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# NEBRASKA HERALD.

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## CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

THE Illinois State Republican Convention will be held at Springfield on the 24th of May.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention is to meet at Indianapolis on the 19th of April.

THE New York Republicans will hold their State Convention at Syracuse on the 22d of March.

AN official ukase has been issued in Russia forbidding women to exercise the functions of barristers.

THE Maryland Republican State Convention has been called to meet on the 4th of May at Frederick City.

THE Maine Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed a bill abolishing capital punishment in that State.

THE Georgia Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The bill proposing to call a State Constitutional Convention was defeated.

THE failure of C. E. & A. Dixon, well known Liverpool merchants, is announced; liabilities aggregate over $3,000,000.

THE Vance Railroad bill, which repeals many of the distinctive features of the Potter law, has passed both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

HON. D. P. BREWSTER, a former Representative in Congress from the Oswego and Oneida (N. Y.) District, died at Oswego, a few days ago.

A RECENT Vienna special reports that great floods had occurred in Upper Moravia, over 120 houses having been washed away and destroyed.

THE Democratic National Committee have selected St. Louis as the place and the 27th of June as the time for holding the National Convention.

THE Captain of the steamer Franconia, which recently ran down the steamer Strathclyde, near London, has been arrested by order of the Coroner's jury upon the charge of manslaughter.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the distinguished American actress, died at the Parker House in Boston, a few days age, aged fifty-nine years and seven months. She had been afflicted with a cancer for several years.

GEORGE C. SMITH, formerly President of the defunct Chicago State Insurance Company, was arrested in New Jersey, recently, at the instance of the assignee, on the charge of swindling, and held to bail in the sum of $100,000.

THE Rhode Island Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket, which is composed as follows: For Governor, Albert C. Howard; Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred B. Chadrey; Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman; Attorney-General, Warren R. Peirce; State Treasurer, A. D. Vose.

THE jury in the case of Gen. Babcock, on trial at St. Louis on the charge of being connected with the whisky ring conspirators, returned a verdict of "not guilty," on the afternoon of the 24th. The verdict was received with demonstrations of rejoicing on the part of the friends of the accused.

THE anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated in Washington by the closing of all the Government offices, the usual meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, and the parade of the Fire Department, which passed in review before the President at the Executive Mansion. The day was also duly observed in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other Eastern and Western cities.

THE recent Connecticut Democratic State Convention renominated Gov. Ingersoll and the rest of the present State officers. One of the resolutions adopted declares that the only currency known to the Constitution is gold and silver; that coin forms the only stable basis for the commercial necessities of the world, and that it is the duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to an early resumption of specie payments.

THE Prohibitionists of Ohio recently held a Convention at Columbus, and nominated the following State ticket: For Secretary of State, E. S. Chapman; Judge of Supreme Court, D. W. Gage; Member of Board of Public Works, Ferdinand Schumacher; Comptroller of the Treasury, J. C. Murdock; School Commissioner, Geo. K. Jenkins. Among the resolutions adopted was one demanding that the question of prohibition shall be submitted to all adult citizens of Ohio, irrespective of sex.

### Cheerful View of Nitro-Glycerine Explosives.

THEY are carried in the holds of steamships, carted through our streets, and stored in buildings which give no hint to the public of their treacherous contents. No man can tell at what moment he may find himself in the immediate neighborhood of nitro-glycerine, which, if it explodes, will blow him into microscopic fragments. It was not a great while ago that three small boys in the neighborhood of Yonkers found several cans neatly piled together in an open field, and surrounded by a fence. Naturally, they stood at a distance and threw stones at the heap, as it is the nature of the small boy to do. The cans contained nitro-glycerine, and its explosion suddenly made the small boys vanish from the face of the earth. Only the other day, the Captain of a ship arrived at Melbourne found that he had brought with him from England forty cases of dynamite, which had been shipped under the delusive name of lard, or some other equally explosive article. If we are exposed to such dangers now, what will be our condition a few years hence, when the manufacture and sale of these terrible explosives will be tenfold as great as at present? Baggage-porters will handle trunks with fear and trembling, and rural politicians will no longer venture to sit on the unopened boxes of local grocers, lest alleged soap and pretended raisins should happen to be dynamite or dualin, and should resent the jar of swinging boot-heels or the investigations of idle jack-knives.—*N. Y. Times.*

"WHY don't we go to Florida?" says Miss McFlimsey to an inquiring friend. "Simply because it is as much as we can do to stay here, my dear!" Oh, times, why thy hardness?

## EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A RECENT Berlin dispatch says the Bishop of Munster had been summoned to appear before the Ecclesiastical Court to answer to charges which, if proven, would involve deposition from his see.

A BERLIN telegram of the 21st says Servia, despite the advice of the great powers, continued belligerent and threatened to declare war against Turkey when the proper time arrived.

A FIRE at Athens, N. Y., on the 19th, destroyed eight ice-house buildings and about 40,000 tons of ice. Loss estimated at $325,000: insured in New York city. On the 21st, the large tin-ware factory of the Lalance & Groyean Manufacturing Company, at Woodhaven, L. I., was burned. Loss on buildings, machinery, etc., estimated at $500,000, partially insured. Between 400 and 500 workmen are thrown out of employment. The Holland woolen mill, at Limerick, Me., was also destoyed by fire, on the 20th Loss nearly $100,000; insurance $25,000.

A DISPATCH from Cheyenne, dated the 21st, says large parties were arriving at that point from the East and West and departing for the Black Hills daily. A Yankton (Dakota) telegram of the same date says that town was full of men, and others were constantly arriving, who were fitting out there, expecting to get to the Hills before the breaking up of the streams.

A MADRID telegram of the 22d announces the entry of Alphonso and his army into Tolosa. It was considered that the Carlist war was virtually at an end. Nearly all the prominent Carlist leaders had entered France.

THE Republican State Convention of Wisconsin met at Madison on the 22d. Delegates to the National Convention were selected, and a State Electoral ticket was nominated. The platform contains a resolution declaring that the currency of the nation should, as soon as consistent with business interests and safety, be made equal to gold, and until that time should continue as a legal-tender. A resolution was also adopted declaring it inexpedient to instruct the delegates to the National Convention as to a candidate for the Presidency, but expressing a belief that the Republicans of the State were emphatically in favor of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

A GREENBACK Convention was held at New Haven, Conn., on the 22d, at which several speeches were made and resolutions adopted favoring the immediate repeal of the Resumption act and the adoption of the greenback as the currency of the country, to be interchangeable with bonds bearing a low rate of interest. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention at Indianapolis on the 17th of May.

THE Indiana Republican State Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 22d. Among the resolutions adopted was one demanding a repeal of so much of the Resumption act as provides a day for resumption, asking Congress to let the currency alone, neither expanding nor contracting it, being satisfied that our financial troubles will heal themselves if left to the operations of the natural laws of trade and commerce; and one endorsing President Grant and his Administration, particularly for his removal of officers suspected of dishonesty, and prosecuting the guilty ones, so that no guilty man should escape. The nominations are: For Governor, Godlove S. Orth; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Robert S. Robertson; Secretary of State, Isaiah P. Watts; State Auditor, Wm. Hess; State Treasurer; Geo. T. Hernott; Attorney-General, John W. Gordon; Reporter of Supreme Court, L. D. Miller; Clerk, Chas. Scholl; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. H. Smith; Judges of the Supreme Court—W. P. Edson, A. C. Vooris, H. C. Newcomb and John F. Kibbey. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention and instructed to work for the nomination of Senator Morton.

IT was reported on the 22d that the preliminaries of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia had been arranged.

THE last of the French election returns were received on the 22d. The members elect of the Chamber of Deputies are thus classified: Republicans, 198; Conservative Republicans, 75; Bonapartists, 64; Legitimists, 26; Conservatives, 24; Constitutionalists, 20; Radicals, 17. In 166 districts there was no choice, and second ballots are necessary. A Paris dispatch of the 22d announces the resignation of M. Buffet, the Chief of Cabinet, and the appointment of M. Dufaure as his successor.

GREAT excitement was reported at Catskill, N. Y., on the 22d, growing out of a dispute between a Catholic clergyman and a portion of his congregation about the interment in a Catholic cemetery of the body of Joseph Waltz, who was hanged nearly two years ago, for murder. The body was originally buried on the Waltz farm. The clergyman had recently given permission to inter it in the cemetery, and the people resisted. The Bishop had been consulted.

WINSLOW, the Boston forger, was taken before a London police court on the 23d, and was remanded until March 2 to await the arrival of an officer from the United States with extradition papers.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 23d says the Sultan of Turkey had signed the decree granting amnesty to all insurgents who returned to their homes within a month.

OFFICIAL election returns received up to the 23d from thirty-eight counties in Texas give Gov. Coke (Dem.) 43,381 majority. For the Constitution, 2,289.

A PESTH (Hungary) dispatch of the 24th says high water in the Danube had caused immense damage in that city. The suburbs were entirely submerged, and several large manufacturing establishments had been destroyed. A distillery, undermined by the current, had fallen on the evening of that day, and crushed eleven persons.

A YANKTON (D. T.) telegram of the 24th says the excitement about the Black Hills was increasing, and a daily line of stages would begin running on the first of March.

A SLEEPING-CAR on the Harlem Railroad extension was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Wallingford, Conn., on the night of the 23d, and fell over an embankment and caught fire. There were ten passengers on the car, two of whom—Mr. C. E. Bissell, proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son—were burned to death. Nearly all the other passengers in the car were more or less injured, but none fatally. Mr. Bissell's son, aged seventeen years, was in the center of the sleeping-car. The father got out, but hearing the cries of his son, went back to save him, and both perished. Mr. Bissell was found with his feet out of a window and his body inside, burned to a crisp.

### FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—Senate not in session ... A number of committee reports of a private nature were made and acted on in the House. Resolutions were offered, objected to and laid over—calling on the President for information as to whether any executive official acts or duties had been performed since March 1, 1869, at a distance from the seat of Government, the particulars thereof, and whether any public necessity existed therefor; calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether, since the 20th of March, 1868, any army officers had accepted and held any appointment in the Diplomatic or Consular service, and were still borne on the army list. A resolution was adopted declaring the 22d of the present month (Washington's birthday) a National holiday. The bill to reorganize the Judiciary was furthered, as stated and several proposed amendments were disposed of. Adjourned, the session on the 19th to be for general debate only.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—The Senate agreed to the concurrent resolution adopted by the House declaring the 22d of February of the present year a legal holiday. Several committee reports were made. Bills were passed for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon, and in the Territories of the United States, with an amendment providing that any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the act, in addition to other requirements mentioned in the bill, shall declare that he has not made any agreement with any person or persons by which the title which he might acquire from the United States, or any right in said land or timber thereon, should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself; House bill making an appropriation to pay fourteen crippled and disabled Union soldiers employed in the House of Representatives from the 4th day of December, 1875, to the 30th of June, 1876. The report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds was concurred in, and a motion was made to reconsider. Adjourned to the 23d. ....Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: Limiting the power of Congress in making appropriations; to reduce the tax on distilled spirits; for the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The bill to reorganize the Judiciary was passed—143 to 132. The Post-route bill was reported from committee and passed. Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted. Adjourned to the 23d.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—Several petitions were presented and referred in the Senate, among them being one signed by 15,000 women and nearly 14,000 voters in Indiana on the subject of temperance, asking Congress to appoint a commission to investigate and report as to the effect of the alcoholic liquor traffic, to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors from foreign countries, their manufacture and sale, in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and to require the total abstinence from alcoholic liquors of all civil, military and naval officers of the United States. A bill was reported from the Commit ee on Finance amendatory of the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, authorizing the refunding of the National debt, the amendment providing that the amount of bonds bearing four and a half per cent. be increased to $5,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of after fifteen years—the total amount of bonds provided for by the original acts, and the bonded debt of the Government not to be increased by the amendment. Among the bills introduced was one to regulate elections and the elective franchise in the Territory of Utah. The bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States Courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against the Indians, was considered, and a lengthy discussion ensued, involving the questions of Indian civilization, opening up the Black Hills to miners, treaty obligations, etc. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds was agreed to, and a subsequent request to withdraw the motion was laid on the table—57 to 1—a charge being made that $12,000 of the bonds had been issued for fraudulent claims. Bills were introduced in the House—to promote the efficiency of the army and to provide for its gradual reduction and the consolidation of certain of the staff departments; to increase the clerical force of the Pension Bureau, and to provide for the speedy settlement of all pension claims. Several resolutions of inquiry, and a resolution authorizing the sub-committees of the several committees that are charged with investigations, to conduct those investigations, with power to send for persons and papers, were adopted. A bill was passed to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes in the Territories, making it unlawful for any person not an Indian to kill, wound, or in any manner destroy any female buffalo, or any greater number of buffaloes than are needed for food or for market. The bill amending the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their widows, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—A memorial was presented in the Senate from the committee appointed by the New York Cheap Transportation Association to call the attention of Congress to various facts relating to cheap transportation. Among the bills introduced was one to provide for the means of cheap transportation upon the interior waters; to restore the ocean-carrying trade of the United States, and for other purposes. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds was passed, was laid on the table—33 to 28. A message was received from the House, announcing the action of that body in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Starkweather, and eulogies were pronounced by several Senators....A resolution was adopted in the House, authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to employ experts in prosecuting its investigation into the affairs of the District. Bills were passed—to exclude Missouri from the provisions of the act to promote the mining resources of the United States; providing that any official in the Patent Office who shall receive any money other than his salary for any work done shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment. Announcement was made of the death of Mr. Starkweather, and eulogies were delivered and resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted.

### THE MARKETS.

FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

NEW YORK.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$9.50@12.00. Hogs—Live, $8.10@8.75. Sheep—Live, $5.10@8 60.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $5.30@5.75; white wheat extra, $5 80@7.75 Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.23@1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.24@1.26. Rye—Western, 85@88c. Barley—70@73c. Corn—Mixed Western, 64@64½c. Oats—Mixed Western, 45@46c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $22.50@22.75. Lard—Prime Steam, 13¼@13⅝c. Cheese—6@12½c.

WOOL.—Domestic Fleece, 42@65c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.00@5 40; good, $4.25@4.75; medium, $4.00@4 25; butchers' stock, $3 00@3.75; stock cattle, $3.25@3.75. Hogs—Live, $7.90@8 60. Sheep—Good to choice, $4.75@5.75.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 27@33c. Eggs—Fresh, 14@15c. Pork—Mess, $21.10@21.15. Lard—$12.70@12.75.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter Extra, $4.75@7.50; spring extra, $4.00@5.25. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.01¾@1.02. Corn—No. 2, 41¼@41¾c. Oats—No. 2, 31½@31c. Rye—No. 2, 65@65½c. Barley—No. 2, 55@57c.

LUMBER.—First and Second Clear, $40.00@42.00; Common Boards, $11.00@12.00; Fencing, $12.00@13.00; "A" Shingles, $2.50@3.00; Lath, $1.75@2.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $5 75@6.37½; medium, $4.75@5.50. Hogs—Yorkers, $8.50@8 40 Philadelphias, $9.00@9 25. Sheep—Best, $5.75@6 40; medium, $4.25@5.25.

THERE is some reason to believe yet that we are living in a Christian land. A coal dealer of Patterson, New Jersey, has been convicted of cheating in selling coal by the use of false weights, and has been sentenced to pay a fine of $250. He doesn't take the sentence kindly, however, but publishes a card in which he announces his intention of having the proceedings reviewed before another tribunal, and, if he fails there, of taking them before "the Eternal Judge."—*N. Y. Mail.*

READING, Pa., is a bad place for tramps. An old maid of that place recently married one who applied for aid.

### Gen. Babcock in Court.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Col. Broadhead began the closing argument, reviewing the evidence at great length, and insisting that the testimony and the telegrams produced in the trial all tended to connect the defendant with the conspiracy to defraud the revenue. He claimed that the letter-carrier Magill was a manufactured and trained witness, gotten up for the purpose of offsetting the damaging testimony given by Everest. The counsel closed with the admonition that the jury be not influenced by the consideration of position, but that if they found that corruption nestled within the White House they crush it out.

Mr. Storrs, on behalf of the defense, reviewed the testimony, and replied to the summing up of Col. Broadhead. He said nothing had been adduced to prove the defendant guilty, but that the prosecution had invited the jury to assume a crime that had not been proven. Mr. Storrs was obliged to suspend his remarks because of sickness, and the court adjourned.

TWELFTH DAY.

Mr. Storrs, for the defense, resumed his address to the jury on the morning of the 21st, and spoke continuously until the session closed for the day—a period of nine hours altogether. He devoted his attention mainly to an analysis and explanation of the telegrams purporting to have passed between Gen. Babcock and Joyce and McDonald, endeavoring to show that they were all susceptible of an explanation compatible with the theory of the entire innocence of the defendant. Having disposed of the telegrams to his own satisfaction, Mr. Storrs took up the evidence of Everest, whom he characterized as a lying fugitive, whom the prosecution would not trust with a gallon of spirits in which the Government had an interest of seventy cents, but who was allowed to swear away the character of an innocent man. He claimed that his testimony had been entirely answered by that of the witness Magill, who was unimpeached and unimpeachable. Mr. Storrs closed with an eloquent peroration.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Judge Porter, for the defense, made the closing argument on the 22d. He spoke in complimentary terms of the counsel for the prosecution, but said they had tried the case with a bitterness he never saw equaled in a State prosecution. "They evidently felt that every stroke they gave the defendant is really thrust through him to the President himself." Judge Porter, in strong language, condemned the persecution of the prisoner Gen. Babcock, and said he had had the misfortune of a pre-judgment of his case by the newspapers. The counsel then reviewed the testimony at great length, and insisted that nothing had been adduced which was not explainable, and that the jury were bound to render a verdict of acquittal.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Dist-Att'ty Dyer commenced the closing argument, on the morning of the 23d. He characterized the case as a remarkable one, and the course of the defense as still more remarkable, and accused the counsel for the defense of trying to drag the President into it needlessly and groundlessly. The Executive's deposition had been presented and he should comment upon his testimony as he would upon that of any other witness. The object of the defense in bringing the President into the case was to influence the Republicans upon the jury, but Mr. Dyer said he did not intend that the adroitness of the counsel should place him in the attitude of assailing the Administration.

After further speaking of the political aspects of the case Col. Dyer drew a comparison between the manner in which the defense seem to assail the guagers and underlings, and the manner in which those in whose hands lay the removing power were protected.

Col. Dyer then dwelt on other matters which he claimed had been dragged into the case in the argument for the defense, but which were wholly foreign to it. The jury had nothing to do with the opinions of counsel as to the cases of Joyce, McDonald, Avery, or McKee. He asserted that he was acting with the Republican party in attempting to ferret out wrongs and frauds, and quoted the President's language to show that he was acting in harmony with the Administration—"Let no guilty man escape." He demanded a verdict of guilty as to the defendant.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Judge Dillon read his instructions to the jury when they came together on the morning of the 24th. They were very long and included in various groups the telegrams and many of the letters introduced in evidence. In regard to the issues, he said that two main questions arose: one as to the existence of the conspiracy, and the other as to the connection of the defendant with it. The first question was evidently admitted by both sides. As to the last, it was a question solely of circumstantial evidence. The evidence of Everest, who mailed the letter in which he thought Joyce put a $500 bill, and the evidence of Magill, who testified to taking from the letter-box a similar letter, and returning it to Joyce, were considered, and the question of credibility left to the jury.

The jury retired as Judge Dillon concluded, and, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the defendant was discharged.

### Advisory Council Proceedings.

On the 18th, resolutions were adopted inviting Dr. Storrs and Buddington to come before the Council and aid them with any facts which might be within their knowledge as touching the pending questions, and inviting Mr. Bowen to appear in the evening. Mr. Beecher, in an impassioned speech, challenged any man on earth or angel in Heaven who had anything to say to his (Beecher's) detriment, to say it; and he added: "I go beyond that, and, in the name of our common Redeemer, and before Him who shall judge you and me, I challenge the truth from God Himself!" At the evening session Mr. Bowen was questioned as to his course in connection with the past troubles of Plymouth Church, especially regarding his non-appearance before the Investigating Committee appointed to inquire into the Beecher scandal; among other replies, Mr. Bowen stated that the reason he did not appear before such committee was because, although he was aware a general invitation had been extended to all who knew aught concerning the matter at issue, he did not know that any time had been fixed. A long examination was gone through with in relation to the tripartite agreement. Announcement was made at the afternoon session that Messrs. Storrs and Buddington had been waited upon, and both had said they had nothing to communicate to the Council.

On the 19th, Mr. Sage, of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, stated that it was considered unnecessary to call Mr. Bowen before that committee, as he was not supposed to know anything. Mr. Sage said such investigation was as thorough as it was possible to make it.

Mr. Beecher made some denunciatory remarks in reply to an account by Deacon Howard of a former interview with Mr. Bowen, during which the latter had declared that if he communicated the knowledge in his possession it would drive Mr. Beecher from Brooklyn in twenty-four hours. In the course of some subsequent remarks Mr. Beecher challenged "Anybody in Heaven, and anybody in hell, that has any document that I have ever written, or any information that touches me in any manner," to produce it.

A secret session, lasting about three-quarters of an hour, was held.

A secret session of three hours' duration was held on the 21st. Committee reports were made, which, the Brooklyn *Eagle* states, sustain the general principle of Plymouth Church in dropping members from the rolls, and, without going into the Tilton and Mrs. Moulton cases, declare that the rule in these practices in Plymouth Church is not inconsistent with the Word of God or the principles of Christian justice. The late action of the church toward Mr. Bowen is said to be sustained, with a statement that it had been better to have been more promptly taken. It is also stated that the church is exonerated from failure to give Mrs. Moulton a Mutual Council, and the church's plan for a council of non-local churches is commended. A minority report was made from the committee to which was referred the second question in the letters missive, that relating to the dropping of members from the roll.

A letter was sent by Mr. F. D. Moulton to Dr. Bacon, as Moderator of the Council, stating that the writer was prepared to prove the guilt of Mr. Beecher, by evidence both oral and documentary, and saying that "if allowed an opportunity of producing such proof before the Council I fail to make good this assurance, then I am willing to be discredited and denounced by mankind as a wretch devoid of truth and honor and unworthy of human association."

Henry C. Bowen also addressed a letter to Dr. Bacon denouncing as false certain statements made by Mr. Beecher to the Council on the 19th, and saying that he (Bowen) has never been afraid to look Mr. Beecher in the face and intimate moral impurity to him; on the contrary, Mr. Beecher had never dared to meet him in an interview on the subject.

The session on the 22d was mainly devoted to the consideration of the reports of the committees, all of which were adopted with the exception of the one relating to the sixth question, which question is as follows: "Has Plymouth Church, in the principles and rules which it has provided for the maintenance of order and the administration of discipline, or in any known cases of its administration under those principles and rules, gone beyond its rights as a church of Christ, so as justly to forfeit its claim to the confidence and fellowship of the Congregational Churches?" The committee expresses itself satisfied that there is no absolute necessity for reopening the (scandal) case, but inasmuch as there are so many suspicious claims and rumous allegations it recommends that the Council appoint a committee of three to advise Plymouth Church that it would be well to select a committee of five from a list of eminent persons which they submit, whose duty it shall be to hear every scrap of evidence that can be collected, and adjudicate finally upon the case. The discussion on this question was a some what heated one, and had not ended up to the time of adjournment.

At the morning session, on the 23d, a report was made from the special committee to which was referred the letter from Andover Seminary Church calling for a council to try the case of Mr. Beecher, in which the committee say Plymouth Church should not accept the invitation. Report adopted at the evening session.

After discussion the Council decided that the Church investigation held in 1874 was adequate, and that Plymouth Church had done its whole duty in the matter.

Announcement was made that the committee of nine to whom all matters for final consideration of the Council were to be brought comprised President Porter, Chairman; Dr. Fairchild, Dr. Salter, Dr. Strong, Dr. Sturtevant, Dr. Bacon, Bradford R. Wood, Judge Withey and ex-Gov. Dingley.

At the afternoon session, the resolution as to whether or not there should be another investigation of the charges against Mr. Beecher was discussed at great length, and finally decided affirmatively, about two dozen delegates voting no.

At the evening session it was decided that a committee of three should be appointed to select five names from the list presented by the committee, who shall constitute an Investigating Committee, to hear all possible evidence that can be gleaned in regard to the scandal, and sit as final judges on the matter.

The Council concluded their labors on the 24th. An adverse report was made and adopted on the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Bell, to the effect that the Council declare Mr. Beecher innocent of the charges preferred against him.

The report of the Council sustains Plymouth Church in its dealings with the members whose names have been stricken from its rolls, and in its general discipline in this respect. It also endorses the action of the church in relation to the proposed Mutual Council, and expresses regret that Mrs. Moulton's representative did not substitute two other churches for those objected to, and thus gratify the expressed desire of Mrs. Moulton for such council.

The report says the Council finds no reason to call in question the method by which the committee was constituted which investigated the charges against the pastor; but in view of the dissatisfaction which more or less prevails with the previous investigation, it is recommended, in view of Mr. Beecher's demand to be brought face to face with his accusers, etc., and for the peace of the churches and the protection of Plymouth, that a new investigation be had. The provisions for such an investigation are as follows:

Prof. Timothy Dwight, D. D., of New Haven, Conn., the Rev. J. W. Wellmar, D. D., Malden, Mass., and the Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Albany, N. Y., are appointed by the Council as the Committee of Three, who are empowered to designate a Commission of Five out of twenty named parties, whose duty it "shall be to receive and examine all charges against the pastor which they may regard as not already sufficiently tried. Any three of this committee shall be a quorum, and shall have power in case of failure to complete the requisite number of five by selecting other brethren of known ability and integrity. It is provided that the commission shall not be constituted unless formal charges against the pastor shall be brought before the church or its committee within sixty days after the dissolution of the Council, by a party making himself responsible for the truth and proof of the same, unless within the same time it shall be adjudged to be expedient by the Examining Committee of the church and the Committee of Three that important testimony not previously given, which might throw light upon the charges which have hitherto been tried, should be heard by the committee. The result of the investigation by this Commission shall be reported to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, and be given by them to the public."

The Commission of Five is to be selected from among the following: Theodore O. Woolsey, New Haven, Conn.; Mark Hopkins, Williamstown, Mass.; Julius H. Seeley, Amherst, Mass.; N. Shipman, Hartford, Conn.; L. S. Foster, Norwich, Conn.; J. W. Andrews, Marietta, Ohio; J. W. Angell, Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. B. Washburne, Greenfield, Mass.; A. C. Barstow, Providence, R. I.; J. L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Me.; C. J. Walker, Detroit; Mich.; Jacob Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio; A. Hardy, Boston, Mass.; A. Finch, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. B. Gookins, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. W. Blatchford, Chicago; William B. Edwards, New York; Jonathan E. Sargent, New Hampshire; J. C. Knapp, Keosauqua, Iowa; Henry P. Haven, New London, Conn.

Previous to the dissolution of the Council Mr. Beecher addressed the assemblage at considerable length.

### A New Dodge.

IT would keep a person busy to keep the run of the various dodges that impecunious adventurers resort to for raising money. The latest swindler is a beautiful Polish gentleman, an exile and a wanderer on the face of the earth. He is well-dressed, well-mannered, and fine looking. He finds out your name, and, ringing the door-bell, inquires if Mrs. Jones is at home. She is, and he is at once invited into the parlor. When the servant goes up-stairs to announce his call, he looks around him until he finds the card-basket, and abstracts the most imposing looking card, which he places hurriedly in his pocket-book