# OITY INTELLIGENCE. THE IRONSIDES.

The Work of Raising the Wreck-A
Sketch of the Vessel and Her Career.
Our readers will remember that on the nignt
of December 15, 1866, the United States frigate
New Ironsides was burned to the water's edge
and sunk at her moorings off League Island.
For about sixteen months the vessel had been
ont of commission, and was laid up in ordinary
at League Island along with other iron-clads.
One of the watchmen, when making his usual
round about 2 o'clock P. M., perceived a smeli
of burning wood, and on making an examination saw smoke issuing from the hatchways. He gave the alarm, and with the
assistance of the other watchmen endeavored to smother the flames by battening down the hatches. Their efforts
were unavailing, however, and before any assistance could be obtained from the city, the
noble vessel was enveloped in flames, and noble vessel was enveloped in flames, and by morning she sank beneath the blue waters of the Delaware. The fire originated in the bold, and as there was nothing to impede its progress, all the woodwork of the vessel was burned. The destruction of this noble man-of-war is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but nothing post tive was ever discovered about it, and the affair is as much a mystery now as it ever was. The machinery, from plating, copper, etc., on the bulk were still of great value, and she was accordingly purchased from the Government for the sum of \$69,000 by a firm in this city, who have been for some time engaged in the attempt to raise her. The operations of the divers and the methods employed to accomplish this object are interesting. We made a visit to League Island a day or two ago for the purpose of taking an observation, but before giving a deseription of the work now going on it may not be amiss to recite briefly the history of the

New Ironsides. The New Ironsides was considered the best fron clad in the American navy, and, independeat of her national reputation, she was an especial favorite with Philadelphians. She was launched from the yard of Crump & Son, on Saturday, May 20, 1862, and the event was one of more than local interest. The frigate was built of Pennsylvania oak, and was 215 feet long, 57 feet 6 inches beam, and 25 feet hold. She had two floor timbers to each frame, each 40 feet long, 18 inches deep, and 13 inches thick. The balance of the frame was 10 inches thick, and tapered from 17% inches at the floor-head to 7 inches at the plank shear. The spaces between the frames were fitted solid from the keel to the plank shears, and were caniked inside and out before the planks were put on. Her keelson consisted of eight courses, 20 inches deep and 14 inches thick. There was also the main keelson, 20 inches deep and 18 inches at the side. This keelson had 2½ inch copper bolts to each frame fastened incompt frame and keel frame, fastened through frame and keel making over 200 copper bolts, four feet six inches long, and one inch and a half thick, from the main keelson alone.

On each side of the keel were three courses of garboard streaks, and the planking on the flat of the bottom was five inches thick, gradually increasing in thickness from the turn of the blige to the iron plating, where it was nine inches. The average thickness of the timber behind the plating was twenty-one inches. The berth deck clamps and bilge streaks were nine inches in thickness, the deck clamps eight inches, and those on the spar deck were seven inches in thickness. The iron platting was the principal feature of the vessel, and the severs contest in front of Fort Sumter established the fact that the New ironsides was beyond double the most powerful ship in the American navy

This plating commenced four feet below the water line, and three feet above, and for 180 feet amidships was continued up to the plank snear. The plates were 4½ inch fron, while those on the spar deck were one inch in thickness. The plates were connected by tougues of fron fixed into grooves, and the heaviest plates weigned 6248 pounds. The rain or plating at the bow consisted of the two lowest streaks, meeting from the two sides of the bow, bolted together, and projecting beyond at four test ten inches, water line, and three feet above, and for 180 feet and projecting beyond it four test ten inches This part of the vessel was 56 inches high and 9 inches thick. The iron plating on the vessel weighed over 900 tons, the null of the ship 1979 tons, and the total weight, including outfit, machinery, fuel, &c., was about 4000 tons. The New Ironsides was barque rigged with three masts, and her spars so arranged that when engaged in action they all came down to the

The machinery, which was of the fluest work manship, consisted of two horizontal condenslag engines, with cylinders fifty inches in diameter and thirty-inch stroke, and were calculated to make eighty-five revolutions, turning a thirteen-teet propeller. She was provided with horizontal tubular boilers, capable of developing 1600-horse power.

Her armament consisted of fourteen 11-inch

HER DEPARTURE.

Having been thoroughly filled out, the New Bronsides left the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 31st of August, 1862, and, after a safe veyage, arrived at Fortress Monroe, Ou the 18th of Jenuary, 1863, having been ordered further South, she reached Port Royal, S. C., the run to that port during the storms of winter having successfully tested her sea-going qualities.

HER FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY. April 7, 1863, Rear-Admiral Dupont moved upon the fortifications in Charleston Harbor, His fleet consisted of the New Ironsides and and during the contest the Ironsides became nnmanageable and retired from action. She was struck between sixty and seventy times, but received comparatively little damage, thanks to the precaution of her commander, Commodore Turner. Her refusal to obey ner helm in this affair was the cause, probably, of the failure to capture Fort Sumter.

The evil was speedlly remedied, as this was the first time she had been under fire. The experiment was most satisfactory, since she had experienced no injury, though su jected to the effects of a most terrific fire. Her iron walls were invalnerable; and this fact proved to her commander that she was all that her builders and the department expected her

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW HER UP was made by the Rebels, which signally failed-They dreaded her prowess more than that of any other vessel, and they were determined to end her career if possible. In this tney were frustrated at the time, although it is not im-possible that their evil designs were finally complished in the destruction of the New

HER FIGHT WITH FORT MOULTRIE. This was the fiercest engagement in which the ship was called to test her powers. Captain Rowan, better known as "Paddy" Rowan, a great favorite with his men and the officers of great favorite with his men and the omcers of the navy, and as gallant a man as ever trod deck, took the Ironsides up within a few hun-dred yards of Fort Mouitrie, anchored his ship, and opened fire upon the fort. The cannonading on both sides was of the most terrific

nature.
The Rebels brought all their artillery to bear on the frigate, but their shot bounded from r sides into the air, and fell plunging into the harbor. Not so, however, with the missiles from her impenetrable sides. Her broadsides, discharged in rapid succession, told with fearful effect upon the Rabel fort, and in the course of and the New Ironsides retired to her anchorage, her officers well pleased, and confident in her ability to brave every and any storm of shot and shell which the enemy could hurl upon her,

ORDERED NORTH. In 1864 she was ordered North for repairs,

after being nearly two years in active service, and having undergone more battering and dangers than ever before fell to the lot of a ship-THE FORT FISHER EXPEDITION. After having received a thorough overhauling, be double-tried floating fortress again appeared

in the waters of Hampton Roads in October 1864, with the pennant of Acting Rear-Admiral
William Radford flying from her fore. She was
detailed as the flagship of Rear-Admiral
Porter's iron-clad squadron, and on the 14th of
December, 1864, she steamed out between the
famous ocean gateway of Cape Henry and Cape
Charles On the following day she reached Charles. On the following day she reached Beaufort, North Carolina. At this point the armsda of Admiral Porter anchored to await

the preparation of the "powder ship."
On the 18th of December the entire fleet set sail and on the following day reached the ocean rendezvous, sixteen miles seaward from Fort lisher. The intention of Porter was to send in the powder ship that night, and commence his attack in force early on the following morning. But the flat of the storm king intervened. One of the terrible gaies peculiar to the Atlantic coast commenced raging that very day, and for four days it continued with terrible fury. The four days it continued with territor day. The fleet lay in the open roadstead at the mercy of the furious winds. The troop transports steamed back to the harbor of Beaufort, but the naval vessels buffeted the fiercest blasts of the wild Atlantic.

Four stormy days the grand bid iron-elad steamed among her consorts, tendering and giving assistance. Her qualities as a sea-going vessel had never been thoroughly tested, and grim and grizzly old sea-dogs shook their heads dublously as the gale came on, and all eyes were cast towards the New Ironsides. On the very first day of the storm all doubts as to the ocean worthiness of the great Iron-cased ship were dispelled. She rode the angry white-orested waves as placify as a swan would glide over the sunit waters of an inland take.

Or when at reet. like a rock rearing its boar

Or when at rest, like a rock rearing its boar adamantine head above the wild wastes of waters, the mad waves dashed themselves to pieces against the iron walls of the invincible ship. The eyes that had lately cast dublous glances towards the experiment now looked with fond admiration upon this bold defler of winds and waves. The nautical reputation of the New Ironsides was firmly and justly esta-blished.

The gale at length sighed itself to rest, and on The gale at length sighed likelf to rest, and on the morning of the 2ith of December the order of battle was assumed by the fleet, the Iron-sides in the van; and at noon on that day she fired the initial gun against Fort Fisher. The Armstrong bolts were tried against her sides; but she cast them off like drops of water, and punished the fortress terribly. As near as the depth of the water would permit did the gallant Radford urge his noble ship, and incessantly his guns thundered scainst the vanned imprepable casemates of Fisher.

pregnable easemates of Fisher.

At hight she was drawn from range. But early on the morning of Christmas Day, 1881, she again took up her position under the huge sand walls of the stemingly perfect fort, and all day long her guns belched forth destruction. That night it was decided to give up the attack, and on the following day the entire fleet withdraw. THE SECOND ATTACK.

The fleet refitted at Beaufort, and on the 11th of January it set sail for a second time to Fort Fisher. At daylight on the morning of the 12th, the circular bamb-proofs were sgain in sight, and three hours afterwards the prince of the fron-clads had taken up her old position directly under the varieted Armstrongs, and commenced her terrible overture of shot and shell. This time the firing was carried on slower than at the first attack, but with more practision. The thira shot fired from the Iron-sides struck within the embrasures of the fort, and never once, during daylight, was the range

This time there was no withdrawal with the approach of darkness. All night long the Iron-sides doggedly maintained her position near the fort, firing occasional shots in the dark-ness, and at daylight reopened her broadside compliments. During the nights of the 12th, 13th, and 14th did the invincible ship maintain her perilous position, keeping the enemy continually awake at their arms. During these periods of darkness pigmy tugs ran up along-side the iron giant and supplied her larder with Brobnignagian rations of shot and shell.

The Rebels were not unmindful of the mis-chief this invincible monster was doing their stronghold, and on the 13th of January their stronghold, and on the lath of January their longest range Armstrongs were specially directed against her. Twenty of the herculean iron bolts, propelled on the wings of flame, sairly struck the bold ship, and had as much effect as a drumstick upon a drum. "Loudly laughed the bold Admirs!, and his men laughed with him too." Sir William Armstrong's appropriate the structure of th with him too." Sir William Armstrong's cunning was no match for the skill of the Quaker City mechanics.

The enemy, too, were convinced that to fire at this great mailed nautical giant was but a waste of ammunition, and so left the pride of the nation in peace, she in the meanwhile blazing away with redoubled vigor until the fort fell. This occurred on the evening of the 15th of January, and with the conquest of Fort Fisher ceased the active duties of the New Ironsides. During the scare which prevailed on the James in March, 1865, the thunderer was sent for, and she steamed up as far as Bermuda Hundreds; but the pigmies came not within range of her death dealing guns and

within range of her death-dealing guns and invulnerable sides. In a few days more Grant pierced the fortifications of Richmond.

And the work of army and navy was done, Laurel crowned, the "Queen" of the earth's mailed ships steamed back to her native waters, and two years from the date of her second grand triumph she fell a victim to the insidious fire fiend. It is sad to reflect that this seemingly imperishable monument of naval skill has succembed to a foe against whose attacks even her iron sides were no prowhose attacks even her fron sides were no pro-

# RAISING THE WRECK.

All the woodwork of the Ironsides was so much burned as to preclude the idea of ever floating her again as a man-of-war, and the only object, therefore, was to obtain from her whatever was valuable in the way of machinery and metal work. The purchasers of the wreck have been more than a year at work with divers and apparatus, and last fall they succeeded in lifting the hulk to the surface of the water. The parting of some of the chains rendered all their labor vain, and they are now dered all their labor vain, and they are now trying another plan by which they hope to accomplish their object without fear of another mislap of the same kind.

The bulk now lies more than half a mile fur-ther up the river than it did when the confla-gration took place, and the wreckers are endeavoring to work it upon a sand-bar which makes out into the river near where they now are, and which is not covered by more than two feet of water at low tide, thus allowing them to ope rate to advantage in removing the metal and

other valuables. The work of raising the wreck is accomplished by means of large water tight pontoons, each of several hundred tons lifting capacity. These are secured to the wreck by massive chain cables passed under and around it by the divers. The pontoons are cubical wooden boxes of from ten to fifteen feet in each dimension; all the seams are caulked so as to make them per-fectly water-tight. When a sufficient number of these are secured to a wreck they are filled with water, which sinks them. The chain cables are then hauled taught, and the water is numbed out of the pontoons, causing them to rise to the surface, bringing the wreck with them. The wreck, thus floated, is then towed by a steam tug to a suitable place for future

operations.
This was the method at first adopted with the Ironsides, but after the mishap of last fall, the bar we have mentioned was discovered, and to bar we have mentioned was discovered, and to save time and expense it was determined to gradually work the hulk upon it. The present method of operation, therefore, is to take ad-vantage of the low tide, and with the aid of hydraulic jacks to take in a ling or two of each cable. The high tide there floats the pontoons, with the wreck attached, further upon the bar-

THE DIVERS

are employed to fasten the chains to the wreck and to assist in removing such articles as are come at able. The old-fashioned diving bells are now done away with altogether, except in rare instances, and divers now work altogether with submarine armor, which enables them to see every object, and to move about with the greatest facility. The dress of a diver consists of a water-proof of cloth suit, which envelops him from head to foot, leaving merely his face and hands exposed. To this dress is securely fastened a shoulder piece of metal, and a metallic helmet, shaped like an iron pot, goes over the head and is secured by a number of screws to the shoulder-piece. The helmet is provided with three windows of thick glass, with gratings of stout brass wire in front to protect them from injury. These enable the diver to see every object under the water with the greatest ease. The shoes are made of stout untanned leather, and are provided with soles of lead about three quarters of an inch in thickness. In addition to this, two leaden plates, weighing some forty or fifty pounds each, fit upon his back and breast. The object of all this weight is to keep the diver steady in the water, and it is remarkable that when under the surface the weight is almost imperceptible, and the man can move about with the greatest case. As soon as he comes above the surface, however, the weight becomes exceedingly oppressive, and he is unable to comb the ladder along side

of the boat without assistance.
Attached to the helmet is an india-rubber tube, by which the diver is supplied with a constant current of fresh air by means of an air-pump, constantly worked by several men on the deck of the wreckers' boat. A small tube, with a valve attached, allows the foul air to escape. With this apparatus a diver can remain under the water without inconvenience for an indefinite length of time. Attached to his waist, however, is a life line, by which his attendants can drag him out of the water in case of accident, and by which he can signal in case of distress.

The divers are at present employed on the Ironsides solely for the purpose of refitting the chains which broke from their fastenings last fall, and as they are only able to work at tain stages of the tide, it is not always that an opportunity is afforded to see them in opera-tion. A party of gentlemen who made a trip to the wreek of the Ironsides a few days ago on the little steam yacut Ciara, were highly pleased at the novel spectacle afforded by the wreakers engaged in their task of rescuing the nobleship from her watery grave. To Messrs, Bailey and Hart, the owners of the Clara, and to Colonel Andrew J. Severns, the representative of The Evening Telegraph is indebted for many extentions on this trip. attentions on this trip.

The boilers, the engines, and most of plating were removed from the wreck last fall, but there still remains on her a large amount of iron, which, with the copper sheathing, is of considerable value. It is probable that the bulk will be entirely broken up during the coming summer, and then there will be nothing remaining of the Ironsides except her name and the glorious record of her achievements.

# EASTER.

Jottings of Its Observance.

The weather yesterday was beautiful—warm, pi-asant, and invigorating. The heavens were propitious to Easter; for while to-day could not well be more drear, the first drop of rain did not fall until midnight. By the ringing of the matin bell the streets were thronged with the devout. Of course, so thinks the age, piety does not exclude fashion, and, therefore, many were the most demure of pretty faces below the most gay of spring bonnets. Besides, yesterday was a display day for the good singers of the city; why not, then, for the well-dressed among listeners? All the churches were open and crowded, morning, afternoon, and evening. Easter was never more heartly observed. The programme for the day, as published in Satur-The weather yesterday was beautiful-warm, Easter was never more hearthy observed. The programme for the day, as published in Saturday's Tellegraph, was essentially followed. The chief centres of attraction for the idle, the curious, as well as the religious, were the Roman curious, as well as the religious, were the Roman Catholic and Episcopal courches. Those of other denoistnations worshipped just as fervently, but with less gaud and pomp. They wasted their prayers to heaven on the breath of unostentatious piety, depending but little upon the aid of loud-toned organs, singing men, singing women, and a full brass band. en, singing women, and a full brass band These latter, nowever, are all right. Who can object to them? As a good old preacher once said, "The Devil shouldn't have all the music." said, "The Devil shouldn't have all the music." The Cathedral on Eighteenth street made the focus for the gathering of multitudes. The show there—that is, the outside show, the packed crowds, the torn clothing, and the demoished hats—was better than a circus. What it was inside would be a matter difficult to tell. We tried to dodge in, but 'twas no go, A policeman inside the doors stopped us, because we didn't have a "pew," Though he slopped our progress towards the head of the place, he sllowed us to wade a little way in 'o place, he silowed us to wedge a little way in o the swaying mass of people, which we did. We heard some grand music, and saw an acolyte or two; then, overcome by the neat and pressure, hurrled to the outer world. Not only the inside of the Cathedral, but the outside, the curosiones for a square away, were covered by people—they who had striven shard to enter, and then striven harder to get out, like ourselves, or they who waited the chance of ingress which we had forced. Eighteenth street, as far as the eye could reach, north and south, was alive. Crowds were surging in and ort of the church in a constant stream. The cathedrals of the Old World couldn't have done better. The same excitement, throngs, and grandeur, though in a somewhat modified degree, obtained at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on Locust street, There the boy charisters rendered most ravishing music, and sang the words of the prosy Litany in mellifluous sweeters. Hed they Litany in mellifluous sweetness. Had they done the same in Beecher's Brooklyn churst they would have been rapturously applauded done The unseated hundreds who througed the aisles and doorways stood the fatigue oravely, and of course didn't at all envy the downy stools on the more lucky bent aristocratic knees. which the more incay bent aristocratic knees. Crowds here also, were ebbing and flowing, but we didn't notice any policemen inside keeping order. At many of the other churches likewise were multitudes of worshippers. More grand praying was done yesterday in this city than had been done for months before. But the true Christian who took his way to the heids, and there communed with his God, was just as readily heard, and stood just as good a chance of being answered. At the Cathedral the Pontifical High Mass

was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood. The sanctuary and main altar were profusely and uniquely decorated with flowers and lights. and the music—the Grand Mass of Hummel— was performed with an accuracy that displayed to good advantage is well-known excellence.
After the gospel the Very Rev. James O'Connor preached from the text, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; let us rejoice therein."
The sermon was a decisive argument on the authenticity of the proofs of the resurrection, drawn also so as to be applicable to the final resurrection of mortality on earth. Before resurrection of mortality on earth. Before giving the Pontifical Benediction Bishop Wood giving the Pontifical Benediction Bishop Wood addressed the vast congregation on the subject of the coming Geumenical Council. The evil effect of the Reformation, he said, had already been removed by the growth of the Church and the restoration of so many nations to the old faith; but there was still a greater evil to be remedied, the wide diffusion of infidelity over the world—an evil which the Catholic Church wides could combat.

# CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Wife-Eeaters-Alleged Chicken Thief-Disturbing a Congregation-Row in a Tavern-A Stabbing Affray-A Suspiclous Character-A Citizen Assaulted-Swindler-A Policeman Beaten-A Professional Thief-Breach of the Peace.

—W. J. Bruce, living at No. 1302 Vine street, and Christian Early, residing at No. 1315 Wood street, have been bound ever by Alderman Massey for wife-beating.

—Two pairs of chickens were found yesterday afternoon in the possession of Henry Douglass, at sixth and Barciay streets. Not being able to account for them satisfactorily, Henry was sent

below by Alderman Carpenter. -Joines Smith was bound over by Alderman Carpenter this morning, for distuibing the con-gregation worshipping at St. Peter's Curch, at Third and Pine streets.

-Last evening Policemen Rice and Dowling heard the cry of murder issuing from a tavern at Fifth and Lombard streets, kept by James Murray. They entered the place, when the lights were put out and the policemen assaulted with various missiles. They, however, succeeded in arresting the inmates, who, on being taken before Aiderman Carpenter, were required to enter ball for their appearance at

-John Prizer lives in a tavern at No. 1864 Sidge avenue. Yesterday morning Samuel Stewart went into the place to take a drink, and while there raised a disturbance, during which John drove a knife-blade into his back, injuring him to such an extent that his life is despaired of. Alderman Massey neld Prizer to await the result of the injuries.

-George Edwards, a suspicious character, was arrested at Jackson and Washington streets yesterday afternoon. He had a lot of sliverwave and a number of pawn tickets in his possession. He is suspected of being con-cerned in a number of robberies which have een committed in the southwestern portion f the city. He will be at the Central Station. this atternoon.

—Edward Roach has been held by Alderman

Toland for assault upon a man named B. Sass-man. It appears than the defendant attacked the gentleman at Dilwyn and Willow streets, knocked him down, and kicked him about the

-E. Schrack was arrested in Norristown yesterday, on a charge of swindling. About two weeks ago, it is alleged, he went into the gro-cery store of Mr. Brown, at Shirley and Coates streets, with a check for \$15, for which he re-ceived money, representing that he knew the former proprietor of the store very well. He was bound over to answer by Alderman Pan-

-Hugh Green, for committing an assault and battery on Policeman Williams, at Nineteenth and Christian streets, yesterday afternoon, was sept below by Alderman Dallas, The policeman made an arrest, when he was interfered with by Green, who struck him several times.

-Frank Haines has been committed by Alderman Bonsail for being o professional thief. He was arrested on Saturday night, at Seventh and Bedford streets. John Whalen last night took a hat from the head of a gentleman who was passing Sixth and Shippen streets, and then rangoff. He was

and captured. Alderman Bonsail sent Frank Johnson and James Ross (colored yesterday afternoon were pushing a barrow of ashes along Fortieth street, below Chesnut, and as they went along the contents of the vehicle were spilled on the pavements. A resident remonstrated, when they threatened him. Both were taken into custody and committed by

Alderman Johnson. AN AWNING AT THE ACADEMY TO-KIGHT .-The ball of the Moyamensing Hose Company comes off to-night at the Academy. The committee have made arrangements for the erection of an awning over the pavement, so that ladies need not fear having their dresses, etc., soiled. The footway will be carpeted.

THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY (N. Y.) collection of oil paintings and crystal medallions, now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1010 Chesnut street, will be sold by auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, March 31, April 1 and 2 by B. Scott, Jr. The catalogue numbers over two hundred works of art by American artists.

# BONDED WHISKY.

It Will be Forfeited Enless Withdrawn. The following correspondence between Mr. Abel, Collector of the First district of this State, and the Treasury Department at Washington, explains itself:—

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Col-LECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVA-NIA, PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1869.—Sir:—Sec-tion 56 of the act of July 20, 1888, provides "that all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall, within nine months after the passage of this act, be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the taxes paid on the same; and the cases and the taxes paid on the same; and the cases or packages containing said spirits shall be marked and stamped and be subject to the same requirements as if manufactured after the passage of this act." As there are about one million gallons spirits now in the Penn bonded warehouse, the withdrawal of which will consume considerable time. I very respectfully ask whether I am authorized to receive applications for withdrawal until the 20th of April next, or whether all the spirits must be actually withdrawn by that time. withdrawn by that time

Respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES ABEL, Cal. First district, Pa. Hon, C. Dejano, Commissioner,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, March 26, 1869,—Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I refer you to section 56 of the Act of July 20, 1868, which provides distinctly that any distilled spirits remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than nine months after the passage of this act, shall be forfeited to the United States, etc. Therefore, if there are any spirits left in the Penn bonded warehouse on the 20th proximo, they will be forfeited to the United States.

Very respectfully,

Thomas Harland, Dep, Commissioner.
Charles Abel, Esq., Collector First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BUILDING COMMISSION .- At noon to-day a meeting of the commission for the erection new public buildings for this city was held in one of the rooms of the County Court House. Mr. Stokley occupied the chair, and Mr. Pugh

The roll was called, and a quorum declared to be present.

The call for the meeting was then read, after which Mr. Waiters offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Wiereas, The ordinance enacted by the Select and Common Connection of the city of Patients.

and Common Councils of the city of Pollade phia, and approved by the Mayor, on the 31st of December, 1868, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Erection of Public Buildings," renders it obligatory upon the Commissioners appointed by the said ordinance "to advertise in at least two daily newspapers published in

the said city, for three weeks, for plans and estimates of cost of the proposed buildings;" and Whereas, We, the Eosaid of Commissioners aforesaid, being of the opinion that the issuing of a general advertisement for plans would not be the best course to pursue to insure satisfactory results, requested the City Councils to tory results, requested the City Councils to enact a supplemental ordinance, leaving the commission free to obtain plans and designs in

such manner as they may deem most advanta-geous to the public interests; and Whereas, in pursuance of the aforesaid re-quest, a supplemental ordinance, having for its object a change in the manner of procuring plans and designs for the said buildings, was introduced in the City Councils, and, after having been considered in both branches of the

ing been considered in both branches of the same, it falled to become a law; therefore Resolved. That this commission proceed without further delay to erect the public baildings on Independence Square, as provided for in the aforementioned ordinance of the City Councils, approved December 31, 1868, and amended by a supplement to the same, approved January 18, 1869, and that all the conditions, terms, and provisions of the aforesald original enactment, as amended, be faithfully original enactment, as amended, be faithfully

and energetically carried out.

Resolved, That the Committee on Architec ture and Plans be directed to proceed forth-with, under the original ordinance, "to adver-tise in at least two daily newspapers published with the trace rate of the same of the same is a diver-tise in at least two daily newspapers published in this city for three weeks for plans and esti-mates of the cost of the proposed outidings." Mr. Spering said that at a former meeting of the commission a resolution had been adopted, without sufficient consideration, to give one of the rooms in the new public building for military purposes; that the commission had no authority to give the rooms for any special purposes; that the firemen wanted a room; that the Philosophical Society wanted a room; that other associations wanted rooms; and that consequently he moved to resolve the that consequently he moved to rescind the

This view of the case by Mr. Spering was combated by Mr. Harper, and supported by Mesers, Gillingham and Robbins,

The motion was finally agreed to.
The committee on the fitting of the room for the commission reported through Colonel Page, chairman. Its bills were all approved and ordered paid. motion of Mr. Gillingham, the commission then went into the election of a messenger

Mr. Johnson was nominated and unani mously elected. The commission then adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 12 o'clock M.

SALT FISH COMPANY .- In our advertising

columns will be seen the letter of the Com-missioner of Patents at Washington, awarding priority of the invention of salting fish to the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company. Under this patent the company manufacture their famous desiccated codfish, which is for sale by all good grocers. The manufactory is at No. 521 Columbia avenue, FIRE ON CHESNUT STREET,-At a quarter of

one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cellar of the store of Shappard, Van Harilingen & to . No. 1010 Cheanut street, and before it was extinguished considerable damage was done by nreand water. The loss on the stock is about \$5000 and on the building about \$500, all of which is fully covered by insurance.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Mary Steinbrook jumped into the Delaware at Noble street, with the intention of committing suicide. Harbor Policeman Mor-ris heard the splash, and on going to the spot, after considerable difficulty succeeded in rescuing her. Jealousy is the alleged cause.

DROWNED .- About ten o'clock this morning a man walked into the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf and was drowned. The body was recovered shortly afterwards. The name of Blackstone" was on one corner of a handker-

SHOE STORM ROBBED .- The store of William H. Dooling, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Hallowell streets, was broken into at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and robbed of wenty pairs of shoes

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2-Judge Stroud,-Jury trials were resumed in the District Courts this morning, which was the beginning of the April term. The lists are quite large, and unless many cases are settled or continued, as there were last term, the business bids fair to be heavy. No case was found prepared for to-day in No.

 and accordingly, after the jury was organized an adjournment was ordered until to-morrow. In No. 2 the case of Simon Brolaskey, assignee of Henry C. Brolaskey, to the use of John H. Barr, vs. Robert H. Wilson, defendant, and G.G. Meyne, garnishee, was called and put upon trial. This was an attachment execution to try the right to money in the hands of the gar-The case was in progress when our

Peirce and Allison.—The homicide list, con-tinued from last week, was resumed this morning.
The first case was that of the Commonwealth

vs. James Shields, charged with the murder of Andrew Golden on the 2d of November last. The defendant is represented by T. P. Ransford, Christian Kneass, and William B. Mann, Esqs., and is upon ball, which latter circumstance in-dicated that the preliminary examination proved the case to be one of a lower grade than murder of the first degree.

murder of the first degree.

The facts of the case as laid by the Commonwealth are briefly these:—On the night of November 2, when the political questions involved in the Presidential election were running high, the defendant and the deceased met in a tavern at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and engaged in a discussion of these questions. They grew heated in argument, and angry words came to blows. A regular fight ensued, in which the defendant stabbed the deceased in the abdomen, inflicting wounds from which death resulted at the end of four days.

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# THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

Our Asiatic Fquadron-The Navy Department Advised of the Movements of Rear-Admiral Rowan.

Troubles Along the Chinese Coast.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from Rear-Admiral Rowan, Commanding the Asiatic Squadron. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 29.— Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, writes from Hong Kong under date of January 26, giving an account of another difficulty with which had taken place between the English naval authorities and the Chinese near Swatow. The commander of the English gunboat Cock chaler took his boals some six or eight miles from the anchorage to exercise them, and in passing the village of Puling, the villagers commenced pelting them with stones. Lieutenant Kerr then landed and remonstrated, and finding the elders of the village, decided to take the head man of the party in one of the boats to Swatow. The villagers resisted, and fired on the Lieutenant, who returned the fire, and soon dispersed them. The Lieutenaut re-embarked, and when a gunshot away on his return, was intercepted by the villagers, who had cut across the country. The villagers fired on the boats, wounding 11 men, 2 seriously. The fire was returned, and II of the villagers were reported killed and thirty wounded. When the news reached Hong Kong, Vice Admiral Kipple des-patched two corvettes and two gunboats, with 400 scamen, from the flagship Rodney to Swatow, to recress the unprovoked outrage on the English flag. Commodore Jones commanded the expedition. There is no report of the result except by telegraph via San Francisco.
First Assistant Engineer John Roop is ordered

to the Kausas; Passed Assistant Paymaster E W. Whitehouse is ordered from the Date and to settle his accounts, Acting Master Albret Taylor, Acting Ensigns David Lee and J. F. Whitman and Acting Third Assistant Engineer L. J Sword have been mustered out.

### FORT Y-FIRST CONGRESS-First Session. Senate.

Washington, March 29.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, the Vice-President in the chair. The Vice-President submitted joint resolu tions of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and

South Carolina, ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the Society of Friends of Richn and Virginia, asking an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of an asylum for colored orphans.

Mr. Hamlin presented the petition of Polly D. Wright, asking a pension in consequence of the services of her grandfather in the Revo-lutionary war. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. Howard presented several joint resolu-tions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking appropriations for public improvements, and one calling the attention of the Indian Depart-ment to the importance of having the Indians in that State vaccinated. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution con-

tinning the pay of enilsted men at the present rate until the 30th of June, 1870, and it was rate until the 30th of June, 1870, and it was taken up and pacsed.

Also a joint resolution, which was passed, dropping from the rolls of the army officers absent without leave.

At this point a message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the action of the Senate on the bill to repeal the Tenurs of Office act.

Tenure of Office act.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and ask for a commit-

tee of conference.

Mr. Grimes moved that the Senate recede.

Mr. Davis read a constitutional argument in support of the latter motion. unfinished ousiness of Friday (the supplement-a y Currency bill) was postponed, that the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act might be

House of Representatives. Under the call of States, bilis and joint reso

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), for the relief of Frede rick Howe, in reference to a patent.
Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect internal revenue now due and uncollected by reason of false and fraudulen

returns.
Also, to incorporate a national land company. for providing lands for emigrants and freed men in the late slaveholding States.

By Mr. Jeness, to repeal certain provisions in appropriation bills in relation to the Patent

By Mr. Dockery, to pay loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the United States census of 1860. By Mr. Cobb, for the sale of Government pro-perty at Plymouth, North Carolina.

Also, for the removal of obstructions from the Roanoke river, North Carolina. By Mr. Whitteman, to authorize the settle-

ment of certain accounts. Also, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with Fish Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol. By Mr. Lawrence, to punish the crime of hold-ing office in violation of the Constitution. Also, in relation to trust funds.

Also, to preserve the purity of elections in Mr. Julian, to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands in Louisians granted for railroad purposes.

By Mr. Shanks (Ind.), providing the manner of ratifying the Constitution by the several

States. Also, for the appropriation of surplus waste and condemned property in the District of Co-lumbia to the establishment of a labor school for freedmen, to be self-sustaining, an which the art of labor will be taught to

colored poor. Also, for furnishing artificial limbs, etc., to discharged soldiers and seamen whenever needed.

Also, for furnishing clothing to inmates of all legally established soldiers' homes in the several States. Also, to suspend the oyster tonnage tax in Virginia.
By Mr. Judd, to regulate the method of con-

by Mr. John, to entrance and method of converting gold into currency.

By Mr. Cook, to establish a Probate Court in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Finkelnburg, releasing the claim of the United States in the city of St. Louis.

The House, on motion of Mr. Bingham, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee courts. Pacific Religious to insure into the circuit. on the Pacific Railroad to inquire into the cir-cumstances attending the late issue of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad.

The House laid on the table, by a vote of 191 to 40, a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan to exempt salt, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, and tobseco from all Federal taxation, and to tax oonds 21% per cent.

Accident at a Church. THOMASTON, Me., March 29 .- At the Episcopal church last evening the flooring gave way. owing to the dense crowd, precipitating 150 persons into the unfinished basement. Two

persons were seriously injured, and many slightly wounded. Another Pedestrian Contest. BUFFALO, March 29 .- C. N. Payne and E.

Payson Weston will walk to morrow for a purse of \$500. They will start from Walnut Creek. 20 miles above Eric, Pa, and to Buffalo, a distance of 103 miles. No time specified.

The first man in wins the purse. CONCORD, N. H., March 29.-The American House and adjacent buildings in Hillsboro were burned last night. The loss will be about \$8000. Insured for \$6000.

-Alfred Tennyson is said to have recently refused a peerage for the second time.

# WASHINGTON. FROM THE CAPITAL

The Civil Tenure Bill-Discussion upon it in the Senate-The Junction of the Pacific Railways.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 29. The Tenure-of-Office Act. The fenure of Office bill came up in the Senate

at one o'clock, when Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate insist on its bill, Mr. Grimes entered a motion to recede, which was the first motion entertained. Garrett Davis made a long speech in favor of receding. Mr. Trumbull is now making a speech in favor of his proposition. It is thought the Senate will insist, but it will be late before the vote is taken. The Pacific Railroads.

The Pacific Railroad Committee this morn-

ing authorized Mr. Howard to report in favor of fixing the junction of the Pacific Railroad at

FOREIGN.

#### Ogden. The Union Pacific Railroad is already some twenty miles west of that place.

By Atlantic Cable.

A London Holiday.

LONDON, March 29-P. M .- This being a holiday the Stock Exchange is not open for business. This Afternoon's Market Quotations, FRANKFORT, Murch 29.—U. S. 5-20s, 87g.
Livenpool, March 29—P. M.—No sales of
Cotton. Wheat, 9s. 10d. for California white
and 9s. for red Western. New Corn, 30s. 3d.
Flour, 23s. 6d. Bacon, 63s. Rosin, 5s. 3d. for

Cotton at Havre opened at 146f., both on the spot and afloat. QUEENSTOWN. March 29.—Arrived, steamship Manbattan, from New York.

Railroad Extension in the New Bominion.

OUEBEC, March 29.-The Erie and Niagara Extension Railway Company and the Eric and Niagara Railroad Company have given notice that they will make application to the Deminion Parliament for powers authorizing both or either of these companies to construct a bridge over or a tunnel under the Miagara river, at or near Fort fire, and to co-operate with any similar powers existing in the State of New York or created by the Congress of the United States.

A. & F. Amos, leather dealers in Montreal, have failed, with beavy liabilities.

# The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 29-230 P. M.—The week opens with a continued stringency in money and very pressing demand from brokers. The and very pressing demand from brokers. The drain for currency on city banks is heavy again to day, and one institution alone was called upon for \$300,000 in greenbacks for Philadelphia. This demand for currency for the interior, caused the city banks to call in lons quite freely which adds to the prevailing distress in financial circles. Call loans are made at 7 per cent. gold interest on stocks and Governments. cent. gold interest on stocks and Governments, and in some cases there is a difference of 1/2 between cash and regular on the stock exbetween cash and regular on the stock ex-change. Gold quiet and firm with a slight ad-vance. Bonds depressed by the stringency in the money market. The decline is equal to 14@14, and the market is feverish. Railways neavy and lower with an increased pressure to sell. Decline quite general, but New York Central took the lead.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 29—Cotton dull; 260 bales sold at 28; 629. Flour firmer and advanced 5@100; sales of 8500 barrels; State, \$5.55@7.35; Ohio, \$6.50@775; Western \$5.7 @8: Southern; \$6.75@12; California, \$7.20@1070 Wheat quiet and advanced 1@2c; quotalions are nominal. Lorn firmer; tales of 23.000 bushels mixed Western at 84 286 c. Oats quiet; sales of els Bildes 12 000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork du'i; ne 831 50 6 51 56. Lard heavy; steam, 18% @lsc.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M. 

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 29 ### Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 46 S. Third street

### 81000 Leh 6a, gold Lig 91 54

### 800 RDB.
### 900 an Phil & E....830. 2634

### 900 an In. 100 an Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 48 S. Third street 

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