TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAT.

MCCORMICE HALL-North Clark street, corner Emzie, Lecture at 3 p. m. by Prof. R. A. Proctor. Subject: "The Mysteries of the Universe."

GROWS OPERA-HALL-No. 517 West Madison street, Lecture at 3 p. m. by D. B. Magruder, Subject: "Revolution in Louisiana,"

NEW OFFICE CO. STREET, STREET NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Die Verzauberte Prinzessin."

To-MORROW.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe, Variety performance Monroe. Variety performance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels. Eark and LaSalle. The California Minastrela,
McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between
Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W.
J. Florence, "The Mighty Dollar."
WOOD'S MUSSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon: "Little Barefoot," Evenlng: "Devotion."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2 R. A. M.-Hall, 72 14, 21 7:50 o'clock, for business and work. By order the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, Feb. 14, for work on the K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Enights courteeously invited. By order of E. C. CHAS, J. TROWBRIDGE, Recorder. EUSINESS NOTICES

DR. ABORN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO ENJOYS a national reputation for his extraordinary success in the treatment of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitte, and Consumption, can be consulted at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 15 and 16.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, February 13, 1876.

At the New York Exchange on Saturday greenbacks ranged from \$53@881.

Well, if the indictment of Aldermen goes on, it is barely possible that the Chicago Common Council may some day cease to be a jobbing mill for grinding out to order offices, franchises, contracts, gratuities, and perquisites, to be disposed of to the highest

What is to become of the People's party if all their Aldermen are to be grabbed by the relentless arm of the law and made to account for their public transactions? It is fortunate for that organization that some of its political chiefs have been operating on other than United States moneys, and may therefore escape the toils which have gather ed about HILDRETH and CULLERTON.

A conversation is reported from Washington, in which Col. FRED GRANT is reported to have disavowed in the most emphatic terms any desire on the part of his father to serve a hird term, and in which he said that Gen. GRANT would not accept the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention if it were tendered to him. While young Mr. GRANT can scarcely be regarded as his father's spokesman, there is little doubt that he is well informed as to the President's expressed purpose in this regard. The younger GRANT is further represented as saving that Mr. Conx-LING, of New York, is "a statesman, a Republican, and the man for President;" and this has been construed to mean that President Grant will favor Mr. Conkling in the Convention. But it has likewise been reported with equal circumstantiality that President Grant will give Mr. Monton his support for the nomination. It has, moreover, been asserted by intimate friends of both that Mr. WASHBURNE may depend upon Gen. GRANT's good offices. It is own too that Gen Grave and Mr Brare are on the most amicable terms, socially and politically. The strongest probability is that, Gen. Grant having definitely determined not to be a candidate himself under any circumstances, will leave the gentlemen who desire the nomination free to fight their own way, reserving all his good will and support for the successful man.

The Chicago Times shows a somewhat unreasonable and suspicious desire to have Mr. CHARLES H. REED prosecuted on some criminal charge or other. Its latest effort in this direction is a report explicitly setting forth that an indictment had been found against Mr. Reep for implication in the whisky frands. The article containing this "information " recounted with great particularity that the Times reporter had actually, though surreptitiously, got a sight at the indictment. The fact seems to be that the Times reporter wrote out a positive lie to conform to the policy of his paper to have Mr. REED indicted somewhere for something. Mr. REED has not only not been indicted, but there is reason to believe that no evidence has been taken by the United States Grand Jury on which such an indictment could be based. When a newspaper thus prostitutes its col umns, and fills them with baseless fabrications simply to work out a personal spleen, it is proper that it should be exposed in terms befitting the proceeding. Mr. REED is State's Attorney, and in that capacity he has been frequently called on within the past year or two to indict the proprietor of the Times. For this Mr. REED has attracted the Times' special letestation. That paper has resolved that REED shall be punished, and, if no Grand fury will indict him, it proposes to publish him as having been indicted all the same. This is the Times' conception of the functions af journalism.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier on Saturday. Mess pork was active and irregular, closing 20c per brl lower, at \$20.75 cash, and \$20.874@20.90 seller March. Lard was active, and closed 71@10c per 100 lbs lower, at \$12.55@12.57} cash and \$12.65 for March. Meats were quiet and steady, at 8c for boxed shoulders, 113c for do shortribs, and 112c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at \$1.06 per gallon. Fiour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active and 11c lower, closing at \$1.023 for February and \$1.013 for March. Corn was dull and l@le lower, closing at 41c cash and 411c for March. Oats were quiet and 1c lower, closing at 311c cash and 317c for March. Rye was steady, at 67@671c. Barley was more active and 3@5c lower, closing at 691c for February and 651c for March. done all at once, and can be as satisfactorily

Hogs were active and firm, at \$7.75@8.25 for packing grades. Cattle were quiet and steady at Friday's quotations,-\$3.00@5.50 for common to choice. Sheep were inactive and nominal. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.00 in greenbacks at the close.

It is reported that a desperate effort is to be made by St. Louis to secure the location of the National Democratic Convention in that city. It is not our funeral, and Chicago is so little Democratic in a partisan sense (especially since the People's party has become synonymous with the Democratic party in this city) that scarcely an effort will be made on behalf of Chicago. We feel it to be our duty to say, nevertheless, that, if the National Committee consult the individual interests and comfort of their delegates, they will select Chicago for their meeting-place. The ease and inexpensiveness with which Chicago can be reached from all points in the country; the unequaled hotel accommodations offered to large gatherings; the interest which the whole country feels in this city; the advantage of the Exposition Building for holding the Convention and an audience of 35,000 people besides,-these are some of the reasons which should dictate the selection of Chicago. In a political way, there is an advantage in coming to Chicago, which, being a Republican city in a Republican State, will seek to bring no local pressure to bear, but leave all the delegates free to struggle for their respective preferences.

The Catholic Telegraph is publishing a Little Catechism " relative to the Papal infallibility, which is intended to elucidate the doctrine for the benefit of the Catholic laity, and is understood to have received the Pope's approval. The ground is taken that the Pope is infallible because he is assisted by the Holy Spirit, as promised to Peren; and, his being at the same time the infallibility of the Church, there can be no difference of opinion between him and his Bishops, as the Holy Spirit will also keep them from error. It is held that other Councils may be called nevertheless, on the following account:

Councils may still be necessary for many reasons but the necessity can never be absolute, and it is proper for the welfare of the Church that this should be the case. In fact, before this definition, Popes did, when it was necessary, define truths and condemn errors without the sid of Councils. At the present day, above all, when error spreads with such rapidity, it is a great advantage that, in order to see falsehood condemned and truth proclaimed, we need not, as in former times writ the reunion of a Council for the assent of Rish ors dispersed through the entire Church. It is not sufficient that we hear the voice of the Vicar of Jesus CHRIST, the universal Pastor and Doctor.

The Council of the Vatican, it is held, did not invent the doctrine of infallibility, nor change it, but merely recognized what had always existed.

CITY EXPENDITURES AND CITY TAXES. The Citizens' Association have obtained from official and authentic sources the following figures, showing the indebtedness of this city and county:

County debt \$4,000,000
City bonded debt 13,500,000
City certificates 4,600,003
Parks 3,500,000 Total.....\$25,600,000

This at 7 per cent, calls for an annual tax of \$1,800,000 for interest, beside at least 10 per cent for cost of collection. The growth of this debt has been a rapid one. At least \$10,000,000 have been added to it since the fire. Against this array of figures, the Comptroller states that on Jan. 1 there were then due, in various forms, to the city the sum of \$8,900,000 of unpaid taxes; making an allowance for unpaid county, park, and State taxes, there were in all \$10,000,000 of unpaid taxes due on Jan. 1, 1876. Against this sum of unpaid taxes were the unexpended balances of the appropriations for city, town, and county expenses up to March 31, amounting probably to \$2,500,000.

What we wish to call public attention to especially is, that before August, 1876, the people of this city will have to pay \$10,000,-000 of tax, or over \$1,000,000 a month.

This important fact, having a direct bearing upon the ability of the people to pay their taxes at all, seems to be entirely overlooked by those branches of the local Government which are clothed with the power to tax, contract debts, and expend the public The charter having changed the money. time of beginning the fiscal year from April | exercise of an elective sovereignty; and it to January, and the city having last year made its appropriations for a whole year ending March 31, 1876, the city appropriations for 1876 will be for the nine months beginning April 1 and ending Dec. 31.

The Board of Public Works, the Police and the Fire Departments, and the Board of Education, have made their estimates of expenditures for the nine months of 1876, and they have illustrated the truth that men in office always settle down to the conviction that Governments are instituted among men for the purpose of spending money, and that the primary duty of men in office is to be liberal in spending other people's money. Under the present financial circumstances of the city and the people, some of these estimates are positively enormous, are wholly unjustifiable, and ought never to be accept-

ed. Here they are: 12 mos.' ap- Estimate for Fire Department....... Board Public Works..... 1.920,980 835,003

Totals..... ...\$3,378,682 \$4,246,567 It will be seen that these four departments ask \$4.246,567 for nine months of 1876, for objects for which \$3,378,682 were approprinted last year for twelve months. The increase for the next nine months over the current twelve months' expenditure is nearly 30 per cent; and this increase, extended for the whole twelve months, would make a total in these four departments alone of \$1,200,000. or 36 per cent per annum. Is there anything in the existing condition of the city, or in the financial circumstances of the people, to warrant an increase of the taxes 36 per cent

over last year? The Fire Department asks an increase of 10 per cent on salaries; asks \$102,000 for addditional lots, buildings, and apparatus, and \$106,000 for new wires for the firealarm. All these requests are excessive. The addition of 10 per cent to the salaries of the Fire Department of course means a like addition to all the salaries under the City Government. The appropriation for new apparatus and engine-houses is extravagant. The great increase in the water-supply and the immense force to be added to the water by the completion of the new works in July next will enable the Department to successfully resist any serious conflagration in the districts supposed to be hazardous, without any additional apparatus. A single engine might be purchased, to be ready for service in case of an accident disabling one of the present ones, but the expenditure of \$102,000 is extravagant and absurd. The same remarks are applicable to the new wires and boxes. This work does not require to be

accomplished by an annual expenditure of a reasonable amount for the purpose. Last year's appropriation should certainly not be exceeded, which would give \$430,000 for the

support of the Department for nine months. The police estimates include City Marshal, \$4,000; Deputy Superintendent, \$2,650; 150 additional patrolmen, \$90,000; horses and keeping, \$8,500,-which should all be stricken out as a useless and wasteful expenditure of money. The estimate includes an increase of salary of the 565 policemen to \$1,200 a year each. An increase of salary at this time is utterly preposterous. The estimate of the Board of Public Works

contains an appropriation of \$100,000 for new sewers which may be well dispensed with. Since the spring following the fire, the city has appropriated over \$1,800,000 for sewers, and the system is pretty heavily extended. It is no part of the duty of the city to extend sewers out on the prairie for the mere purpose of giving additional value to unoccupied lots and blocks of land. The city can well afford to wait until the frontier districts are filled up, or until the streets are paved by the owners of the adjoining property. The estimate also includes \$442,000 for extension of water-mains. Last year there was no appropriation for this purpose, and this estimate is intended to cover two years. The extension of watermains is now so complete that we are informed that, with laying an additional 6-inch pipe on Milwaukee and Blue Island avenues, there is no inhabited part of the city which will not, after July next, be amply supplied with water, not only for ordinary use, but for fire purposes. The water fund is selfsupporting to an extent that it can now annually, out of its own earnings, extend its mains to the full measure of the public need, and taxation for that purpose is wholly unnecessary. This is not a time to resort to taxation for any construction purposes. No new work should be authorized, and all manner of expenditures should be reduced. The Board of Education is not behind in its

demands. It asks for 25 per cent more than

last year. As we said before, all these departments act on the principle that the purpose of Government is to expend money, and that their duty is to accomplish that purpose to the utmost extent. Retrenchment is never thought of, and the condition of the people to pay taxes is never considered. It is very easy for a few officials to write out how other people's money may be expended, and it is immaterial to them what the other people think about the matter. Nevertheless, as we started out by saying, the people of Chicago have ten millions of dollars of taxes now due, not including any tax for 1876, to pay within the next seven months, and these people, thus to be swept clean, will not bear to have expenditures and taxation increased over last year 36 or any other per cent.

THE COMING CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL. The event in the ecclesiastical world to which the public looks forward with special interest, just at this time, is the meeting of the Council of Congregational Churches, on Tuesday next, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. In size it exceeds all other Advisory Councils ever called in that denomination; as 172 churches have been invited to take part, besides twenty ministers without charge. Should all attend (as each church may send its pastor and a delegate) there would be 364 members .- a number equal to that of one of the Triennial National Councils of the Congregationalists. But as part of the churches have voted not to attend, and pastors and delegates from others will in some cases be detained at home by necessary cares, there will be an assembly of about three hundred persons. Yet this will be an imposing body, whose deliberations will be awaited with great interest. It can hardly be regarded, however, as fully representative of the denomination in weight of character. The churches invited are by no means, on an average, those of prominence and influence. Indeed, in some cities, those weakest and least known have been selected, while others, among the largest and ablest of the whole fraternity, have been passed by. Much amusing inquiry has been made why "one was taken and the other left," in the has been suggested that the selection must have been made from the ministers who subscribed for the Christian Union. At all events, the knowing ones claim that they can produce a personal reason, showing a supposed Beechen bias in the case of nearly every minister invited. Of course, in proportion as the public shall believe the Council to have been carefully packed, will the moral influence of its proceedings be weakened, should these favor Mr. BEECHER. Mere numbers, or the extent of territory from which they are

pute for wisdom and experience. And yet it must not be supposed that the Council will lack the presence of men of standing and influence. Though the Theological Department of Yale, before which Mr. BEECHER has lectured with such eclat, might he thought by some to be mortgaged to his interest, yet one need not fear the shrinking of such men as Dr. Leonard Bacon. President Porter, and Drs. Dwight and Fisher, when they are called directly to face plain duty. The same may be said of Drs. POND, WOLCOTT, FAIRCHILD, CHAPIN, STURTE-VANT, and others, and of not a few of the postors invited. Mr. MOULTON has seen according to the account of reporter, to criticise Dr. BACON (who has protested against anybody's declining to attend) as if he were a tricky and disingenuous character. But Mr. Moulton's acquaintance with ministers has not been large or encouraging, and he is probably smarting under some of Dr. Bacon's characterizations of his peculiar guidance of Mr. BEECHER's affairs. Dr. Bacon is not believed to be tricky by any who know him well; but he is often disappointing to those who expect him to represent a certain side of a case. He has a penchant for being on both sides; or, as he would claim, on neither side. He carries a free lance, and does a good deal of fighting on his own book. After pouring broadsides into the enemy, he is seldom content till he has discharged a heavy shot or two among his friends. Hence it not do to rely too confidently upon his assistance in any given controversy. And so it has proved in this case. He has been, hitherto, a thorn in the side of BEECHER, and equally in that of TILTON and MOULTON. The friends of truth and justice may be glad that he is to be on the coming Council. He was the Moderator, and largely the ruling spirit, of the famous Brooklyn Council of two years since, called

by the churches of Drs. Storms and Buding-

TON. He will assuredly be heard from in the

coming Council. It was not without mean-

of young and unknown men for those in re-

une his appeal to the churches and ministers invited not to decline attendance because of any unpleasant impressions or suspicions, since that would be sure, if anything could have that effect, to make the Council a onesided affair. This would seem to indicate that he means to attend in good faith, as a representative of the true interests of religion, to give to Plymouth Church the exact advice which in this grave emergency it needs. Dr. Bacon understands that the Congregational denomination, as well as Plymouth Church, is virtually on trial before the public, and he will be bold to defend general as well as special interests. It would not then be surprising were Dr. Bacon to succeed in impressing even this carefully-culled body with the gravity of the situation, and in leading it to give wise and discriminating advice. Or,

failing in this, he might see fit to head a

determined minority in a protest against any

false principles or evil measures favored by

It should not be hastily assumed that this

the majority.

Council can accomplish no good. Though it labors under the disadvantage of the ex-parte principle (beneath a proper outward method) on which it was called, and though the main case in which the public is chiefly interested is not to come directly before it, yet it will have abundant opportunity for offering good advice to Plymouth Church, in answering the questions submitted by the Letter-Missive. It is indeed too large and unwieldy for any proper purposes of examination and deliberation. Common sense indicates that a few able and impartial men would be more thorough, calm, and judicial in their action. Yet the solemnity of their position will do much to abate the usual sensational temptations of so numerous a body. For, in addition to the serious aspects of the BEECHER case prior to the sending out of the Letter-Missive, and the importance of the points which that letter raises, the Bowen development has since occurred, and the Council will sit under the shadow of the fearful indictment which he brings against Mr. BEECHER as being "guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy." That fact will not come officially before it, perhaps; but the power of it will be felt, and the thought of it will go far to neutralize the eloquent pleadings of the pastor of Plymouth Church. Then the action of the Church of Andover Theological Seminary in directly requesting Plymouth Church to unite with it in calling a Council for the express purpose of trying Mr. BEECHER will have influence in suggesting the final advice to be given. It may then be expected, with reasonable probability, that, after making a disposal of the questions of mere church-order propounded, the Council will proceed to discharge what is really its main duty in the circumstances, viz.: to assure Plymouth Church, in the name of the whole Congregational brotherhood, and of on-looking Christendom, that this scandal must be investigated, until "the bottom facts" shall be disclosed: and that it cannot do better than to accept the proposal of the Andover Church. Public sentiment is now so nearly unanimous to this effect that the Council cannot fail to represent and enforce it. This secured, the Council will have justified its own existence, and Mr. BEECHER, if really innocent, will have occasion to rejoice in an

act of true friendship. THE GREAT CITY OF LONDON. No better idea can be got of the immensity of London than from the weekly health report of the United Kingdom, embracing London and twenty other large cities in Great Britain. This report includes the record of births and deaths, with information of prevailing diseases, comparative rates of mortality, etc. In London during the week for which the report is at hand, there were 2,448 births and 1,526 deaths, which, allowing for the increase of the population, was 150 births less and 223 deaths less than the average for the corresponding week during the ten preceding years. At this rate there is one birth for every four minutes during the year and one death for every eight minutes in the City of London. The annual death-rate during three weeks was respectively 24.3, 27, and 22.8 per 1,000 in London, which is much less than the average of many large cities through-out the world, the last report of which made the following showing:

The annual rate of mortality, according to the most recent weekly returns, in Calcutta was 54; Bombay, 23; Paris, 10; Brussels, 20; Amsterdam, 27; Rotter dam, 27; The Hague, 26; Copenhagen, 18; Christianis 41; Berlin, 29; Hamburg, 26; Breslau, 31; Munich 1: Vienna, 28: Buda-Pesth, 39; Turin, 26; Brook lyn, 26; and Philadelphia, 21, For London, with four and a quarter

millions of people to care for, including the inner and outer circle of its population, this showing is certainly most creditable. The health report also takes account of the condidrawn, cannot compensate for prejudiced tion of the water-supply, the sewerage, and opinions, or for the substitution as advisers other adjuncts of city life affecting the general health. It seems that the system of private filtration of water has been widely adopted with good results, a new process having been tried which converts the organic matter into ammonia, which is harmess. The metropolitan character of London life is illustrated by the large number of deaths from violence, of which there were 68 during the week referred to; 56 deaths were the result of negligence or accident, 4 of infanticide, and 6 of suicide The street-accidents numbered 3 deaths and 29 cases of injury, many of which could probably be traced to the dangerous smoothness of the large amount of asphalt pavement used. There were 265 deaths from what are called "the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class,"-69 from whooping-cough, 83 from scarlet fever, 55 from measles, 30 from different forms of fever, 8 from diphtheria, 20 from diarrhea, and not one from smallpox, which is remarkable as compared with the rayages of this disease elsewhere.

The world is trying a great experiment or the banks of the Thames. It is building up there a city which is vast almost beyond human comprehension. The population of London (the city proper) will be almost exactly 3,500,000 in the middle of 1876. But even these well-nigh incredible figures do not tell the whole story. The city is surrounded by a ring of close-packed sub urbs, which, with their population of 800. 000. are really part of it. They are officially known as "Outer London." metropolis, therefore, can lay claim, according to the London Times, to more than 41 million inhabitants! In 1790, fourteen years after the thirteen colonies had declared their independence, the United States had less than 4,000,000 inhabitants, including slaves, and London at that time only 600 000 At present, the births in both Outer and Inner London largely outnumber the deaths, and immigration exceeds emigration. A great city always acts like a sponge. It sucks population from the surrounding country. This process is going on all over England, and yet the nineteen largest towns ing that he published in the New York Tribin the provinces, from Liverpool, with its

521,544 inhabitants, to Plymouth, with its 72,230, have a smaller population together than London has alone.

Facts like these show what a world of knowledge is to be won by a study of the metropolis of England. In forms of government, in methods of sewerage and drainage, in arrangements for extinguishing fires, in the death-rate, in the prevention and punishment of crime, in the distribution of wealth, in the homes of the poor, in rapid transit, in water and gas supply, -in these and many other fields of social science, London can teach the world, doing so by failure as well as success. But, allowing for the enormous population, and comparing the results of the City Government there with other cities of the world, there has been a larger proportion of success than failure, and London is still the marvel of the world.

THE MAYOR'S ELECTION.

The Common Council of Chicago are the legislature of this city. The new charter will give to the city, at the April election, an entirely new Government, the Mayor excepted. That officer, construing the charter for himself, decides that he is not subject to the charter, and that he will continue to hold the office a year longer than any of the other officers elected at the same time and for the same term with himself. There can be no question as to the public sentiment on this point. The revolution in the Government of the city should include the Mayor as well as the other elective officers.

There has been an appeal to the Courts for a direction as to the law and duty of the City Government on this subject of electing the Mayor. By an unfortunate mischance, the Supreme Court found itself unable to decide the question one way or the other, and Justice Scorn, speaking for the Court, announced that the body would make "no decision," thus leaving the law and the facts undetermined judicially, and just where they stood before.

There being no judicial interpretation possible, it remains with the legislature of the city to interpret the charter for itself. The Mayor has no more authority to decide that he holds over, than has the Treasurer, Collector, or Attorney. The Common Council, however, is clothed with authority to make provision for the city elections, and to fix the places therefor, and to direct the notices of such election. It has therefore the authority to say what officers are to be elected at that election. This authority is necessarily incidental to its general power in the premises. Now, there is nothing in law or reason to prevent the Common Council agreeing with onehalf the Judges of the Supreme Court in interpreting the charter as requiring the election of a Mayor to fill a vacancy existing in that office, and therefore directing that at the general election in April a person to fill that office shall also be elected by the people. It is never dangerous nor usurping to submit to the people a question of the election of their own officers, particularly when onehalf the Supreme Court say that such an elec-

tion is required by law. The Common Council can do no more politic act than to call an election for Mayor. It can do no injury, because the present Mayor, if he have any legal rights to the office beyond the date of the election of his successor, can maintain them in the Courts. There is no act which the Aldermen can do that will so commend them as a body and individually to the general public as to give the people the privilege of electing a Mayor at the same time with the other officers of the city. It will lift from the present Council much of the suspicion that rests upon it that it is but part of a general combination against the public interests. We are confident that no member of the Board who may vote for such an election will fail to be sustained by his constituents, without respect to party lines.

TUTTON CONFESSES.

We naturally look to the Inter-Ocean, as the organ of the whisky-thieves, for information concerning their efforts to break down the prosecution of the rings, and we are therefore gratified to find in that paper confirmation of the charges heretofore made in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that Supervisor Tutton, who was sent to Chicago in the interest of the prosecution, was in reality engaged in blocking the wheels of the prosecution. The Washington correspondent of the organ sends to that paper the following dispatch:

Since Gen. WEBSTER came on here it has leaked out that at the first development of this plan in Chicago [that is of allowing smaller parties to the conspiracy— Gaugers, Storekeepers, and others—to testify under the consideration of more lenient treatment], Mr. TUTTON protested so carnestly against it that very sharp words were exchanged between him and WIRT DEXTER. As the representative of the Treasury Department Mr. Dexren insisted that when the cases came into his ands they left the supervision of Mr. Turron. Mr. DEXTER said before going further he wanted the ques-tion settled whether he or Mr. Turron was managing he Government cases. His influence prevailed against Mr. Turron's solemn protest.

Here, therefore, is testimony from the Inter-Ocean that this man Torron, who was sent here by the Treasury Department to aid the prosecution, sought to force upon the prosecuting officers a policy which, if it had not been frustrated by the firmness of the Government officers, would have secured the conviction perhaps of some of the petty offenders, but would have allowed every one of the big fish to have escaped, by shutting up the mouths of the only witnesses who could testify to their crooked doings. But we have more important testimony still than this, as it comes directly from Turrow himself. This officer of the Government, who is ostensibly engaged in assisting the prosecution, now turns up in St. Louis as a friend of Barcock's, engaged in doing all he can to aid in his escape. The reporter of the Inter-Ocean has interviewed IAGO, and we will let him tell the story :

The Inter-Ocean correspondent has had an interview with Supervisor A. P. TUTTON, of Philadelphia, who is at the Lindell, and will be called for the defense in the Bancock trial. It will be remembered that he was the officer who was directed by Commissioner Douglass in the now famous "transfer order" to exchange disricts with McDonald, and that he is also the author of the letter attempting to relieve Gen. Bancock of the odium of having induced the President to revoke that order by taking the load upon his own shoulders. In that letter he claimed to have been the sole cause of he President's action in that matter. The corre spondent called Mr. Turron's attention to an ar-ticle from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 8th inst, charging him (Turron) with conspiracy to prevent any further prosecution in the whisky cases, especially in Chicago, by false representations to President Grant; that he poured into the Presient's ears stories of Solicitor BLUFORD WILSON's attempt to injure the President by seeking to indict a r of GRANT's bosom friends on false testimony that, at the instance of Bristow, Wilson went to Chicago and offered great inducements in the shape Chicago and offered great inducements in the suspection of immunity from punishment to indicated parties there to give false testimony against certain of the President's favorites in that city, and thus secure their indictment. The Thushuz openly charges that this was done in the interest of the Whisky Ring, and hat in consequence of Turron's representations he President, the latter and Bristow had a seriou article. A paper containing it was produced, and Mr Turron glanced over it. He said he knew nothing e indictment of the President's friends: part he (Turron) was violently opposed to this plan

of manufacturing evidence and inducing thieves and robbers to swear against innocent men, that they might be sent to the Penitentiary.

that the Treasury Department was offering im-

munity for perjury in order to convict innocent

President and Secretary Bristow, and thus

break down the prosecution, to stand without

any denial. He allows the broad declaration

that this was done in the interest of the

Whisky Ring to go uncontradicted when it

ject, and, while admitting that he was a

leniently with some of the little scoundrels in

order that the big scoundrels may be cap-

tured, as they cannot be captured in

any other manner. Of course this is

what the Whisky rings fear above all else.

Turron knew that they feared it when he

sought to interfere with the prosecution at

Chicago. He knew that, if he could break

up this class of evidence, not one of the

vict innocent friends of his by perjury, and

ask, What kind of a Government officer is

THE SCOPE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Another important episode in the history

intimately concerns that branch of the re-

ligious world included in the Congregational

denomination, will take place this week.

namely: the meeting of the Advisory Coun-

cil summoned by the recent "Letter-Mis-

sive" from Plymouth Church. We print

elsewhere an article commenting upon the

composition of the Council, and forecasting

what may be its probable advice to Plymouth

Church upon the question propounded in

the Letter-Missive. As the article alluded to

does not set forth the nature of these ques-

tions upon which Plymouth Church solicits

advice, we complete the record of the Coun-

cil by briefly stating them. These questions

mainly concern the propriety of the recent

action of the Church in dropping members,

having special reference to Mrs. Moulton

and prospective reference undoubtedly to

Mr. Bowen. Applying the questions to per-

sonal cases, they are briefly to the following

purport: Has Plymouth Church dealt prop-

erly with Mrs. Moulton and Deacons West

and Duncan, who staid away from worship

because it has not done certain things, not

affecting them, which they have not asked it

to do, and because it has not done the things

they have asked it to do? Has it dealt prop-

erly with Mrs. Moulton, who absented her-

self because she believed Mr. BEECHER guilty

of offenses of which the Church had declared

him innocent? Has the Church dealt prop-

erly with Mr. Bowen, who made charges

against Mr. BEECHER and then decliced to

substantiate them? This point, however, is

now modified by the fact that Mr. Bowen

has made a proposition to substantiate his

charges, and that time has been allowed him

to do so. There are other points within the

scope of this Council which are of equal im-

portance. These are (1) whether Plymouth

Church ought to have called a Mutual Coun-

cil to investigate Mr. BEECHER at the request

of Mrs. Moulton, who, while a member, had

not made charges against him, and who made

this request a year after the Church had had

its official investigation; and (2) whether the

has been such as to entitle it to the fellow

ship of other Congregational churches.

conduct of the Church in this whole affair

These are the points which the Advisory

Council will be called upon to consider with

reference to giving Plymouth Church advice.

It will be observed that they only concern

matters of church discipline, or rather pro-

cedure, since in Congregationalism there is

nothing which can be characterized by so harsh

a term as " discipline." It will be observed al-

so that they do not involve at all the question

of Mr. BEECHER's guilt or innocence. He is

not on trial before them at all, and does not

figure except indirectly in any of the ques-

tions. So far as his moral status is con-

cerned. Plymouth Church appears to be a law

unto itself. The Church alone is under in-

vestigation. The Advisory Council can only

advise Plymouth Church whether it has

acted in accordance with the Word of God

and the Congregational form of administra-

tion in its dealings with members who have

been dropped. Beyond this it has no juris-

diction, at least if it confines itself to the

points in the "Letter-Missive," although we

presume there is nothing to hinder it, if it

were so disposed, from tendering some very

pertinent advice to that church which would

go below the surface and touch the question

of Mr. Beecher's innocence or guilt. This

kind of advice, however, would be extra-

official, and would, of course, be regarded by

Plymouth Church as gratuitous and im-

pudent. It is somewhat difficult to see.

especially with Dr. LEONARD BACON in the

Council, how it will manage to steer its

way without running upon the rock of BEECH-

en's offense. It must be remembered, in this

connection, that Plymouth Church and Mr.

BEECHER have several times of late declared

in rather an offensive way their complete in-

dependence of all other churches, and their

determination to allow no interference with

the running of their own machinery. In

brief, they have notified the other churches

to mind their own business. In the light of

this fact, and also of the fact that the Coun-

cil is a picked one, if not a packed one, the

attitude of the Church towards the Council

is rather humorous than otherwise. If it in-

dorses the action of the Church its advice

will be received with feelings of devout grat-

its advice, however, should be unfavorable.

it will be returned with thanks to the advis-

ers. Plymouth Church is evidently master

of the situation yet. It can have no appre-

hension as to the Advisory Council, as it is

not bound by its action. Whether it has any

apprehensions as to the meeting with Mr.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention at Harrisburg,

Pa., went directly back on Tom Scott. A reso-

Bowen ten days hence does not appear.

itude, and will be pocketed with thanks. If

only evidence that can convict them?

lution urging Congress to pass the pending Texas Pacific bill was voted down, and another resoution adopted declaring it to be the imperative This is a plain confirmation of all that THE duty of that body to promptly de-monopolize the already subsidized corporations, and then to TRIBUNE charged against TUTTON. He conshut down on that sort of business. An attempt tradicts nothing, denies nothing. He allows was made to commit the Convention to the inde the charges of THE TRIBUNE that he made false nendent (greenback) party movement, but the representations to the President to the effect majority preferred to wait a bit and see.

PERSONAL.

friends of the President, and that he did this Tied-back colored girls are called Pinchbacks, in order to produce a rupture between the Senator Christiancy's courtship began, culminated, and ended in three weeks. Beware of

widowers! In Adrian, Mich., a blind girl, Conkling by name, appears as plaintiff in a seduction suit She is said to be very intelligent and beautiful,

was brought to his notice. The reporter and her manners exceedingly agreeable. says: "He spoke very earnestly on the sub-Principal Henshaw, of Williston Seminary, ia East Hampton, Mass., where so many young men have been fitted for college, has sent to the stranger, declared that the prosecution had offered inducements to these witnesses to Trustees his resignation on account of ill health. swear against others by promising them im-Effic Germon, the independent little actress munity. Said he: 'Of course I do not know

who threw up a five years' contract at Wallack's

Theatre because she was not cast to suit her, has

that such promises were made, but the facts indicate it.'" Of course they indicate it. Of been appeared, and will soon make her reappear course preparations have been made to deal Schleicher, the Texas Congressman who has snoken several times on the currency question, is the broadest man in the House-across the shoulders. He has been obliged to have a big

chair made expressly for him. The London Times' Paris correspondent anounces the death of Dom Louis Garnier, of Grand Chartreuse, at the age of 72. He had spent 50 years in the monastery which he enriched by the production of the well-known

prominent rascals could be punished, and he liquor. went to Washington and opened his back-Mr. Tate, Archbishop of Canterbury, has me. fire by drawing out the PIERREPONT letter, and refuted a charge of nepotism preferred against him, showing that only six out of sevenupon representations to the President that the ty appointments made by him have been be-Treasury Department was intending to constowed upon relatives, and these upon poor men

of long service in the Church. then allow the perjurers to go unpunished. Mrs. Cross, of Paw Paw, Mich., became jest He succeeded temporarily in his plan; but ous of her husband, and followed him one night there is no further danger, now that the conwhen he had left the house on a mysterious spiracy is known. But we would seriously errand. She had the satisfaction of discovering that he was only a murderer, not an unfaithful this to be employed in the prosecution of husband. Mr. Cross, it seems, was an im-

proved Jerry Cruncher, killing his bodies first. Whisky rings, who is working to suppress the Mrs. Paran Stevens has caused Charles G. Stevens, one of the executors under her husband's will, to undergo a pretty rigid examina-tion before Judge Ames, of Massachusetta. The widow is not satisfied that all is right. The Stevens estate in 1872 was estimated at \$3,000. of the BEECHER scandal, and one which most 000. The report that Mrs. Stevens' new house now building, will cost \$2,000,000 is doubtless in

gross exaggeration. The Queen of England has suddenly suppressed curling club among her servants and tenantra at Balmoral, suspecting that the game encourages an excessive consumption of whisky. A correspondent writes that the afflicted curlers mourn this slight upon whisky and curling; and it is feared that they may take to trousers or do something equally desperate.

Mr. Tollemache, an English minister of the Gospel, has shot one of Lord Lonsdale's hounds, and has forbidden fox-hunters to trespass upon his premises. This independent action has excited the anger and disgust of nearly all the men in the county; and if Mr. Tollemache had not his cloth to protect him there is no telling what might happen to him.

Jay Gould's recent illness cost him his eyebrows, which were formerly very long and shaggy. The operators on the street have been rummaging the medical books to discover what kind of disease causes loss of eyebrows. They have about arrived at the conclusion, it is said, that an overdose of Union Pacific may cost a man every hair on his body. It is what our country doctors call a "sarching" medicine.

He had just returned from his bridal tour, having married the daughter of a wealthy Cincinnati pork-packer, and was feeling as fine and frisky as a grasshopper in July. At the door of the hotel he encountered a friend, who said to him: "Well, Charley, how do you like married life?" "Bully!" exclaimed the enthusiastic bridegroom. "It's all your fancy painted it?" "Oh, yes! Liza's splendid, and I have all the lard I want now for my hair."

Senator Logan has written a play entitled Adventures of a Congressman," for private representation. It was given at Mrs. Rives' in Washington, recently, and was pronounced by those present an unqualified success. The play is merely a farce, illustrating the trials of a green Congressman in Washington. The Senator's success in this attempt has induced him to make another, and he has now ready for the stage a drama of army-life.

He came home very late one night, and, after fumbling with the latch-key a good while, muthimself, as he at length opened the door, "I mushumakeny noish, cause tholoman" ashleep." He divested himself of his garments with some trouble, and was congratulating himself on his success as he was getting into bed, when a calm, clear, cold voice sent a chill down his spinal column: "Why, my dear, you sin't going to aleep in your hat, are you?"

Signor Alberto Keller having left 50,000f. for the construction in Milan Cemetery of a temple of cremation, in which his remains were to be burnt, the rite was performed on the 22d ult., the first anniversary of his death, the municipality having, after some hesitation, given its consent. The process occupied about an hour, during which time speeches were made on the ad vantages of cremation. The remains of a lady are soon to undergo the same treatment.

Kate Field recalls a fresh incident of Artemus Ward's vieit to London. He gave a children's party, to which one of John Bright's sons was invited, and from which the youth returned aglow with delight. "Oh, papa," exclaimed the little Bright, when asked by the great Bright whether he had enjoyed himself, "indeed I did, and Mr. Browne gave me such a nice name for you, papa!" "What was that?" inquired the father. Why he asked me how that gay and festive cuss, the governor, was !" replied the child. The father laughed.

Mr. Ben Holliday's son-in-law, the Count de Bourtales, has come into prominence again. The Countess de Pourtales, nee Holliday, died several years ago on a train entering Chicago from the West. She left a child, the charge of which has been assumed by the husband and father, though the grandfather, Mr. Holliday, has been obliged to allow \$600 per month to meet the expenses of father and child. Count has now married, or at least is living with, the notorious Mrs. John S. Beecher. Mr. Holliday is anxious to adopt his grandchild, but cannot obtain the consent of de Pourtales. There is evidently a peculiar value placed on the child's head by the tender paps.