A Great Excitement at Hartfcultural Hall-A Stereopticon Apparatus Explodes-A Panic Prevented-Great Banger, but no Loss of

Last evening an entertainment, consisting of stereopticon pictures and tableaux vivants, was given in Horticultural Hall for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. During the exhibition two gas bags belonging to the stereopticon appa-ratus exploded, from some cause or causes as yet naknown, but happily with no damage to the life of any in the hall. The hall was about three quarters full at the

time, but owing to the prompt measures of the janitor and others all succeeded in gaining the

street in safety. The screen on which the stereopticon pictures were displayed was on the stage immediately in a line with the drop-curtain. The stereopticon apparatus to project the pictures on the screen was situated in the middle aisle of the hall, in the midst of the audience. It consisted of a large double lantern, with its accompaniments, and two large india-rubber gas bags, 40 by 20 inches, which were covered with press boards and heavy iron weights. These bags contained, the one oxygen and the other hydrogen, which gases were used to produce the oxy-hydrogen or Drummond light in the

On the stage, in the rear of the screen, was the apparatus for the production of the tableaux. These were illuminated by another set of bags and burners situated on one side of the stage, the screen being raised as each tableau was presented. The stereopticon apparatusiin the mid-die of the hall was managed by Mr. Willard, under whose direction the exhibition was given, who is a man of great experience in this line, and who, in several hundred former exhibitions of this kind, has never met with an accident. At the time of the explosion the stereopticon apparatus was not in use. The curtain had just gone down on the tableau of "Captain Jinks," in which the calcium lights upon the stage were used, and after which an intermission of minutes was announced. stage lights and apparatus were not injured in the least. At the end of the intermission Mr. Willard proceeded to relight the lanterns, preparatory to continuing the exhibition. hydrogen jet in one lantern had just been lit and had been burning for an instant, and he was in the act of lighting the hydrogen of the other lantern, when the explosion took place. The oxygen was turned not on in either burner, without which the light is usually as harmless as a common coal gas burner, and in reality is the same thing. After the explosion, the oxygen stopcocks of both lauterns were examined, and were both found to be fully turned off. Even had they been on, with proper care no accident could be expected.

The tops and bottoms of the two bags were found nearly entire. The weights had been thrown to one side, but not lifted in the air. The press-boards of thin pine were splintered completely, and the fragments scattered in all direc-

The explosion was a double one, consisting of two distinct shocks, the second being the heaviest of the two. The report was very loud, and was heard in the neighborhood a distance of six squares. People in the Academy Music supposed that a gas meter had exploded in that building. The gas lights on either side of the stage had been lit during the intermission, as well as some in front of the gallery.

All of these were extinguished by the concussion, so that the audience was left in total dark-Under these circumstances the wonder is that no one was injured by a stampede of the people in the hall, but nothing of that kind occurred. The janitor of the hall and several gentlemen were standing near the door at the time, and they immediately opened all the means of exit. In a few minutes all who were at all alarmed had left the hall. By the time that the gas was relighted all terror had subsided. One or two ladies who were in the immediate vicinity of the gas bags fainted, and one or two boys were slightly scratched with splinters of the press-boards. An ear-ring and cross worn around the neck were torn away from one of the young ladies near the apparatus. She was also considerably bruised, and her nervous system severely shocked, but no serious results are apprehended. This is believed to be the case in which the greatest personal injury was inflicted. A large force of policemen came promptly to the scene from the Academy of Music adjacent. Several fire companies, alarmed by the report, had also arrived, but their services were not needed. The services of a doctor were immediately procured for the fainting ladies, all of

whom soon recovered and left for their homes. Though no one was badly injured, the force of the explosion was sufficient to greatly damage the Several hundred of the large panes of glass in the windows were shattered, and the sound of the falling glass added greatly to the confusion. But the greatest ujury to the building was not discovered until long after the accident. About 11 o'clock, when the janitor was about to leave the hall for the night, it was found that the ceiling of the basement, immediately under the spot where the bags had been situated, had been entirely shattered. The floor of the hall above was shattered, and the shock had penetrated through the floor to the room beneath. After the excitement had subsided, Mr. Willard offered to continue the exhibition, as none of the other apparatus had been injured, and another set of bags was on hand; but by the breaking of the windows the hall was found to have become too uncomfortably cold for the accommodation

Immediately after the accident Professor Morton, of the Franklin Institute, was sent for to examine the apparatus, and, if possible, give an explanation, as no cause could be discovered The messenger found him at his house, and he immediately came to the hall. The apparatus had been left just as it had been thrown by the explosion until after his arrival.

of an audience.

After a careful examination, Professor Morton has furnished us with the following as the cause of the accident:—From some misunderstanding at the outset, the operator was under a false impression as to which gas bag contained oxygen and which hydrogen. This is proved by the actual position of the connecting tubes at the present time. As a result of this, when filling up the bags from reservoirs during an intermission, though many pre cautions were taken to avoid just this mistake the wrong gas was added to each bag thus forming an explosive mixture in both. On attempting to relight the jets the explosion occurred. The heavy iron weights upon the press-boards were not thrown about. and, we are happy to learn that, with the exception of a few trifling scratches, no one wa hurt, although a large audience was assembled and densely packed in the closest proximity to the exploding apparatus. That so noisy and violent a detonation should do so little serious damage would seem strange were we acquainted with the peculiar character of this explosive mixture. Its characteristic is great suddenness and little power. A heap of soap bubbles filled with it may be fired in bubbles filled with it may be fired in the hand with a detonation which is perfectly deafening, but without the least sensible shoc to the hand which contains them. An equal noise from gunpowder would imply the utter demolition of the operator and all in his vicinity. Such an accident as this is not likely to occu again, attention having been drawn so strongly to the risk, and might have been avoided some distinguishing mark which could be felt as well as seen been made on the stopcock of one or other of the bags. The personal danger from such explosions is confined to the imme diate vicinity of the bags, and an audience may feel perfectly secure where these are not in

That no panle occurred is due in great measure to the adequate means of exit from the hall. Had such a thing occurred in a hall like the Musical Fund, from which it requires twenty minutes for a large assemblage to make its exit, the result might have been far different. Too much attention cannot be given to this subject by parties who are the proprietors or lessees of places of public meeting.

close proximity.

A MEETING OF THE BAR. - A meeting of members of the Philadelphia bar was neld this morning at 12 o'clock in the District Court room No. 1, Judge Porter in the chair. Vice-Presidents, Isaac Hazlehurst, Peter McCall. George W. Biddle, and Joseph B. Townsend. Henry M. Benkert and George D. Budd were elected secre-

taries. a ne President, in opening the meeting, stated that the object for which the meeting had been called was to take such measures as willprocure the necessary legislation for the appointment of a larger number of judges in our courts. The present number is not sufficient. Very often a judge sits all day hearing cases, and then has to write opinions after 12 o'clock at night. Sometimes judges have come into court, after an interval of two weeks, with forty written oninions.

written opinions.

Some judges are required to sit nine weeks at a stretch. At Pittsburg it is so arranged that one judge sits two weeks, and then another judge sits for the same time. Each judge thus has an interval of two weeks for study and the thinking and writing out of opinions. Besides these long terms, the courtrooms in which the judges are obliged to sit are the most perfect retorts for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas which have ever existed.

The report of the committee appointed at a prewritten opinions.

bonic acid gas which have ever existed.

The report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting was then called for.

The chairman of the committee then presented the following, stating that it was in the form of a memorial, and that it was designed to be forwarded to Harrisburg with the names of the memorialists appended, and under the guardianship of a suitable committee:

To the Honorable the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-

The undersigned members of the Philadelphia Barre-spectfully represent:—That the increase of population and business of the city of Philadelphia, and consequent increase in the number of civil and criminal causes, ren-der an increase in the Judiciary of the city imperatively

der an increase in the Judiciary of the city imperatively necessary.

They therefore request your honorable bodies to provide for the election, in October next, of two additional Judges for the District Court, and of one additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Your memorialists also concur in what appears to be the general opinion of the Bar of the State, that the number of Judges of the Supreme Court should be increased.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.,

The memorial was signed by Henry E. Wallace,

W. Roach Wistar, Amos Briggs, William A. Porter,
George W. Thorn, Edward Shippen, Thomas J. Diehl.
Henry M. Dechert, and George D. Budd, members of the committee.

Mr. W. Roach Wistar, Judge Parsons, Mr. Richard

Mr. W. Roach Wister, Sunge Parsons, art. Related
McMurrie, and Mr. George W. Biddie addressed
the meeting in favor of the proposed changes.
Mr. Biddle did not think that it would be for the
best to have a seperate Nisi Prius Judge for Philadelphia, to which idea the meeting leaned. He
thought that it would be better to increase the num-

thought that it would be better to increase the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and let them hold the Nisi Prius as now, than to have a separate local Judge of the Nisi Prius.

Mr. Remak thought that it would be better to have petitions from the people at large. They would have more weight than one from the bar alone. Enough persons could be found who would understand the matter and be willing to sign the petitions.

petitions.

Mr. E. S. Miller said that it was no time to engage in refined discussion as to what was best, but that all should unite in some general measures for the in-crease of the facilities of the court. The Philadelphia Bar never engaged in anything heartily and unanimously, except to eat a supper or bury some of its members. Lawyers do not know the great inconvenience to which the public are put by the want of facilities. Lawyers are inconvenienced when cases are put off because the court is too busy to hear them, but how much more is it inconvenient for the clients, who have to come sometimes from long dis-tances over and over again! The judges are so overordened that they delight to nonsuit the cases They feel that they must get through the list some-how. Let all now present drop their crotchets. I for my part will drop mine, for I also have them, and

will go in for the petition.

A statement from the Prothonotary of the District court was presented, from which it appears that in the year 1830, 2276 cases were brought into that court; in the year 1840 there were 5591 cases; in 1850. 4222 cases; in 1860, 6570; and in the year 1869, 8840

The petition was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Remak requested that Mr. Miller would reduce to writing his reasons why this community desires an enlarged number of judges, which should then be printed.

A motion was made that a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the Chair to see that the bill passes the Legislature, which was adopted.

On motion, the officers of the meeting were in-

cluded in the committee.

Mr. Rawle read an act which is now before the Senate, and which is likely to pass. He thought that some action should be taken favoring this bill. The following is the act:-

An Act to Increase the Number of Judges of the Supreme Court, Court.

Court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Supreme Court, from and after the first Monday in December next, shall consist of six judges, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum when convened for the purpose of holding said Court agreeable to law, and the additional judge hereby authorized shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large at the next general election, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws, and shall be commissioned and receive the same salary which the Judges of the Supreme Court receive.

No action was taken in relation to the act. On motion the meeting adjourned. After the ad journment the various members of the bar present signed the memorial.

A PHILADELPHIA VESSEL THE OLDEST AFLOAT. -The Truelove is the name of the oldest vessel now affoat. She was built in Philadelphia in 1764, and is consequently 106 years old. The vessel was built originally for the merchant trade, but during the Revolution was used as a privateer. She was captured by a British war vessel in 1780, and was purchased from the British Government by parties in Hull, England, from which port she now halls. She was employed in the wine trade between Oporto and Hull until 1784, when she was employed in whaling. As a whaler, she has been exposed to many vicissitudes. The Truelove, in 1830, formed part of a fleet in Melville Bay, when twenty strong vessels were lost and twelve others were seriously injured by the ice. This vessel, on account of her peculiar build, was able to stand the ice much better than some other and stronger ones. When exposed to a heavy squeeze between large masses of ice, she would be raised to the surface, where she would remain until the pressure was relieved, when she would again sink into the water. On one occasion this vessel lay on the ice in this man-ner for six weeks in Melville Bay. The Truelove has made eighty voyages to Greenland and Davis' Strait. During all the time that she has been engaged as a whaler, she has carried oil from some three or four hundred whales, and besides this has been laden with seals and other Arctic products. Since 1867 she has been employed in carrying ice from Norway to the Eng-She is said to be in as good a con dition now as ever, and is still hard at work.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS .- The "Streets of Philadelphia" could not very well be played just now; the scenery would be apt to be somewhat

-Jean Louis has lost his professorship of music in the public schools. We suppose the children will now sing, "Oh! Louis, we have missed you," etc.

-General Wagner wants to command the colored troops; it is given another man will get it.

A chap was bellowing Mary-land, my Mary land last midnight, when a night-capped indi-vidual raised a window-sash and deposited an arthen jug on the singist's noddle, with the remark, "Clear out, you darned fool, Mary Ann's

gone to bed long ago."

—The "man who whistles" is requested to silence his pipes whilst visiting our sausage

Benzine whisky brings as much joy to our undertakers as quartz nuggets do to the tolling

SALE OF FURNITURE .- On Thursday and Friday next, B. Scott, Jr., will sell, without reserve, the entire stock of furniture of J. Lutz, No. 121 S. Eleventh street. Mr. Lutz has been for twenty-five years in his present location, and he has achieved a reputation second to none as a manufacturer of first-class furniture. The present sale is in consequence of his retirement from business, and his intention of visiting Europe next spring. It is scarcely necessary for us to state that this will be a very rare opportunity for housekeepers to purchase fine fur-niture at a low price. The abilities of Mr. Scott as an auctioneer are well known, and this sale promises to be one of the most attractive of the seasož. The sale will commence at 10 A. M. on each day. In consequence of the immense stock and the limited room, tickets of admission will be required. These can be procured on application at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street.

THE VETERANS.

Meeting of the Soldiers of the War of 1812. At ten o'clock this morning the handful of brave men who followed their country's flag during the troublesome time intervening between the year 1812 and the battle of New Orleans in 1815, met, as is their usual yearly custom, in the Supreme Court Room, to do honor to the natal day of the Immortal Father of his Country. President Peter Hay in the chair. Secretary, John H. Frick. Colonel John Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following

Executive Committee, presented the following report:—

The Executive Committee respectfully report:—

That since our meeting on the 8th of January last inexorable death has been doing his work of destruction among our members, no less than ten having departed this life in about seven weeks, which, added to the sixty-one reported at that time, make seventy-one in little more than one year out of the small number in this association, and henceforth the proportion must inevitably be greatly increased, until, in a very brief period indeed, the last soldier of 1812 will be carried to his last home on earth.

At the beginning of the present year the prospect of relief from Congress look d very gloomy, and the most hopeful among us were greatly discouraged. Since then, however, a more liberal spirit has manifested itself among the representatives of the people; and the public press, too, that great lever of public sentiment, has come forward nobly and energetically to our support.

In the National House of Kenresentatives the Hongetically to our support.

In the National House of Representatives the Hon.
Mr. Bingham has introduced the following resolu-

Granting Pensions to the Surviving Soldiers and Their Widows of the War of 1812.—

Be it Resolved, By the Sonate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of these resolutions, the surviving soldiers, who served the United States in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and the surviving widows of such soldiers, shall each be emitted to a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

And although the matter has received a check from the opposition of Mr. Edmunds, one of the Senators from Vermont, yet we have received such unequivocal encouragement from influential members of both houses of Congress that we can bid our fellow-soldiers not to despair.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania the Hon. M. B. Lowry introduced the following joint resolution, which has been passed by that body, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

House of Representatives for concurrence:

House of Representatives for concurrence:—
Joint Resolution Relative to Granting Relief to the Soldlers and Widnes of Soldiers of the War of 1812.

Be it Resolved, (if the House concur), That our Senators in Congress are instructed and our Representatives requested to use every honorable means within their power to seem to the passage of the bill granting a pension to soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Under these circumstances we make the old soldier these circumstances we make the sold soldier these circumstances we make the old soldier these circumstances we make the old soldier these circumstances we make the old soldier these circumstances. Under these circumstances we urge the old sol-

diers of 1812, throughout the Union, to persevere in their endeavors to enlist the active exertions of the several State Legislatures, the public press, and the citizens generally, to unite in procuring a liberal and honorable recognition by Congress of the ser-vices and sacrifices of the soldiers of the second War of Independence, of whom so few remain.

The committee submit the following resolutions:

The committee submit the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the thanks of this association be presented to the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of the Pennsylvania State Senate, and to the other Senators who aided him in passing a resolution urging Congress to pass the bill now before them, granting a pension to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be presented to the Hon. Mr. Bingham, G. W. Scofield, and General John D. Deweses, and to the senators and Representatives in Congress, who are co operating with him in the generous effort to do an act of justice to the few surviving soldiers of 1812.

Resolved, That the legislatures of other States now in assistion be earnestly requested to adopt resolutions similar to those passed by the Senate of Pennsylvania, urging Congress to do the last act of gratitude to the old soldiers of 1812.

The report was unanimously adopted, after which

The report was unanimously adopted, after which the following toasts were read:-I. The Memory of Washington, ever in our hearts as the Father of his Country.

Father of his Country.

2. The Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution.

3. The Memory of our departed Associates in the War of 1812—They rest from their labors, but their works do follow them.

them.

4. The President of the United States.

5. The Governor of Penusylvania.

6. The Army and Navy of the United States.

7. The Judiciary of the Union and of the several States—Firm supporters of the Constitution and the Lawa.

8. The Union—It must and shall be preserved.

9. The Memory of Scott. Brown, Decatur, Perry, and other Commanders in the War of 1812.

10. The Friends of the Soldiers and Sailors of the War of 1812 in Congress and our State Legislature—Long life and happiners to them.

11. Our Country—The land of the free and the home of the brave. the brave.

12. Agriculture, Commerce, and the Manufactures - The foundation of our prosperity, and the source of our prosperity.

strength.

13. Woman—Heaven's last and best gift to man; without her our homes would be desolate.

The roll was then called, and sixty-two members

answared to their names.

The following new members were then elected:
Valentine Burkhardt, of the Washington Greys.
Joseph Ogelsby, William J, Ferguson.
John White, of Colonel Berry's Battalion. The following deaths were announced since the meeting in January

the soldiers of 1812. Unanimously agreed to.

The same gentleman moved that hereafter the proceedings of the association be opened with

prayer, and that hereafter some clergyman be selected for that purpose. Agreed to. A resolution was then passed authorizing the Secretary to prepare and have printed a complete roll of the names of the present and former members of the association, that copies of it may be distributed amongst the living members to serve as memorials. The business of the meeting was then declared finished. Colonel A. L. Snowden then read Wash-ington's Farewell Address, after which the veterans

TRADE NOTICE.-The following is a reprint of an advertisement in a morning journal, which advertisement certainly has the best interests of society at heart:-

of society at neart:—
"NOTICE.—If the artist who so eleverly relieved a gentleman of his pocket-book whilst gettidg on a Market street car at the corner of Eleventh and Market, about 1 P. M., February 18th, has no particular interest in keoping the pocket-book and papers, which are of small pecuniary value, the owner is disposed to look at the transaction as rather aharp financiering, even considering the duliness of the times, but is ready to negotiate for their return at a fair valuation. Address in confidence," etc.

The artist, whoever he is, if he has any conscience, or any regard for his own interest, cannot fail to reply, in which case two fools will be satisfied. We are happy to state, for the relief of the public mind, that it is firmly believed that the author of the above still survives.

THE "STAR" COTRSE OF LECTURES .- On Thursday evening Mr. Pugh will introduce George William Curtis as his next "star." Mr Curtis is a graceful and polished speaker, as well as a vigorous and elegant writer. He is also a man of large and liberal views, and his discussion of such a subject as "Our National Folly-the Civil Service" cannot fall to be interesting. The views of Mr. Curtis on this subject are well known, and his lecture will doubt-less be a practical and eloquent consideration of the existing evils and the methods that should be adopted for reforming them.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE .- This morning the members of the Washington Hose Company, No. 10, paraded, with their new hose carriage which is a very handsome affair. It is painted ultramarine blue, tastefully picked up with gold. The silver-plating is very elaborate, and gives it a neat appearance. On the silver sidebadges is their name and number. The springs are polished. On the front locker is the name, "Washington," in large gold letters, edged up with carmine. On the hind locker is the date of

their institution. A UNITED STATES MARINE ATTEMPTS SUI-CIDE.—A United States marine, named Jacob Hoffman, attempted sulcide by jumping into the Delaware at Noble street wharf. The water was rather too cold for him, and he re-considered his determination to drown himself. He cried lustily for help, and a Seventh district policeman came to his rescue and succeeded in dragging him out of the river. He was taken to the Seventh District Station House, where he was resuscitated.

A PATRIOTIC LADY.—This morning, at an early hour, a patriotic young lady, name unknown, placed a wreath of immortelles on the railing surrounding the statue of Washington, in front of Independence Hail.

THIRD EDITION

BUROPE

Papal Infallibility-The American Ecclesiastics Expelled from Rome-Death of the Bishop of Chichester-The Preliminary Trials of the French Rioters.

FROM EUROPE.

Papal Infallibility.

By the Anglo-American Cable.
ROME, Feb. 22.—The discussion on the question of Papal Infallibility is expected to be opened in the Œcumenical Council some time this week.

The French Cable Company. Paris, Feb. 22 .- At a meeting of the share holders of the French Cable Company, held in this city yesterday, an agreement with the Anglo-American, Atlantic and New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph companies for a working arrangement looking to economy of expense and expedition of business was unanimously approved, and tha directors authorized to arrange with the French Government in regard to their executive rights, so as to give perfect reciprocity to the United

New Steamship Line. LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Pacific Steamship Company have planned a semi-monthly line of steamers from Panama to Liverpool, by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Death of Bishop of Chichester. Right Rev. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, died yesterday. He was 84 years

English Ratironds in Japan. English engineers have obtained a contract to build three hundred miles of railroad in Japan.

Examinations of the Paris Rioters. PARIS, Feb. 22 .- The preliminary examinations of persons arrested during the recent troubles have been ended. One hundred and eight were unconditionally discharged, 125 held to appear before the court, and 150 kept under arrest for conspiring against the State and the life of the Emperor.

American Ecclesiastics Expelled from Rome. ROME. Feb. 22 .- Among the ecclesiastics expelled from Rome there are said to have been several Americans.

Dry Dock for Malta. LONDON, Feb. 22.—A company has been formed here to build a dry dock for Malta.

A Retiring Prince.
MUNICH, Feb. 22.—It is feared Prince Hohenlohe will retire from public life. Petroleum Tests.

LONDON, Feb. 22 .- In view of the many shocking accidents caused by petroleum, laws have been projected for subjecting it to still severer tests. A bill will soon be brought befor Parliament, looking to this end.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON Feb. 22-1 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; 1867s, 87%; 10-40s, 84%. Eric Railroad, 22%; Illinois Central, 111%; Great Western, 29%.
FRANKFORD, Feb. 22.—United States bends opened

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Bourse op=ned firm. Rentes,

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Bourse opined firm. Reness, 73f. 72c.
ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum opened firm at 61f. 12½c.
HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Cotton opened quiet.
Liverpoot, Feb. 22—1'30 P. M.—Cotton nominal.
Corn 26s. 6d. Red winter Wheat 8s. 5d Receipts of wheat for the first three days, 7500 quarters, of which 1000 were American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Senator Summer and Mr. Mungen. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Some days ago Mr Mungen, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to print a speech in the Globe. It appeared in the Globe of to-day, and turned out to be a violent personal attack on Senator Sumner for his course on the Cuban question. This morning Mr. Dawes rose to a question of privilege and

called the attention of the House to the matter. and said the speech was indecent and an insult to the House. He moved that the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire whether the speech ought not to be excluded from the permanent form of the Globe. There was a long debate on the subject, after which Mr. Dawes' resolution was adopted. The House will no doubt adopt the resolution which passed the Senate prohibiting

have not been delivered in Congress. Naval Orders. Captain A. C. Rhind and Lieutenant G. V. Menzies were ordered to this city, to be examined for promotion. First Assistant Engineer A. V. Marley to the New York Navy Yard. Ensign Thomas A. Stevens is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Colorado.

the printing of speeches in the Globe which

FROM THE WEST.

The Mississippi Steamboat Disaster. CAIRO, Feb. 22 .- The following are additional names of the missing by the disaster to the steamer Emma No. 3, furnished by Mr. Alten-

borough, the pilot:-William Fosterer, second engineer; James Sealey, of Lexington; Ky.; second cook, unknown, white; Davy Rustabout, James Chapman, and two other firemen, names unknown; George Waster, pantryman, is in the hospital here badly burned, but will probably recover.

Walter Marrata, the first clerk, in noble disregard of danger to himself, made an attempt to save a lady passenger, and perished with the others.

The following are additional names of persons saved:-

James Lynch, of St. Louis; Joseph George, of Cannalton; James Ruadenkes, of Dayton, Kentucky; Charles Charleston, recond mate: Edward Wylle, watchman; James Ford, John Johnson, C. Collins, Frank Burns, Amos Burns, E. E. Wing, baker, and M. M. Foris, of the deck hands; and Henry Wilson, fireman.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Day in Boston-The Weather at Concord Boston, Feb. 22.—The Custom House, banks, and all leading places of business are closed

CONDORD, N. H., Feb. 22 .- At sunrise this morning the thermometer was at zero, and at 10 o'clock 10 deg. above. Abou: twelve inches of snow fell in the last storm on the range of hills from Danbury, Rumney and Holderness.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Lockport. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 23 .- A fire occurred here yesterday, burning out Morrison's billiard room and other property. Lose, \$10,000 in-THE PERSON NAMED IN sured.

PORTY-PIRST SESSION-SECOND TERM.

Washineron, Peb. 22.—Mr. Vickers presented the memorial of the National Board of Trade for the passage of a marine apprentice law. Referred to the

Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stewart presented the credentials of Messrs.
Parrow and Whitely as Senators elect from the
State of Georgia, and asked their reference to the
Judiciary Committee, which were read.

Mr. Drake said the papers were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia to these men to
act as Senators. The manner of the election of
Senators and the manner of authenticating the fact
to the Senate were presented by the Constintion. Senators and the manner of authenticating the fact to the Senate were prescribed by the Constitution, and nothing in that instrument or any act of Congress authorized any Governor of any State to commission any man as Senator of the United States. It did not appear from the paper when the party was elected, nor was his election certified to by the President of the Ltate Senate, as required by law. He thought the paper ought not to be received.

Mr. Pomeroy said the Constitution required each house to judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and therefore he favored the reference to one committee, so that the facts might be investigated.

. Stewart remarked that if the credentials were

Mr. Stewart remarked that if the credentials were not valid the fact would be shown upon investigation, which was all that was now asked for.

Mr. Drake said his objection was based upon the fact that they were not credentials in the sense of the Constitution and the laws, but mere commissions from a party not authorized to issue them.

Mr. Pomeroy said that in the case of the impeachment of a Senator from Tennessee, some years ago, a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Senate was sustained by the body, on the ground that a Senator was not an officer of the United States but of the State.

Mr. Stewart asked and obtained leave to with-draw the papers for the present, in order to permit the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) to ad-dress the Senate.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio), from the Committee on the Judiciary, to shich had been referred the charges against Richard Busteed, United States Listrict Judge for Alabama, reported that there was not sufficient evidence in support of the charges and sufficient evidence in support of the charges and specifications on which to impeach him, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that it be laid on the table, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Eidridge asked leave to submit a minority report, on behalf of himself and Mr. Kerr, but Mr. Butler (Mass.) objected.

port, on belaif of himself and Mr. Kerr, but Mr. Butler (Mass.) objected.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee on Elections, so as to make the whole number fifteen:

—Messrs. Beaman, Kerr, McCrary, and Potter.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the benefits of the Homestead law to the children of deceased soldiers.

Passed.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), rising to a question of privilege, referred to a speech of Mr. Mungen, published in the Globe of last Sunday, purporting to have been made in the House, but not actually delivered, and which reflected on Senator Sumner, and he offered the following resolution:

— Whereas, The Hon. William Mungen, a member of the House, did on the 19th inst. obtain unanimous consent of the House in Committee of the Whole to print in the Globe, as if delivered in the House, a speech not otherwise delivered, and did therefore cause a speech to be so privated in the House and under the college of the solution of the House, as if delivered in the House, as speech not otherwise delivered, and did therefore cause a speech to be so privated in the House and under the solution of the House and solution of the House, as speech as the solution of the House and under the House and under the solution of the House and under the House and th the 20th inst., as if delivered in the House and under

the 20th inst., as if delivered in the House and under its rules, alleged to be of such a character as to be an abuse of the privilege so obtained, and a violation of the rules of the House, now therefore Resolved. That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report whether the said william Mungen, in causing the said speech to be printed, as aforesaid, has not abused the privilege thus obtained, violated the rules of the House, and deserved its censure, and that in the meantime the said speech be excluded from the Congressional said speech be excluded from the Congressions Mr. Dawes remarked that the system of printing

Mr. Dawes remarked that the system of printing speeches not delivered had grown up under the pressure of business and debate, and had its conve-niences in some respects. At first members in ask-ing leave very frequently had prefaced their request with a statement that it was either on some abstract subject, or had no personal reference. Whether publicly stated or not, each member asked such per-mission, or under the implied assurance that whatever he might have printed would not be in viola-tion of the rules of the House, much less in violation of common decency.

The speech referred to he regarded as being not

only in violation of the rules by reflecting on a member of the Senate, but a violation of all common rules of decency. If it were allowed to pass unnoticed it would be a disgrace to the House and a surrender of the Globe to be a channel of personal abuse for the conveyance of matter which would be indictable at common law for indecency.

abuse for the conveyance of matter which would be indictable at common law for indecency.

Mr. Wood suggested that the House, before being called upon to vote on the resolution, should have the matter which is objected to placed before it.

Mr. Dawes said he had purposely drawn the preamble and resolution so as to avoid incorporating in it language which he himself alleged to be too indecent to go into the Globe. indecent to go into the Globe.

Mr. Cox thought that the gentleman fro a Massachusetts was entitled to the thanks of the House

for bringing before it the abuse of printing in the Globs speeches that were not delivered in the House. It ought to be reformed, so that debate in the House may; become real debate and not mere written essays.

Mr. Dawes remarked further that to have let the matter pass unnoticed would have been to say to the country that there was nothing too indecent or im-

proper for the House to indulge in. He thought it due to the Speaker, who was held responsible for the maintenance of propriety in debate, to show that that speech which was going into the stereotyped pages of the Globe was not delivered in the House, and that as soon as the attention of the House was drawn to its character the House had instructed the Committee on Rules to inquire whether it was not in violation of the rules.

OBITUARY.

Bishop of Chichester. The cable gives us intelligence of the death of this distinguished and venerable prelate. The Right Rev. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, D. D., was the sen of Captain Thomas Gilbert, of the English navy, and was born in the year 1786, being consequently eighty-four years of age at the time of his death He was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School, and at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he was, with the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in the first class in classics, in 1809. He became successively Fellow, Tutor, and in 1822 Principal of his college. He served in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford under the Duke of Wellington in 1836-40, and was consecrated on the death of Dr. Shuttleworth to the See of Chichester in 1842. This See has the patronage of thirty benefices, and the alternate presentation to four others. It is a post of great importance in the English Church Establishment. Dr. Gilbert was a man of great plety and executive ability, and

was personally greatly beloved. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER. -To-mor row at Thirty-second and Market streets an exhibition will be given of what is claimed to be the greatest fire extinguisher of the age "Union" Fire Extinguisher. A building filled with combustible material will be fired, and fair and open test made of the merits of the new in vention as a foe to the fire flend.

Received too late for Classification.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCE ment of the Philadelphia Dental College will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870. Music by Carl Sentric Orchestra. Valedictory by Professor S. B. HOWELL, M. D. Address by Rev. J. L. WITHROW, Doors open at 10% o'clock, Music to commence at 11 A. M. The public generally invited.

J. H. McQUILLEN, M. D., 23226

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST LOUIS DREKA, No. 1023 OHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARE & BROTHEE, Makers,
8 24 wimb No. 824 OHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED .- THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within ave years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose \$90. per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Delegation-The Cuban Question-Privacy of Committees-The Naval Deficiency Bill-Temperance Mass Meeting -Celebration of the Day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Delegation. Special Despatch to The Bouning Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. — The Mississippi delegation have addressed a letter to the President urging him to sign to-morrow the bill for the admission of the State. They are afraid ten days will expire before the Senate acts on the Disability bill, for which they have been waiting, and rather than risk this they will let those members of their State Government whose disabilities are not removed take their chances.

The Caban Question.
The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had another discussion to-day on Cuban affairs, but owing to the absence of Senator Morton no action was taken.

Privacy of Committees. The Committee of Ways and Means passed a resolution to-day not to allow any of its members to divulge to parties outside what is done in the committee room.

Celebration of the Day. The departments are all closed in honor of Washington's birthday, and private business is generally suspended. The Supreme Court of the United States and the District Courts have adjourned over in honor of the day, and the

banks and schools are also closed. Temperance Mass Meeting. A grand temperance mass meeting will be held at the Congregational Church this afternoon, at which Senator Wilson will preside, and many other distinguished gentlemen and prominent temperance advocates will be present.

A grand ball will be given to-night at the Masonic Hall under the auspices of the most prominent gentlemen of this community.

Naval Deficiency Bill. Hon. Leonard Myers has just presented and out through the conference report on the Naval Deficiency bill, fixing the amount at two millions. After explaining the difference between the House and Senate, Mr. Myers moved the previous question, and the report was adopted as it was adopted by the Scuate yesterday. The bill now only requires the President's signature to become a law, and an order will probably be issued by Secretary Robeson to-morrow to resume work in the navy yards in the bureaus of steam engineering and construction and repairs.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition, Continued from the Third Edition,

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mr. Conkling, from the
Committee on the Revision of the Laws, recommended the indefinite postponement of the resolution of the New York Legislature rescinding the
ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He proceeded to address the senate at length upon the
futility of the attempted recission, claiming that
the ratification involved the right to give consent,
no more; that the power to cancel or retract that
consent did not exist, either in the letter or spirit of
the Constitution.

The right to retract would not be asserted had Congress proposed the lifteenth amendment to conventions as the mode in which the people of the States should pronounce their decision. The diverstates should pronounce their decision. The diversion of the constitutional term "to ratify" was of significance, as indicating that the purpose was to make fixed, to establish, to settle. Referring to the political effect of the lifteenth amendment, he contrasted the records of the two great parties upon the question of the consequences resulting from each.

Mr. Davis delivered an argument to show that the power to reject a constitutional amendment existed on the State by implication as a necessary consequence of the power to ratify. He charged that the dominant party had secured the adoption of the fifteenth amendment through the medium of partisan Legislatures and by preventing an expression

by the people upon it. Mr. Pomerov moved, as a tribute of respect for the day, that the Senate now (at 2 o'clock) adjourn.

Before putting the motion the Chair called attention to an invitation from the Maryland Legislature to visit annapolis, near which city the British ship Monarch is flow lying, and that a deputation had been sent by the Legislature to communicate the in-

vitation. The Senate then adjourned. House.

Continued from the Third Edition. Mr. Mungen said that in one sense he was considerably obliged to the gentleman from Massachusetts for giving him a little notoriety which he would not perhaps otherwise have. He disclaimed any intention to violate the rules of the House or to be disrespectful to the Speaker, and he defied the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out any objectionable passage in his speech.

tonable passage in his speech. He had read a sentence from the speech declaring that anything he should say had no reference to any act or word of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, but to his public lectures and speeches. He stood here as the representative of his constituents, and he demanded

representative of his constituents, and he demanded the right of free speech under the Constitution. He would not permit any one to attempt to deprive him of the right to discuss public questions.

There was no foul or vulgar language in that speech. Was it a violation of the rules of the House to quote from the classics or from Gibbon? If the gentleman from Massachusetts, or his friend the Senstor, chose to make an application of his remarks, he (Mungen) was not to be held responsible for that. If the remarks fitted the Senator, let him wear them. He had authority in common report for saving—trestraining himself)—but he would not say what he had been about to say. He might be called to order if he did. As to disgraceful scenes in the

what he had been about to say. He might be called to order if he did. As to disgraceful scenes in the House, did the gentleman from Massachusetts forget the scene in the House last Congress at the counting of the Presidential vote?

Did the gentleman from Massachusetts recollect nothing about the castigation which Tristram Burgess gave to John Randolph of Hoanoke? That was New England authority, and he took it as an example for anything he might have said. Would this House gag him in abswering the dectrice of an itinerant, impertinent lecturer, who is cramming his theories and his illogical, damnable doctrines on the people of the North?

Had he not the right to discuss them as to their absurdity? That presumptuous lecturer and rhetoabsurdity? That presumptuous lecturer and rheto-rician put himself up as the champion of the God and morality party of loyalty. In his lecture on Caste he referred to the nobility of ancient Poland as an example of what he denominated caste, and to Russia of the present day as an example of pro-

Finally, after a very long debate, the resolution in regard to Mr. Mungen was agreed to.

FROM THE WEST.

On the Track of Counterfelters. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23 .- A band of regularly organized counterfeiters in Pulaski, Wayne, and other adjoining counties have been engaged for some time in circulating several thousand dollars of bogus ten-dollar and fifty-cent United

headquarters and early arrests are looked for. A A Righteous Decision.
Sr. Louis, Feb. 22.—Judge Knight, of the Circuit Court, decided yesterday that debts contracted by a wife should be collected from the husband and not from her separate estate.

States notes. A clue has been obtained at

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.