

Thirty-eight vehicles, with 146 occupants and 30 horsemen—remnant of Brother Callister's regiment, under command of Bro. Callister's aid-de-camp—accompanied his remains to the grave. And while the choir sang "In the Sweet By and Bye," the body of Brother Thomas Callister was lowered into the grave to rest until the just shall again receive their bodies, and once more mingle with the family of heaven, and engage in the work of perpetual increase and eternal progression.

Faithfully yours,  
J. F. GIBBS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### A MERICAN

WASHINGTON, 15.—In the debate on the fortification appropriation bill in the House to-day, Ellis complained that with 15,000 miles utterly defenseless on the sea coast, we are in a sad light, war might come any time. The nations of the world were constantly quarreling, and a strong navy was our surest safeguard.

Randall urged economy and said an increased appropriation was useless. There was no danger of a foreign war.

Ellis referred to the inter-oceanic canal and possible complications arising therefrom, as additional reasons for the sea coast defense.

Randall said European financiers refused to move in that matter, unless it had the absolute commendation of the American government. Didn't Ellis know, regarding the wars in South America, that other governments had sought the United States to take initiative steps for bringing about peace. European governments, in this instance, had practically acknowledged the Monroe Doctrine, and instead of undertaking to make peace themselves, they had come to the United States, and had asked the United States to be arbitrator. He maintained, in view of history, that the apprehensions that were attempted to be raised here that this country was to have a foreign war and therefore appropriations should be made, which were not essential and which, if the policy was continued, would cause a large increase in expenditures, and he appealed to the House, without regard to party, to meet this attempt to increase appropriations on the threshold and prevent the policy being inaugurated as the policy of this retiring House. Let the increase in the appropriations rest with those who would come to the next Congress with renewed confidence. The policy of the government was rather to build armaments; to decrease the burdens of debt, take off taxation, modify revenue and internal taxation laws and to relieve the people instead of, at the very first opportunity after the recent election, increasing the burdens of taxation. He thought that thereby the republicans would commend themselves to the further and ultimate confidence of those from whom they came.

The President has nominated Eugene Schuyler, of New York, as charge d'affaires and consul general in Bucharest; W. F. Pedrick, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the French commission. United States consuls—John Farrell, of New York, at Bristol; David A. McKinley, of California, at Honolulu; Theo. Canisus, of Illinois, at Gelsternmud.

Senator Teller, to-day, introduced a bill providing that any person owning six or any less number of mineral lodes, ledges or "blanket" claims, adjacent to each other, or not more than half a mile apart, on which the assessment labor for the first year has been performed, may thereafter perform upon any one claim of the combined number the entire assessment labor due upon the whole number of claims. If pay mineral is reached on the claim worked, it shall then cease to be counted as one of the combination, and another shall be selected on which to work the assessment of the remainder; and so on until pay mineral is reached, or the ground abandoned. The bill also provides that mining claims located since the 10th of May, 1872, whether located by one or more persons, shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length along the vein or lode, and that no claim shall extend more than 300 feet on each side of the middle of the lode or location at the surface.

A letter of Wade Hampton was published to-day, disclaiming that he intended to challenge Secretary Sherman when he informed Sher-

man that his address was at Columbia, and attracted much attention. This disclaimer from Hampton was published because of a severe letter from a South Carolinian, living in California, who charged Hampton with causing the defeat of Hancock. After summing up the democratic blunders, the writer adds: But these causes put together were not so potent for harm as General Hampton's utterances. His speeches upon the nomination of Hancock, and at Staunton, Virginia, told terribly against us; but the worst and most unfortunate of all was his correspondence looking to a duel with John Sherman. But for that Hancock might have been President and the people of the South free from federal interference for the next four years. The writer is an admirer of Hampton. His great services to the people of South Carolina entitle him to their lasting gratitude. He has many friends in this country, and they are not altogether confined to the democratic party. I have heard but one feeling expressed in relation to his Sherman's correspondence, and that is one of deep mortification and disappointment, that with one breath such a high reputation for prudence and statesmanship should be irretrievably lost. This letter has resulted in the publication of Hampton's attempt at self-defense. His friends here say he has keenly the criticisms that have been poured out upon him from his own party.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Hill, of Colorado, for the retirement of small legal tender notes of denominations less than \$5, which may be held in the Treasury or hereafter presented for redemption, the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month substitute a note of the same character, but of higher denominations to an amount (as nearly as practicable) of the standard silver dollars, coined during that month and that no money legal tender notes of lower denomination than \$5 shall hereafter be printed. A copy of this bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Belford.

LONDON, 15.—Postmaster-General Fawcett believes the Gladstone government will not be terrorized into making unwise concessions to Ireland.

Wm. Bence Jones, an Englishman and a large land owner, residing at Lissilan, Cork County, writes to the *Times* that he has expended £25,000 on the improvement of his property, and has hitherto enjoyed good relations with his tenants, but because he refuses to accept Griffith's valuation, his tenants have been deterred by threat from paying their rent. His is threatened that his grave will be dug opposite his door. His laborers are compelled to leave him, and none dare buy his produce, because when it is sent to market, it is surrounded by a howling mob.

At the Cork assizes John Power and a party of armed men who forcibly entered a house from which tenants had been evicted near Trale, County Kerry, in the night about a fortnight ago and split the ears of the occupant, a bailiff, have been acquitted, although identified by the prosecution.

In the trial of Healy and Walsh, for intimidating farmers, this morning, they pleaded not guilty. The court was crowded.

Manning, the farmer who, it was alleged, was intimidated, denied the deposition put in by the prosecution in which he (Manning) stated that Healy and Walsh threatened him, and now states that he was neither threatened nor afraid.

The executive of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, at a special meeting, yesterday, adopted a resolution to raise a fund for the purpose of providing means and protection for loyal men in remote districts.

The state of siege at Jones' residence continues.

All furloughs to the army in Ireland have been cancelled.

The jury, after some hours' deliberation, acquitted Healey and Walsh. Parnell, Demill and Dillon have received letters threatening them with death.

It is stated that 100 men will start for Dublin to-night, to reinforce the Coldstream Guards there. A battalion of Scots Guards has been ordered to be ready to proceed to Ireland on Friday.

A great popular demonstration took place to celebrate the victory of Healy and Walsh, who addressed a large crowd in front of their hotel. Healy said the result of the trial would be reflected in Dublin in the acquittal of Parnell.

NEW YORK, 15.—Hon. Mr. Brand,

speaker of the House of Commons, has just delivered a speech at Lewis, in which he discussed a question that must interest every American. Speaking of the importation of American cattle, he said that the prediction that the English farmer would be crushed out by American importations would never be fulfilled. As between the English farmer and the American farmer it was not a matter of competition at all, he thought. It was rather a matter of co-operation, as the American farmer was just as heavily taxed as the Englishman. The cost of labor was greater to him and he had a vast distance to travel over in order to find a market for his products.

Mrs. Bergman was in her old room at police headquarters to-day, determined not to return home. She will take care of herself in the city, her husband having completely thrown her off, and she is gratified by the fact. The mother says she was always a spoiled, petted child, and was made to marry a cold, stern man, from whom she broke loose at once.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Herald's* Dublin special says: A number of men who were leaving on furlough for England, this evening, were stopped before going on board and directed to return to their quarters. All officers and men now on leave from regiments stationed in Ireland have been ordered to rejoin their regiments without fail before the 28th inst. Great excitement was caused here by the news that orders had been issued by the war office in London for the Scots Guards to proceed to Ireland on Friday. The battalion musters 800 bayonets, but instructions have been issued to bring the force up to 1,000. The majority of the men are Scotch. The Irishmen number less than 100 of whom 40 are Catholics. The Coldstreamers are to be reinforced to-morrow, bringing the force up to 1,000.

The *World's* London special says: The land leaguers are leaving no stone unturned to defeat the Government in the coming trials of the indicted members, it has just been made public that several commercial travellers representing Dublin firms, whose names have been drawn on the jury panel, have received warning from their customers, all over the country, that if a verdict of guilty should be found, they need expect to do no more business with them. This, together with the announcement that a Dublin merchant has been summoned to appear before the Clare land league to answer for an old eviction carried out a year ago and threatened with boycotting in case he should fail to appear, has caused a profound excitement in Dublin business circles.

The Princess of Wales has had a decidedly narrow escape from severe injury if not from death. It appears that while following the hounds in Norfolk to-day her spirited hunter shied and threw the Princess. Fortunately Sir Dighton Probyn, the comptroller and treasurer of the Prince of Wales' household, who was closely following, with great presence of mind, rode rapidly up, caught the Princess just as she was falling, and saved her from injury.

The verdict of the jury to-day at the Cork Assizes, declaring Healy and Walsh not guilty was received with vociferous cheering. In the evening, both gentlemen were serenaded at their hotel and congratulated by crowds of enthusiastic people.

A special to the *Times* hints that the democrats will organize the Indiana State Senate by the votes of the greenback members.

A *Times* special says: A combination of Grow's opponents is talked of and that Governor Hoyt will probably be selected.

It is again denied that Gov. Foster has withdrawn from the senatorial race in Ohio.

The *Tribune* says: If the Isthmus canal is opened it may become the duty of this government, looking to the safety of its great interests and possessions on the Pacific, to insist on acquiring from Colombia the territory through which it runs in order to be able to fortify its mouths and control its operations in times of war.

BALTIMORE, 16.—The *Advertiser* suggests in order to suppress polygamy, divide the Territory of Utah between Nevada and Colorado. Let Utah disappear from the map. The right to pass such a measure can hardly be doubted, though the consent of the two States would be necessary. The question would then be under the control of the State law, which polygamy would find it hard to evade. The removal of a case from one part of the then

enlarged Colorado or Nevada to another part, might, by a State law, be made by the prosecution as well as by the accused, supposing a fair trial could not be had.

PANAMA, 16.—The long expected Chilean advance on Lima is at last an actuality. On November 19th 18 vessels, all war vessels or armed transports, except four sailing vessels which were towed, appeared off Pisco Angalo, and two other vessels steamed into the harbor, the former approaching as closely as possible, and sent an officer who demanded the surrender of the place and was refused. Fire was at once opened from the ships, and was returned by the Peruvian force on shore. This was only 1,200 men, commanded by Col. Zamudi. Landing at Pisco was resisted so hotly that most of the Chileans, at Paracas, about 10 miles off, immediately marched on Pisco, almost surrounding Zamudi's force. That officer, hopeless of further defence, retired after blowing up the shore section of the wharf, and destroying other property to prevent its falling into Chilean hands. The rolling stock of the Pisco Railroad was burned, a severe loss to English bondholders. The Peruvian loss in the fight is placed at 150, and the Chilean loss at three times that number. The Chilean force that landed consisted of the second and fourth regiments of 1,200 men each, the Coquimbo, Talca, Calchaqua, Chalaco and Atacama regiments of 1,200 men each, a naval brigade of 900 men, and 800 artillery and cavalry, making in all 10,000 men. The transports having landed the troops, they returned to Araco for further reinforcements, which will be landed near Lima, probably at Cerro Azul, and thence move on the capital. Pisco is 126 miles from Lima and 70 from Cerro Azul. The force landed at Pisco will probably destroy all the towns in Yea Valley and then enter Canete Valley, which they will probably make their base of operations. The march to Lima will be resisted step by step. To this end, three divisions left Lima on the night of the 19th. They have with them 85 pieces of artillery. Every post of advantage will be occupied, and the advance harassed and opposed to the utmost. The road the invaders have to traverse is particularly unfavorable for such purposes, abounding in ravines and passes easily defensible by soldiers, and affording almost certainty of numerous opportunities for administering checks to the invaders. The force lately landed has not yet begun its advance, though a battalion of Chilean cavalry was reported on the road 18 miles from Pisco. The port of Hucon has been opened two weeks, and many families are availing themselves of this opportunity of leaving Lima. Five thousand tons of freight are awaiting shipment. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers are running extra trips to Chimbale to carry away the extraordinary traffic there offering before the Chileans resume the blockade.

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: General Grant enters the Nicaragua scheme with more enthusiasm than before, and in a conference to-day with the supporters of the Nicaragua Company, the opinion was expressed that the acceptance of the Panama chairmanship by Secretary Thompson has given an impetus to their own scheme, and will ultimately injure rather than benefit De Lesseps. Gen. Grant will soon publish over his own name an article giving a sketch of the various canal surveys, and warmly supporting the Nicaragua project. It is now claimed that subscriptions to De Lesseps' fund come mainly from the King of Belgium, who is a very wealthy man and a sort of patron of De Lesseps, and who was a heavy investor in the Suez canal. Nicaragua promoters also claim that the pretended subscriptions in this country are for the most part made up of transfer subscriptions for the Paris subscription books.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The resolution passed by the House providing for a holiday recess of fourteen days, from the 22d inst., will encounter some opposition in the Senate, but it will undoubtedly be agreed to by that body, without any amendment, except possibly a shortening of the time of two days, fixing next Tuesday as the date for adjournment, and the first Tuesday of the new year for the reassembling.

NEW YORK, 16.—There was a rumor current on the street to-day of the formation here of a new great railway combination with a capital of \$25,000,000 of stock and of \$25,000,000 bonds, which proposes to extend

the Wabash Pacific system of into Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Dispatches from Boston port that the Chicago, Burlington, Quincy people are buying St. L. and San Francisco stock.

A prominent Nassau Street banking firm is said to have already received subscriptions in advance of the new 3 per cent. bonds to the tent of \$200,000,000. A prominent foreign legation has alone subscribed for \$500,000. These securities the whole loan promises to be ready taken within a short time after bonds are ready for delivery.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The American Woman Suffrage Association continued its session yesterday. Encouraging reports were received from 17 States and societies. Resolutions were adopted urging congressional action and asking State legislation to grant the suffrage to women. Presidential elections, under provisions of article 2, section 2, of the Constitution. The following officers were elected: Dr. Mary Thomas, Indiana, President; L. Stone, chairman of the executive committee. Adjourned.

The National Board of Trade adopted a report endorsing the work of the national board of health. Reports of the committee of experts appointed soon after the last annual meeting upon the subject of adulteration of food and drugs, together with the draft of a national law to prevent such adulteration, were presented and adopted. A bill will be drafted to punish adulterators severely and it will be pushed in Congress. Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to relieve the national banks from taxes on deposits and circulation, and recommending a suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver, leaving the matter to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury; endorsing Secretary Sherman's views on the sugar question; urging a speedy distribution of the Geneva award; the early enactment of a national bankrupt law. No decision was reached on the shipping question.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Times's* New Orleans special has the following remarks made by Grant when he was there last Spring: "Soon after my inauguration the first time, one of Porter's intimate friends came to me and urged me to take steps for the reopening of his case. He brought with him documents which it was claimed would show Porter's action in a better light. I took the papers and went through them. When I called again for an answer I told him that when I urged the reopening of that case I would also urge the hanging of Porter. That is the last I heard of the case. They waited until Hayes got in before they brought up their new evidence again."

Grant said further, "The commission which tried Porter was composed of conservative men. I doubt if any equal number of prominent officers less likely to be unjustly severe could be found in the army. They were men more disposed to be merciful than severe. After going into all the details and sifting the evidence, they concluded that Porter should be shot. There was no difference of opinion among them. The conclusion was unanimous. Lincoln was responsible for the modification of the sentence. He interceded in behalf of Porter not for Porter's sake, but as a matter of public policy. He wrote to the commission urging them to spare Porter's life. The feeling in the Army of the Potomac at the time was such that Lincoln was afraid of the effect of the execution of an officer of Porter's rank, so the commission dismissed him from the service with the loss of pay, although they believed the evidence warranted more severe punishment. 'It did not look well,' he said, 'for Porter to stay out of the war after his dismissal, as his loyalty was in question. He would have done well to vindicate it by going into the army as a private if he could go in no other way. The country needed the services of every able bodied man. Porter staid at home, and not comes forward years after and asks for pay. If a man loves his country he will serve it when in danger, and if he can't be a general he will be a private soldier.'

General Sherman writes a friend here as follows: Let you and my personal friends be disturbed by the stories again put in circulation in consequence of the recommendation in the President's message to make Gen. U. S. Grant Captain General. I will explain my case to you. When Gen. Grant was nominated for President in the first instance in 1868, he volunteered