing—A Change of the Present System Suggested.

Operations of the Pension Bureau.

A representative of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN wishing to enlighten the public upon a subject which is so closely allied to the interests of almost every family in the United States, visited the Pension Bureau and gathered the following interesting facts: To pay the pension roll of this fiscal year, including arrears, it will require not less than $35,000,000. It is the largest bureau under the Government, and is larger than most of the Departments. The work of the office has been made so enormous by the additional work occasioned by the passage of the Arrears act that it requires a force of 500 clerks, of which between fifty and sixty are employed at night searching and copying old records. To satisfy the pension roll it demands the issue of seven checks per minute for the entire year, counting the working hours.

Notwithstanding the bureau occupies the entire Shepherd building, excepting the storerooms of the Palais Royal, it is very much crowded for room. There have been received at the office since January 25, 1878, more than 50,000 invalid claims and over 12,000 claims from widows, minors, children and dependent relatives. Under the Arrears act there were filed more than 70,000 claims, and to dispose of this work it requires the services of forty clerks. The repeal of section 4717, Revised Statutes, has caused the reopening of about 20,000 claims that would not have been pensionable under the law in force prior to the passage of said act. This shows that the work on over 160,000 claims has been added to the business of the office since January 25 last.

By the 1st of July next the office will have received more than 200,000 claims. July 1 is the limit for the presentation of claims for arrears of pensions. Claimants who have been entitled to the benefits of the arrears of pension act if they do not present their claims before July 1, 1880. Claims are received at the rate of 500 per day, and among the hundreds of thousands of claims brought before the office, except the comparatively few which are established by the records of the War Department, they are scarcely any two alike in precisely the same character and requiring the same proof.

At the commencement of the rebellion there were only 8,656 pensioners, requiring a little more than $800,000 annually for their settlement. This figure up to the 30th of last June had increased to 212,765 pensioners, requiring $34,000,000 to pay their pensions. These payments are made four times a year—upon the 4th of September, December, March and June. The whole number of separate payments for a year is nearly 900,000 or 3,000 per day, or as aforesaid, 7 per minute for eight hours of each work-day. The average for the first ten days of each quarter is about 20 per day on each pension roll. Some changes are made in the pension roll a year, affecting the right to pension or the amount and time of payment. Not less than 640,000 claims of all classes have been filed since 1861, not counting the claims for increase of pensions and for arrears. Ninety thousand of these were for Bounty Land warrants and service pensions, 50,000 for the widows and children of disabled soldiers, or to the widows, children and other dependent relatives of those who died in or in consequence of their military service. The increase and arrears claims aggregate fully 340,000, making in all not less than 1,000,000 claims. Upward of 180,000 unsettled original claims are now in the office. The immense amount of the business of the office may be imagined when it is known that 67,975 pieces of evidence, reports, letters, applications, &c., were received at the office by mail and express during the last fiscal year, making an average of 226 pieces per day for 300 days, and that 52,340 pieces of mail matter were delivered at the office, averaging 174 per day. This about doubles the mails for 1878.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PENSION SERVICE.

The Commissioner of Pensions supervises the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pension on account of service in the army and navy during the Revolutionary war and all subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. The division of the office are entitled "invalid," which adjudicates all invalid army pension claims for service since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; the "Widows'," which adjudicates all army claims of widows, minors, children and dependent relatives for service since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; the old "War, Navy and Bounty Land," which adjudicates all claims for army pension on account of service previous to the war of the rebellion, all claims for navy pension, of whatever date the service, and all claims for bounty land warrants. The division of "Pensions" is subdivided into a number of sections, viz., one for the issue of pension certificates and of all roll books and records pertaining to admitted cases, the correspondence with the agents for the payment of pensions and all matters relating to their accounts of which the Interior Department has jurisdiction. The special service division has charge of all investigations of fraudulent claims and of all matters pertaining to claim agents and pension attorneys. Special agents are sent out to examine into any case of suspected fraud. When a case is filed in the office so doubtful in character as to make it unsafe to allow pension upon the evidence, it is turned over to a special agent of the bureau. The agent