

calling. The greatest calling with which any people can be called is to have placed in their hands the gospel of Christ, and the power to build up his kingdom upon the earth. The Lord has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the world, and things that are nought to bring to nought things that are. He has done this in every age of the world, and he has done it in our day and generation; and he will hold us responsible for the use we make of the holy priesthood, the ordinances of his house and the power that is put into our hands to accomplish the work of God and to build temples to his name. If we do not do these things I think that we shall be under condemnation before the Lord, and that we shall suffer for it.

I pray God, my heavenly Father, that he will pour out his Spirit upon this people, that we may see and comprehend things as they are, that we may comprehend our duties and may be inspired to labor while the day lasts, for by and by the night will come when no man can work. I pray God that we may be prepared for his coming, and that we may have power and a disposition to perform and accomplish all that is required of us, that when we go to the other side of the veil we may be satisfied with our labors here in the flesh.

This is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and Jones resumed his argument.

Bogy moved that the bill and the pending amendment be printed, and it was so ordered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 27.—The galleries of the Senate chamber were again crowded to-day, two-thirds of the audience being ladies. At 12:30 legislative business was suspended and the impeachment trial began. Lord submitted a motion that the evidence relating to the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, be given before the arguments relating thereto are heard, and if such a plea is overruled that the defendant be required to answer the articles of impeachment within two days, and the House to reply, if they deem it necessary, within two days, and that the trial proceed the next day after the joining of the issue.

Carpenter, of the counsel for the accused, moved that the trial be postponed until the first Monday of December next, and asked for time that the discussion of this motion be fixed at two hours for each side; the request was granted, 48 to 13, and Blair addressed the Senate in favor of the motion. He argued that it was impossible for the Senate to do justice to the great and important question involved in this case on account of the advanced stage of the session, and the counsel had not had time to make investigations before presenting themselves to argue this great question. Again, the House was even now making investigations, with a view of presenting additional articles of impeachment, and if any additional charges were to be made, the counsel for the accused wanted them here. They invited the closest scrutiny into the official conduct of the accused. He referred to his life, and stated that he had won his way into the councils of the nation on the field of battle. Another reason why the Senate should postpone the trial was that it connected itself directly with political parties who were almost committed to his destruction.

Judge Black followed in support of the motion to postpone. He spoke an hour, and dwelt at some length upon the political excitement against the accused, contending that it was so intense that each party was committed to his ruin. It was impossible for him to have a fair trial, though he might have an honest one. He also intimated that his defense would be painful, and that nothing but a feeling of the absolute loss of his reputation could move him to it.

The Senate retired at four o'clock to consult on the motion to postpone the impeachment trial; at 4:30 the senators returned, and the president *pro tem.* announced that the motion of counsel for the respondent, for continuance of the trial until December had been overruled.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—During the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill in committee of the whole, the question was taken on Piper's amendment, which was rejected.

Randall's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'Brien moved to insert an item of \$14,000 to carry on an assay office in the Mint building at New Orleans; after a long discussion, in which the amendment was opposed by Randall and Holman, it was adopted.

Davis, of N. C., moved to insert an item of \$4,000 for a mint at Charlotte, N. C. Another long discussion followed, but the amendment was finally adopted.

On motion of Bennett an item of \$5,000 was also inserted for an assay office at Boise City.

The question of the compensation of the Territorial judges, fixed in the bill at \$2,500, gave rise to a discussion, most of the speeches being against the utter inadequacy of that compensation.

Cannon, of Utah, illustrated it by a statement that the Territorial legislature of Utah made an appropriation to increase the compensation of U. S. judges who acted there in a dual capacity.

Hoar expressed his astonishment at Cannon's statement, and intimated that a Federal Judge who received compensation from any outside sources deserved impeachment.

The consideration was interrupted to allow Lord, of N. Y., chairman of the impeachment managers, to present a rejoinder to the demurrer filed by Belknap; the paper was read, and is to the effect that he House, in the name of itself and of all the people of the United States, says that the first replication to the plea of Belknap, to the articles of impeachment, and the matters therein contained, is in matter and form sufficient in law for the House to maintain its articles of impeachment, and that the Senate, as a court of impeachment, has jurisdiction to hear and determine the same; and that as Belknap has not answered such articles of impeachment, or in any manner denied the same, the House of Representatives prays judgment thereon according to law. As to the first and second subdivisions of the rejoinder to the second replication of the House to the plea of the defendant, wherein the defendant demands a trial according to law, the House, in behalf of itself and of all the people of the U. S., does the like; and as to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth subdivisions of the rejoinder, the House asserts that it ought not to be barred from having and maintaining the articles of impeachment against the defendant, because every argument in such rejoinder which denies or traverses the acts or intents charged against the defendant, reaffirms the truth of the latter; therefore the House of Representatives prays for judgment according to law.

The paper was approved by the House, and the Clerk was ordered to leave it with the Secretary of the Senate.

The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was then resumed, the question being on an amendment to increase the compensation of the Territorial judges from \$2,500 to \$3,000. As there was no quorum voting it was agreed that the amendment should be offered in the House and voted on.

Hoar offered an amendment forbidding Territorial judges to accept any compensation except that provided by Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Speaker appointed the following conference committee on the deficiency bill—Wells, Atkins and Hale; on the consular and diplomatic appropriations bill—Singleton, Randall and Waldron.

Gibson offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to make a thorough investigation into the conduct and management of the Custom House and other government offices, at New Orleans, and to suggest the necessary changes and reforms, with power to sit at New Orleans, and to report at the present session of Congress; adopted.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 26.—The Massachusetts republicans have selected the following four as delegates at large to Cincinnati—Dana, Chadbourne, Forbes and Hoar; the three first are Bristow men, the last for Blaine.

An explosion of Duallin at Newburyport, to-day, killed one and injured two.

By an explosion at Haggood's torpedo factory, 142nd St., and 8th Avenue, to-day, twelve were injured, mostly girls, two fatally.

The Centennial Commission met at Philadelphia yesterday; forty-one states and territories were represented. As memorials had been presented for and against the opening of the grounds on Sunday, and touching the sale of liquors, committees were appointed to consider those subjects.

CINCINNATI, 26.—The *Gazette*, to-morrow morning, will publish an interview with Mr. John C. Harrison, of Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison makes the following statement—

"At the September, 1872, meeting of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, at which I was present, the president of the board, Mr. Horace F. Clark, called the attention of the directors to a letter from the President of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Land Grant Railroad, with reference to some bonds of that road held by the Union Pacific Company. Desiring to know something more about these bonds, I made a motion to appoint a committee of three to investigate and report, before the adjournment of the board, as to how they came into its possession, and all the matters connected therewith. Thereupon E. H. Rollins, the secretary, took me to one side, and told me that I must withdraw my motion for an investigation of the bond transaction, as it would involve Jas. G. Blaine; he said the fall elections were near at hand, and Blaine was a candidate for reelection to Congress in Maine, and that an exposure of the transaction just at that time would be sure to defeat him. With that I withdrew the motion. Subsequently, I took J. H. Millard, of Omaha, who was and still remains a Government director, to Rollins, and in his presence asked Rollins if I understood him correctly in relation to the bond transaction involving Blaine? He repeated that I did, and that an investigation would be sure to kill off Blaine at the approaching election. Afterwards, when the investigation committee, of which Jeremiah M. Wilson was chairman, was in session, and E. H. Rollins was on the stand, I telegraphed Wilson to ask witness certain questions concerning the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds, but on noticing the daily reports of the committee afterwards I saw that no such questions were asked. On the 3d of Feb'y, 1873, I wrote to Wilson, Chairman of the committee, more fully about the matter, relating these facts without mentioning Blaine's name, but I stated that the transaction implicated a prominent member of the republican party. I never received an answer to my letter to Wilson, but just thirty-two days later, Delano, Secretary of the Interior, wrote a letter to a prominent republican official, saying it was deemed best on the part of the government to change the entire board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that he therefore proposed to appoint some one from Indiana in place of J. S. C. Harrison. This proposition met with such strong opposition that it was abandoned. We were engaged at that time in making an active fight against the Wyoming Coal Co., which was swindling the U. P. out of \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year. If the committee want that letter of Delano's, they can find a copy in the Interior Department. Bear in mind that this action on my part, as a government director, and the correspondence to which I have referred, and the effort on the part of Secretary Delano to have me removed from the board of directors, occurred in 1872 and early in 1873, just about the time of the re-election of President Grant, and when neither Mr. Blaine nor any other man was spoken of in connection with the presidency in 1876. It is therefore unreasonable to suppose that anybody at that state of the proceedings was interested in defeating Blaine's presidential aspirations. This Little Rock bond matter would have been investigated by a U. S. court at the time, but for the killing of the Credit Mobilier suits. I showed to Jenks, the government special attorney, who with three others was charged with investigating the affair, the order of the executive committee, which is as follows—

"New York, Dec. 16, 1871.
"Ordered that Morton, Bliss & Co. be authorized to draw on the

treasurer of the company for \$61,000, payable at forty days from date, and to hold as collateral security for the company seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith R. R. Co. the bonds a thousand dollars each."

"He made a copy of it in my presence, and would have entered suit upon it at once had not all these Credit Mobilier suits failed in the courts, being ruled out on demurrer. In conclusion I have to say that I am ready and willing, at any time, to go before the judiciary committee of the House, and make oath to the facts in this statement."

CHICAGO, 26.—Judge McAllister, to-day, rendered the decision of the full bench of the Circuit Court, that the present city certificates are valid. The opinion declares that when an appropriation has been made and a tax is not levied it is illegal, and a mandamus to compel the comptroller to pay vouchers under the latter section of this proposition was refused. This is considered a great victory for the city's finances.

NEW YORK, 27.—At the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America yesterday, F. W. Cheney was elected President. The annual report shows that American silk manufacturers are prospering and rapidly meeting the demands of home consumption. The total value of American silk goods made in 1875 was \$27,153,000. The year 1875 was the most prosperous year in the silk industry that America has ever experienced if considered in respect to the quantity of the raw material consumed and the amount of labor employed in silk manufacture. True, the margins of the profits of the employers were small relatively to the amount of the business done, as compared with some previous years; but it is an encouraging fact that during a period of general depression in other branches of industry silk manufacturers were not only enabled to give employment to as many operators as usual, but to give steady work and fair wages to a considerably additional number. The import of raw silk to supply American manufacturers for 1875 was 50 per cent. larger than in 1874.

A despatch received here announces the breakage of the cable between Australia and Java.

CHICAGO, 27.—A despatch just received by General Sheridan from General Crook says that the Indians at Red Cloud are on the verge of starvation, owing to neglect in forwarding supplies, and that unless immediate steps be taken to supply them they will all leave the reservation, and fears are entertained that from their present temper they will make a raid on the whites.

CINCINNATI, 27.—A horrible infanticide and suicide occurred at a German boarding house, at the corner of 12th and Walnut Streets, in this city, this morning. Mary Sherman, German chambermaid, complained of feeling sick, and retired to her small room; an hour later she was found with her throat cut, the room floor slippery with blood, and the newly born body of a female child with the head nearly severed from the body under her bed.

UTICA, 27.—In the democratic Convention, to-day, John Morrissey, in his argument in favor of admitting anti-Tammanyites, said—"You may let us in or not, but let me tell you, if you adopt that majority report admitting the Tammany delegates, you will see more destruction in New York than you have yet seen."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—Disraeli, in the House of Commons to-night, gave Fawcett no encouragement on the latter's motion for an address to the Queen praying her not to accept the title of Empress. Fawcett gave notice of a more stringent motion, amounting to a vote of censure.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The *Official Gazette*, to-day, says that the fears entertained for the peace of Europe are groundless. The great powers are acting in concert, and their unanimity is strengthened. When it was recently ascertained that the Ottoman ministry had decided to invade Montenegro, Russia immediately invited the powers to furnish their representatives with identical instructions for the purpose of dissuading the Porte from taking the offensive. Germany, Austria, France and Italy have already acquiesced, and there is every reason to expect that England, in this most dangerous crisis,

will acquiesce also. Already advices from Constantinople are more favorable, the Sultan having instructed his foreign minister emphatically to disavow any aggressive intention, and to give the assurance that the military movements in Albania are only defensive.

ROUEN, France, 25.—Evening.—The Theatre des Arts and adjoining buildings are in flames; several lives have been lost and many persons injured.

PARIS, 25.—The announcement of the end of the insurrection in Algeria is premature; the insurgents recently attacked the French camp, but were vigorously repulsed.

LONDON, 25.—It is officially reported from Mostar that Mukhtar Pasha has revictualled Piva and returned to Gatschko without encountering the insurgents.

The City and Suburbs handicap was won by Thunder, beating 22 others; the American horse Mate finished in the last six, and never throughout the race had a prominent position.

LONDON, 26.—In the House, last evening, the bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women, which has been regularly introduced for many years, was rejected by 239 against 152. Jacob Bright, Henry Fawcett, Forsythe and other well known liberals supported the bill; John Bright strongly opposed the measure in the interest of women themselves, as the principle of the bill was untenable and contradicted by universal experience.

The colonial office, this morning, publishes the following telegram from Henessy, Governor of Barbadoes, received last night, and this morning:

"The Island has been quiet since Saturday; not a single white has been injured by the negroes."

So far eight corpses have been removed from the ruins of the Theatre des Arts, burned at Rouen last night; seventy-five persons were in the theatre when the fire broke out, but the exact number of victims is not yet ascertained.

The great metropolitan stakes at Epsom were won to-day, by New Holland; the American Horse, Bayinal, was sixth.

A Paris correspondent says that the fire in the theatre in Rouen broke out while the actors were dressing for the performance, and was discovered before the public were admitted. The flames spread rapidly, and the outlets of the building were so narrow that the exit of a number of the chorus and supernumeraries was cut off and the poor people crowded the windows, many leaping from them upon bedding piled below by the inhabitants. One chorus singer was visible for an hour in an upper window, beyond the reach of help. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in endeavoring to save lives. About fifty were badly injured and taken to the hospital. The leading singer, Madame Pzus, entered the burning building in search of her husband, and perished in the flames; her body has not been found.

LONDON, 26.—A correspondent declares that although the semi-official journals represent that President Delbrucke retired on account of his health, it is well known, in reliable quarters, that he resigned because he was unable to give his support to Bismarck's railway scheme, fearing its financial results; his withdrawal will make the organization of a new imperial ministry unavoidable. Information comes that President C. Hoffman, now chief of the ministry of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, will succeed Delbrucke.

A Ragusa correspondent telegraphs that from the 13th to the 18th, Mukhtar lost 1,800 men in killed, wounded and sick. The insurgent chief Fosica writes that 300 Turks have been decapitated, and fifty insurgents killed and wounded.

The Algerian insurgents are surrounded by French troops, and cannot revictual; they must surrender. The French Atlantic cable is broken, 200 miles from Brest.

HAVANA, 25.—The riots in Barbadoes have been quelled; the trouble grew out of a scheme for the confederation of the Windward Islands.

RAGUSA, 26.—The garrison of Niesic made a sortie on Friday, to procure provisions, but were repulsed; it is stated that Niesic is reduced to extremities, the garrison and inhabitants subsisting on horses, introduced from Montenegro during the night.