Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Chandler, from the Commerce Committe, reported adversely the bill authorizing transportation of imported goods from the port of first arrival to Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without inspection or appraisement, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Abbott introduced a bill for distribution of arms to the Southern States for their militia, which was referred. The House resolution, making an appropriation to the widow of ex-Secretary Stanton, was concurred in. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the various propositions relative to increasing the currency, and, at his request, they were tabled. The Georgia bill was discussed, and Mr. Drake offered an amendment, providing for the sending of troops by the President to any of the lately rebel States, and the declaring of martial law therein, upon the representation by the Governor or Legislature that organizations exist there for the perpetration of violence against persons or property. Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Schenck moved the reference of the Funding Bill to the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Garfield moved its reference to the Banking and Currency Committee. A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Garfield said the latter Committee would leave to the House the question of what form the increase of currency ordered by the recent resolution should take. Mr. Schenck stated that a part of this bill had been written by himself, in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury. Finally, Mr. Garfield's motion of reference was rejected—yeas 65, nays 79—and the reference to the Ways and Means was agreed to. Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the admission of Texas, similar to the Virginia and Mississippi bills, which was passed. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until a late hour.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to facilitate postal intercourse with foreign countries, which was referred. The Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, made his first speech in the Senate, opposing the Bingham proviso. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, after complimenting Mr. Revels, followed upon the same side. Mr. Howard then took the floor, when the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevenson, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Louisiana case of Hunt vs. Sheldon, declaring Sheldon entitled to the seat. The Deficiency bill was passed. The New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill was considered, and an amendment was adopted, reserving to Congress the right to alter and amend the charter. The previous question was ordered, when, the morning hour expiring, the bill went over. Bills were introduced by Mr. Hooper to promote international coinage, and, by Mr. Cake, "for the redemption of outstanding United States notes and bonds, and the resumption of specie payments." Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, made a report that Representative Butler, of Tennessee, had appointed a non-resident of his district to West Point, and subsequently received money from the young man's father. The report is accompanied by two resolutions, each signed by half the members of the committee, one of which censures and the other expels Mr. Butler. They were ordered to be printed, and laid over until today. After briefly considering the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Drake from the Naval Committee, reported the bill providing for a system of naval apprenticeships. Mr. Chandler, from the Commerce Committee, reported a bill regulating the consular service. It abolishes a number of consulates and changes salaries of others. Consuls General are provided for London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Havana, Montreal, Calcutta, Constantinople, Beirout, Alexandria and Shanghai. The Consul General at London is to receive the highest salary, $10,000; that at Paris comes next with $6,000. The bill abolishing the franking privilege was made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Ferry's resolution for the consideration of annexation treaties in open session was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Rice introduced a bill consolidating the Indians under a territorial government, giving the Indian territory the name of Oklahoma. Mr. Fenton introduced a bill for the relief of ship builders. The Georgia bill was discussed, Messrs. Howard and Sawyer opposing the Bingham amendment. Pending the consideration the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Platt asked leave to offer a resolution looking to immediate reconstruction of Virginia, but objection was made by Mr. Brooks, of New York. Mr. Sargent, from the Mining Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, allowing placer mining claims to be entered under the public lands and patented, at the rate of $2 50 per acre provided that no claim shall exceed 160 acres. The case of Representative Butler, of Tennessee, was argued with pointing his cadet a young man not residing in his district, and afterwards receiving money from the youth's father, which he used for political purposes, was taken up and the testimony read. The question was then taken upon the resolution of expulsion, which was lost by yeas 68, nays two-thirds vote—the yeas being 102, and the nays 68. A resolution censuring Mr. Butler was then adopted unanimously. The Tariff bill was then discussed at an evening session.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

In the U. S. Senate the vote indefinitely postponing the bills for transportation of imported merchandise, without examination, was reconsidered, the votes were recounted, and they were placed on calendar for future action. Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the credentials of General Ames, with a resolution that he is not eligible to a seat from Mississippi. Mr. Sumner introduced an amendment to a bill previously introduced, providing for the retirement of the fractional currency before the end of the present year. Mr. Fenton presented a resolution providing for a survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for a ship canal. The Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Wilson offered an amendment requiring the Legislature until after the November election in 1872. Mr. Morton's amendment repealing the act prohibiting militia organizations in the South, was agreed to. Mr. Drake offered an amendment authorising the President to send troops into the Southern States to suppress organizations for purposes of violence or to resist the laws, and giving the commander power to preclude municipal rule and levy money in the troubled districts. Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, bills for extension of various patents were passed. Mr. Stevenson spoke against the Tariff in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Morgan desired to offer a resolution directing an inquiry as to rebels who were officers or directors or stockholders of national banks, or holders of Government bonds, ought to vote on the Funding bill; but objection was made by Mr. Maynard. The House then adjourned, with the understanding that to-day's session would be only for debate.

SATURDAY, March 19.

The U. S. Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House met for debate on the tariff, but a few members were present, and no one desired to speak, an adjournment speedily took place.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Abbott, from the Military Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, providing for a distribution of arms among the Southern states, according to their quota. Mr. Spencer introduced a bill, which was referred, providing that Supervisors of Internal Revenue shall be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Conkling gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the report against Gen. Ames, Senator-elect from Mississippi, to-day. The Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Drake's amendment was read, authorizing the President to send troops into the States on requisitions of the Governors or Legislatures, and providing that martial law may be established in the troubled districts, and a levy made therein for the payment of transportation of troops. Mr. Howard moved to strike out the portion authorizing the levy or seizure of property, and substitute an assessment for damages in cases of violence on the municipal authorities. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Lawrence to reduce the taxes and pay the public debt; by Mr. Negley, "to promote commerce between the States, cheapen transportation of mails," etc.; by Mr. Getz, relating to income tax on proceeds of building and savings associations; and by Mr. Banks, to provide revenue and friendship with Mexico. Mr. Burchard offered a resolution declaring for a redistribution of banking currency, or an increase of it, for the benefit of those sections having less than their proportion, which was referred, the previous question upon it being refused. Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the debt should be funded into long bonds, at a lower rate of interest, but opposing the conversion of greenbacks into interest-bearing bonds.—Mr. Kerr offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the judgment of the House to be in favor of discontinuing public land grants to railroad and other corporations. Various resolutions of inquiry were agreed to, including one asking information of Commissioner Delano in regard to the Tice meter. The Tariff bill was discussed, debate being continued at a night session.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have finished their bill reorganizing the system of governing the Indians. It divides the Indian Territory into four districts, with a general superintendent for each, and one agent for one or more tribes, under the charge of the superintendent. Indian treaties are abolished. The bill is approved by the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner Parker.

Death of an Editor.

Col. S. F. Wilson one of the editors and proprietors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died in that city on Saturday last. Col. Wilson was an able writer and possessed an ample fund of political, statistical and general information. He had long been a severe sufferer from heart and spine disease, but he never fully laid aside his pen until about three months since. His death was tranquil. Just previous, he took the hand of his only surviving partner (Col. Holbrook) in his own and said, "You are the last of us!" Lumsden, Kendall and Bullitt had fallen, and now a fourth partner was to depart. Only Col. Holbrook remains.

The State Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 15.

In the State Senate, bills were introduced making the Aldermen and Councilmen Superintendents of Highways in their respective wards, with the exclusive control of highway matters; and providing for a railroad from Jersey Shore to Buffalo. The bill fixing the location of roads in Fairmount Park, and incorporating the Clearfield and Buffalo Railroad, were passed. Mr. Henszey introduced his Metropolitan Police bill, and it passed a second reading. In the House, bills were passed inflicting a fine for failure to register property, and vesting the powers of the Receiver of Taxes in Councils.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

In the State Senate, a bill was introduced authorizing the City Councils to order and regulate street paving in Philadelphia. The "Sewage Utilization" bill was reported favorably; also the bill for a railroad from the Susquehanna river to Buffalo. A bill was passed authorizing one additional Judge of the Common Pleas. In the House the bills allowing the people to vote upon the license question, and to punish gambling were passed. Both Houses recalled and passed the Diamond street bill, amended so as not to cut through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and also passed the bill authorizing a loan of $800,000 for the South street bridge.

THURSDAY, March 17.

In the State Senate, the Metropolitan Police bill came up on its third reading, and was postponed until to-day. The Susquehanna Railroad bill was passed. In the House, the bill increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to seven was amended so as to allow one of the Judges to sit on the Common Pleas of several counties, and passed; also, the bills restoring the second section of the joint land tenant act, and repealing the act making Good Friday a legal holiday. The Susquehanna and Buffalo Railroad bill was passed to a third reading.

FRIDAY, March 18.

In the Senate, a resolution adjudging W. W. Irwin guilty of contempt was made the special order for Wednesday. The Metropolitan Police bill was then taken up and passed by a vote of 16 to 14. Adjourned.

In the House, the Senate railroad aid bill was passed by a vote of 39 to 34. Adjourned

MONDAY, March 21.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House a number of private bills were introduced, but no business of general interest transacted.

The Imperial Homicide.

PARIS, March 19.—The High Court for the trial of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte for the homicide of Victor Noir convened at Tours yesterday. The Princess Bonaparte and her children have already arrived there, and immense crowds of people collected around the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors, and the city is crowded with strangers.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the prisoner, now thirty-five years of age, is a corpulent man, above the middle height, and wearing a heavy moustache and imperial. He walks with difficulty, from having gouty feet. Having been long in the Foreign Legion, he has all the air of a military man. During his military career he gave frequent proofs of courage and of energy. His marriage, in 1868, at Epicetx, a property he owns in the Ardennes, made some noise, his wife being the daughter of a workman in the Faubourg St. Antoine. That union, however, legitimatized a son of twelve years of age and a daughter of four. At the present moment the Prince is in morning for the death of his father-in-law.

M. Gambetta and other lawyers are spoken of as the advocates of the family of Victor Noir, whose father and brother will demand damages as civil plaintiffs in the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

The defence will be the argument of a justifiable homicide under extreme provocation.

A Horrible Death—A Resident of Brooklyn Dies in the Agonies of Hydrophobia.

BROOKLYN, March 18.—Some time since a man named Henry Klean, residing in Queens County, Long Island, was bitten by a ferocious dog. He had his wounds dressed, and in a few days recovered his usual health, apparently.

Yesterday he complained of dizziness, nausea and great nervousness, which excited a suspicion that he had caught hydrophobia from the animal. He asked for a glass of water, and as soon as he saw it, dashed the vessel to the ground and began to scream with terror. This was followed by terrible pains, delirium, and frothing at the mouth.

Opiates were administered, but nothing seemed to have any effect, and in order to prevent his injuring his mistress, he was smothered between feather beds. Mr. Klean leaves a large family well provided for, however, as he was a man of considerable wealth.

The Richmond War.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—Affairs have not changed much since last night. Both Mayor Ellison and Mayor Cahoon had interviews with General Canby this morning. Cahoon's party, with the exception of three or four, who were starved out and came out this morning, still hold the lower station-house. They have been since Wednesday night without food.

Samuel Henderson (colored) was shot and killed this morning by a special policeman for resisting him while clearing out the streets around the lower station-house.

Mayor Ellison's police still have possession of the city, except the station-houses.

This afternoon General Canby interfered with the municipal troubles by sending a guard of soldiers and raising the siege at the lower station house, giving free egress and ingress to all having business there. This action, he says, has no reference to the question of the Mayoralty, but is taken purely as a precaution against any acts of disorder or violence. This action is applauded by the friends of Cahoon, and was protested against by Ellison as unwarrantable interference with the civil laws of the State.

When the military took possession of the station-house, Mayor Ellison's police left, and being stoned by the crowd of colored men, charged them. About fifty shots were fired, and two or three colored men were wounded. A Republican was also injured down. To-morrow both Mayors will have a police force in the streets and hold independent courts. Trouble is apprehended.

RICHMOND, March 18.—The City Councils to-night passed an ordinance abolishing the station-houses now in the hands of Cahoon's police, authorizing Mayor Ellison to call out the fire brigade as police, pledging the city to pay all special police sworn in by Ellison, authorizing the city court to be held in the city hall, and pledging Mayor Ellison the earnest support of the court in his efforts to maintain the peace of the city against the lawless men conspiring against it.

"The city is quiet to-night. The casualties of the day have been one killed, and three wounded. Cahoon has his headquarters at the lower station house, where the military guard it. Ellison's headquarters are at the City Hall. Ellison's police patrol the city to-night.

A Big Tannery.

Elk county, in this State, has the largest tannery in the world. It is known as the "Wykoff tannery," and was built three years ago. The proprietors own 22,000 acres of land on the Clarion river, all heavily covered with hemlock. The bark mills of the concern are in a building 45 by 100 feet, two stories high, and capable of grinding seventy-five cords of bark per day. These mills are driven by an eighty-horse power engine, and the only fuel used is spent tan. The leaching house is 38 by 209 feet, and two stories high. It contains twelve leaches of immense size. The "sweat pit" is 70 by 90 feet, of stone. Seven hundred vats are now in use.

The company makes nothing but sole leather, and of this the product is 120,000 sides per annum; though when the tannery shall be completed 200,000 sides will be turned out. The consumption of bark is 14,000 cords per year.

The company has erected twenty-eight tenant houses, and employs from 150 to 300 men, at wages ranging from $20 to $70 per month. The capital invested foots up about $500,000, and nearly 15,000,000 feet of hemlock timber is manufactured every year at the company's mills. The hides used are imported from South America. It will scarcely be credited that fifty tons of hair are collected and sold annually at this monster establishment. Among other "incidentals" are the "flushings," and a hundred barrels of soap grease obtained from them.

Radical Revolt in Richmond.

At Richmond, Virginia, there is trouble growing out of the refusal of Mayor Cohoon, appointed by the military, to surrender to Ellison, elected Mayor by the City Councils. Ellison has possession of the City Hall and other buildings, while Cohoon holds the station-houses, the old police force being about equally divided between them. Last night Cohoon was besieged in a station-house by Ellison, with a large force of special officers, and deprived of gas, food and water and the use of the telegraph wires. Governor Walker sides with Ellison. The refusal to yield has been inspired with the idea of the impartiality of the act under which Ellison was elected. Governor Canby has sent in troops, to be used in case of disturbance. Ellison and the Chief of Police having refused to allow revenue officers to see Cohoon, as U. S. Commissioner, have been held to answer for their refusal. Ex-Governor Wise is one of Cohoon's counsel.

The Richmond Municipal War.

The latest about the Mayoralty trouble in Richmond is that Ellison, with 250 men, holds the city, and Cahoon with only 40 men holds one of the station houses. Correspondence has passed between Governor Walker and General Canby, the former declaring that the latter had no right to interfere, and Canby saying that he did so merely to preserve the peace and not aid either contestant. It is understood that Judge Underwood has granted an injunction against Ellison. Last night the Ellison Police were fired upon by a colored mob while clearing the street in front of the Cahoon station house, and one of them was killed and another wounded. They then fired upon the negroes, but it is not known with what effect.

Michigan has very fine peach crop prospects this season.

The Rhode Island Democratic Convention met yesterday. Lyman Pierce was nominated for Governor; Charles B. Cutter, for Lieutenant Governor; W. H. Willey, Secretary of State; Geo. H. Bliss, Attorney General, and Phillip Ryder, General Treasurer.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN NEWS.

Trial of Prince Bonaparte.—Fenian Prisoners.

PARIS, March 22.—In the trial of Prince Bonaparte, now progressing at Tours, the prisoner, on being permitted to make his statement, said that no man of spirit would have acted otherwise than he did under the circumstances. He denied having armed himself purposely to meet Rochefort, as had been stated. He had always been in the habit of carrying a revolver. Rochefort has been cited to appear as witness.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Gladstone has intimated that it is the intention of the Government to liberate the Fenian prisoners immediately, on the present orders in Ireland being repressed.

New York Affairs,—Destructive Fire, &c.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A fire this morning destroyed a large five-story brick building, the works of the New York Hydraulic Machine Company, in Crosby st. A brick and frame tenement adjoining, was slightly damaged. The valuable machinery in the factory was destroyed. The total loss amounts to two hundred thousand dollars.

Postmaster Jones denies that there is any truth in the reported attempt to remove him.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Associate Justice Strong has been assigned to the Third Judicial District, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Associate Justice Bradley will be assigned to the Fifth District, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It has been for some time past attached to the Sixth, to which latter Judge Swayne has recently been reassigned.

Scalded to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—Yesterday, a two-year old son of Frederick Matheas, residing on Second Street, Sixth Ward, was fatally scalded by upsetting a pot of boiling tea upon himself, while attempting to drink from the spout.

From Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, O., March 22.—A Mormon Elder is arousing indignation by preaching Polygamy in the towns and villages of this vicinity.

The Third District Revenue Assessment, exclusive of the 50 per cent. tax on spirits, amounted to $48,611, in February.

Horrible Mining Accident.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., March 22.—A terrible explosion occurred last night at the colliery of W. G. Audenreid, not far from this place, in the Schuylkill County Minehill Region. The large boiler attached to the mine blew up, killing several and badly scalding a number of others. The engine house was blown to atoms. Up to this time the names of the killed and wounded have not been learned. The cause of the explosion is also unknown. Further particulars are expected soon.

Illness of a Bishop.

WHEELING, W. Va.,—Bishop Thompson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lying dangerously ill in this city.

Local Intelligence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Bovee's Lecture—Discussion Between the Lecturer and the Revérends Nevin, Robinson and Suesserott.

The announcement that Mr. Bovee, the well known champion of the abolition of capital punishment, would lecture in this city, drew out a large audience, among whom were several clergymen and many members of their flocks.

Mr. Bovee was introduced by Judge Hayes, and opened the question by saying that he desired any person in the audience who might wish to ask any question at any time during the lecture, to rise in his place and do so. He further stated that he would give opportunity for reply at the conclusion of his address. Mr. Bovee then proceeded to the argument. He denied the right of the Commonwealth to inflict the penalty of death as a punishment for crime; held that as all governental power was derived from the people, the State could exercise no higher powers than the individual man possesses—that men had the right to seize each others property by contract, therefore the State had the right to seize our property in the way of taxation, the consideration being the protection of life, limb and property. That man had the right to sell his services for a consideration—the right to go into voluntary servitude or labor for the consideration of wages, &c.; that the State had the right to protect man in this liberty as a punishment for crime, having in view a beneficent object, viz: the protection of society and the reformation of the criminal.

Mr. Bovee then spoke of the sacredness of human life and read a letter from John Bright, of England, in support of this view. The lecturer said that the best commentary he could offer on this point was the fact that the "Quakers" had always inculcated a deep reverence for human life, and murder among this sect was unknown. Mr. Bovee thought the Commonwealth committed a strange blunder when it undertook to illustrate the sacredness of human life by *publicly* murdering the criminal.

Many instances were then cited, showing that innocent persons had suffered death, among them Charles Boyington of Mobile, Dr. Hamilton, of Vera Cruz, Margaret Hindle, of Columbia county, N. Y., all of whom were executed and afterwards proven innocent; that human testimony was fallible and judgment and memory also at fault; that a mistake under this law was necessarily a fatal mistake; that property might be increased or diminished, liberty taken away and again restored, but neither executive nor legislative power could restore the blood or life when it had once been extinguished.

The lecturer then dwelt upon the demoralizing effects of capital punishment; citing instances where men had gone home from executions and committed murder; held that the lesson of the gallows were bad; the effect pernicious; that whenever the government educated the people in blood they became imbued with the same spirit, which manifested itself in acts of cruelty; that "like begat like," love begat love, hate begat hate; that our children should be taught lessons of love and forgiveness instead of brutality and wickedness.

The mode of selecting our juries, in capital cases, was then rebuked. It was shown that under our present system the law had in none instances been vindicated by those who believed in the hangman's rope.

The experience of those States which had abolished capital punishment was then cited. Michigan abolished capital punishment in 1846, and for *twenty-four years* had demonstrated that society was better governed without the gallows than it would have been with it. The lecturer cited official documents showing that the crime of murder had diminished *thirty* per cent. Michigan has never returned to the old law, and every effort to restore capital punishment had met with signal failure.

Rhode Island had followed Michigan in 1852, and for *eighteen* years had refused to make hangmen of her Sheriffs. The united and concurrent testimony of Governors, Supreme Judges, Attorney Generals and prison wardens was to the effect that murder was better protected, and the crime of murder more certainly punished than under the old law. Rhode Island had taken no backward step.

Wisconsin followed next in 1853, and for *seventeen* years had illustrated the beneficial effects of the substituted law. Wisconsin had taken no retrogressive step, for the statistics and statements of prison wardens, conclusively proved that the crime of murder, considering the increase of population had *decreased* nearly *fifty* per cent.; that convictions were made easy when proof of guilt was clear, and that those terrible struggles between the people and the law were no longer apparent as before the law was abolished.

Mr. Bovee then invited any gentleman present to reply, when the Rev. Mr. Nevin took the floor in defense of the gallows.—Instead of replying to the points in Mr. Bovee's argument, he proceeded to argue the question of self-defence and made an appeal to the passions rather than the judgment of the audience. He said that Mr. Bovee was undoubtedly opposed to defending his own family, and would undoubtedly say a benediction over the murderer and let him go free—that this age of progress was carrying us into extremes, and undoubtedly would lead to free lovism, &c.

Mr. Bovee in reply said that he had never advocated letting the murderer run at large, and as for the benediction, that part of it had long since been in the hands of the clergy; that the clergymen who attended these executions had very nearly established the fact that the gallows was the great spiritual agency for the salvation of souls, and that nearly every criminal was sewing from the gallows into Heaven; that when the clergy had succeeded in making this point a little more clear, then indeed may we look for an increase of murders, for the gallows will then be regarded as the straight and narrow way that leads to everlasting life. Now, said the speaker, this *is* true or it is *not* true. If it be true, then the gallows possesses no terrors for the criminal, and if it be not true then there is a hollow mockery of religious professions. The Rev. Mr. Nevin arose and denied that any Protestant clergyman ever offered such assurance, and asked for the names of any such clergymen. Mr Bovee replied that the press of the country furnished that information almost constantly.

Mr. Bovee then took up the Bible argument which he handled in a very able manner, showing that the statutes of the Old Testament had been superseded by the new dispensation; that the coming of Christ established a new order of things.—At this point the Rev. Mr. Robinson said that Christ declared that He came not to destroy the law and the prophets, but to fulfill them. True, said Mr. Bovee, and how did he fulfill them? The apostle declares that "love worketh no ill to his neighbor, for love is the fulfilling of the law." The clergyman resumed his seat

The Rev. Mr. Nevin arose and said that John declared that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him. Mr. Bovee, called upon the gentleman to quote the passage correctly, "He that *hateth* his brother is a murderer and it is written no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." The Reverend gentleman seemed to perceive the application and felt a little confused.

The Rev. Mr. Suesserot asked Mr. Bovee, "Do you believe the moral quality of an action resides in the intention?" Supposing I should say yes, replied Mr. Bovee, which is probably your view of the question, what of the moral quality involved in hanging witches and wizards at Salem? Mr. Suesserot replied that that was an age of the grossest ignorance and superstition. Yes, said Mr. Bovee, and there is considerable of this ignorance and superstition remaining in Pennsylvania to-day. One of the clergymen asserted a little excitedly "there is a *modicum* of sound sense, I thank God, still left in Lancaster county."—"More than a *mere modicum* I hope, replied Mr. Bovee."

The discussion during the evening assumed a wide range and terminated about 11 o'clock. Mr. Bovee had one decided advantage over his opponents. He maintained his self-possession and composure throughout, while his opponents betrayed a little nervousness which seemed at times much like irritability or anger. The disputants each had their friends, and whenever a telling hit was made it was followed by laughter and applause.

A general desire was manifested to hear Mr. Bovee speak again; and by a vote of the meeting he was invited to address our citizens again this evening; which he consented to do.

The lecture will be at the Court House, and will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Free to all. The subject will be—*The better plan or what shall be done with the criminal.*

CELEBRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—A meeting of the colored citizens of Lancaster was held in the A. M. E. Church, Strawberry street, on Wednesday for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, when the President issues his proclamation. Rev. Robt. Boston was called to the chair, and Daniel Sweeney and Joseph Williams were appointed vice presidents, and J. H. Butler and John W. Waters, secretaries. On motion a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration. The committee is as follows: Edward Harris, David Bryan, Wm. Thomas, B. Jones, Rev. R. Boston, Peter Hilyard, H. Reynolds, W. Wilson, D. Sweeney and A. Thomas.

Rev. R. Boston presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the colored citizens of Lancaster, Pa., in unison with all others of our race throughout the United States, do hail with heartfelt gratitude to God, the giver of all good, the recognition of our rights by the Constitution of our country.

AND WHEREAS, We recognize the hand of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in bringing us out of human slavery and chattledom, and placing us upon the high platform of manhood, American citizenship, and equal suffrage, therefore, that we ever venerate the means employed by an All-wise Providence in bringing about such favorable results; namely, the martyred President Lincoln, the Army and the Navy, and a wise Congress.

AND WHEREAS, It has been arranged by the National Executive Committee at Washington that the event of the issuing of the Proclamation be celebrated by a movement by his Excellency the President of the United States, should be appropriately observed and celebrated by the colored people throughout the whole country by the observance of all business for a holiday, and to attend Divine service in their places of worship, for the purpose of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His great mercies and goodness manifested to this our land and nation. Therefore—

Resolved, That we will suspend all business on that day, and will attend divine service; and that there shall be an appropriate sermon delivered, and prayer and thanksgiving rendered to Almighty God for past blessings, and invoke his blessings for the future.

Resolved, That we will have a procession in the town of said day, and in the evening a public meeting in the church or Court House, where there will be speeches made to suit the occasion.

Resolved, That we extend an invitation to our friends in the country, and all are invited to attend without distinction of color or former condition.

Resolved, That we look upon this event as one of the most important events since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, for only now is the nation free from oppression and slavery.

Resolved, That our never-ending gratitude is due to the abolitionists of the nineteenth century, for their labor and work of love in Congress, in State Legislatures and in public and private life—such as Stevens, Sumner, Wilson, Giddings, Kelley, Fessenden, Julian, Harrison, Phillips, L. Scott, and John Brown, and many others whom we cannot enumerate, who have all contributed to this grand epoch of American Independence.

Resolved, That we will ever try to so conduct ourselves as to be worthy of the new relations which Providence has brought about, for, we trust, the good of the whole country.

Resolved, That we will be identified with the party that has been our friend in the past—if they continue to be in the future—through whose efforts measures fraught with great good to our country have been carried through Congress and the several State Legislatures ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, and to whom our unending gratitude is due.

Resolved, That in our opinion it would be becoming for every citizen to celebrate the event of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by suitable demonstrations.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—The following local legislation has recently been had in Harrisburg with reference to Lancaster county:

Senator Worrilow presented a remonstrance from citizens of Lancaster county, against the passage of any act lowering the standard of Leather Inspector. Also, a petition in favor of the Local Option License Bill. In Committee.

Mr. Brownmiller introduced an act relative to the accounts of the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Prison, requiring him to file the same in the Register's Office thirty days before the expiration of his term of office. Also, an act in relation to the Treasurer of the Board of Poor Directors, of like import. In Committee.

In the House the following bills and petitions were then introduced and disposed of as stated: By Mr. Reinoehl, an act authorizing the School Districts of Lancaster county, to make Franklin and Marshall College free. All of Lancaster county, to the said county. Passed the House. By Mr. Herr—an act to incorporate the Lancaster and New Danville Turnpike Road Company.—Also, a petition from Drumore township, praying for the passage of the game local option license law. In Committee.

By Mr. Wiley, an act to incorporate the Pequea and Octoraro Railroad Company. Also, a petition from Salisbury township, for the passage of an act to regulate Insurance Companies. Also, resolution of town council and citizens of Marietta remonstrating against any change of their borough limits. In Committee.

Mr. Wiley, by resolution, has recalled from the Senate an act regulating the Western boundary of Marietta borough, passed by the House last week.

The following bills have passed the Senate: A supplement to the act to authorize the Governor to appoint an inspector of refined petroleum, kerosene and burning oils in and for the county of Lancaster, approved March 12, 1869, limiting inspection and compensation.

The following have passed both Houses: A supplement to an act relative to roads and public highways in Paradise and Salisbury townships, Lancaster county, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, to the township of Martic. An act authorizing the auditors of East Hempfield township, Lancaster county, to settle and adjust the bounty accounts of John S. Wissler and Levi S. Gross, supervisors of said township. An act relative to accounts of the County Treasurer of Lancaster county. An act relative to accounts of the County Treasurer of Lancaster city. An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Post Deposit Railroad Company to construct its Railroad, and to extend the time for the completion of the same.—*Father Abraham.*

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—A few days since a desperate and dangerous convict now undergoing a ten year's imprisonment in our county prison, for assault and battery with intent to kill, was discovered in an attempt to escape from his iron-clad cell. By means of a saw made out of a table-knife, he had succeeded in cutting off a strap of the bolle-iron that lines his cell some two feet in length, and two inches in width. It is supposed that his intention was to use this piece of iron as a lever to break loose the iron-sheeting that lines the ceiling of his cell, and then make a hole in the brick work above and break through the roof. Being a net maker, and having in his cell plenty of twine, he could easily have descended from the roof and scaled the prison wall. Fortunately his attempt was discovered by the under-keeper in time to thwart its accomplishment. A thorough examination of his cell brought to light quite a number of ingenious appliances to assist him in his escape. Among other things he had a number of short pieces of cord made of net twine, with fancy little red and white ends. These were hung on the cell wall tastily festooned, as though intended for mere ornament; but an examination showed each to have a noose on the end of it, so that the separate pieces could be instantly connected, and form quite a long and very strong rope. He also had concealed among other things two false faces, a small knife, and a bowie knife sheath, though no bowie knife was found.

MONEY STOLEN.—A correspondent writing from Warwick twp., this county, to the Inquirer states that on last Thursday night Franklin Kissinger stole some seventy dollars from Edwin Brubaker, under the following circumstances: Edwin Brubaker, son of Moses M. Brubaker, and Mr. Muskey, an apprentice of Mr. Brubaker's were sleeping in the mill as usual. Franklin Kissinger was with them in the mill during the evening, and when they retired to bed he asked permission to lay on a bench which stood in the mill room and sleep there. His request was granted, and while they were sleeping he got up and took the money from their pockets and hid it under the mill floor.

When they awakened in the morning, he told them that some one had been in the mill at night, as he heard him creeping in through the window. They at once suspected him, and upon questioning him closely, he confessed he had taken the money, and told them where he had hidden it. They did not arrest him, and he has since left for parts unknown. He is about sixteen years of age.

LECTURE.—Frederick Douglass, the negro orator, will lecture at the Court House, in this city, on Friday evening next, the 25th inst. Mr. Douglass has quite a reputation as a public speaker.

PHIL'A CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST E.-CHURCH.—This Conference met, at Pottsville, on Wednesday, and was called to order by Bishop M. Simpson. The roll was called, when 108 members answered to their names. An address of welcome to the Conference was made by B. Haywood, Esq., of Pottsville. The Rev. R. H. Pattison, D. D., was re-elected Secretary. This is the fourteenth year of his service in that capacity. Assistants—Revs. Geo. W. Lybrand, A. M. Wiggins, W. J. Paxson, J. S. J. McConnell.

The usual committees were appointed, embracing the Education, Tract, Sunday School, Bible, &c.

Communications from the Church Extension, Sunday School Union, and Freedman's Societies were received, and referred to the various committees.

A communication was received from C. North, Esq., in reference to the Educational Fund, raised in the Centenary year. He stated the last work of Rev. Dr. McClintock, deceased, was to review the article sent.

Hon. D. M. Bates, Chancellor of Delaware, wrote to the Conference in reference to the legacy from Hon. M. Bates, M. D., for the benefit of the Preacher's Fund.—This amounts to $2500.

By vote of the Conference the relations of the following brethren continued: Ministers who remain on trial, L. B. Brown, E. Pickersgill, T. Harrison, W. W. Barlow, E. W. Hoffman, R. C. Wood, J. W. Sayers; P. P. Reese, discontinued at his own request; ministers of the third year, W. J. Mills, T. C. Pearson, S. G. Grove, J. J. Tinnanus, G. S. Broadbent, J. F. Swindells; elected Elders, G. W. F. Graff, A. L. Wilson, W. J. Brady, L. B. Hoffman, H. White.

Continued Supernumeraries, without work, C. Schock, C. Karsner; with work, J. Neill. Adjourned.

Thursday.—The religious services were conducted by Dr. Carrow.

The commission to adjust the claims between the Philadelphia and Wilmington Conferences reported. The report was considered and adopted.

The Conference Stewards proceeded to call for the moneys raised for worn-out preachers and their widows and orphans, which showed that the churches had come up to their assessments. The amount received will aggregate nearly $8,000.

The vote of the laity within the bounds of the conference was reported, showing the majority of votes in favor of Lay Delegation to be 5,307. The roll of the conference was then called. During the taking of the vote the most intense interest was manifested. The result was 127 yeas to 17 nays.

A paper was read from the Baltimore Conference, recommending certain additions to the fifth restricting rule, preventing the General Conference from further extending the term of ministerial service. Also, to prevent any alteration in the composition of the Annual Conference, and that the authority of the bishops shall not be restricted. To-morrow at 10 o'clock was fixed as the time for the taking of the vote.

A committee of five on the Sabbath was ordered.

The annual examination of effective Elders was taken up. Rev. W. Cooper represented the North Philadelphia District. Rev. John Thompson was reported as disabled from effective service. Rev. J. H. Maclaughlin was located in his own request. Rev. C. W. Ayrs was reported as having died, the 18th of November last.

Rev. Gray represented the South Philadelphia District. Adjourned.

Friday—The Conference met at 8½ o'clock, Rev. W. L. Gray in the chair. The religious services were conducted by Rev. W. C. Robinson, Bishop Simpson in the chair. Counsel was announced in the Sabbath: T. B. Miller, W. W. Michael, Joseph Welch, S. B. Best, W. W. Wood.

Examination of Elders resumed. Rev. Jos. Castle, D. D., of the Central, Philadelphia, and Rev. R. H. Pattison, D. D., of the Harrisburg district, represented their respective fields, and the characters of all the Elders passed. Rev. A. Atwood was granted a supernumerary relation with work. Rev. T. W. Maclary, supernumerary without work. Rev. D. McKee located.

Committee announced to confer with Rev. W. Butler, D. D., of Annual and Foreign Christian Union; P. Coombe, J. F. Chaplain, J. H. Alday.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the Conference on Sabbath School publications, &c., published at Methodist book Concern, New York.

Bishop Simpson announced the death of W. W. Cornell, Esq., of New York, the devoted and liberal friend of city mission work.

Rev. T. B. Neeley was made supernumerary, and Rev. J. B. Bailey readmitted to the Conference.

The resolutions of the Baltimore Conference in reference to additions to restrictive rules of the M. E. Church: 6. They shall not extend the limit of the pastoral service beyond the present term. 7. They shall not