THE DELL'S ENGREDO TRUNCATE PLANTS AND LABORAGE, THE PARTY OF THE PART

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE. DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Young Man Makes Two Attempts Upon His Life.

About 10 o'clock last night a voung man, ap parently about 28 or 30 years of age went into a drinking saloon on Lombard street, telow Tenth, and called for a glass of ale. It was given him, when, without a word of warning, he drew from his pocket a two-ounce phial, which, it was subsequently ascertained, con-tained laudanum, and poured the contents into the glass. Before he could be prevented he had swallowed the ale. Word was at once conveyed to Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth Police dis-trict, who hastened to the place and had the rash man conveyed to a neighboring drug store to await the arrival of a stretcher. While in the store he fell into a stupor, and in this condition he was removed to the station-house. A physi-cian was called in, and by the aid of a pump the deadly narcotic was removed from his stomach. On being restored to conscious-ness he was searched, and after being deprived of everything (even to his suspenders) that could allow of his repeating his attempt at self-destruction, he was locked up in one of the cells. Notwithstanding all these precautions, he again essayed to "shuffle off this mortal and bear for a timely allowed." coil," and had it not been for a timely discovery he would have succeeded. Some time near daylight the turnkey, suspecting something wrong, went to the cell of the unfortunate man, and there found him suspended from the bars over his cell door. He had torn his shirt into strips, and thus made a rope with which he made this second attempt upon his life. Life was nearly extinct, but he was immediately cut down, and by the application of the proper restoratives was restored to consciousness. He gives the name of Max Degraw, and his home as New York. He assigns as a reason for these repeated attempts upon his life the fact of his having spent \$80,000 since 1865, and that he is at present in the utmost poverty. In his pocket were found a lot of photographs, a letter post-marked New York, August 11, 1870, and ad-dressed to him at Boston, Massachusett, a card with the name of A. A. Kelly, No. 724 Chesnut street, and a pass-book, with the following instructions written upon one of its pages:—"W. H. & J. E. Miller, No. 304 Bleecker street, New York. Please notify them of my death. I have lived long enough. No good to myself nor to anybody. Can't even make a living. Send photographs to them." After the second attempt a guard was set over him. He upbraided the officers for preventing him from destroying his life, which he states has become a burden to him. The Mayor has his case under advisement, and it is probable that he will be sent to an insane asylum.

#### AN IMPROVEMENT.

A Granite Edifice on Chesnut Street for the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.

The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities is soon to move from its present quarters. It has purchased the building opposite the Post Office, on Chesnut street, belonging to the Shelmerdine estate, for \$95,000, and will to-morrow commence the work of entirely demolishing it. From its ruins will rise a massive granite structure, showing upon its front two lofty stories, but within they will be thrown into one large, airy and attractive room. Particular attention is to be paid to the safety of the funds of the institution, and the packages which its patrons may place in its charge. In the rear of the building will be constructed a row of three granite proofs, each to be lined with iron and to enclose the most invulnerable

Over these vaults will be built a fourth, embracing all the dimensions of the under ones, and which will be reserved for the use of the depositors with the company. This company is the oldest one of its kind in the United States, and has become father to a great progeny, none of which have been able to compete with their By reference to an old and faded minutebook this morning, we discovered that a meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Coffee House (located where the old Corn Exchange used to be), on the 9th of December, 1804, originated this institution, making its capital \$500,000.

In 1812 it was granted a perpetual charter. Its first president was Joseph Ball. Its present head is Charles Dutilh, Esq., who has been connected with the company since 1838, and has served as its presiding officer more than fourteen years. For many years he was one of its directors. The present actuary, Mr. William B. Hill, has been attached to the institution since 1845, and always in his present capacity. Lilburn H. Steel, Collin M. Gatchell, and Jarvis Mason have been connected with it in the clerical department for seventeen years. The company was first located opposite the State House, then at No. 72 South Third street, and eventually in the building it now occupies, No. 304 Walnut street, and which The capital is \$1,000,000, all paid in and invested in well-secured first mortgages and like securities. The new edifice it intends erecting will cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The square facing the Custom House promises to be one of the finest in the city for its business

# WORDS FROM ABROAD.

The Mayor of Havre Asking Information of Our Mayor.

This morning Mayor Fox received a letter from the Mayor of Havre inquiring on some matters of education. The letter bore two postage stamps, one representing the Empire and the other the "Republic of France." It is apparent that the Mayor of Havre was in a dilemma as to what Government stamp he should employ. but escaped out of it by using the stamps of both the Republic and Empire, thinking that where one would fail the other would succeed. This is the letter:-

LE HAVRE, March 23, 1871—Le Maire de la Ville du Havre to the Mayor of Philadelphia, Etats-Unis —Sir:—I have the intention to reorganize and to augment the primary schools of Havre. Having admired a few years ago the schools of your town, I mired a few years ago the schools of your town, I should be glad to receive from you a few explanations on your primary schools, and if possible a map of one or two of your best buildings. I should be able then to adopt in our schools what would be considered best in yours. I hope that you will have the kindness to forward me these particulars, and I am, sir, yours truly,

JULES SEIGPRIED.

THE RELIEF-READY TO SAIL.-The relief ship is loaded with beef, bacon, flour, and with a number of packages of clothing, and will probably take her departure from this port to-morrow. This afternoon the Mayor and the Relief Committee visited the Navy Yard to see her. The only regret is that she was not of greater tonnage. From present appearances, it looks as though we might load another ship with stores for the destitute people of France and Germany. Though the Committee on Relief commenced much later than did those in New York and Boston to collect funds, they have succeeded admirably-even better than they had a right to suppose-and they express great gratitude.

IVY HILL SATION .- In compliance with the oft-expressed desire of the Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company, the Reading Railroad Company have established a station near the cemetery grounds. Notice is given that the trains leaving Ninth and Green streets at 10 A. M. and 2 30 P. M., and the trains leaving Chesnut Hill at 1 40 and 5 40 P. M., will stop at Mount Airy avenue, which station is designated Ivy Hill.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- Some time since a German, whose name we have been unable to obtain, was assaulted and badly beaten at Eleventh street and Columbia avenue by a fellow named Israel Chrilden, who managed to keep himself out of the clutches of the law until yesterday, when he was arrested. Alderman Allison held him in \$800 ball to answer.

INDECENCY .- A young man named William H. Furlong was arrested by Officer Strawhauer yesterday afternoon, at Warnock and Master streets, for indecent behavior. Alderman Allison held him in \$600 bail for his appearance at

#### VETOES.

The Mayor Returns Two Hills, with His Objections, to Councils. This afternoon the Mayor sent the following

veto messages to Council: :-Gentlemen:-I herewith return the bill entitled "Resolution authorizing the City Solicitor to enter satisfaction of record of the judgments against charles H. Crawford, George Warner, Theodore Warner, and others," without my approval.

The judgments referred to in the resolution are

those obtained for record, the warrants of attorney accompanying the bonds given by Charles H. Crawford and Edward S. McGlue, two of the contractors for cleansing the streets in certain districts of the city, and their respective sureties, from whom warrants upon the City Treasury were withheld in the early part of last year, because of their not coming up the to fulfilment of their obligations. As these contracts have not been annulled, even if suits have been instituted by them against the city and judgments obtained in such actions for work actually performed, and though Connells have a disposition to consent to the closing out of these mat-ters. I regard it as unsafe to do so in the manner proposed, without adding a provise to the resolution to the effect that the confractors named should first cancel said agreements, and also execute a full re-lease and discharge of all their claims and demands growing out of the same to the city of Philadelphia.

I therefore return the resolution for your reconsideration.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Also the following:

Gentlemen:—I herewith return the bill entitled "An ordinance relative to sidewalks on Baltimore avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-second streets,"

without my approval.

This seems to grow out of the widening of Baltimore avenue (late the old Baltimore road), heretofore of the width of fifty feet, and now about to be widened to the width of eighty feet, as laid down upon the plan of the city, by absorbing fifteen feet of the properties on each side; and by this bill it is a proposed that upon the avenue believe to the second that upon the second the second that upon the second that upon the second that upon proposed that upon the avenue being so widened the several owners of the property lying between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second streets (embracing and including on both sides of the thoroughfare three thousand and forty feet of building lets, portions of which are already improved), to have the privilege of encroaching upon the avenue to the exprivilege of encroaching upon the avenue to the extent of six feet (measuring from the house line) "for such projections as steps, cellar doors, railings, terraces, and retaining walls," leaving twelve feet in the clear for footway, with a proviso that the ordinance "shall extend and apply only to the properties of such persons as should expressly walve all claims for damages for the land taken in this widening of the said avenue." Were this ordinance to become a the said avenue." Were this ordinance to become law, it would break in upon the usual proper course pointed out by law as regards the opening and widening of highways, by the city undertaking to bargain directly with the property-owners, allowing them to make encroachments upon the street lines upon their waiving the right to damages by jury. Again there would seem to be a consideration give for the right of encroachment in this case, to wit,— the waiver of damages, which would interfere with the right of the city at any future period to alter or change the lines of Baltimore avenue between the

streets mentioned. Besides, as this ordinance is to operate only as to those who waive the question of damages, I have reason to believe the whole of said property-holders cannot be had to accept of the arrangement proposed, some preferring compensation in damages by way of road jury, whilst there are others under legal disability or absent from the city; thus it would eventuate in making such an irregular ap-pearance of lines (those accepting of the provisions of the ordinance virtually absorbing the six feet of the avenue, others preferring compensa-tion in damages by the award of a jury falling back to the house lines) as would greatly disfigure this beautiful avenue, and also operate as an exceed-ingly unsafe precedent for the hereafter. Therefore I return the bill for your reconsideration

Very respectfully,
DANIEL M. Fox,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

### FALLEN WOMEN.

Annual Meeting of the Rosine Association. This afternoon the twenty-third annual meeting of the Rosine Association, whose object is the reclamation of fallen women, was held, at which the year's report was read. From it we take these extracts:—
If we could but remember that each rescued vic-

tim brought within our fold may be a soul saved for eternity, and that soul of priceless value, more than the wealth of the world, that each soul is of as much value in heaven as our own, then might we think the amount of time, labor, and money spent by us in this glorious work amply rewarded. number rescued and once more made happy. the evil of intemperance is apparently increasing in our midst, with 4 all its concomitant horrors, miseries, and crimes; while the vices of society seem spreading like some foul pestilence, it is encouraging to us that we have not relaxed our efforts, but have ever reached forth the helping hand to draw into our home the forsaken and abandoned, ere they should be forever lost, and restore them to womanhood, and give them an oportunity to reform and lead a better and happier

A little over a year ago two sistors, one about twelve years and the other about thirteen, who had become very much degraded and lived mostly on the street, sleeping often on cellar-doors or doorsteps, were sent to this institution by the Mayor of Reading. After being in the home for a year, they had shown such marked improvement that they were permitted to try other homes. The eldest is now living with a Christian family in this city, and not only appears to be doing very well, but seems to be trying to lead a better and more useful life. During the past year two were dismissed for viola-tions of our rules. Two were sent to the hospital, as needing medical attendance which our home could not afford; two left, and six found new homes and useful employment, making the total leaving the institution during the year, 14.

The number received was 17, an increase of 3 over last year. During the year 857 garments were made, an increase of 157 over last year.

EVIDENTLY OUT OF HIS MIND .- About S o'clock this morning Officers Morris and Clawson, of the Delaware Harbor police, found an individual giving the name of John Madden, and who gives his age as 85 years, wandering around the wharves in the vicinity of Race street. They removed him to the station-house at Front and Noble streets, where he became quite loquacious, and related with great gusto how he had fought with Commodore Perry on Lake Eric. The poor old man is evidently de-mented, and without home or friends. In the event of no one appearing and offering to care for him, the authorities will make the necessary provisions for his comfort.

TRIFLING FIRE .- About 1 o'clock this afternoon an alarm of fire was caused by the partial burning of the roof of a frame dwelling on North street, above Fifth. It was extinguished before the arrival of the fire companies on the ground. Damage slight.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church Case.

Nisi Prina-Judge Williams. In the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Judge Williams this morning charged the jury at considerable length, and at the time of our going to press no verdict had been rendered. Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Peter Monagan and wife vs. James Jones et al. An action on a mortgage. The defense alleged pay-

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Finletter. Patrick Dever vs. William Lyster. An aution to ecover for lime sold and delivered. Verdict for David Zahn vs R. N. Buckley. An action to recover for lumber sold and delivered. On trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. SECOND BOARD.

\$ECOND BOARD.

\$5000 Pa & N Y C 78 75

\$1000 Leh 68, 84... \$435

65 sh Cam & Am. 11835

10 do... 11835

2 sh Minchill R. 52

\$60 sh Leh Nav. b60. 3635

\$400 do... \$20, 36

200 sh Cata Prf... 44

200 sh O C & A R. b30 49

# FINE STATIONERY

Card Engraving. DEEKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

# THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Opinion of the Message.

The President Gains Caste.

MU-KLUX BILL.

Voting on the Amendments.

Ohio State Medical Society

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

The St. Louis Election.

Rte. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes. MADRID, April 6 .- In the Cortes to-day the Minister of the Colonies gave an explicit contradiction to the report that the United States Government has made a proposition to Spain for the purchase of her possessions in the West Indies. The Minister added that the honor of Spain forbids the sale of any of her colonies.

Cotton Ships Arrived Out. LIVERPOOL, April 6 .- The following vessels have arrived here from Southern ports, loaded with cotton:-From New Orleans, ships Anson Brown, La

Gloire, Kentuckian, Kate Prince, Home, and Trenton, and barks Amphion and Sheranza. From Savannah, ships Cynosure and Ottawa. From Charleston, ships Kate Troop and Sailor Prince, and bark Waller.

From Galveston, ships Sequel and Edward Macdowell. From New York, ship Marlborough.

The Latest Quotations. London, April 6—4:30 P. M.—Consots for money 92%, for account 923% 293 American securities firm. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 92%; of 1867, 93%, 1040, 93%; 91%; 10:408, 89%. Liverpool, April 6-4:30 P. M.—Bacon 48s. for Cumberland cut. Refined petroleum, 16%d.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Ohio State Medical Societr.

CINCINNATI, April 6 .- At a session of the Ohio State Medical Convention held yesterday, Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati, was elected President for the ensuing year. Dr. Hull was reelected Secretary, and Dr. Thompson, Treasurer. Dayton was selected as the next place of holding a meeting. Between the morning and evening session, the members visited the Cincinnati Hospital. A number of interesting papers were read.

Army Reunion. General Sherman, Admiral Porter, General Noble, and many others reached here last night, to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. There is a pros-

St. Louis Election. St. Louis, April 6.- The official majority for Captain Brown, elected Mayor on Tuesday, is 2034. The lowest majority is for Doyle, Harbor Master, 1559, and the highest for W. C. Carr,

pect of a large attendance.

Democrat, for County Treasurer, is 5096. The proposition for the county to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the St. Louis and Fort Scott Rullroad was defeated by 4762 majority, as before stated. The City Council is a tie, but Mr. Stussell (Dem.) in the Third ward will contest the seat of Mr. Amelung, whose majority is only 8.

Auditor, 2783. The majority for F. W. Mathias,

# FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The general impression among Congressmen concerning the President's special message relative to San Domingo is that it is able and adroit, and that it will do much to heal any differences that have heretofore existed in the Republican party on this question. The friends of the President regret that in this message he alluded in any way to Congressmen who have been opposing San Domingo. On the whole, however, the message is regarded with much favor, and has given the President increased influence with the party.

The Ku-klux Bill. An understanding was had in the House today by which it was agreed that the previous question shall be ordered on the Ku-klux bill at half past 2, after which, should a demand for the previous question be sustained, the House will proceed to vote on the amendments offered to the bill. It is uncertain in what shape it will

The Apportionment Bill was introduced to-day by Judge Mercer, of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. This settles the fact that it cannot

be reached this session. Mr. Cameron called up the bill to pay Schenck's Salary,

whereupon Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill to repeal the duty on coal. Various Senators appealed to him to allow the bill to be taken up and considered, but he refused to yield, stating that he would offer the coal bill as an amendment to every measure brought before the Senate.

During the morning hour in the Senate an effort was made to get a vote on the admission

Senators Blodgett and Goldthwaite. but the Democrats consumed all the time in discussing the question, and no vote was reached.

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Observance of Fast Day. Boston, April 6 .- The annual fast in Massachusetts is observed in the usual manner. Business is suspended, churches well filled, and places of amusement thronged. The weather is delightful.

Liquor Scizure. A large quantity of liquor seized last week from Ralph Smith & Co. was returned last evening by the State constables.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; low midding, 18%c. Flour unchanged, with an improved demand. Wheat steady; choice and fancy white, \$1.360.32; fair to prime, \$1.35.21.30; prime to choice red, \$1.70.21.30; fair to good, \$1.50.21.55; common, \$1.35.21.45; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.55.21.50; Pennsylvania, \$1.50.21.60. Corn firmer; white Southern, \$2.35.50; yellow Southern, \$1.5. mixed Western, 77.378c. Oats unchanged. Mess pork steady at \$21.50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, \$2.; rib sides, 11c.; clear rib, 11% (\$11%c.; hams, 17.217%c. Lard weak at 12%.) Whisky firmer at \$20.

# FROM NEW YORK.

Case Dismissed. NEW YORK, April 6 .- The case against John Thompson was dismissed for insufficiency of testimony.

Sudden Stop of a Murder Trial. FONDA, N. Y., April 6 .- The case of Charles Eacker, on trial here for murder, came to a sudden stop to-day, one of the jurors being taken

The Buckhout Trial. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 6.—The Buckhout murder case will be given to the jury probably this

#### FROM THE PLAINS.

St. Mary's Mission Destroyed by Fire. TOPEKA, Kansas, April 6 .- St. Mary's Mison, a town of four or five hundred inhabitants, twenty-five miles west of here, is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The railroad depot was about all that was saved.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate. HARRISHURG, April 8.—Mr. Henszey presented a peti-tion from the Philadelphia C'ub, and one from over two thousand citizens, asking for the abolishing of the Pub-lic Buildings Commission. lic Buildings Commission.

Mr. Dechert one from the Scott Legion, composed of returned soldiers of the Mexican war, for a donation, as their depleted treasury does not allow them to relieve the warts of their destitute comrades and to baro those

Sundry petitions in favor of a local option law were reoeived.

Mr. Henszey introduced a bill incorporating the Milton
Library Association of Philadelphia. 

Mr. Dechert, one relative to the Catholic Philopatrian
Literary Institute of Philadelphia, exempting its property

from taxation.

Also, one providing that the provisions of the act of April 6, 1859, authorizing the serving of process of courts of equity jurisdiction upon any de endant residing or being out of the jurisdiction of such equity are extended to all suits in equity seeking relief against acts of fraud committed against any resident of this State, and which, if not redressed in such suit, will occasion damage or injury to such resident.

Also, one to incorporate the Master Darpenters' Association of Philadelphia.

Mr. Osterhout, one repealing Good Friday a public holiday.

Mr. Nagle, one declaring of the law relating to religious and charitable corporations. It provides that in all such corporations members of and over 21 years old, male or female, married or single, if otherwise qualified, shall have the right to vote at elections for officers, unless expressly prohibited by their charters.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which was adouted:—

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—
Whereas. The select joint committee of the Virginia Legislature, appointed to confer with the authorities of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia relative to the centenial celebration, will visit the Capitol after the adjournment of the Legislature to day: therefore heavied, That the Joint Committee of the Legislature on the Centennial Celebration be instructed to receive the committee of the Virginia Legislature, and express to them, on behalf of the General Assembly, its appreciation of the prompt patriotic action of Virginia in joining in the commemoration of the auniversary of American Independence.

pendence.
Mr. Osterbout endeavored, but failed, to have Tuesday evening fixed for the consideration of the local option bill, still in the possession of the committee.
The Senate bill supplementary to the act relating to assignees for the benefit of creditors and other trustees was passed.

The House bill supplementary to the fact of April, 1859 con erring on certain associations powers and immunities of corporation, and bodies politic, to confirm charters heretofore granted, passed to a third reading.

House. An act for better protection of game was considere 1 and postponed.
Senate bill authorizing an election for Warren school directors was killed.
Becolutions were passed to pay witnesses in the coal invertigation, and expenses of committees of the Legislature which had visited Erie and Danville.

#### OBITUARY.

Augustus de Morgan.

Professor Augustus De Morgan, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of Europe, died March 18, in London, of disease of the kidneys, in his sixty-fifth year. He had been alting for some time, the suffering entailed by the loss of a favorite child resulting in a stroke of paralysis a year ago. Professor De Morgan on both sides was descended from scientific families. His grandfather was an officer in the Indian army, and was his father, Colonel De But on his mother's side his family was much more distinguished in the scientific world. His grandfather was James Dodson, F. R. S., who had been master of the scientific school in Christ's Hospital, and was author of the famous "Antilogarithmic Canon." It was from him, as De Morgan himself believed, he derived his mathematical geni us. De Morgan was a native of Madura, in the geni us. De Morgan was a native of Madura, in the Bast Indies, but at an early age was sent to England to school. After making his preparatory studies he went to Cambridge at the early age of 21, and gained the fourth place in the mathematical tripos

This place was sufficiently high to win for him a fellowship and high university honors. But these he declined. Scruples of conscience prevented him subscribing to the articles of belief, acceptance of which the intolerant bigotry of the English univer-sities insist on, as a condition of advance, quite as emphatically as they do on literary and scientific merit. He did not then take a higher degree than A. B. for this reason.
It was probably not his intention to devote himself solely to science when leaving Cambridge, for he entered himself at Lincoln's Inn to study for the bar. This idea he ultimately abandoned. Marrying the daughter of Mr. William Freud, the eminent actuary of the London Rock Life Assurance Comactuary of the London Rock Life Assurance Company, he entered the employment of some of the insurance companies as actuary. His labors "ra'sed the actuary's vocation to the dignity of a profession," He became professor of mathematics in University College, London, in 1828—holding this position, except from 1831 to 1836, up to 1866. In consequence of a difference with the authorities of the university, who excluded from the chair of metaphysics one of the cluded from the chair of metaphysics one of the most brilliant metaphysicians of England on the

most brilliant metaphysicians of England on the ground that he was a Unitarian, Professor De Morgan resigned his chair. He was always a hard worker, and his pen has illustrated many of the most valuable serial publications of England. His articles in the "British Almanac," Knight's "Penny Encyclopædia," the Athenaum, the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," the "British Worthies," etc., are well known. His arithmetic, his treatises on the calculus, his "Formal Logic," and his essays on almost every branch of mathematical science were of the hishest order, and gave a marked imwere of the highest order, and gave a marked im-pulse to the teaching of science by introducing many improvements in the didactic methods. Socially he was a man much beloved, his kind and buoyant disposition endearing him to all his friends. Though "crabbed philosophy" is supposed to sour the affections and indispose men for the ordinary enjoyment of life, it had not this effect on Mr. De Morgan. Scientific as his mind was, he could enjoy a joke or novel, and feel a pleasure in literature or social intercourse equally with those who have never de-voted themselves to exact science. Those who have known him best, and who have expressed their regrets for him, have lamented him equally as friend and a man of science.

Rev. Edward T. Taylor. This celebrated clergyman, better and almost universally known as Father Taylor, died at Boston on Tuesday night at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was born in Richmond, Va., and lost his parents shortly after his birth. At an early age he found himself among fishermen and negroes on the banks of the Potomac, and in his boyhood took to the sea. His first scafaring employment was in the coasting and West India trade, which he followed until the War of 1812, when he became a privateers-man. While thus engaged he was cap'ured and sent to Melville Island, where he remained until the close of the war. Even when a sailor, surrounded by all the temptations of a seafaring life, he was known for his purity of conduct and kindness of heart. In 1815 he experienced religion, and at once resolved upon entering the ministry. It was pro-posed by some of his friends to send him to college, but the demand for preachers was then so great and the supply was so small that he began his career in the pulpit without delay. Crowds flocked to hear him, and his eloquence was not long in spreading his fame far and near. His love for the men "who go down to the sea in ships" was earnest and seemed to have been born with him. This regard for them filled him with a determination to establish for them filled him with a determination to establish for them a place of Divine worship, and with this determination firing his heart he went to Boston and foundes the North Square Hethel Chirch, which remains an evidence of his work and a monument to his memory. While engaged in ballding up this church, and when he was only thirty years of age, he won the title of Father Taylor by which he was ever after known. Saveral times his health broke down, and twice be went to Europe in quest of restored bodily strength. During the Irish famine he went out as chapiain on beard the United States frigate Macedonia, when she carried provisions to Cork and Giasgow. In both of these cities he delivered addresses and was most cordully received. On his return to Boston he resumed his duties at the Bethel and continued them until his health gave way a few years since. Dickens, in his duties at the Bethel, and continued them until his health gave way a few years since. Dickens, in his "American Notes," alluded to Father Taylor, describing him as a combination of John Banyan and Balfour, of Burley. Father Taylor married early in life. His wife died some two years since, but four daughiers and one son survive him. He joined the New England Conference in 1819. Of all the members of that conference there are now living but bers of that conference there are now living but

# FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress. RU-RLUX IN THE HOUSE.

Grand Military Reunion.

The Army of the Tenuessee.

Cavalry Corps Association.

Affairs at the Capital.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM THE WEST.

Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. CINCENNATI, Ohio, April 6.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at 10 o'clock to-day in Pike's Music Hall, General W. T. Sherman in the chair. About two hundred members were in attendance. The hall was handsomely decorated with evergreens, flowers, and battle-flags. On the right of the stage was a stack of arms, while on the left is a plough and farming implements, and at either side of the platform is a long list of battles begin-ning with Belmont and ending with Raleigh.

In the rear of the stage in a canopy of flags is a handsome copy of the badge of the society now adopted, being a combination of all the corps badges in use during the war in the Army of the Tennessee. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. General Sherman announced the following committee on business:—Generals Slack, Ind., McArthur, Ill., Kimball, Ind., Colonel W. S. Jones, Ohio, also Committee on Nomination of Officers.

The annual report of Colonel T.N. Dayton, the Re-cording Secretary, was read and adopted, and the thanks of the society was returned to him for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties, General A. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secre-

tary, read his annual report, which was accepted.

M. F. Force, Treasurer, also read his report, showing a balance in the treasury of \$3500 in Government ing a balance in the treasury of \$3500 in Government bonds, and cash, \$687.51.

Among correspondence read by General Hicken-iooper was one from the widow of General Hicks, of Salem, Illinois General Sherman, paid a hand, some tribute to the sterling soldierly, qualities of Colonel Hicks, and spoke of the valuable service rendered by him nine years ago this day, when he gave Colonel Hicks in person an order to execute a movement, which was handsomely carried out, checking the Rebei left. In this Colonel Hicks had an arm shattered.

an arm shattered. At Paducah he repulsed Forrest handsomely with but a small force. General Sherman hoped Colonel Hicks would be remembered in some suitable way

by the society.

Letters were read from absent members, including General G. M. Dodge, L. T. Ross, E. H. Webster, J. E. Hill, R. S. Tuthill, J. M. Hedrick, L. H. Evarts, R. J. Oglesby, Charles Brisbin, William F. Wheeler, P. Sharp, C. Gobrecht.

P. Sharp. C. Gobrecht.

A member called for the report of the Committee on Monument for General Rawlins.

A member of the committee said that no formal report had been made out, and no money had been collected.

General Sherman thought the practice of building expensive monuments by the society would have to be abandoned, as they cost too much. We were dying too fast, and it seemed to him that a plain tablet of moderate cost, simply to show that the society claimed and respected its dead members, was better. was better.
No action was taken on the matter. Adjourned

No action was taken to the society and others till 7½ this evening.

Among the members of the society and others who are present are the following:—General W. W. Belknap, R. P. Buckland, General Sherman, General Pope, General Meade, General Edward McCook, Advisal Forter, Commodore Porter, General Admiral Forter, Commodore Porter, General Gresham, General Strong, Colonel Markland, Gene-ral Murray, Major G. W. Schoffeld, General Thayer, General Wolcott, and General Lew Wallace San Domingo Endorsed by the Ohio Legis-

COLUMBUS, April 6 .- In the House yesterday a resolution endorsing Grant's San Domingo policy was taken up, and a substitute adopted by a party vote, declaring that in regard to the extension of our borders and acquisition of territory, as well as every other measure of public concern we endorse as sound political wisdom the principles embodied in the declaration of President Grant, that no policy

#### should be enforced against the will of the people. FROM NEW JERSEY.

Colored People's Celebration. NEWARK, N. J., April 6 .- The colored people are making a grand demonstration here to-day celebrating the fifteenth amendment. The weather is fine, and there is a good prospect of a successful jubilee. The procession moved from Lincoln Park at 2 o'clock, with banners and music. A public meeting in the evening will be addressed by Rufus Johnson, of Brooklyn, and others, and close with a supper.

Board of Trade Meeting. A large meeting was held at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening, Mayor Reddie presiding, and formed an Anti-Income Tax Association similar to that in New York. Many leading citizens spoke, denouncing the tax, and recommending all returns to be made under

Proceedings of the Legislature. TRENTON, April 6.—Both Houses adjourned at 11:30 to-day sine die. The incidental bill having been amended in the Senate by adding thereto the items struck out by the House, including the stationery bills of the Senators, was repudiated by the House, and must stand over till next year. The Senate passed the bill appropriating the Ringrian Senate passed the bill appropriating the Riparian moneys to the school fund, over the Governor's

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Cavalry Corps Association. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASBINGTON, April 6 .- General Pleasanton, President of the Cavairy Corps Association, has called a meeting of the association, to be held at Boston on May 10th to 12th, at which time the Grand Army of the Republic holds its national encamp-ment, and the Army of the Potomac its annual meeting. Transfer of Coin.

a telegraphic transfer of \$250,000 in coin from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury at New York, through the Bank of California. "Justice"

The Treasurer of the United States to-day made

sends \$30 to the Treasury from Philadelphia, to "rect! y an unintentional error which would require much trouble to correct in any other manner."

#### CONGRESS. FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Waszington, April d.—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, some to the desk and had read an extract from the New York Herald's Washington's correspondence of Friday last, surporting to give an account of the scene in the Senate on the previous day between hims'lf and Representative B. F. Butler, the extract, commencing with expression attributed to Davin, was as follows:—"You G—d d—d old scoundred, do you come here to glare at me and overawe me and browbeat me?" Mr. Butler replied with unparallolled coolness, still gazing at Davis, "I have not addressed you sir, and I don't care a d—n for you, sir."

"You d—d scoundred, you?" was the response of Davis; at the same time advancing towards Butler, as if he meant to strike.

Butler sat in his seat still looking Davis full in the face.

"You're a d—d old fool," said Butler; "and your age protects you." Senate.

"You're a d-d old fool," said Butler; "and yourage protects you."

Mr. Bavis, resuming, said—Mr. President I should not cause that extract to be read if it did not bear intrinsic evidence that it is upon the authority of Mr. Batler nimeself. I now sak the clerk to read an extract from a speculito be found in the Globe of vesterday.

The fellowing, taken from Mr. Butler's speech delivered in the House on Tuesday lass was then read by the clerk—"Do the Kuklux banditti exist in Kentucky, that dark and bloody ground, where the savage and brutal passions of men never yet have found real-raint either by time, place, or circumstances, civilization or education, so that neither the paley of years can control them, grey hairs soften them, the selemnity of place or occasion curb them, insomuch that their untaught and untamed outhories may break forth even in the Senate Chamber of the United States, their importent rage exhibiting itself with the whining and piping and imbedile and unhonered old age."

Mr. Davis stated to the Senate that, several years since, during the war, a gentleman named Brother came to Washington from St. Louis and stated that he owned a house in New Orleans, which he had left some months previously for the purpose of sojourning in St. Louis during the hot months. As was his habit, before leaving

home, he placed his service of eliver plate, worth about \$4000, in the vault safe of a merchant friend for scentity, and had locked up in his house all his other furniture, which had cost some \$50,000; that after General Butler was appointed to the military command at New Orleans, he heard about this plate, and thereupon sent a military order to demand its delivery over to him, which the party holding it declined to obey; upon this Butler sent a file of seldiers with workmen and the necessary implements, who forcibly opened the vult and carried off the plate. He then sent an armed force to Mr. Brother's house, and had them to cart away all that gentleman's furniture.

Mr. Brother made application to President Lincoln for an order upon Butler for the surrender of the property, and St nator Henders, n and Regresentative Kollins, of Missouri, went with Brother to the President and endered his high character and his loyally to the Government, but the President declined to interfere. He (Davis) then moved a resolution in the Senate for the appointment of a select committee to investigate this complaint of Mr. Brother, and the Senate voted it down. At the sevening session he introduced it again, when the majority again rejected it.

On but hoccasions he stated to the Senate the facts as rec unted by Mr. Butler as the foundation for the resolution.

Mr. Davis continued as follows:—A few days after having

On both occasions he stated to the Senate the facts as rec unted by Mr. Butler as the foundation for the resolution.

Mr. Davis continued as follows:—A few days after having moved this resolution a second time I received a discourteous note from General Butler, and thereupon I proncuped in the Senate that he was a military blunderer, and that his cowardice and incompetence as a commander had brought shame and dishonor upon his country, its Government and arms at Big Bethel, New Orleans, and Wilmington. I never exchanged a word with General Butler, and such were our relations up to the time of the scene in this chamber between him and myself, and I will make a plain statement of what then occurred.

I was writing some remarks on the resolution in relation to alleged disorders in the Southern States, and was about bringing them to a close when I happened to turn my face towards Senator Shorman's seat, which is immediately to my right. I saw that his chair was about four feet from me, and was occupied by General Butler; but until then I had not been conscious of his presence.

It was looking at me steadily, and there was an ominous scowl upon his brow. Both his near proximity and his manner were offensive, and I addressed my closing words to him by manner and action. I then took my seat. He continued an earnest and excited look at me, whereupon I turned my seat and faced him, and when we had looked each other in the eye for an instant I said to him "You—— old scoundrel, are you here to scowl at and browbeat" me! (Laughter on the Republican side.)

He would not reply, and I repeated that language. He then responded. I have not addressed you sir, or said a word to you." I then said, "what are you here for." "Why did you rowl at me?" He answered. "I did not scowl at you, you are an old man." I rose to my feet, and advanced one step towards him. and said, "I am young cauugh to go with you from this Senate chamber wherever it is your pleasure."

At this point Senator Wilson stepped between us, laid his hand on Butler's

pleasure. Point Senator Wilson stepped between us, laid his band on Butler's shoulder, said a few words to him, and they walked off together. Mr. President, my only purpose has been to state the affair as it took place, and thus correct misrepresentation. I have given the words between General Butler and myself, and all of them. It was not my intention to bring before the Senate any controversy with the universelly recognized blackguard, coward, and scoundrel of the United States, who himself does not dissent from the general judgment against him. and scoundrel of the United States, who himself does not dissent from the general judgment against him.

(Note.—The latter pertion of this sentence was scarcely audible, in consequence of the Vice-President rapping vigorously with his gavel and declaring the Senator from Kentucky to be out of order.)

The Vice-President then stated that he was not in the chair at the time of the occurrence referred to, but it was due to the Senator who did occupy the chair at that that, to state that the words spoken of in the public prints, and to some extent corroborated by the Senator from Kentucky, were not sufficiently audible to be heard by the chair.

Chair.

Mr. Davis, that is true.

The Vice-Fresident added that undoubtedly the Senator who occupied the chair at the time would have arrested the proceedings if they had been heard by him.

The Senate then proceeded to discuss the resolutions reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, admitting to seats Mesars Goldthwaite and Blodgett, of Georgia.

Upon a point raised by Mr. Thurman, the Vice-President decided that the question could be taken separately upon sach case.

After an argument by Mr. Thurman in behalf of the validity of Mr. Goldthwaite's claim, and to show that Mr. Blodgett's election was spurious, the subject was laid aride, and the Senate took up the concurrent resolution for a joint special investigating committee upon the Senate.

Mr. Frel nghuysen then addressed the Senate at length. Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, when appointed, to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent damage to public lands of the United States, by the diversion of the waters of Lake Tahoe, by a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California.

The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the corporation is now making surveys for the avowed object of diverting and drawing off the waters of the lake so as to supply the city of San Francisco and intermediate places with water for domestic and irrigating purposes at prices to be fixed by the corporation; that the United States have not parted with their title to the lake, nor the lands adjoining the same; and that such diversion would reader valueless and practically prevent the sale or occupation of a large area of public lands which could be irrigated and rendered available by the natural flow of the waters from the ske.

Mr. Kingalla introduced a bill providing for the same House.

a large area of public lands which could be irrigated and rendered available by the natural flow of the waters from the ake.

Mr. Kinsella introduced a bill providing for the erection of a building capable for use as a Post Office, United States Courts, and for the accommodation of Internal Revenue officers, and other Government purposes, at Brocklyn, New York, Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Sheilabarger said that he should, at half-past two-o'clock to-day, ask the House to second the domand for the previous question, without cutting off ameridments.

Mr. Dawes suggested that after the vote to-day the House adjourn until Monday next.

Mr. Wood asked what was the object of the adjournment! why not proceed with the consideration of the Deficiency bill?

Mr. Dawes replied that he supposed the House, after sencing the pending bill to the Scaate would not have anything to do except pass on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Hay, of Ill., hoped there would be no final adjournment until the House shall have acted on the Apportionment bill introduced by Mr. Morcer, so that the Western States might have their increase of representation.

Mr. Wood supposed that all gentlemen were anxious to

ment until the House shall have acted on the Apportonment bill introduced by Mr. Morcer, so that the Western States might have their increase of representation.

Mr. Wood supposed that all gentlemen were anxious to adjourn the session at the earliest practicable time. He assumed that there were but two measures which the majority of both houses desired to be acted upon—first, the pending bill, and, second, the Deficiency Appropriation bill. He therefore suggested that the Deficiency bill be taken up directly after the pending bill shall be voted on.

Mr. Hay remarked that Mr. Dawes had said the Deficiency bill could just as well be laid on the table as not.

Mr. Msellabarger repeated that he should ask the House to pass on the provious question at half-past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Shellabarger repeated that he should ask the House to pass on the provious question at half-past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, expressed his views in favor of the objects sought to be accomplished by the pending bill to fenforce the provisions of the fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, did not doubt that outrages had been committed on the rights of the people, not only in the South but in the North. He did not, however, believe that the disturbances in the South were such as had been described; certainly none that werranted the passage of this extraordinary measure. The people everywhere were crying for peace, but he conscientiously believed that this bill was a doclaration of war.

Mr. Williand, of Vermont, stated his objection to the bill as originally introduced. The first section in effect aboished the criminal prisidiction of the States, transferring it the courts. He believed, however, that all the rights conferred by the fourteenth amendment can be enforced by the United States.

Mr. Voorhees, ef Indiana, said, during his absence from Washington he found peace and quiet among the people, but on his return he realized a contrary feeling in Construct from the Fourteenth amendment of the midulal

Mr. De Large, of Soute Carolina, colored, said he represented a district in which there had been no outrages since reconstruction. He was free to admit that both parties were responsible for the present disturbed condition of affairs in South Carolina. He was thoroughly convinced that some legislation was necessary, but this would not be sufficient unless his Sopublican friends removed political disabilities, for they could not expect thesy now resting under them to exert themselves to preserve the public peace when they have nothing to hope for in the future.

New York Produce Market. New York, April 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull; sales 7500 barrels State at \$6@7.10; Obio at \$6.70@7.35; Western at \$6@7.5; Southern at \$6.90@9. Wheat quiet; sales 16,000 bushels new spring at \$1.98@1.60; winter red and amber Western at \$1.03@1.85½. Corn unchanged; sales 38,000 bushels. Oats quiet; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio at 68@72½c. Beef steady. Fork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at 91@91.5c.

Whisky dull at 91@914c. - Barley on the Sacramento river is five feet

high. -The Alba (Iowa) Spirit of the Times tells the following:-"There is an old gentleman travelling through the country as a peddlerhis name we have forgotten- who is the author of a pretty good thing. A short time ago he sto; ped at a hotel in knoxville, and when the the table. He is a monstrous enter, and on being asked by the waiter, 'coast beef, roast pork, or roast chicken?' he answered, 'roast chicken, my child, roast chicken, by an over-whelming majority.' It is needless to say that

The great "Price Will Case," from Bal-timore, has been on trial at Ellicott City, Maryland, for several days, and is expected to last two weeks. It is to try the authenticity of the will of Miss Charcella C. D. Owings, who died in 1857, and left a large estate to her nephew, Mr. Price. The caveators allege the will to be forged. There are about one hundred witnesses. The contestants are represented by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Messrs. Donaldson, Gittings, and Macken. For the will, Hon. Robert J. Brent, Henry E. Wooten, and James W. M. Newlin, of Philadelphia.