THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 133. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SOUTH.

Horace Greeley and Jeff. Davis.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 4th inst. says: About 12 o'clock yesterday Hon. Jeff. Davis called at the Overton Hotel, and was ushered into the presence of Mr. Greeley, at whose hands he met a very cordial reception. The philosopher and his visitor sat facing each other in the centre of the room, the broad, open, and plain countenance of the one in strange contrast with the wiry, nervous, and somewhat delicate face of the other.

Mr. Davis was dignified and somewhat formal in manner, while Mr. Greeley was frank, easy, and quite talkative. There was scarcely a reference to the political situation. Mr. Greeley inquired concerning the health of Mrs. Davis with much warmth and earnestness, and again referred to the high regard he entertained for that lady and the family of which she came. Mr. Davis responded appropriately and

EXPRESSED THE GRATITUDE OF HIMSELF AND MRS. DAVIS

to the philosopher for his kindly services soon after the war. This brought up Mrs. Davis' interview referred to above, on which Mr. Greeley seemed to dwell with much pleasure. In the course of conversation Mr. Greeley again spoke of the Blairs, and especially of the seniors of that distinguished family, remarking *en passant* that Frank P. Blair, Jr., and others of the present generation did not do justice to the old stock, to whom he referred with apparent deep feeling. Mr. Greeley then passed on to subjects nearer home, and finally dwelt for several minutes on the memory of General Quitman, of whom he spoke as a

WARM PERSONAL AND POLITICAL FRIEND

in times gone by. Not a word was said on either side, that our reporter could overhear, concerning Mr. Davis' condition and prospects. All through the interview, which lasted ten minutes, Mr. Davis maintained a very reserved demeanor, while on the other hand the face of the philosopher was wreathed in kindness and smiles, with occasionally a hearty laugh breaking the stillness.

It was a scene worthy the pencil of an artist, one that would make a picture valuable now and in future generations. Rising at the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Davis withdrew with a stately bow, and in a few minutes after Mr. Greeley was *en route* for the railroad depot, where he took the 12·45 train for Louisville, accompanied by General Merritt, his friend and travelling companion.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Major-General Dies in a New York Jail.

A few weeks ago, Major-General Charles Mundee left his home in Tallahassee, Florida, to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at Boston. After the reunion he returned to New York and called on Generals Wright, Newton, and Hamilton, who had been his former companions in arms. He was at that time very finely dressed, but was unusually pale and nervous. Upon leaving his friends he went to the low drinking den No. 110 West street, and bought a partnership interest for $250.

He went there regularly each day, taking no part in the business of the shop, but sitting quietly behind the bar. The whole transaction occurred without the knowledge of his friends, who supposed he had returned home. On Friday three men entered the saloon and were waited on by the partner of General Mundee. After quitting, one of them declared he had been robbed, went out for an officer, and had the barkeeper arrested. The following morning Mundee was also arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and conducted to the Tombs. About 8 o'clock that night he was seized with convulsions, and died within two hours.

The deceased was a man of great wealth and high standing, and had been an officer in the regular army of the United States for twenty years. His friends can account for his conduct only on the ground that he was insane. General Hamilton declares that while with him in the army he was never an intemperate man, and was always highly esteemed by his fellow officers. He was forty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. When his friends saw the body at the Tombs it was clothed in very coarse garments, and a ring had been stolen from the hand. The remains will be taken in charge by Generals Newton, Wright, Shaler, and Hamilton, and forwarded to Tallahassee.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

Self-Murder in New York.

Some of the details in the cases of the 101 suicides for the year 1871 (nearly two per week) recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and hitherto unpublished, are interesting. 79 of these were males, and 22 females, and of that number 27 chose death by hanging, 21 by shooting, and 11 by drowning, 9 cut or stabbed themselves, 7 jumped from dizzy heights, 25 took poison, and 1 placed himself before a locomotive. It appears that the Germans during the year have been the most prone to take their own lives, having furnished forty-six, or nearly one-half of the entire number. Hanging seems to have been the favorite form of suicide, there being seventeen, a plurality over all other methods adopted by them to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Of the forty-six Germans who chose other methods than hanging, eleven put an end to existence by shooting, seven used violent and active drugs to poison themselves, three leaped from windows, three cut their throats, one stabbed, and another killed himself with a hatchet, and three chose death by drowning. Native Americans and the Irish are next upon the roll of those "rashly importunate, weary of breath." There are sixteen cases of each nationality. Six of the Americans slumbered into death by swallowing narcotic poison, five shot themselves, two took Paris green, two cut their throats, and one hanged himself. Of the Irish, six took poison, four hanged and two shot themselves, two leaped from windows, one drowned himself, and one cut his throat. Of seven English suicides, four took poison, one hanged himself, one leaped from a roof, and one drowned himself. There were three French suicides, of which number one hanged himself, one cut his throat, and one leaped from a roof. The remaining thirteen of the total number, and scattered through various nationalities, ended their lives by all the different plans above specified, except one, who threw himself before a locomotive. It is interesting to note that the Germans preferred the most violent deaths, even in the choice of poisons, such as Paris green, strychnine, etc., the most active and deadly.

—The Russian conscription in Poland, a few weeks ago, gave rise to many heart-rending scenes and even a good deal of bloodshed. Russian troops surrounded the houses of the families whose sons were to be conscripted in the dead of night, and took them out. Whenever resistance was offered, the troops fired. In Lowicz seven persons, among them two women, were killed while the conscription was enforced. Next day over twenty thousand young Poles were sent to the distant fortresses of Russia, where they will be uniformed and drilled, and whence they will not return for many years.

—The authorities of St. Louis are making war upon the milkmen under an ordinance which provides that whoever shall sell milk adulterated with water or other substance, or any milk produced from diseased cows, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars. A large number of offenders have been prosecuted.

SECOND EDITION

WHO SHALL GOVERN FRANCE?

Chances of the Bourbons.

Guizot on the Situation.

The Cabinet Appointments.

All Tranquil at Paris.

Cuba and the United States.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Guizot on the Situation.

LONDON, June 6.—A letter from Guizot, published to-day, advocates the validation of the elections to the Assembly of the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, and the settlement of a form of government for France by a vote of the National Assembly.

The Supplementary Elections.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The official journal states that the time for holding the supplementary elections is not yet fixed. Tranquillity prevails throughout France.

The *Constitutionnel* says "the

First Duty of the Assembly

is to fill the one hundred and twenty seats in the next Assembly, define constituent powers, and finally to order a *plebiscite* for the determination of the question of the future form of government."

LONDON, June 6.—Schunecker, the

Murderer of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas,

has been arrested.

The Trial of Rochefort

and Assi is postponed.

Mines have been Discovered

in the sewers of Paris, intended to blow up the city.

Gambetta

is still at San Sebastian.

The New French Cabinet.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The official journal announces the following appointments:—

M. Lambercht, Minister of the Interior;
M. Lefranc, Minister of Agriculture;
General Cissey, Minister of War;
Leon Soy, Prefect of the Seine; and
General Lefio, Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened with a hardening tendency; uplands, 8@8¼d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, at 8¼d. for middling. The demand for cotton to arrive is immense.

LONDON, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Consols for money 91¾, and for account 91¾. Bonds of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 88¾.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 6—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—1·30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, nearly 8½@8¼d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales on ship named at New Orleans at 9¼d.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—2 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report to June 5, 83,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Receipts of Wheat for three days 10,000 quarters; of American, 7500. Corn, 32s. 6d. for new. Peas, 42s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Claims of Americans in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There is absolutely no truth in the recently published Washington special stating that General Sickles has notified the Spanish Government that the question of restoring sequestrated estates of American citizens in Cuba, etc., must be settled, as alternative of the employment of force. These very claims are referred, with all matters in dispute, for settlement by the convention recently concluded. The idea of force, therefore, is preposterous.

The Alabama Claims.

The Secretary of State himself is authority for the statement that Secretary Fish is not to be one of the arbitrators in the case of the Alabama claims, special despatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cotton Crop.

Rumors having been circulated that the Department of Agriculture has predicted a very short crop of cotton in 1871, it is proper to state that the estimates of the growing crop have been made officially, and no reports concerning it have been issued this season. An estimate of comparatively acreage and a statement of the condition of the crop will be made in about two weeks.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has continued to rise at the Pacific stations, with pleasant weather and light winds. It has remained stationary at the Rocky Mountains, and has generally fallen east of the Rocky Mountains. It has risen slightly on the East Atlantic coast. Temperature is this morning very generally lower than Monday morning. Light winds have very generally prevailed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the lakes, with partially cloudy and clear weather. Light rains fell on Monday on the coasts of Texas and Carolina. The extreme heat experienced from Kentucky to Iowa was followed Monday night by extended storms and heavy rains from Kansas to Illinois and Wisconsin. A very low barometer now exists in Southern Illinois and in Michigan.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy and warm weather will probably be experienced during the rest of the day from Lake Huron to Georgia, and westward to the Mississippi, with severe local storms from Missouri to Lake Huron. Fresh easterly winds will probably prevail on the Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather, with southeasterly winds, on the Gulf.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Sad Drowning Casualty.

BOSTON, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon five young men employed in the machine shop of Davis, Wiley & Stone, at North Andover Village, were drowned in North Andover pond. They were fishing, and men and boat were capsized by a squall. Their names were Samuel Allen, John Wagstaff, William Aloey, John Warcroft, and William Bemford. Two others, Clarence Sargeant and William Holt, swam ashore.

MASONIC.

The Approaching Knights Templar Reunion at Harrisburg—An Imposing Demonstration Expected.

The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg, commencing Tuesday, June 13, and continue four days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The occasion will be the grandest in point of display ever witnessed in this State.

NUMBER OF COMMANDERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There are forty commanderies in Pennsylvania, from each of which it is expected an average of thirty to forty Sir Knights will be present, which will place in the line of procession from 1200 to 1500, and thus make a spectacle of grand and imposing appearance. Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, of Harrisburg, which has in charge all the arrangements, has been untiring in its efforts to secure its success, and provide for the comfort of visiting Sir Knights. Ample hotel arrangements have been prepared, railroad facilities secured, and the hospitality of the citizens of Harrisburg guaranteed, so that in the fullest respect every feature of the affair will be a credit to the order. By act of Assembly the entire control of the Capitol grounds and buildings has been given to the Sir Knights order, who will hold possession thereof for the four days of the meeting.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS DURING CONCLAVE.

The first day's proceedings of the conclave will be in the hall of the House of Representatives, and, of course, secret. The second day's proceedings will be the election of officers, and other secret business of the order, in the same locality. In the evening of Wednesday (second day) a full dress parade will take place on West State street, which will be the beginning of the imposing spectacle to occur on Thursday. At the close of the procession a public installation of officers will take place in the Methodist church, Locust street; on which occasion an oration will be delivered by Sir Sidney Hayden.

IMPOSING CHARACTER OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

The preparations already on foot for the decoration of private and public buildings along the line of procession are all of the most extensive character.

It is already ascertained that many of the most celebrated bands of music from different parts of the State and country will be present, while among the Sir Knights will be some of the most distinguished public men in Pennsylvania.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·03	72	E.	8	Gentle.	Hazy
Boston	30·10	69	S. W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May	30·01	61	E.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Charleston, S. C.	29·89	74	N. E.	3	V. gent.	Fair
Chicago	29·74	71	N. W.	14	Brisk.	tstrm
Cincinnati	29·84	78	S. E.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Detroit	29·73	74	S.	11	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla	29·92	79	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Memphis	29·82	78	S. W.	1	....	Fair
Mt. Washington	30·17	43	W.	1	....	Clear
New York	30·02	67	E.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Norfolk	29·96	75	E.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Omaha	29·83	68	N. W.	3	V. gent.	Fair
Oswego	29·84	66	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Philadelphia	30·04	72	E.	..	....	Cloud
Pittsburg	30·04	75	..	..	Calm.	Fair
St. Louis	29·61	70	N.	6	Gentle.	l. rain
Washington	29·98	71	E.	1	Gentle.	Clear
Wilmington, N.C	29·91	72	N. E.	..	....	Cloud

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, June 6, 1871.

The city banks, in their usual weekly exhibit last night, again give an unusually favorable account of their condition. The deposits during the week have increased $1,332,375, and the legal tenders $658 460. There has also been a very heavy expansion in the loans, amounting to $1,147,764. The business at the banks shows a corresponding increase of $2,520,903, and the balances are heavier by $1,080,761. Notwithstanding this increase in loans the condition of the banks is highly favorable to increased ease. They hold large unemployed balances, and find it difficult to dispose of them either on call or time contracts. Rates, as usual, are easy and nominal.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales varying between 112⅛@112¼, closing at 112⅛.

Government bonds are not offered to any extent in this market, and prices are about the same as quoted yesterday.

The stock market revived this morning, and prices under a sharp demand and an easy money market advanced materially. Sales of City 6s at 100 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in great demand, and all offerings were taken freely at 58¼@58·56. Pennsylvania was also active and stronger, selling at 61¾@61⅞. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 62¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52½@52¾; Catawissa, preferred, at 48, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, for a trifling lot.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s 2 se	107¼	200 sh Leh Nav St	39
$2600 City 6s, New.		300 do	39
c&p	100	100 do	39
$800 do	100	100 do	39
$1000 Pa R mt...reg.	94⅞	100 do	39
$4000 do	94⅞	200 do	39
$5000 Leh gold L	83⅞	600 do	38⅞
$2000 Read 6s, '43-80	97	36 sh Penna R	61⅞
$5000 Pa & N Y C 7s	86½	200 do	61⅞
$4000 Leh V Con ln	82	2 do	61⅞
$1000 W Pa R bds	32	221 sh Cata Prf	48
1000 sh Reading R	58·56	200 do	48
500 do	58⅜	300 sh O C & A R	52⅛
50 sh 13th & 15th R	24½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; U. S. 6s of 1861, 117¼@117½; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅞; do. 1866, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do. 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅞@110. U. S. 30 Year 5 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115½; Gold, 112@112⅛; Silver, 107@108½; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91½@91⅞; Central Pacific Railroad, 102⅛@102½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84¼@84⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¼	10·61 A. M.	112⅛
10·31 "	112½	10·52 "	112⅜
10·35 "	111¾	10·53 "	112½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 6.—Bark is nominal at $30 ⅌ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanner's bark continues to arrive freely, and sells at $15@21 ⅌ cord for chestnut and Spanish oak.

Flour is in moderate demand from the local trade, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Holders of fresh ground lots are quite firm in their views, but old stock is dull and weak. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6·37½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at 7·75@9, as to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very quiet, and prices are not so firm. Sales of red Western at $1·63@1·65; amber at $1·68@1·70; 2000 bushels Iowa spring at $1·55; and white at $1·78@1·84. Rye may be quoted at $1·12@1·15 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 2000 bushels at 73c. for yellow, and 72@72½c. for Western mixed. Oats are less active, and 1c. lower. 800 bushels white Western sold at 63c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at 94c.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To-Day's Specie Shipments.

Sunday-school Celebrations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Specie shipments to Europe to-day, $161,500; engagements for to-morrow, $500,000.

The forty-second anniversary of

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union

is being celebrated to-day. Probably twenty-five thousand children are in line of the various processions. There is much enthusiasm.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 6—10·30 A. M.—Wheat quiet and easier; $1·27, seller June; $1·27½, seller last half; $1·27, seller July.

Corn firm; 52½c., seller June; 53⅞@54c., seller July.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Rece pts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	5,000	1,000	Oats, bus	20,000	15,000
Wheat, bus.	50,000	57,000	Rye, bus	2,000	none.
Corn, bus.	242,000	169,000	Barley, bus.	1,000	none.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Cotton buoyant but unsettled, and no accurate quotations can be given. Holders are very firm, and ask above New York figures. Flour quiet and weak excepting for choice sound grades; Howard street superfine, $5·25@6; extras, $6·25@7·25; family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@7·25; extras, $6·50@8; family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·37½@6; extras, $5·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·25. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1·85@1·60. Southern white Corn steady at 78@79c.; Southern yellow, 76@78c. Oats quiet and firm at 64@65c. Pork unchanged. Bacon weak; shoulders, 7@7½c.; rib sides, 9@9½c.; clear rib, 9½@9¾c.; sugar-cured Hams, 16@17c. Lard dull at 11@11½c. Whisky, 93½@94c.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy—First Day's Session—Address by the President—Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Other Officers—The Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

For years past it has been the custom of the medical men of the new school to hold a meeting of the delegates from the various States and from subordinate societies, and in this assemblage the best talent of the profession meet together.

At the twenty-seventh anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held in Chicago in June, 1870, invitations were extended to the Institute to meet in Philadelphia in June, 1871, by the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and by the Homœopathic Medical Society of this city. These invitations were accepted, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Early yesterday morning the members of the Institute commenced to arrive in the city. In the evening an initiatory levee was held at the residence of Constantine Herring, M. D., Nos. 112 and 114 N. Twelfth street. Dr. and Mrs. Herring entertained their guests in a handsome manner.

At ten o'clock this morning the delegates assembled in the hall of the Mercantile Library Association for the transaction of business.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in a brief speech welcomed the delegates to the city.

The President of the Institute, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Ohio, then replied as follows:—

I beg leave to express my gratitude for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting my humble self to preside over your deliberations. I respectfully ask your forbearance and indulgence in the performance of the duties that devolve upon me during the present session. It is now eleven years since we last met in this great and beautiful city—the second metropolis of our country; honored in history as the birth-place of our Constitution.

Almost within hearing of our voices the tree of American liberty was planted! Here a few noble patriots, with daring scarce known in the world's history, broke the shackles of our bondage and declared our national freedom; with heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness do we revere the memory of those few fearless men who vouchsafed to our country its liberties and to a glorious nation its existence! Not less honored is the spot on which they stood—the same ground we to-day occupy—made memorable through all time of our country's existence as the birth-place of freedom! And since our national banner first waved in unmolested freedom from the tower of yon old Independence Hall until now, has this city been truly called the Mecca of American medical literature.

This city has not alone the honor of originating the first medical college on this side of the Atlantic, but it has the higher honor of establishing the first medical college in the world where the pure and true science of the healing art of homœopathy was taught; and in all the arts and sciences she has been second to none.

We all remember the hearty and cordial welcome we received from our brethren at that meeting, eleven years ago, and how harmonious were all our transactions, by representatives from every State in the Union, and as we then parted to meet in one year at the "Queen City of the West," little did we anticipate the great and momentous events that were about to transpire in our country! Who then thought that an intestine strife was about to take place among our heretofore united people; of the rivers of blood that would flow, and of the thousands upon thousands of human lives that were soon to be sacrificed, and the untold treasures that were to be spent to save our national unity, and to preserve unharmed the tree of liberty, originally planted on this very soil.

And while we mourn with numberless tears the dead, whose lives were sacrificed to maintain our national perpetuity, our hearts are filled with gratitude to Him, the restorer of all peace, that we are again permitted to meet in our annual gathering, a truly national institute, with no division of sentiment; a body of representatives from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. We are again here to receive the same cordial welcome that was so generously bestowed upon us before.

Gentlemen, it is with infinite delight that we may contemplate the growth and prosperity of our Institute. A little more than a quarter of a century ago a few pioneers, less in numbers than the Institute is years old, met in the city of New York and originated what is now the largest medical body in the world, and the oldest in this country, "The American Institute of Homœopathy."

To be a member of such a distinguished body may well awaken the pride of every true and honest physician. Some of those noble pioneers we have still with us—little did they think when they organized this body, that such would be its rapid growth, prosperity and usefulness—not even the most sanguine among them could have conceived that in their lifetime an organization representing an innovation in the time-worn theories of the science of medicine with so few representatives and patrons, could have attained its present dimensions, and it is but due to those few living originators that we give more heed to their counsel, and become willing listeners to their long and extensive experience, and not ourselves occupy too much time of the institute that more properly belongs to them by right of age. We may well pension them with our gratitude for their noble undertaking, in organizing and maintaining in its purity this organization.

Many of the respected founders of this institute have gone to a better land. They died with their armor on, working in full faith of the immortal science discovered by the illustrious Hahnemann. May their memory never depart from us, and may their noble example of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Homœopathy be imitated by us, and may we measure them by that standard so truly theirs—the "good alone are great."

Not less gratifying is it for us to contemplate the unprecedentedly rapid growth of our science of medicine. Still within the memory of many of us was the introduction of homœopathy in this country by the lamented Dr. Gram (who, we are happy to say, is having a suitable monument erected to his memory).

In the States and Canadas we have nearly ten thousand reputable physicians and surgeons. In this country, alone, seven colleges, in which the curriculum of studies is not surpassed by any, and where the requirements for graduation are now becoming more rigid than that of any other school of medicine.

The numerous hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums, although supported by individual efforts, are in such a condition as to be worthy of our pride. Our patrons are found everywhere among the intelligent and educated, and are numbered by millions. With such a growth in the few past years, who can foretell our future destiny—and at how short a period in the the world's coming history will homœopathy be the prevailing practice of medicine. God speed the day when right shall rule and overpower might, and truth shall everywhere prevail.

We have not only been violently opposed by the opposite school of medicine, but the Government has withheld the aid and support that so rightfully belonged to us. Even during the late war none of our brave soldiers and sailors, if sick or dying with disease, or giving their last drop of patriotic blood that the country might be preserved, were allowed a physician or surgeon of their choice, but must, forsooth, take what the regulations of allopathy directed, until many of us felt the force of the old expression of our forefathers when seeking freedom, "No taxation without representation."

Our arrogant neighbors have since attempted to make the strong arm of the Government subserve their ends of opposition to us, in not permitting the poor sick and disabled pensioner to allow us to judge of the disability and amount of his pension—simply because we disagreed with them in the practice of medicine. Many of our pension surgeons were discharged with full assurance from the department that their duties had been well performed. Their removal was for no other cause than being homœopaths.

During the war, while the welfare of our country was at stake, many of our physicians and surgeons entered the ranks as common soldiers—they were willing to sacrifice their right for their country's honor, and their nation's flag. But, since the close of the war, the country no longer in danger of being divided or overthrown, the profession to a man has risen to resent these outrages which the Pension Department perpetrated upon us. Delegates were sent from many of the States to confer with the President of the United States, asking of him to remove the Commissioner of Pensions, and with commendable promptness our petitions have been granted.

Nothing has transpired, since our existence as an organization, that has looked so favorably to our soon attaining our just and equal claims, as the change in the sentiment of public opinion for the past twelve months. The path of our duty in the future is evident; we must follow that well-known axiom that "in unity there is strength," and let no minor considerations exist among us to cause divisions.

Let not the East nor the West, nor any part of the country, claim superiority of practice, but with generosity and liberality allow every physician to prescribe as his honest conclusions may dictate, provided he adheres to the fundamental law in medicine. *Similia similibus curantur.* We should have but one object before us, namely:—The advancement of medical science.

To accomplish this great work we must liberally support our colleges, and then expect of them a high standard of medical education, and insist that diplomas shall only be granted to those students who are well qualified to receive them. It is our duty on all occasions to condemn irregular practice, and encourage the week to have more confidence in the principles of cure, for it is not the medicine that fails, but the physician who prescribes it.

Our literature has reached a high standard in books and periodicals. The latter require for their maintenance our unanimous support. We should not withhold from the profession or the public our observations and experience when they are useful.

Hospitals and dispensaries are found in almost all the cities of the globe, and they require our aid and influence. Each member of the Institute should consider that he has a certain amount of public work to further the general interests of all.

I wish to call your attention to the necessity of selecting young men of education, whose abilities will make them good practitioners, and adopting them as students in your offices; young men of such moral character and sterling worth as will make them prominent citizens and leading physicians.

I know many of you do not wish a student in your office, and you refuse every applicant who comes before you. And these young men who are anxious to obtain a medical education seek it surrounded by influences by which their minds become prejudiced against the teachings and doctrines of Homœopathy.

If every practitioner of our school of medicine in the United States would secure one or two students and prepare them for our colleges, it would accomplish more each year for the good and prosperity of Homœopathy than all other causes combined. Did you ever realize what an army you could prepare in so short a time by bringing properly qualified recruits to fill the ranks in our profession?

Since we have by the late action of the Government received at least some assurance that no particular sect or creed of medicine is to receive its sanction and patronage, we should take all active measures that are honorable to secure our proportion of appointments in all institutions supported by the people.

In the University of Michigan our friends have long since laid claim to a representative in the medical department, and petitions signed by thousands of the prominent men of that State were sent to the Legislature of 1870 and 1871, asking them to direct the regents of the State University to appoint a chair of theory and practice of medicine, and one on materia medica of our school. The bill thus providing for two professorships passed the house by a vote of 61 ayes to 25 nays.

During the session of one hundred days no bill was introduced that was so strongly supported and so violently opposed. When the bill reached the Senate the professors of the medical department and their friends throughout the State determined to defeat the bill. The friends of the bill were sanguine that it would pass. At this moment a division in the Homœopathic profession entered, the Senate and the bill was defeated by a majority of 2.

The effort to obtain a professorship in the University will again be made in 1871-2 before the next Legislature, and I hope and pray that every division in the profession will be healed, and that all of us will work to secure this which rightfully belongs to us.

The time will soon come when this country will establish a national university, and among its teachings will be included medical science. Diplomas from such an institution will be sought after by most young men entering the profession. Every effort will be made by the old school to entirely control the medical department that will be established in that university.

To prevent any such lamentable occurrence each member of this institute should consider himself bound by the most solemn duty to oppose all legislation that would compromise our rights as a school of medicine. And I hope our Bureau on Legislation will always be ready to work and act with all State and county societies to procure equality in Congressional appointments where medical men are required. They should see to it that no State laws are allowed to exist which give priority to any school in its teachings.

The great struggle of the present day is between the spirit of progressive medicine on the one hand, and conservatism on the other. The latter, by organized combinations, endeavor to monopolize all departments in scientific medicine and practical surgery. They have, until a few years past, had entire control of ophthalmic and aural surgery, but to-day we have representatives in nearly all our large cities engaged in the treatment of that class of diseases.

To promote the interest of this important department, I would recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.

All things have their proper times and seasons; their periods of growth and progression. The time has arrived in the history of this society when it ranks as a great national organization, and when each succeeding year sees our membership greatly increased. The mightier we become as an organized power the more is expected of us in our profession.

Look at the proceedings of the session of 1864, and compare them with those of 1870, and you will see that more than ten times as much medical literature was produced by the members of the Institute the latter as the former year. It is expected that each bureau devote its energies to the production of a medical literature, which, in its proper department, shall do honor to the society as a scientific organization.

In our younger days, when prizes were offered for essays for the purpose of stimulating the scholars to a greater effort, it was a fact that better compositions were written than when no prizes were offered. The system of offering premiums and prizes will stimulate the members of every organization where competition is expected; and I doubt not if prizes were offered it would add greatly to the energy and efficiency of our different bureaus.

I would therefore suggest that every member who accepts his appointment in a bureau, pay to the chairman of that special department a certain designated sum, the aggregate to furnish a prize for the best essay produced in that bureau, to be awarded at our next meeting.

Other matters that I deem important for the institute to take into consideration I will not at present suggest, as I have no doubt they will in the course of the session be brought up and properly disposed of.

I hope the Bureau on Necrology will pay just tribute to the memory of our dead the past year. But few of our members since we last met have been called home to reap the rewards of their labor.

Gentlemen, in conclusion allow me to offer an humble tribute to the memory of Walter Williamson, that great and good physician, who has died since our last annual gathering. He was one of the oldest veterans in the profession: always ready and willing to bear his part in contributing to and building up and sustaining the American Institute of Homœopathy.

That life which he devoted to the good of mankind, and to the advancement of medical science, was sacrificed in his profession. "The character upon which death set his seal, is filled with beautiful and impressive contrasts." In this society he was one of our strongest representatives, a man of prompt action and ready resources. When called upon for his opinion, his words were few, but expressive of sentiments that held the closest attention of his auditory.

He avoided petty wranglings and foible discussions, for his mind soared far above them. He loved order and harmony, and always cultivated them. He looked upon the American Institute as the great centre of the medical profession, and believed the time occupied by us in our deliberations belonged to every member of the profession alike, and not to the few. He has left us a noble example, the highest professional reputation, one that will live for ages to come.

In no part of our country will his loss be felt more than in this city; here is the home of his wife and children—the friends of his manhood, the companions of his early professional labors, the county medical society that he assisted in organizing, the medical journal to which he was a contributor, the college which was always dear to him—here was his warm friends and patrons that often welcomed his cheerful face at their bedsides.

It is not for me to dwell on his many and exalted virtues, for they are known to you all—would that he could have lived to be with us to-day. Well do I remember his last words as he bade us farewell in the city of Chicago, "We hope to have a glorious meeting in Philadelphia next year." I know those words embody the sentiments of every member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

On motion of Dr. T. B. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, a committee of three, consisting of the mover and Drs. J. C. Burgher, of Pittsburg, and J. T. Talbot, of Boston, Mass., was appointed to report upon the President's address.

The Chair announced the following committees:—

On Credentials—Drs. H. M. Smith, of New York; W. E. Freeman, of Wilmington, N. C.; Horace Payne, of Albany; J. E. James, of Philadelphia.

Auditing—Drs. J. T. Talbot, of Boston; R. F. Baker, of Davenport, Iowa; H. M. Payne, of New York, S. R. Beckwith, of Cincinnati; H. M. Smith, of New York; L. E. Ober, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Dr. R. Ludlow, of Chicago, General Secretary of the Institute, then submitted the annual report for 1870, which was received and ordered to be printed.

On motion, it was resolved to hold but one session each day, and that to be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Dr. B. W. James, from the Committee on Arrangements, announced that at 4 P. M. to-day the members, together with their ladies and friends, would meet at the Navy Yard, to take an excursion in the Delaware at the invitation of Commodore Emmons. To-morrow at 9 A. M. the members will meet in Independence Hall to be presented to the Mayor. At 4 P. M. they will assemble in parlor C, Continental Hotel, together with their ladies, for the purpose of taking a drive through Fairmount Park.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg, of New York, Treasurer of the Institute, submitted a report showing the receipts during the year to have been $2170·19, and the expenditures [illegible]

A number of suggestions relative to a change in the by-laws were referred to the committee appointed to consider the President's address.

Dr. S. M. Cate, of Salem, Mass., chairman of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, presented the following papers, "Shall we Vaccinate?" by Dr. J. B. Mandeville, of Newark, N. J.; "Diarrhœa," by Dr. J. C. Burgher, of Pittsburg, Pa.; "Prevalent Diseases of Ohio from June, 1870, to June, 1871, by Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, Ohio; "Catarrhal Fever," by Dr. O. P. Baker, of Richmond, Indiana; "Medical Maxims," by Dr. Miller, of Syracuse, N. Y.; "Parricides," by Dr. Beckwith, of Zanesville, Ohio; "Scrofulosis," by Mr. S. M. Cate, of Salem, Mass. All