CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"OUR" SUSAN. Musical Hymeneals—A Grand Affair at the Cathedral of SS, Peter and Paul This Morning-Mr. A. Kelleher and Miss Sasan Gaiton

Unst their Lot Together. This morning the Roman Catholic Cathedral en Eighteenth street, above Race, was the scene of a fashionable and distinguished wedding, the parties interested being no other than our Phila-delphia prima donna, Miss Susan Galton, and a member of her former operatic troupe, Mr. A.

The groom, Mr. Kelleher, is a native Englishman, who, probably drawn by the attractions of the woman who is now his bride, left his teacher's situation on the other side of the water, and followed her to this country. He made his first appearance last spring as a member of the Galton Opera Troupe, then perform-

ing at the Theatre Comique.

Miss Susan Galton, the bride, is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Pyne Galton, and the nicee of Miss Louisa Pyne, who, as a member of the celebrated Pyne & Harrison English Opera Troupe which made its first appearance in this country in 1854, will be remembered by many of our readers. The father of Miss Louisa Pyne was a well-known singer, and a decided talent for music appears to run in the family. Miss Galton —or Mrs. Kelleher, as we must call her henceforth-was born in England, and is now about aincteen years of age. Her musical instincts were made manifest at a very early age, and it is said that, when but four year old, she made her first appearance in public as a pianist at a con-cert, and about a year later threw a critical audience into ecstacles by an admirable perform-ance of the "Carnival of Venice." She received her first musical instruction from her mother, who had received a thorough training in Italy and in later years was a pupil at Paris of Madame Ugaldi, a celebrated vocalist, for two years. Her musical education was completed by Signor Scirra, is London, and in December, 1865, she made her debut en the operatic stage at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, as "Amina" in La Sonnam-bula, being received with marked favor and great applause. Her first engagement was a very successful one, and on its termination she appeared at the Royal and the Haymarket, in comic opera. Then came a tour of the principal cities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which was quite successful. In May, 1868, on her re-turn with her company to London, she was engaged for the opening season at Wood's Mu-seum, in New York, where she appeared in the following summer, and at the close of this engagement transferred her troupe successively to the New York Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the Theatre Comique, New York. Early in January, 1869, the company made their first appearance in Philadelphia at the Theatre Comique, on Seventh street, the opening performance being Levy's operetta of Fanchette. The charming little singer at once became a great favorite in this city, and week after week the house was filled by a select and enthusiastic audience. The class of pieces in which the company appeared was light and pleasing, but now and then it was varied by the production of a more ambitious piece like Sonnambula, and on one occasion Miss Galton, after appearing at the Theatre Comique in one opera, proceeded on the same evening to the Academy of Music, and played the role of "Arline" to an overwhelming and enthusiastic house, the other parts being sustained by the members of the old Richings troupe. For about a month Miss Galton sang at the Chesnut Street Theatre, and then, after another short engagement at the Theatre Comique, made a tour of the West and South, where she was received with marked favor. On Saturday evening last another engagement at the Chesnut Street Theatre, running through three weeks, was com-pleted, and Miss Susan Galton took her leave of the stage, but, it is sincerely hoped, not forever,

As early as 8 o'clock this morning crowds of ladies and gentleman from the most respectable families of this city began to assemble in front of the Cathedral, the doors of which were still closed. At one time it was feared that the crowd would be so great as to seriously interfere with the pleasure of those most interested in the eeremony. On the doors being opened, however, it was found that the best of arrangements had been made. The front seats of the middle aisle had been reserved for the friends, and admitsance to them could not be obtained without a card, the personal friends of the family being the only parties possessing this requisite. the crowd was great there was no diff enlty in obtaining entrance to the building, it being of sufficient size to accommodate comfortably all who wished to attend.

A large police force was on hand to preserve Previous to the arrival of the wedding party the organist of the Cathedral, Mr. Michael H. Cross, performed several fine selections on the organ, among which were a Grand March by

Auther, "Hark! Tis the Marriage Bells," and Mendelssohn's "March from Athalia." Prompt on the hour of half-past nine the car-riages of the party arrived in front of the main entrance, and the bride and groom, attended by a bridesmaid and groomsman, walked up the middle aisle. On their entrance, the "Corona-tion March" from Meyerbeer's Prophet was performed. Somewhat of an excitement was noticeable on the arrival. All were anxious to catch a glimpse of the bride, and many persons, ladies included, did not consider it detrimenta to their dignity to stand on the backs of pews and benches in pursuit of this laudable purpose.

The bride was attired in a steel-colored silk travelling dress and hat, with overskirt cut en panier. Her hair was worn flowing loosely down the back to the waist. She carried a bouquet of pure white flowers, ornamented with white lace. The bridesmaid, Miss Blanche Galton, a sister of the bride, was dressed in a white figured silk, black velvet sack, and white bonnet. Mr. Thomas Whiffin, a member of the Galton troupe, acted as groomsman. Both the gentlemen were in plain evening dress, light pants and dark coat. The bride was escorted to

the chancel by Mr. Whiffln, Mr. Kelleher follow-ing with the bridesmald.

The marriage service was performed by Rev. F. P. O'Neill, assisted by Mr. Morris, from the Seminary. The marriage solemnities proper were observed immediately on the entrance of the party, and occupied about ten minutes. These being completed, the bride and groom retired to the kneeling stalls which had been provided immediately in front of the chancel when the nuptial mass was recited. During the progress of the mass, the regular choir of the Cathedral performed a solo and chorus, "Laudate Pueri Dominum," by Abbe Vogler, the solo part being sung by Miss Welsh. A solo and chorus of Hummel's, "Alma Virgo." was also given, and, atter the elevation, "Veni Sancte,"

by Barnby. On the completion of the Mass "Mendelssohu's Wedding March" was played by the organist, the bridal party proceeding down the aisle and re-entering their carriages at the door. then proceeded to Petry's, at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, where they remained for the space of about two hours, holding a private reception and receiving the congratulations of friends. After the reception the married couple took the train for New York, en route for Boston, where they propose to spend the honeymoon. The best wishes of all Philadelphia opera patrons go with them, and the universal desire is that the honeymoon may be both long and pleasant, not so long, however, as to prevent the little singer from again returning to

our midst. UNPRECEDENTED in the history of the canal traffic of this locality is the arrival this morning of several canal boats from the interior of the State, by way of the Schuylkill Canal, the tolls reaching about \$80.

S. P. C. A.—A Jerseyman, named Thomas Simpkins, wholesale dealer in charcoal, was arrested at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets for driving a galled horse. Alderman Massey fined

BROOMS.—Michael Craser is the name of a juvenile who will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon on the charge of stealing. a dozen brooms from a store at Third and Arch

FIGHTING THE PLAMES.

dollars worth of property in this and other cities, could have been prevented if some cer-tain and reliable apparatus for extinguishing

flames had been at hand ready for use at their

incipiency. Unfortunately, however, water is seldom to be had in sufficient quantity just a

the time and in the place it is wanted, and even when it can be procured the damage done by it

is so great as to leave but little choice between

it and the flames. The combustible matter, too,

nature that it is almost impossible to extinguish

it with water if it once becomes fairly ignited.

It is notorious, too, that private fire-extinguish-

ing apparatus is seldom or never ready for use when it is wanted, or if in order, it is impossible

to obtain for immediate use a sufficient supply of water. The great desideratum, therefore, is

for some apparatus that will be at once cheap,

portable, easy of operation, not liable to get out of order, always ready for use, and requiring

but a small quantity of water. All of these qualities are combined in a most perfect manner

in the "Union" Fire Extinguisher, some inte-

yesterday, which demonstrated conclusively its

efficiency. For the purposes of the test a small

shanty of resinous boards was erected, and this was filled with the fragments of several tar bar-

rels, arranged in such a manner as to allow the

flames a first-rate opportunity to communicate with the entire mass of combustible material;

and so that they would be exceedingly difficult to reach. The whole was then well filled in with shavings saturated with coal oil, so as to pro-

duce a fire of an exceedingly obstinate charac-

ter. The experiment was made in the presence

of a number of gentlemen connected with pro-

phia Fire Department, and it was admitted by all that the combustible pile prepared for the occa-

sion would furnish a most complete and satis-

factory test. When fire was applied only a few moments elapsed before the whole pile of tar-

soaked wood was in a fierce blaze. It certainly looked like a very unpromising subject for Mr. Austin M. Green, the Superintendent of the

'Union" Fire Extinguisher Company, to operate

upon with the little machine only holding about

six gallons of water that he now took upon his

back. A thin stream was directed upon the flames, however, and in about one minute and a

half the fire was nearly extinguished, amid the

applause of the assembled multitude. It was found that some of the pieces of wood were slightly charred, but otherwise no damage was

done, and the little pine shanty, against the roof and sides of which the flames a moment before

had been beating fiercely, was absolutely unin-

jured. The fire was then permitted to burn up

again, and the experiment was repeated several

times until the contents of two extinguishers were exhausted. The method of charging the

apparatus was then shown, and while this was

being done the fire was again urged into a fierce

blaze until the whole structure was enveloped

in flame. The process of changing occupied a

a longer time than on ordinary occasions, owing

to some of the materials not being at hand, but

all was in readiness for action and the fire sub-

dued within such a brief space that this demon-stration of the efficiency of the apparatus was considered even more perfect than those that

preceded it. These experiments convinced every

one present that this extinguisher is all that is claimed for it, and that if kept in readiness in

our hotels, factories, theatres, and private dwell-

ings, a very large number of fires can be in-

The principle of this apparatus is the appli-

cation of carbonic acid gas to the flames so as

to smother them. To generate the gas the ex-tinguisher is filled with water, into which about

one pound of soda is thrown. A vial of sul-

phuric acid is then fixed securely in the top of

the machine, and in order to generate the gas it

is only necessary to turn a screw at the top, which breaks the bottle of acid, which, min-

gling with the soda, generates carbonic acid gas. This is applied by means of a small piece of

rubber hose, which throws a thin stream of the

super-saturated water. In the old form of these

machines, the acid and soda were mingled at

once in charging, but it was found in course of

time that this caused a corrosion of the receiver

and a leakage. This defect is now remedied

entirely by an arrangement that mingles the acid with the sodafied water

only when the apparatus is required for action.

principles and honesty is indicative of—bosh. Legislators and others please take notice.

the surface, with twenty-four feet only to go to reach the rock. The use of lime lights in lay-

ing the masonry at night on this pier was described. The mode of digging the Broadway tunnels was also described by Professor Morton

from actual inspection. The improved canvas grain conveyor of Mr. J. Gardner: clipp pulley, by Fowler & Co.: adaptation of friction disks of Mr. Western: self-oiling bearings of J. P. Wendell; new coins of Mr. W. E. Du Bois, and other

novelties, were described and exhibited after

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- An individual named

Taylor will have a hearing at the Central Sta-

tion this afternoon on the charge of assaulting and robbing one Washington Winter of a pocket

book, at Fourth and Norris streets, on Tuesday

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING .- Policeman Ball, o

the Sixth District, whilst standing at Sixth and Shippen streets last evening, was seriously in-

jured by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he carried in his pocket, the ball enter-ing the thigh, where it still remains.

FORGREY.—George Roth, of Bethlehem, Pa., has been held in \$800 bail by Alderman Toland to answer, for the forgery of the endorsement to

a note drawn by himself for \$150, which he gave

in payment for a horse, the note being worth-

which the meeting adjourned.

night last.

-To hear a man boast of his conscientious

stantly checked.

minent insurance companies and the Phili

resting experiments with which we witnesse

that oftentimes feeds the flame is of such

The "Unio." Fire Extinguisher Interesting Experiments.

A very large proportion of the destructive conflagrations that have annihilated thousands of

Destructive Fire is the Fifteenth Ward The Immense Catton Mill of James P. Braner & Sons in Ruine Loss over \$200,000. about 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of the new mill of James P. Bruner & Sons, situated on the north side of Hamilton street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and in less than one hour, the structure, an eight-story brick, was in ruins The mill property extends from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, running back to a small street called Linn. When in full operation the firm employs about 500 hands, but of late diffi-culties have surrounded the firm, and when the fire occurred there were but about 100 or 150

CONFLAGRATION.

The new building, the one destroyed, had a frontage of about 200 feet on Hamilton street, built in the shape of the letter L, the smaller portion running back. In the third story of this, in what is called the weaving-room, the fire originated, but from what cause is not now the control of the story of There were no hands employed in this known. portion of the premises; those working occupied the second, third, and fourth stories of Hamilton street front. The first intimation they had of the fire was the strong smell of smoke, which was first perceived by one of their number engaged on the fourth story, who immediately rushed down stairs and informed the engineer, who at once stopped the engine.

The flames speedily worked their way up wards, and the upper floors giving way, the im mense weight of machinery stored therein was precipitated earthward, covering all the lower floors with them, together with an immense mass of burning material, which soon served to kindle fires in all the rooms. The wind blowing strongly from the south served the purposes, as it were, of a steam fan and aid the fiery demon in his work of destruction. At 10 o'clock the flames had devoured the whole interior, and went shooting upwards towards the sky, and half an hour thereafter the Ham-ilton street wall fell with a deafening crash into the street, carrying the roof with it, and scattering fire-brands far and near. From the start the firemen, who were early on the ground, saw that all attempts to save the new mill were futlle, and therefore turned their attention to the old building, of stone, rough-east, five stories in height. Through their untiring exertions this building was saved. The adjoining properties were also in imminent danger or destruction and the constant application of water alone saved them. Running off Twenty-fourth street, between Hamilton and Line streets, is a small court called Spring Mill alley, built up on either side of three-story brick tenements; the occupants of these were obliged to remove their furniture and other effects as speedily as possible, there being fears entertained that the western wall of the mill would give way and crush them. Fortunately such was not the case. The whole of the houses, however, are badly damaged by water. Fire Marshel Blackburn was early at the scene, but no clue as to the origination of the fire has been found.

The loss sustained by the firm is not ascertainable, although they were all present. They state, however, that they are fully insured; their books, papers, etc. are all preserved, they being stored in the old building. Twenty-third street end. The firm consists of James P. H. Naglee and J. Stanley Bruner. During the war they carried on a very heavy business, and the property just destroyed was the result of the accumulate labors of years. Of late they have not been manufacturing very extensively. For more than a year past they have not employed their full complement of hands, and but a short time ago their female operatives struck in a body, they asserting that they had not received their pa for some months previous. Rumors were also current that an attachment was about being made by the Sheriff; but for the truth of this we do not youch.

Had all the hands been at work an immense loss of life would more than probably have been the result, as all communication was almost in stantly cut off from the fourth, fifth, sixth, and

The loss on machinery is in itself a small fortune, the building having been filled with the most improved and valuable kind, whilst the structure itself could not have been worth less

The firm, although sustaining a total loss of over \$200,000, are fully insured in Philadelphia, New York, New England, and English com-

INSURANCES.

The following are the insurances on the destroyed

This is accomplished in a second simply by turning a screw, and the extinguisher will re-	building machinery, and stock:-
moment's notice, and without any danger that it	On Ewilding. Security, of New York
in an emergency. These little machines have	Home, New York. 10,000 Tradesman, of New York. 5,000 Merchants', of Providence. 5,600
by extinguishing incipient conflagrations; and in all large buildings, such as hotels, theatres,	Imperial, of London
a number of them should always be kept in con-	Providence, of Providence, Rhode Island
reasonable limits their action is absolutely cer- tain, and if applied before a fire gets headway,	Albany City
smother it without damage to the property. If	Royal 15,000 Union Mutual, of Philadelphia 2,500 Farmers' Mutual, of New York 2,500
one and take care to instruct his family and ser-	Total
sands of dollars could often be saved, at an ex- pense that is exceedingly trifling. These ma-	On Machinery. Security, of New York
Extinguisher Company, which has secured all	Albany City
D. T. Gage, No. 118 Market street,	Roger Williams, of Providence 5,00 North British 15,00 Queen 1,00
LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Our city supervisors are so run down with work that they are	Citizens', of New York 2,50 Merchants', of Chicago. 2,50 Union Mutual, of Philadelphia 2,50
compelled to spend the greater portion of their time "bumming" round the Highway Depart-	Merchants and Mechanics', of Battimore. 2,50 National, of Battimore. 2,50
	turning a screw, and the extinguisher will remain for years ready charged for action at a moment's notice, and without any danger that it will get out of order or fail to perform its duty in an emergency. These little machines have already saved an immense amount of property by extinguishing inclpient conflagrations; and in all large buildings, such as hotels, theatres, churches, factories, mills and amusement halls, a number of them should always be kept in constant readiness at convenient points. Within reasonable limits their action is absolutely certain, and if applied before a fire gets headway, there is not the slightest doubt that they will smother it without damage to the property. If every housekeeper would provide himself with one and take care to instruct his family and servants in its very simple mode of operation, thousands of dollars could often be saved, at an expense that is exceedingly trifling. These machines are manufactured by the "Union" Fire Extinguisher Company, which has secured all the rights and privileges. The general agent is D. T. Gage, No. 118 Market street. Local. Odds and Ends.—Our city supervisors are so run down with work that they are compelled to spend the greater portion of their

—There is a chance for some public man to immortalize himself by opening the crusade against the greatest of nuisances, brick paving. —The pawnbrokers who are notorious receivers, are not prosecuted. Kaas why? —The organization by law of a Sewage Utilization Company would prove the death-knell of the Board of Health. —If Mayor Fox possessed the slightest power	Excelsior, of New York 5,00 Fulton, of New York 5,00 National, of Roston 5,00 Atlantic, of Providence 5,00 Arctic, of New York 5,00 City Fire, of Hartford 2,50 Cleveland Insurance Company 2,60 Total \$117,00 On Stock \$2,50 On Stock \$2,50
of discernment, he would soon rid himself of a certain disciple of Janus. Quantum suff. —Our City Fathers meet again to-day. Soul of Lindley Murray requiescal in pace.	Nor.h British \$25,00 Manhattan of New York 7,50 Springfield of Massachusetts 7,50 Niagara of New York 5,00 Lorillard of New York 5,00 United States of Baltimore 5,80
MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.— Last evening the regular mouthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held at the hall, Seventh street, below Market. Mr. Coleman Sellers pre- sided. The Secretary's report was read by Professor Morton. In this mention was made of the present progress of the St. Louis bridge, the east pier being now seventy-one feet from	United States of Baltimore. 5,86 Phoenix of New York 5,96 Narragansett of Providence 5,90 Phoenix of Hartford 5,90 Etns of Hartford 5,90 North America of Hartford 2,56 Merchants of Hartford 2,56 Total \$80,90 The following is a synopsis of the amount of in

Insurance Company of North America....

Hartford .

Standard, of New York.

On building...

THOMAS J. WORRELL, Esq., the City Solicitor elect, has not yet presented his sureties, which accounts for the fact that they have not yet been approved, as stated by us yesterday. Mr. Wor-rell deemed it inexpedient to present them to Councils while the contest over the office to which he was elected was still pending. The case having now been definitely settled by the court of last resort, and there being no impediment to his immediate assumption of the duties of the office, Mr. Worrell this afternoon submits his sureties to Councils for their approval. He gives a bond in the sum of \$10,000, his bond-men being Messrs. William B. Mann, Joseph Ferguson, and Thomas K. Finletter. They will undoubtedly be approved at once, and the new City Solicitor inducted into his office without

further delay. PETTY THEFT.—John May was arrested at Front and Effreth alley this A. M., for the attempted theft of a box of merchandise from the front of a store. He will appear before Alderman Kerr this P. M.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Pilotage Fees-The Mormon Question-Speech of Mr. Cullom-The Revenue Tax to be Reduced Thirty Millions-The British Steamer Monarch at Annapolis-She is be Thrown Open to the Public.

EUROPE.

The Press Trials in Paris-Empress Eugenie Seriously Ill-A Fenian Demonstration Repressed-Quotations by Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Question of Pilotage Fees Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
Washington, Feb. 17.—D. S. Stetson, H. E. Edmunds, John W. Everman, Edward F. Halliwell, munds, John W. Everman, Edward F. Halliwell, William Moore, Jr., a committee of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of Philadelphia and New Jersey, were before the Committee on Navigation Interests this morning in reference to State taxes upon vessel owners. The Congressional committee had already agreed to report against the collection of pilotage fees. The vessel owners proposed an amendment, so that pilotage on coasts, rivers, and lakes may not be destroyed, allowing a collection of pilotage charges where service is accollection of pilotage charges where service is ac-tually rendered by pilots. Adopted by the Com-

Mr. Cullom and the Mormons.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, is now explaining the sections and objects of his bill against the Mormons. It commands great attention among the members and spectators. He condemns the present government of Utah as a theocratic despotism, under the control of a great theocrat, and says it militates against the vital principles upon which the United States was founded. He calls upon Congress to order United States Marshals, by aid of the military, to execute the laws of the United States. It is impossible to obtain a reliable posse among citizens. Mr. Callom and the Mormons.

Reducing Taxes. The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed by a decided vote to reduce the internal taxation of the country thirty millions. The President favors this, and has heretofore on several occasions recom

nended it.

The Committee on Commerce agreed this morning to report a bill allowing imported goods to be shipped from seaports to the interior cities in bond without breaking bulk. The cities accorded this privilege by the bill are as follows:—Philadelphia, Boston, Balti-more, New Orleans, Portland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Evansville, and Milwankee.

The Monarch at Annapolis. Secretary Robeson received a despatch this morning stating that the Monarch would arrive at Annapolis this evening. The vessel will be anchored about four miles from the city, on account of the channel being to a narrow for her to turn in after arriving at the dock. Several Government tugs have been fitted up to convey visitors to and from the shore. To-morrow will be occupied in putting the vessel in order preparatory to receiving the President and other officials on Monday next. On that occasion the visitors will be invited by cards of invitation, after which the public will be received on board during her stay at Annapolis,

Tax on Life Insurance Companies Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17,-The Committee of Ways

and Means this morning heard Mr. Bailey, of New York, in behalf of an equalizing tax on America a and Foreign Life Insurance and Fire Companies. The committee has resolved by a vote of eight to one (Mr. Maynard) to reduce by thirty million dollars the internal revenue bill, which is on a basis of collecting a hundred and sixty million dollars. The Income Tax.

The income tax is to be reduced, not abolished.

Belligerency. The House Committee of Foreign Affairs to-day discussed at lenth the joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain, introduced yesterday by Mr. Bunks. No conclusion was arrived at, and the consideration of the subject will be resumed at the next meeting of the committee. meeting of the committee.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION-SECOND TERM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference on the West Point Appropria-tion bill, made a report, which was adopted, that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out

the clause for the appointment of two Senators and three Representatives on the Board of Visitors. Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relalations, reported a joint resolution authorizing payment of the full salary of General Hovey, as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post, and asked its immediate consideration. Passed. tion. Passed.

Mr. Anthony, from the Naval Committee, reported

Mr. Anthony, from the Naval Commodore Bissel

a joint resolution for the relief of Commodore Bissel and asked its immediate consideration. Passed.

Mr. Scott, from the Naval Committee, gave notice
that the following resolution had been adopted for the government of the action of the committee:—
That in the judgment of this committee Congress
ought not to entertain applications of officers for restoration to the naval service who have been dis missed therefrom by sentence of a court-martial, unless such restoration be recommended by the

Executive Department.
On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the 14th Regiment of Infantry was passed.
Mr. Anthony, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 1000 copies of the letter of the Secretary of State relative to the expulsion of Governor McDougrall from the Winnipper

pulsion of Governor McDougall from the Winnipeg Territory. Passed.

Mr. Sherman asked that an order be made with a view to disposing of the Mississippi bill at 3 o'clock. He said that unless the bill was speedily disposed of he would move to lay it aside in order to take up other important business demanding prompt con

sideration.

Mr. Cameron and others objected to the proposed order, and the matter was informally laid over, order, and the matter was informally laid over. Mr. Drake introduced a bill amending the naturalization laws. He referred to pending propositions upon the subject, and said his own opinion was that a change was demanded, not in the estab was that a change was demanded, not in the estab-lished principles; of law respecting naturalizations, but in the administration of the law, so that while safeguards were provided against a recurrence of the terrible frauds heretofore perpetrated, access to naturalization by well-disposed persons might not be impeded. Such was the purpose of his bill. The unfinished business, being the Mississippi bill, was then taken up, and Mr. Fowler resumed the floor.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah.

Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, explained and advocated the bill, saying that the condition of things in Utah demanded beyond question that it was the duty of Congress to do something in relation to matters there, and without delay. House.

something in relation to matters there, and without delay.

The Church, through Brigham Young, controlled the Territorial Legislature, and the Legislature appointed the probate judges, and therefore it became necessary to substitute a United States judiciary for a Territorial one. There was not a member of the Legislature who was not a prominent member of the Mormon Church; no other could be elected. The leading Mormons who were practising polygamy in the face of Federal authority should be rendered incligible to vote or hold office. They were criminals running at large, and were no more qualified to hold office than were those who were lately in rebellion.

The Gentiles who went into that locality to settle were so persecuted that they could not remain there, and they were appealing to the Government for the protection of their rights of person and property. This bill proposed to place the condition of things there on such a footing as to offer inducements to immigration.

He had received a letter this merning from a gen-

immigration.

He had received a letter this merning from a gentleman of character and official position in Utah Terrifory, that unless this bill or some such bill be passed, every man who is not a Mormon will have to leave the Territory, and that very soon or place himself where he will inevitably be mardered by the Mormons, who were now trying to organize an armed force against the passage of this bill. He had not the slightest idea that more than a few companies of soldiers would be necessary to enforce the laws in Utah.

All that was necessary was to give to the courts power to enforce convictions for violations of the law, and to show that the Government of the United

States meant business, and did not mean to temporize longer with that iniquity. It would be found that the people would submit to the authority of the Government, and would get rid of that other relie of barbarism which had been a stigma to the nation. He did not believe that the military strength of the Mormons could be exaggerated to over eight thousand arms-bearing men.

He did not believe there would be any attempt to resist the authority of the United States by force of arms, but if there should be, would the American people, fresh from a triumph over a great rebellion, shrink from an attempt to enforce the laws over such a small body of people?

He denounced polygamy as an institution founded in the lustful and unbridled passions of men, as devised by Satan himself, and as having gone hand in hand with murder, idolatry, and every other abomination. The morning hour having arrived, the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Lynch, from the Select Committee on American structure of the line of the line of the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Lynch, from the Select Committee on American structure of the line of th

nation. The morning hour having arrived, the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Lynch, from the Select Committee on American Navigation Interests, reported two bills for the relief of commerce, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for the third Tuesday in March next. These are the same bills the substance of which was problehed some days ago.

Charles H. Warwick in whose Javor the contested election case from the Eleventh Congressional district of New York was decided yesterday, appeared and took the oath of office.

Petitions were prosented as follows:

By Mr. Calkin, of five hundred eigar-makers of New York city, for increase of tariff on cigars.

By Mr. Strong, from book publishers of Hartford, Connectient, for a specific duty on imported books, and from Hartford merchants regarding the duty on stogar.

sugar.

By Mr. Barnum, for an appropriation to improve and protect the harbor of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

By Mr. Stevens, against the extension of the patent of George H. Corliss for an improvement in the steam engine.

The House then, at half-past 1, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Press Trials. By the Anglo-American Cable.

Paris, Feb. 17 .- The trial of the editors of the Reveille (irreconcilable organ) for a violation of the press law has been brought to a close M. Deleschuset, chief editor, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirteen months, and M. Caron, another of the editors, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and 2000 francs fine.

Illness of Eugenie. The Empress Eugenie is seriously ill. Fentan Demoustration at Cork.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- A Fenian demonstration was announced to take place at Cork yesterday but it was repressed by the authorities.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb., 17-2 30 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 86%. Erie, 21%; illinois Central, 109%.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17-2 30 P. M.—Cotton dull; midding uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. Lard dull. Pork dull.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate. HARRISEURG, Feb. 17.—The following bills were nitroduced and referred:—

introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Nagle, creating an additional Alderman in
the Eighth ward.

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Miners' Hospital
and Asylum of Schuylkill county, and imposing a
tax of one cent per ton on all the coal mined and
transported on the railroads of the county, the companies to collect the tax and pay it monthly to the Board of the Asylum.

Mr. Connell, for the election next October of one additional Judge of the District Court and one of the

Common Pleas. Ommon Fiess.

Mr. Nagle, requiring railroad and other corporations, in or out of this State, which may issue mortgage bonds or other securities for the payment of moneys at any future time, to provide and keep in an office within the State a book for the registration of said bonds or securities, and requiring said securities, upon demand of their holders, to be re-gistered by the officers of the corporation.

Mr. Connell, a supplement to the Adelphi Insu-rance Company.

Mr. Company.

Mr. Lowry, providing an additional insane asylum in the western part of the State.

Mr. Beck, authorizing canal companies to build lateral railroads. Also, allowing railroad companies, under the general law or 1849, to connect with railroads of other States.

roads of other States.

The following bills were reported negatively:

For payment of damages to Jones' Hotel.

For injuries sustained during the war.

Exempting the House of the Good Shepherd from the payment of certain collateral inheritancs tax.

Senate bill prohibiting trapeze performances in the air unless means are taken to secure the performance to the performance of the performance

the air unless means are taken to secure the per-formers. Referred back to the committee. The following were reported favorably:— Senate bill appropriating ninexeen hundred dollars to pay the inaugural expenses of the viovernor. Senate bill declaring the children of parents who were slaves when married to be legal heirs. Senate supplement to the Act consolidating Hainemann and Homocopathic Colleges.

Senate supplement to the Girard Insurance and Trust Company.

Senate bill authoring Morris, Tasker & Co. to lay out and operate a railroad on Moyamensing avenu from Washington avenue to Morris street. House bill authorizing parties in interest to name

their own auditors. 'This is Mr. Elliott's bill, origi-House bill providing for a centennial anniversary

of independence in 1876. Called up by Mr. Bucka-lew and passed.

The resolutions from the House continuing the publication of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Vo-lunteers were discussed.

The House proposed to make a committee of five of its members and three of the Senate to ascertain

the cost, and notify the State printer to cease the publication until otherwise ordered by act of the Legislature. A committee was appointed to harmonize the views of the two houses on the subject.

Senate bill prohibiting the killing of gray or English snipe between the fifteenth of November and the first of September. Passed. House. The House bill restoring the spring elections was

considered.

Messrs. Dayls and Miller contended that the change was not desired in Philadelphis, and finally it was understood that it should not apply to that

The bill, after a long discussion by the country members, was postponed for a week.

Mr. Bunn introduced an act changing the name of the School Controllers of the First district, to the Board of Education. Amended by Mr. Miller to take effect on January 1, 1871, and passed.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 17.—Cotton lower; sales of 400 bales midding uplands at 24%@24%c. Flour—State and Western less active, but without decided change; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat dull white State, \$1 50@165. Corn dull and declining; new mixed Western, 59@84c, and 50@75c, for unsound do, Oats dull and heavy; State, 61@62c.; Western, 53%@55c, Beef quiet, Pork dull; new mess, \$26 25@26 37; prime, \$21@21 50. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 15%@15%. Whisky dull at 97c.

THE CITY DEBT.

The Different Loans, Their Amount, Rate of Interest and Date of Maturity.

The following is a statement of the five and six per cent. loans of the city and the years of their maturity:— Pice Per Cent. Sin Per Cent. Total.

1870		\$179,555	\$288,155
1871	142,250	272,185	414,435
1872	81,400	173,925	250,825
1873		347,642	439,349
1874	47.900	146,017	193,917
1875		96,191	108,691
1876	9,000	481,612	440,612
1877	2,000	194,200	196,200
1878	2,000	248,300	230,300
1879	9,000	214,800	216,800
1880	65,956	583,238	599,194
1881		1,270,905	1,297,050
1882		287,474	291,174
1883		794,658	797,658
1884		2,430,000	2,440,600
1885	3,850	1,143,500	1,147,850
1886	*** ****	2,076,600	2,076,600
1887		1,123,600	1,123,600
1888		140,200	140,200
1889		1,618,700	1,613,700
1890		1,829,900	1,329,900
1891	will be seen	1,794,400	1,794,400
1892		2,752,526	2,752,526
1893	PITTE LICITION	625,211	625,211
1894		4,278,978	4,278,978
1895		6,685,000	6,685,000
1896		2,782,100	2,782,100
1897		1,700,000	1,700,000
1898		318,400	218,400
1899	TOTAL STORY	5,557,200	5.557,200
1904	C. C	84,813	34,813
1004	4.47		-
Loans over-due	\$612,556 and yet	\$41,556,828	\$42,169,384
Tourse O. Age - Chief	2	8410 TT1	

outstanding.

Deduct this amount paid in excess of amounts reexcess of amounts reported at consolidation.

FROM EUROPE.

The Empress is Better.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

Panis, Feb. 17 .- The Empress is much better. American Subscriptions to the Noir Menument.

The Marseillaise to-day publishes a letter from a gentleman of Boston, Mass, to Francois Vincent Raspail, in which he says he encloses lifty france as a contribution towards erecting a monument to Victor Noir and M. Baudin.

Victor Noir and M. Baudin.

Victor Huge and Rechefort.

The Rappel (irreconcilable) to-day publishes a letter from Victor Hugo to Henri Rochefors, calling the latter a force for the future.

Increased Foreign Demand for U. S. Securities

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—It is generally thought that the reduction of interest by the banks here and eise-where on the Continent will create an increased de-mand for United States securities.

The New Telegraphic System LONDON, Feb. 17—There is still much dissatisfac-tion with the new telegraphic system. The mer-chants of Glasgow last evening held an indignation meeting, and denounced the present mismanage-English Review of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Pall Mail Gazette of this evening reviews the history of the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States and depl res its approaching end. Political Rights to Swedish Jews.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.—The Dict has passed a law admitting dissenters and Jews to political rights, and the King has signed the law. Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—There was a heavy flow of specie to the liank of France during the past week. The amount in the vanit to-day was 12,000,000 france greater than at a corresponding time last week.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Railroad Suits. BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The case of William Harper against the Northern Central Railroad Company to against the Northern Central Railroad Company to recover \$25,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff by a train of the company colliding with a carriage in which he was riding, in August, 1868, was closed yesterday in the Baltimore City Court, and submitted to the jury, which, after remaining out five minutes, returned with a verdict. Before it was announced the plaintiff was called, but falled to answer, and the Court thereupon directed independanswer, and the Court thereupon directed judgment of nolle prosequi to be entered. This morning the case of Mrs. Harper, injured at the same time, was taken up for trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

Government Sales of Gold. New York, Feb. 17.—Government sales of \$2,600. 900 of gold were made to day at from \$119-39 to

Obitoary. PORTLAND, Feb. 17.—William Willis, well known as the historian of Portland, and from having filled many honorable offices, died this morning. The Ohio Bridge at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—The Kentucky Legislature has reconsidered its action declining an invitation to be present at the informal opening of the bridge tomorrow, and will participate in the ceremonies.

A CASE OF PERJURY .- The case of Alfred Kincaid, charged with perjury before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, was continued this morning. The charge as testified to yesterday was that the defendant had knowingly and willingly sworn falsely, in a case requiring an oath to be taken under the laws of the United States. He had enjoyed in the pays under States. He had enlisted in the navy under a paper falsely sworn to, stating that he was over paper laisely sworn to, stating that he was over twenty-one years of age. The Government, on account of the common occurrence of this evil, is endeavoring to make this a test case. This morning Alderman Delaney testified to the paper having been sworn to before him, but could not positively identify the defendant as the man who took the oath.

The father and mother of the defendant were both

The father and mother of the defendant were both examined and testified that the age of their son was only nineteen last July.

Thomas Boyle, an agent whose business it is to procure recruits for the navy, testified to having got the young man into the navy, but was not present when the amidavit was taken before the Aiderman.

Mr. Kincaid, father of the defendant, recalled—Could not positively identify the signature on the paper as that of his son.

paper as that of his son.

At the conclusion of the hearing the defendant was held in the sum of \$1000 ball to appear at court PAINFUL ACCIDENT .- About 11:45 this A. M.

Mrs. Cuneo, wife of one of the firm of Lago-marsino & Cuneo, Eighth and Christian streets, was caught in some machinery by the hair, and her scalp torn off. She was overseeing some work in her husband's establishment at the

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST LOUIS DREKA. No. 1083 CHESNUT Street.

R ESOLUTION RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Alexander M. Fox and William S. Stokley are hereby approved as the sureties of Mahlon H. Dickinson, Commissioner of Highways; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond, with warrant of attorney, for said parties to execute, and cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file agreements of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of Attorney shall only operate on and against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against Alexander M. Fox shall only operate on and against lot of ground whereon is erected premises numbered No. 173 Poplar street, in the Sixteenth ward, and that the lien of the judgment against William S. Stokley shall only operate on and against William S. Stokley shall only operate on and against William S. Stokley shall only operate on and against William S. Stokley shall only operate on and against William S. Stokley shall only operate on and against allot of ground whereon is erected ment against William S. Stokley shall only operate on and against a lot of ground whereon is erected premises numbered No. 1248 Ridge avenue, LOUIS WAGNER,

President of Common Council. JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council.

SAMURL W. CATTELL!

President of Select Council.

Approved this fourtsenth day of February, Anno. Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia

MY COMBINATION BURNING-FLUID cannot be Exploded in any Lamp. It is the Best and Safest Light known. No. 224 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 17 6t

NORDINANCE A To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways for the purpose of increasing the Ac-commodations for the Committee on that Depart-

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain. That the sum of five hundred and lifty dollars be and the same is levely appropriated to the Department of Highways for the purpose of increasing the accommodations for the Committee on that Department. Provided, That it be taken out of item 8 of appropriation to the Department of Highways for 1879.

Department of Highways for 1870.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,

President of Common Council

JOHN ECKSTRIN, Approved this fourteenth day of february,
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and
seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia,

Total funded debt of the city, Jan. 1, 1870. \$42,401,904

232,550