

many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep." Do you believe a principle of that kind? I do. Let us fear God then, honor Him, and keep His commandments.

Another thing, we want the brethren to do, and that is to cultivate a right feeling towards the sisters, and towards their wives especially. God has given them to us; treat them well and kindly. If they have weaknesses—which doubtless they have—we should bear with them, they are the weaker vessels, and we ought to be strong, and a strong man ought not to be much afraid of a weak woman. We ought to have them in our affections, and instead of returning evil for evil, be kind to them; and if your wives chide you, render to them kindness in return and love them, and say, this is not exactly right; let us be friends. And they will turn round and reciprocate that kind of feeling. And then make their homes as comfortable as you can, and lighten their household duties as far as it may be in your power to do so; and do all you can to unite your efforts together as families. And, wives, comfort your husbands; speak kind words, and make their homes a heaven. And, neighbors, don't bite and devour one another, don't tear in pieces one another's character, but be united in all things.

"Nay, speak no ill, a kindly word can never leave a sting behind."

Let us learn to speak kindly of each other, and if we cannot say something good of our brother or our sister, let us hold our tongue. And if our brother sin against us, tell him of his fault when you and he are alone; and then, when you are made acquainted with your wrong, confess it and repent, and try to do better. And let us live together as brethren and sisters and as Saints of God. And do not forget to call upon the Lord in your family circles, dedicating yourselves and all you have to God every day of your lives; and seek to do right, and cultivate the spirit of union and love, and the peace and blessing of the living God will be with us, and He will lead us in the paths of life; and we shall be sustained and upheld by all the holy angels and the ancient patriarchs and men of God, and the veil will become thinner between us and our God, and we will approach nearer to him, and our souls will magnify the Lord of hosts.

Brethren and sisters, God bless you, and lead you in the paths of life, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 24.—There arrived in the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, this p.m., the Italian bark *Francisco Donavoro*. During the voyage from Navaro a terrible mutiny occurred. The captain's statement is as follows: My bark is from Soron, and is owned by Italians. On board I had a couple of bad fellows as sailors, named Gregorio Pedro Irena, of Iloilo, and Antonio Aredund, of Manila. On the 5th inst. both these seamen mutinied while changing watch at midnight, intending to kill all hands and take possession of the vessel. They killed the cook, Sebastian Aquorome, the boatswain, Antonio Warchisia, and wounded the mate and one man. With my crew I quelled the mutiny and killed the mutineers. Their bodies were thrown overboard.

A considerable number of investors and speculators gathered at the Real Estate Exchange this afternoon to attend the first auction sale of stocks since Edison's announcement that he had perfected and was about to produce his electric light. Their interest centred upon the offerings of gas stocks, for the auction sale of these securities afford the general public the only notion of their market value. Out of seven items on the auctioneer's advertisement, four were gas stocks but only one sale was effected, viz.: Fifty shares Manhattan Gaslight Company at \$138. At the last sale the same stock brought \$143.50. No bids were received for other gas shares offered.

On arriving in Jersey City, Gen. Grant and party were met at the railroad station by relatives, and all immediately proceeded to the residence in Pavonie Avenue, where the General was welcomed by his mother. Both were greatly moved.

In the afternoon, after having spent several pleasant hours among his relatives, the General returned to Philadelphia, where to-morrow he will take part in a Christmas gathering at the residence of Geo. W. Childs.

Hon. L. M. Morrill has addressed a letter to Gov. Garcelon, asking in the interest of peace and good order, to request promptly the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court upon all the disputed questions concerning the count of the recent election.

CHICAGO, 24.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: In a conversation to-day with ex-Congressman Hale, of Maine, in discussing the Maine situation, he was asked, "Will the new developments interfere with Mr. Blaine's candidacy for the Presidency?"

"Why should it? On the contrary, it will only make him stronger, and demonstrates the necessity of placing such a man as he at the head of the ticket. I believe he will receive the solid vote of every State, with possibly one or two exceptions, west of Ohio, in the National Convention."

"How about the Middle and New England States?"

"I think he is sure of the last named States, and will have many friends from the Middle States."

"What seems to be the feeling as regards Gen. Grant's candidacy for a third term in the West?"

"The General is loved and honored for his invaluable services to the country, and he can have the nomination; but I believe to-day that Senator Blaine will make the stronger candidate of the two. There are many who while admiring Gen. Grant would not vote for him for a third term. Mr. Blaine's record is as clear, and if nominated, he will command the full strength of the party."

The *Tribune's* Boston special says: The conference of leading republicans at Senator Blaine's house in Augusta was of a very important nature. Several gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the late war were present. From every portion of the State comes the news of aroused and indignant republicans, who will not be satisfied until they gain their rights this year. Business gives way for the excitement that prevails everywhere. Evidences of the frauds perpetrated by the Governor and Council in some of the representative districts are accumulating every day, and if it were possible, to obtain a hearing before the Governor and Council, their infamy would be shown up to the light of day. Many republicans of influence counsel peace, but the majority are in favor of seating the elected members of the legislature at any hazards. Pillsbury, the leading conspirator in this affair, had a meeting at Granite Hill this evening, composed of a rabble of roughs to sustain the action of the Governor and Council. It was a forced and very tame affair.

The *Journal's* New York correspondent was present at a private exhibition of Edison's newly invented electric light at Menlo Park, last night. He says the working of the light and lamp in the residence of Edison, was completely successful, and people will be both astonished and gratified at the result of the public exhibition soon to be given. The successful operation on light at Edison's residence makes it appear that matches will be things of the past in cities when the light becomes fairly established, while those who manufacture piping, chandeliers and globes, now necessary in the use of gas, must find some other industries, and the owners of gas stock, from appearances, will be the poorest of people.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 24.—The severest weather reported for years prevails to-day throughout the State.

St. Vincent, near the British line, reports the spirit thermometer standing 58 degrees below zero. At Crookston, Minnesota, it stands 56 below. At Grants Forks, 50, and at Breskenridge, 39. These places are in the Red River Valley, and the cold wave seems to have come from the British possessions.

In the eastern and southern part of the State the weather is milder. At St. Paul the thermometer did not fall below zero. An unusual amount of snow delayed the trains on all the roads. Some trains on the Southern Minnesota and Northern Pacific were abandoned last night. All the trains from the West are late to-night.

San Francisco, 24.—For the past two days the weather throughout

the Pacific Slope has been almost unprecedentedly cold. The harbor of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, is frozen over. There is a great deal of floating ice in Puget Sound. Navigation on the Upper Columbia and Willamette Rivers is suspended. Stock in eastern Oregon and northern California is suffering severely. The thermometer is ranging in the valleys of California from 20 to 30 above zero. There was skating at Modesto, San Joaquin valley, this morning. Fruit has sustained considerable damage in some localities, but the agricultural prospects are very favorable. At Prosser Creek, on the Central Pacific, just beyond the California line, this morning the thermometer was 36 degrees below zero. In the city this morning ice was found strong enough to bear a man's weight and in some cases water-pipes were frozen.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—The week's series of fetes and demonstrations in honor of General Grant in this city was brought to a close to-night by a brilliant reception at the Union League House, which was elaborately decorated and illuminated for the occasion. General and Mrs. Grant occupied chairs on a dias in the parlor, from 8.30 until 10 o'clock, receiving meantime probably 2,000 ladies and gentlemen. President Hayes and several members of his cabinet were expected, but did not come. Gen. Phil. Sheridan stood near Mrs. Grant. After the reception there was a banquet and ball.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Washington politicians are now beginning to interest themselves in speculations as to the best place for holding the next Democratic National Convention. Congressman McMahon, of Ohio, thinks it will be held in Cincinnati, and says its session there would do much to increase the enthusiasm of the democrats both of Ohio and Indiana. He also expresses the confident opinion that in the event of Grant's nomination by the republicans, Ohio would be taken out of the category of doubtful States and be sure to cast its vote for the democratic nominee. The places spoken of for the meeting of the convention are Saratoga, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The general impression is that the convention will be held in the west, and is quite likely that McMahon's predictions as to the selection of Cincinnati, will be verified, although Tilden's friends prefer it should be held in the east. The national democratic committee will meet here in February and make a selection, and there is some talk that ex-senator Barnum, chairman of the committee, will then tender his resignation.

Col. Keogh, the newly elected secretary of the National republican committee, has left Washington for his North Carolina home, after mapping out what is said to be a remarkably comprehensive and sagacious plan of operations for the next presidential campaign, covering details in every congressional district of the United States. Prominent republicans here express confidence that with the aid of the skillful management of Col. Keogh and his able assistants the full republican vote will be brought out in all the southern States, and that two or three of them may be carried for the republican candidate.

It is quite generally believed in Washington that Gen. Butler has had a finger in the Maine pie. It is in fact reported that Gov. Garcelon and his council have from the very beginning of their operations had the benefit of the advice of Butler, whose faculty for taking advantage of technical points is unsurpassed and hardly equalled by any other man in public life. The majority of Garcelon's council are greenbackers, and it is well known that Butler has long been in close communication with leading greenbackers throughout the whole country, and that he still believes the greenback party may prove a very important factor in the next presidential campaign.

NEW YORK, 26.—The heavy rain in the forenoon, the lowering clouds throughout the day and the snowfall in the evening did not prevent a general participation in the festivities of Christmas, nor hinder the usual large congregations from assisting at the solemn ceremonies in church and listening to the joyous music of the day. Every theatre was crowded in the afternoon and evening, and Gilmore's inspiration (words and music), the grand anthem "Columbia," had a great and appreciative audi-

ence at its first public presentation. The inmates of the several charitable and penal institutions were given a bountiful dinner coupled with the removal of the customary restraint.

A Washington dispatch says: President Hayes leaves to-day for a visit to relatives in Plainfield, N.J. He will stop one night in Philadelphia with ex-Minister Welsh, where he will meet Gen. Grant.

The *Herald* says: Captain Eads narrated to-day the details of his scheme for an inter-oceanic land and railroad with eight or ten parallel rails and with a dock at each end of the route. It appears to be substantially the plan which has long been advocated by Dr. F. Channing, of Providence, a son of the celebrated Unitarian divine. Just before the meeting of the Paris congress last summer, Channing wrote an exposition of his design which had extensive circulation in the press. The chief difference between it and Eads' consisted in its proposal of stationary engines to hoist trucks laden with ships up steep inclines. The respectable authority of Edward J. Reed, formerly chief constructor of the British navy, and designer since of iron-clad ships of war for the German, Turkish, and some other governments, is cited by Eads in favor of the railroad project.

Gilmore's national anthem "Columbia" was produced yesterday at the Academy of Music before a large and enthusiastic audience. Yesterday's *Herald* prints the anthem entire, music as well as words.

The *Tribune* says: The President has written very little in regard to his views about the way to crush out polygamy in Utah, but he converses about the matter a great deal. His ideas on the subject are emphatic. He believes the Mormons should be deprived of political power and that no time is to be lost.

CINCINNATI, 26.—A *Commercial* special from Pataskala, Ohio, says: That Glo Lynn, who was personating Santa Claus, at a Christmas festival in the Methodist Church, was probably fatally burned by his costume taking fire.

The *Messiah* was performed at night at the Music Hall by special chorus, the Thomas orchestra and soloists before an audience of nearly 4,000.

BANGOR, Me., 26.—Excitement was caused here to-day by reports of an intended removal of arms and ammunition from the State arsenal to the depot for transportation to Augusta. About 5 p.m. two truck teams loaded with arms and ammunition were stopped on Kinduskeag bridge by a crowd, which rapidly increased so that the streets were filled with people declaring the arms should never be carried out of the city. Mayor Brown demanded of the teamsters the orders under which they were acting. No satisfactory answer was given at first, the man saying that Thayer, landlord of the Penobscot Exchange, had sent word for the teams to take the arms. A young man named French then pushed through the throng and said he was clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, and was moving the arms to Augusta under orders from the governor. The excitement of the populace was greatly increased by this statement, and the crowd attempted to unharness the horses. The mayor told French he had not force enough to guarantee the safety of the munitions if the attempt to remove them was persisted in while the people were excited. He said he would take no responsibility of trouble that might ensue. French decided it best to return the arms to the arsenal rather than incur the hazard of riot, and the mayor furnished police to protect them on their return. Public excitement was increased by the report that J. L. Smith, greenback candidate for governor, S. W. Haskins, fusion Indian agent, and Major M. M. Folsom, of Old Town, were closeted at the Penobscot Exchange during the day, and Major Folsom appeared on the ground after the team had turned back, and told Clerk French he had made a mistake in not pushing through to the depot, and urged him to change his orders for their return to the arsenal. French, however, was unwilling to assume the responsibility of a collision with the populace. Excitement is at fever heat throughout the city.

The escape from bloodshed was very narrow. Adj. Gen. Leavitt is now in Eastport, passing Christmas. He will arrive here to-mor-

row. What action will be taken is not known. It is well known the republicans are forming secret military associations, and threats have been made that they would seize the arms in the arsenal. Although the most intense excitement exists, not the slightest disturbance has occurred beyond the stopping of the progress of the two teams, and as soon as the arms were turned back toward the arsenal the throng quietly dispersed.

During the day reports and rumors of extraordinary movements at the State arsenal have caused much public comment, and in view of the excited state of public feeling during the afternoon, J. S. Wheelwright, chairman, and L. Strickland, C. G. Stearns and C. A. Boutelle, members of the citizens committee, accompanied Mayor Brown to the Penobscot Exchange, where Adjutant General Leavitt was said to be, for the purpose of representing to him the imminent danger that the intense feeling prevalent in the community might lead to serious trouble, beyond the municipal force at command. As it proved, the Adjutant General was not in the city. The mayor and citizens named drove to the arsenal to make inquiries, but found it locked, and were informed that two large loads of arms and ammunition had shortly before hauled away to the depot. On driving back to the city the carriage containing the mayor and others named was unable to proceed beyond Kinduskeag bridge, on account of the crowd in the streets, and on alighting the mayor found the people had stopped the teams and refused to permit them to proceed. One team is said to have contained 120 stand of guns and the other 31,000 rounds of ball cartridges. As soon as the teams were turned back toward the arsenal the people became entirely quiet. The Mayor conversed with French who said he had no orders from the Adjutant-General, and no written orders from anybody, but was acting under verbal instructions from Governor Garcelon to remove the arms, etc., to Augusta. He states that Alderman Pickard, who is the bondsman of the arsenal keeper, vouched for clerk French's authority, and then induced the keeper to deliver the arms without any regular orders or requisition. At a meeting of prominent citizens held in the evening, the situation was fully discussed. It was unanimously determined to use every effort to prevent any disturbance and allay public excitement.

BOSTON, 26.—A special to the *Herald* from Augusta says: The following is an abstract from the report of the committee on the Maine election returns made in the council: Your committee in submitting this report, deem it necessary to state specifically certain facts connected with the returns from the many towns, cities and plantations which materially affected the result of canvassing the votes returned. There are many returns which, owing to fatal defects, cannot be counted, but we shall specify only these which have affected the result. The constitution regulates the manner of electing State senators and representatives and provides that in case a plantation or municipal officers, shall in open town and plantation meeting, at the close of the election day, sort, count and declare the votes cast, and form a list of all persons voted for, and after the name of the person thus voted for shall write the number of votes received by him. This list shall be recorded in open meeting by a clerk and a copy of this recorded list shall be signed by the electors, and attested by the clerk and sealed up in open meeting. This copy of the open list thus attested is to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State within 30 days thereafter. A section of the Revised Statutes requires that in addition to the foregoing specific and mandatory provision of the Constitution, the return shall state the whole number of ballots cast at the election. The same section of the Constitution and council shall open and compare the returns thus transmitted, and from them determine who appears to be elected.

Of course the first requirement is that the returns shall be made and sealed up in an open town or plantation meeting. We understand this is required in order that electors may be present and see that the returns are made in accordance with the facts, and we are of the