FIRST EDITION

OBITUARY.

GEORGE FEABODY.

Death of the Millionaire Philanthropist-A Sketch of His Career, with an Account of His Princely Benefactions.

A cable despatch from London aunounces the death of George Peabody, the prince of merchants and philanthropists, whose fame, like his benevolence, has become the common property of two

The Penbody Family.

The Paybodyswere an ancient Leicestershire family, one member of which, Francis Paybody, in the year 1635, at the age of twenty-one, embarked at London for New England, and finally settled at Topsfield, in Massachusetts, where he erected a mansion house, and built a mill, both of which are still standing Francis Paybody was prominent in Topsfield on account both of his wealth and his usefulness. By his wife Mary, daughter of Reginald Foster, he had fourteen children. His eldest son was an ancestor, in the fifth generation, of the millionaire philanthro-

George Penbody's Early Life.

George Peabody was born in the town of Danvers, in Massachusetts, on the 18th of February, 1795. At that time, the period devoted to education among thore destined to an active business life was not generally so long as it is in the present day; and this was the case even in families placed in more affluent circumstances than were the parents of George Peabody. Hence, at the age of eleven, he found himself established as clerk to Mr. Proctor, a grocer in his native town, and a man of sterling worth. At the age of fifteen, he left Danvers to seek a wider and more congenial sphere for the business talents that already began to show themselves. But the unsettled nature of the times had cast a gloom over the commercial world, and the prospect was not very inviting to the vonthful adventurer. After living a year with his grandfather, Mr. Dodge, in Thetford, Vermont, he went, in the spring of 1811, to Newburyport, to be clerk to his brother, David Peabody, who had just opened there a draper's shop. This service, however, was not of long duration. Soon after his settlement, fire (since known as the great fire of Newburyport) destroyed his brother's premises and property, along with a considerable portion of the business part of

In Business at Georgetown, D. C.

Left thus again w.thout employment, George Peabody joined his uncle, John Peabody, who (likewise a sufferer by the disaster in Newburyport, where he had for years been an extensive ship-owner) now established himself in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, with the hope of rebuilding his shattered fortune. This took place in 1812. Though stil ionly in his seventeenth year, the management of the bustness mainly devolved upon the nephew, in whose name it was conducted; and during the two years of this association, he gave still clearer proofs than before of his adaptation to commercial pursuits.

A Brief Career as a Soldier.

During the earlier portion of his residence in Georgetown, Mr. Peabody responded promptly to the call of his country. The threatened war with Great Britain was then inevitable, for the British fleet had ascended the Potomac and was menacing the national capital The patriotism of the young merchant was aroused, and although he had not yet reached the age at which military service could be imposed, he joined a volunteer company of artillery, and soon found himself on duty at Fort Warburton which commanded the river approach to Washington. The expected attack was not, however, made: and Mr. Peabody returned to the peaceful, and to him more congenial, avocations of business. For this service, together with a previous short service at Newburyport, Mr Peabody, a short time previous to his death, received one of the grants of one hundred acres of land bestowed under certain conditions, by act of Congress, upon the defenders of the republic at this perilous time. In Business at Baltimore.

The affairs of the partnership with his uncle did not prosper as the ambitious young merchant desired, and he soon saw that, if he remained in it, he would become responsible for debts that he had not contracted. At the end of two years, therefore, he withdrew from the concern and formed a business association which was destined to lay the foundation of his princely fortune. He entered into partnership with Mr. Elisha Riggs, in the wholesale dry goods business, the capital being furnished by Mr. Riggs. while Mr. Peabody assumed the active management of the affairs of the concern. The new enterprise proved successful from the start, and in 1815 the firm removed from Georgetown to Baltimore. In a few years the business had assumed such proportions that in 1822 branch establishments were opened in Philadelphia and New York city. In the year 1829 Mr. Riggs retired from the partnership, and Mr. Peabody became the nominal as well as the actual head of the business. Mr. Riggs, in his retirement. took up his residence in New York city, where he died in 1853, leaving a name highly respected and

It was in 1827 that Mr. Peabody made his first journey to Europe, whither he went for the purpose of purchasing goods. On the retirement of Mr. Riggs from the firm, it became necessary for him to make annual visits to the Old World, and frequently he was entrusted by the State of Maryland with important financial negotiations on its behalf, all of which were conducted by him in an eminently successful

and satisfactory manner. Becomes a Resident of London. Early in 1837 he removed to England, but still maintained his association with the firm of Peabody,

Riggs & Co., until the year 1843, when the partnership was dissolved. The character of the business in which Mr. Pea hedy entered on his withdrawal from the firm of Peabody, Higgs & Co., has been generally known in this country as that of a banker, but, according to the classification used in English commercial and financial circles, this is erroneous. He never transacted a regular banking business, according to the English acceptation of the term. Although the two countries speak the same language, the designations of the various classes of business in England and the United States differ. The merchant nere is the warehouseman in England, and the merchant there is the banker here. We have no tradesmen as a class, and yet in England every dealer in goods below the rank of a warehouseman-that is, one who sells goods by wholesale-is designated a tradesman. In the common acceptation of Englishmen, the · various kinds of business transacted in the metropois and other large towns rank in the following order, viz.: -Bankers, merchants, brewers, manufacturers, warehousemen, and tradesmen. In all leases, writs, suits at law, and other legal documents, Mr. Peabody, like every member of the firms of Rothschilds or Barings, would be styled a merchant-that is, one who deals in invoices, bills of lading, bills of exchange, stocks, bonds, government loans, and other securities. From this it will he seen that his business was of the most comprehensive character, and by its multiform ramifications

his colossal fortune was rapidly accumulated.



THE LATE GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ

Services to the Public. On more than one occasion during his early business career in England, Mr. Peabody's judgment, integrity, and vast financial resources have been of eminent public service, both to his native land and to the land of his adoption. During the commercial crisis in 1835, he was made, under an act of the Maryland Assembly, one of three commissioners to negotiate a loan for that State The transaction was successfully completed. In recognition of this and other services, the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1848, expressed in public resolutions the obligations of the State to him. In 1851 he also bore the entire expense of arranging the American department of the Great International Exhibition of London, and in the following year, when Mr. Henry Grinnell generously offered his vessel, the Advance, for a second expedition, under Dr. Kane, to the Arctic seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, Mr. Peabody again came forward with his liberality, and by a gift of \$10,000 defrayed the expenses of the voyage.

He Gives London a "Fourth of July" Sensa-

Mr. Peabody's first capital stroke in reputation was made on the 4th of July, 1851. The old grudge of England towards her revolted colonies remained. Seventy-five years had not wiped out the disgrace. The Times held up to ridicule our meagre show in the Exhibition, Punch caricatured our industrial products, the Royal Commission had given us but a stinted welcome, and the cold shoulder was turned to our exhibitors in nearly all public entertainments. To change all this Mr. Peabody proposed to give to Americans and Englishmen on the day of our national anniversary the grand fete of the season. He suggested his plan to Mr. Lawrence, who, before committing himself in its favor, laid it before the Duke of Wellington. It met the Duke's approval, and he promised to give it his hearty co-operation. No greater success was ever achieved. Willis' rooms, the famous Almack's, the lady patronesses of which were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchionesses of Ely, Londonderry, and Westminster, the Countesses of Jersey, Kinnoull, and Lichfield, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lady Clinton, whose rules proscribed the introduction of any lady whom a patroness did not visit, or any gentleman who was not presented by a lady whose name was on her visiting list, were obtained for the occasion by the influence of the "Iron Duke." The programme prescribed a concert and an assembly. The operatic corps of Her Majesty's Theatre, including Grisi, Alboni, Viardot, and Mario, was engaged. The ball-room, 100 feet by 40, decorated with gilt columns and pilasters, classic medallions and mirrors, was lighted by five hundred wax lights in cut glass lustres. The entertainment was elegant and profuse. When it became known that the Duke of Wellington was to be present, every social objection was removed. The elite of the aris tocracy not only accepted but sought invitations More than 1700 persons were present, and it turned out to be the most brilliant assembly of the mos famous season of London, chronicled by all the newspapers of the kingdom.

Mr. Peabody was not then, nor for many year afterwards, in society. The days of exclusiveness where the oligarchy of a set rules, have not gone by in England. His brilliant international entertain ment broke down no social barriers; it gave him re nown, but not society. He was engaged in business distinguished, indeed, for wealth and hospitality, but nothing more, without family, or rank, or title, or office, and hence he was black-balled at the Reform Club and scratched from the Minister's list for the Queen's levees. To his own credit, it could be said that, after he had made a position for himself he held aloof from all solicitations from the latter, and declined a public invitation to become a member of

He Establishes the "Fourth of July" Dinner in London. The celebration of the Fourth of July by a public dinner was inaugurated by Mr. Peabody in 1852, and was continued every year up to 1859, at which time the American Association in London, a club formed for charitable purposes, succeeded to the honor. There are thousands in both countries who recall with pleasure those occasions of national reunion In one instance, only did any occurrence mar the

festivity.

During the year that Mr. (now General) Sickles held the post of Secretary of Legation, it was proposed that the annual dinner should be by subscripion, in order to give it a more general and public character. The plan recieved the approbation of Mr. Peabody, who requested, however, that, while all the proceedings were managed by a committee, e might be allowed to pay the expenses. Upon this understanding the plan was made, the tickets issued, and Mr. Peabody elected to preside. A difference arose at one of the preliminary meetings about the toasts. "The day we celebrate," it was agreed should come first, but the second toast, should it be "The President" or "The Queen!" Mr. Peabody was strong for the latter, urging that residence in the unblemished character of her Majesty, deference to his invited English guests, and his own custom hitherto, warranted giving precedence to the toast to the Queen. Mr. Sickles argued that the dinner being a national celebration, made so not only by the day, but by the presence of the American Minister, selfrespect, loyalty, and custom demanded that honor should be shown first to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Mr. Peabody rejoined that all scruples might be walved by toasting the Queen first, as a woman," to which Mr. Sickles responded that it was not the woman but the ruler to whom the toast did honor. The discussion was sharp. Neither yielded. No formal vote was taken. It was understood when the meeting broke up that the decision rested with the Committee of Arrangements, there being no doubt, however, that the feelings of the majority were with Mr. Sickies. The result was unfortunate for, whatever may have been the arrangement on the paper prepared by the committee, Mr. Peabody,

unaccustomed to dictation, after "The Day we Celebrate" had been drunk, proposed, with the usual complimentary preface, "The Health of her Ma-jesty Queen Victoria." The toast was received coldly, Mr. Sickles and his friends refusing to honor it, and immediately withdrawing from the table. An acrimonious controversy followed in newspapers and pamphlets, exciting a bitterness of feeling which never entirely subsided.

He Founds the Danvers Institute.

In the year 1852, when the citizens of his native town, Danvers, celebrated the hundredth year of their corporate existence, Mr. Peabody, though unable to be present at their festivities, gave a tangible proof of his interest in them, by presenting a gift of \$20,000 to found an institute and library for the benefit of the people. To this anniversary gift he subsequently added large donations, amounting in all, along with the original sum, to upwards of

The Panic of 1857.

Aithough his commercial activity was uninterrupted from the time of his entrance into the partnership with Mr. Riggs, and he never encountered a single reverse, Mr. Peabody at times found himself in difficult circumstances, the most noticeable occasion of this character occurring during the great panic of 1857. The financial storm was hurrying across the Atlantic. Tidings of commercial disasters in the United States, like scuds that herald the tornado, came almost daily. Trust companies had suspended payment, railroad bonds, city securities, and State stocks had failed to meet their indebtedness; orders for the shipment of goods were countermanded; oldestablished importing houses had stopped payment: and remittances from America, without which, like the sunshine and dew withdrawn from vegetation, the productions of England lauguish and die, ceased to arrive. So sudden a financial crisis had never been known. To every firm in Europe doing business with America it threatened serious calamity. The provincial towns of England felt the shock first, and accounts of the disasters filled the local columns of the country newspapers. The largest manufacturers of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield were in difficulties. Banks in the metropolis began to refuse discount, and the prime stocks in Capel Court became worthless to secure advances. Rumors affecting the oldest houses of London were in circulation. It was said that the Barings had hesitated to accept the bills of their foreign correspondents; that Sir Lionel Rothschild had been refused accommodations at the Bank of England, and that Overend, Gurney & Co. were declining to receive the most approved commercial paper. Peabody & Co. shared largely in the general distrust. For several days they were supposed to be tottering. A thousand rumors were afloat, and even the city article of the Times encouraged suspicion regarding "an important American firm," It was the occasion of all others to try the virtue of solvency. Instead of battling with phantoms, Mr. Peabody went to the directors of the Bank of England, made an exact statement of his affairs, and exhibited his securities, No higher encomium was ever passed on the integrity of a commercial man than when, by unanimous vote, the Board advanced on Mr. Peabody's obligations a million pounds sterling.

His First Visit to His Native Country. after his removal to England, occurred in 1857, after an absence of nearly twenty years. During this visit he carried out an intention formed long before, of founding in the ci-y of Baltimore an institution upon a much larger scale than that established in

the town of his birth. He Founds the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, The scheme was to comprise a large free library, the periodical delivery of lectures by eminent literary and scientific men, an academy of music, a gallery of art, and accommodation for the Maryland Historical Society. For this purpose he gave \$500,-000, to which he at one time added \$200,000, in 1865

giving an additional \$500,000, and again, during his visit to this country last summer, \$400,000 more. The latter donation consisted of three hundred thousand dollars of Tennessee six per cent. bonds and one hundred thousand dollars of Virginia six per cent, bonds. This sum was designed by the donor for the erection of a building similar to and adjoining the present institution, the site for which is already purchased. Any remainder of the above amount after the construction of the new building is to be applied to a gallery of painting and sculpture. Mr. Peabody, in a letter making the donation, referred to the pecuniary difficulties of Tennessee, but expressed confidence in the great natural resources of the State and high sense of honor of her people, and advised the trustees to keep these bonds for the present, as they are increasing in value, and, when necessary, to dispose of the highest-priced

United States bonds held by the trustees. The corner-stone of the first building was laid in 1858, but the completion of the structure was delayed for some years by the unsettled state of the country. In his letter to the trustees, he afforded a glimpse of his large-hearted benevolence and universal sympa-

thies. Towards the conclusion, he said:-"My earnest wish to promote, at all times, a spirit of harmony and good-will in society, my aversion to of harmony and good-will in society, my aversion to intolerance, bigotry, and party rancor, and my enduring respect and love for the happy institutions of our presperous republic, impel me to express the wish that the institute I have proposed to you shall always be strictly guarded against the possibility of being made a theatre for the dissemination or discussion of sectarian theology or party politics; that it shall never minister, in any manner whatever, to political dissension, to infidelity, to visionary theories political dissension, to infidelity, to visionary theories of a pretended philosophy, which may be almed at the subversion of the approved morals of society; that it shall never lend its aid or influence to the propagation of opinions tending to create or encourage sectional jealousies in our happy country, or which may lead to the alienation of the people of one State or section of the Union from those of another, but that it shall be so conducted, throughout its whole career, as to teach political and religious charity, toleration, and beneficence, and prove itself to be, an all contingencies and conditions, the true free in all contingencies and conditio in all contingencies and conditions, the true friend of our inestimable Union, of the salutary institutions of free government, and of liberty regulated by law."

honor their distinguished countryman. With his characteristic modesty, Mr. Peabody declined all such proposals, with one exception-that of his native town. The enthusiastic reception he met with from the people of Danvers bas left ag impression on all concerned that will not soon be effaced. He returned to England in 1858.

His Gift to the Poor of London. A few years after his return to London, he set about giving effect to his long-cherished intention of doing something for the poor of London. Whether we consider the princely magnitude of the gift, or the wise application that has been made of it, this scheme of benevolence is one of the grandest on record, either in ancient or modern times. The sum s bestowed, and the dates of their announcement, and as follows:-March 12, 1862, £150,000; January 29, 1866, £100,000; and December 5, 1868, £100,000; making a total of £350,000, given "to ameliorate the condition of the poor" of London. Tais almost unparalleled generosity awakened a grateful response in the hearts of Englishmen. Unfortunately, in one sense, though not in another, it was not easy to find a tangible mode of expressing the deep gratitude and genuine admiration that had been aroused in the community. The same feelings that led Mr. Peabody to decline the public acknowledgments of the cities of his native land in 1857, prevented him from accepting the honors which were ready to be showered upon him. The freedom of the city was bestowed upon him by the Corporation of London: and acknowledgments from many other public bodies were freely offered. Arrangements were also entered into for the erection of his statue. The only occasion on which he appeared in public was at the close of the Working-Classes' Exhibition in the Guildhall, in 1866, when he received a most enthus!

Recognition of His Generosity in England.

But this did not satisfy the gratitude of the Engish nation, and a few years ago it was proposed to confer upon Mr. Peabody either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Mr. Peabody, still true to his American instincts, declined them both, and when asked what gift, if any, he would accept, he replied:-"A letter from the Queen of England which I may carry across the Atlantic, and deposit as a memorial of one of her most faithful sons." To this request a ready response was given by a letter, which has since been deposited, along with the portrait of her Majesty, in the Peabody In stitute at Danvers. In this letter, which was dated

Windsor Castle, March 28, 1866, the Queen said:-"The queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of her poorer subjects

sought to relieve the wants of her poorer subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves.

"The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions.

"It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings,

Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him in America, or given to him on the return which she rejoices to hear he medicates to the country that owes him so hear he meditates to the country that owes him so

To this letter Mr. Peabody made the following

"THE PALACE HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, April 3, 1866.—Madam:—I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting by the hands of Earl Russell.

"On the occasion which has attracted your Majesty has attracted your Majesty

"On the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's attention, of setting spart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the conforts of the poor of London, I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benign rule. I have received so much personal kind ness and enjoyed so many years of happiness.

Next to the approval of my own conscience,

I shall always prize the assurance which
your Majesty's letter conveys to me of the
approbation of the Queen of England,
whose whole life has attested that her exacted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects. The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most gracious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom towards a citizen of the United States.

"I have the honor to be "Your Majesty's most obedient servant. "GEORGE PEABODY."

His Second Visit to the United States.

During the civil war in the United States, Mr. Peaoody remained in England, taking no part whatever in the struggle, either by action or public expression of sympathy. By birth he was a Northern man, but his business relations in this country had been principally with the South and with Southern men, and it was therefore natural, and perhaps excusable, that he should take an entirely neutral stand, deviated from, however, in a gift of \$10,000 to the Saultary Fund. But as soon as the war was fairly closed, he paid another visit to the United States, arriving in 1866 and remaining nearly a year, and during his stay gave ample proof that he sincerely desired to promote the best interests of the Southern States. The Southern Educational Fand and Other Benefactions.

The number and munificence of his benefactions

during this visit will appear almost incredible. To Phillips Academy, in Andover, he gave \$25,000; to the Newburyport Library, \$15,000; to building a new church in Geo:getown, Massachusetts, \$190,000; to a library in the same town, \$16,030; the Essex Institute, at Salem, \$140,000; to the library at Thetford, Vermout, \$5000; to the Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston, \$20,000; to the Peabody Institute of Archæology, at Cambridge, \$150,000; to found a geological branch at Yale College, \$150,000; to the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, the additional gift, alluded to above, of \$500,000; to the Maryland Historical Society, \$23,000; to Kenyon College, Ohio, \$25,000; and for a library in Georgetown, D. C., \$15,000; besides an additional gift to the Peabody Institute at Danvers, and \$1,480,-

900 which were distributed among his relatives in this country. But the crowning benefaction of this visit was the foundation of the Southern Educational Fund. The fund was entrusted by Peabody to the management of Mr. Board of Trustees, composed of eminent men of both sections of the country, in whose hands, during his second visit, he placed money and securities amounting to \$1,500,000, to which was added, last summer, another million. By his direction, and under the direct superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Sears, the general agent selected by the Board of Trustees, the interest and part of the principal of this vast sum is being applied to the assistance of schools and the general promotion of education in

color. Recognition of His Benevolence in the United

the Southern States, without distinction of race or

After his munificent gifts to the cause of education in this country, a fitting testimonial in recognition was ordered by the Government. This testimonial is in the form of a symbolical monument. It consists of a pedestal of ebony, three inches wide. eight inches long, and an inch and a half in height. on which rises a purple velvet block, six and a half inches long and two and a half high. On this rises a massive gold plinth, resting on the centre of which is an upright medal, the front disk of which presents an excellent medallion profile of Mr. Peabody. On the obverse disk of the medal the following inscription is cut:-"The people of the During his first sojourn in the United States, towns | United States to George Peabody, in acknowledg-

and public bodies vied with each other in seeking to | ment of his beneficent promotion of universal education." On the right hand of the medallion likeness rises a female statue, representing "Benevolence," holding a laurel bough. On the left of the medal are two nude figures of children, white and black. The white child points proudly to the medallion face, while the black, pointing to himself, according to the idea of the artist, appears to ask if he, too, is to be benefitted. Behind this group rises a threetrunked paimetto tree. Beneath the obverse disk is a collection of the symbols of education. In the centre is a mounted geographical globe, which revolves at the touch. Below this, an unrolled map of the United States, with the Bible and schoolbooks at the right and left. The testimonial was

completed a little over a year ago. His Last Visit to the United States. In the early part of last summer, Mr. Peabody made still another visit to the United States, hoping to find relief in his failing health, which, however, was but little improved during his sojourn. During this visit, in addition to the donation of \$490,000 to the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, and \$1,000,000 to the Southern Educational Fund, already referred to,

On the 29th of September last he again departed from England, sailing on that day from New York in the steamer Scotia. His health continued to fail after his return, and last evening, at half-past 11

he gave \$60,000 to Washington College, at Lexing-

ton, Va., the institution over which General Les

o'clock, the great philanthropist breathed his last, at the ripe old age of seventy-four. Mr. Peabody never married-a fact that octasioned many speculations. At one time it was rumored that he was about to marry Miss Burdett Coutts, but the rumor proved to be false. In person, the great philanthropist was tall and well built, and his countenance had all the appearance of that benevolence for which he was distinguished, and in manners he was most genial and inviting. There will, of course, be a great interest manifested by the

from twenty to thirty millions of dollars. A Summary of His Benefactions.

public in both countries to learn what disposition he

has made of the princely fortune which he accumu-

lated in London, and which is variously estimated at

The following summary of this beneracit	
best and most eloquent eulogy that we	can pro
nounce upon his life:-	
To the Institute at Baltimore	\$1,400,00
To the Institute at Banvers	
To the Poor of London	
To the Southern Educational Fund	
To Harvard University	
To Yale College	150,00
To Yale College	60,0
To other objects	396,0
	1.000

tune of \$1,400,000 which was distributed among his relatives during his second visit to the United States. making a grand total of \$7,996,000 distributed by him during his lifetime in amounts of noticeable size. While so free and open-handed in his public benefactions, however, in private charities he was far outdone by others. He appeared to regard himself as the trustee of an immense fund for the benefit of common humanity, but choose to bestow his charity in a way that would bring forth great and noticeable results; and, conscious that he did his full duty in this respect, left to others of a different temperament the alleviation of individual cases of suffering and distress.

THE REGIONS OF ICE.

Four Expeditions at Work in the Frigid Zone—The Route to the North Pole—Results of the Recent Explorations.

The Weser-Zeitung has obtained information concerning the late voyage of the Albert in the Polar seas from Dr. Bessel himself. The Albert is the first vessel that has crossed the Spitzbergen sea, at 76 deg.—76 deg. 45 min. north latitude, from the south coast of Spitzbergen to the northern coast of Nova Zembia. She reached the most northern point of Zembia. She reached the most northern point of of her voyage (80 deg. 14 min. north latitude, 90 deg. 52 min. east latitude), on the 20th of June. The ice, which extended as far as Liefdebay, formed a solid and impassable barrier, so that the proposed visit to Gillis' Land had to be abandoned. On the 23d June aba strived at King's Ray, on the western coast of she arrived at King's Bay, on the western coast of Splitzbergen A landing was effected and an excursion made, but the attempt proved both difficult and dangerous, on account of the torrents of snow-water which streamed from the glaciers on every side. The next point on the proposed route was the Belsund, but the way was choked with pack-ice. The ship lay off the South Cape on the 25th of June, and

as a south wind had sprung up another attempt was made to reach Gillis' Land, but without success, as the ice was still firm, and lay further to the south than before. The anchor was cast, and several hunting expeditions undertaken to Amsterdam Island, Dames Island, and Clover Cliff. A large number of birds, particularly ducks, were shot, and many remains of the Datch settlement of the seventeenth century were found.

The ruins of eleven boiling-houses, and great heaps of old barrels and the bleached bones of

whales strewed the shore. There, too, stood names ous gravestones, with their pious Dutch and Gar man inscriptions, the only remaining records of long-forgotten toll. Dr. Bessel took some photo-graphic views of the most striking features of the landscape and a number of sketches in water-

As the way to the north was still blocked up, the vessel turned her head southwards, and on the 30th June she was sixteen sea miles south of the Cape. The season was so unfavorable that it was impole to make even the Thousand Islands, but position, which is placed so far to the north in the swedish maps, was rectified, and the southern point of Hope Island was determined with exactfunde. The ice extended almost to Cape Nassau, and the captain resolved to sail along its borders in the direc-tion of Nova Zembia. Though Dr. Bessel and the second mate wished to land at the latter point, the captain thought the sea was running too high to permit of the attempt being made without danger. On the 21st of August the Albert began her homeward voyage. A large number of meteorological ob-servations were made and some interesting zoolo-gical specimens were secured with the dredge. Three other vessels, belonging respectively to England, Norway, and Russia, have also been en-gaged this summer in exploring the Arctic regions. The first of these, the Diana, is the property of Mr. Lanont, a member of the Royal Geographical

The first of these, the Diana, is the property of Mr. Lamont, a member of the Royal Goographical Society. She sailed from Glasgow on the 2sta of April, having that gentleman, Mr. W. Leysey, Mr. Smith, and a crew of twenty-one men, under the command of Captain Iverson, h Norwegian, on board. The purpose of these gentlemen was partly scientific discovery and partly sport. They, too, felt the unfavorable inducace of the season. Though they reached Nova Zembla in May and Spitzbergen in June, they were unable to pass the eightleth degree. Ten years ago Mr. Lamont successed in pushing further to the aorth in a sailing vessel. In other respects they were more successful, as on other respects they were more successful, as on their voyage, and during a few weeks' stay in Nor-way, on their way home, they succeeded in killing 30 walruses, so large seals, 2 bears, and 102 stags. They also brought home with them about 10 tons

The Norwegian expedition, if we can call a single small sloop by so high-sounding a name, was undesmall sloop by so high-sounding a name, was under the command of Captain Carisen, the celebrated walrus-hunter. Undanated by the evil name it bears, he pushed boldly into the Carian Sea and found it free from ice. He sailed along the siberian coast, which is dat and covered with bushes, while the bottom is obey, until he reached the White Islands, a few miles from the mouth or the Obt. His adventurous voyage was well reputt in a pecuniary point of view, as he secured 23s walruses, 20 great seals, and 3 polar bears, the value of which he esti-mates at about 7500 thuiers.

The Russian expedition was fitted out by Mr.
Sideron for the purpose of establishing a direct
communication by sea between Norway and Siberia.
The George left Hammerfest on the 34 of August,
under the command of Captain Ricck. Her plan was to reach and sail up the Obl, and Captain Carl sen believes she will accomplish her purpose, unless the sandbanks at the mouth of the river present an unexpected and insurmountable obstacle. It seems that these seas are free from ice at least four months in the year, and as the distance between Varda in Norway and the mouths of the Obl may be traversed by steam in from three to four days, eight voyages might easily be made in a season. Should Mr. Sideroff succeed in his plan, the commercial importance of the route will be very great.

A negro clergyman addressed his congregation thus:-"B'lov'd bredren and sisters, you dono how to tell the sheeps from de goats. Bery well! I shall ask you which ob dem hab de wool, and which ob dem hab de hair?"

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Ex-President Johnson's Latest Master Stroke-He Banquets the Tennessee Legislature-Arrest of a Memphis Murderer-Baltimore in Mourn-

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ing for Peabody.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrest of a Marderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. MEMPHIS, Nov. 5 .- Joseph McDonald, formerly a member of the police force, and who, about two years since, shot and killed his wife, was arrested here on Wednesday.

Bishop Fitzgerald, of Arkansas, passed through this city yesterday en route to Rome to attend the Cleumenical Council.

It is said that Jefferson Davis is to become President of a life insurance company in this city, and reside at Hernando, Mississippi. The Races.

There were yesterday over fifty horses at the race track entered for the races next week. The sport promises to be the finest ever witnessed here. The track, which is new, is said to be one of the finest in the United States. Turfmen express themselves as well satisfied with the efforts of the Chickasaw Jockey Club and the efforts made. Should the weather permit, the attendance at the races will fully equal that at

What Does Andy Mean?

Despatch to The Econing Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—Andy Johnson, who still clings to Nashville, has extended an invitation to the Legislature, which was announced in that body yesterday, asking the members to a banquet to be given at the Stacy House to night. Following on the heels of his defeat, this show of hospitality has puzzled the quidnunes, and the question now is what does it all mean? A few sages, with an extraordinary air of wisdom, mysteriously hint that Senator Brownlow will have returned to his long home before many months, although the very latest advices from Knoxville represent the Parson in tolerably good health and, preparing to start for Washington.

The Constitutional Convention Bill is not going to glide through the Senate in Its present shape, and it may be considerably modiied before becoming a law.

Respect to the Memory of Penbody. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5 .- The Peabody Institute is to be draped in mourning in consequence of Peabody's death. Some admirers of the deceased here have already draped their stores. It is expected that the citizens of Baltimore will make an imposing demonstration soon to his memory. The Steamer Leipsic

is hourly expected to arrive. Amongst her passengers are A. S. Abell and his son Charles, of the Baltimore Sun, and Captain McLaughlin.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Election Returns. New York, Nov. 5 .- The latest returns from

the interior are more unfavorable to the Republicans. According to the Tribune the Senate will stand 17 Democrats to 15 Republicans, and the Assembly 72 Democrats to 56 Republicans. The Times puts the Assembly at 70 Democrats to 58 Republicans.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 98%; for account, 93%. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83%; 18658, old, 82%; 18678, 83%; 10-40s 77%. Erie, 20%; Illinois Central, 98%; Atlantic and Great Western, 24%.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. The sales of the day will probably reach 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 106,000 bales, of which

sales of the week have been 106,000 bales, of which 20,000 were for export and 24,000 for speculation. Receipts of the week, 44,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American stock: 398,000 bales, 31,000 of which is American stock after 341,000 bales, of which 68,000 bales is American. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 1d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 22,500 quarters, of which 20,000 is American.

LONDON, Nov. 5—11 A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s, 8%d.@18 9d. BREMEN, Nov. 5 .- Petroleum closed firm last

HAMBURG, Nov. 5 .- Petroleum closed firm last night. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 5-1 P. M.—Consols for money, 9314; or account, 9334. American securities firm. Eric, LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5-1 P. M.—California wheat, 10s. d.; red Western. 9s. 9s. 1d; red winter, 9s. 4d.

Flour, 23s. Corn, 29s.
LONDON, Nov. 5-1 P. M.—Whale Oil, £49.
PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes,

ANTWERP, Nov. 5 .- Petroleum opens firm and un-LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5-2 P. M. -The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is les do es not affect the cotton market.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. Schmidt & Myer vs. The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy for the loss of vinegar by fire in November, 1887. The defense denied that the quantity of goods set forth in the plaintiff's claim was destroyed, and alleged that plaintiff's were gulliy of negligence in leaving a pile of dry shavings near a stove in which a fire was kept burning. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Stroud.

Gopsill vs. Kneass & Co. An action to recover for ad-ertising in plaintiff's Directory. Before reported. Ver-liet for plaintiff, \$198'10 Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.
In the case of Join Coolies, charged with a conspiracy to cheat and detraud Charles P Werner of a billiard saloon and properties, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. While the jury were deliberating upon their verdict, the defendant "won home to goe his din ner and tailed to appear again during the day. His ball was forfeited, and this morning ex Detective Webb, who is now a tipstaff of this court, brought him in, and his ball was raised to \$4600 for his appearance pending the motion for a new trial that had been made in his case.

Oharles Mason, a good-looking young printer, was tried upon the charge of entering a room with intent to steal. The proof was that the prisoner, boarding at No. 243 South Tenth street, wherea Mr. A. R. Taylor lodged, was one night found under a bed in Teylor's room, and could give no explanation of his presence there. The jury convicted him.

Charles Brown (colored) was convicted of the larceny of \$470. He and the presonants were carrying on the cyster trade togetheren the small, and having received a five-dollar bill out of which to take fitty cents, he went off to get the charge, and having got it, kept it.

John Callahan was convicted of the larceny of a horse and wagon valued at \$130. The owner of the wagon left it in the street, while he wont into a house upon businesse, and the prisoner seeing it unquarded looped in and drave off at a rapid rate. In his reckless flight he collided with another wagon, which stopped him, and the team was at once delivered to the owner, who came up in hot pursuit of the fargive. The defendant pleaded insanity produced by higher.