Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the Army bill. Mr. Anthony, from the Printing Committee, reported the bill to regulate the public printing. On motion of Mr. Willey, the Education Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the net proceeds of public land sales among the several States, for educational purposes. The joint resolution extending the time for withdrawal of spirits from bond came up and was laid over. Mr. Pomeroy's resolution censuring Spanish treatment of captured Cuban insurgents was indefinitely postponed. The Darien Ship Canal bill was referred. After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Fortification Bill was reported, and made the special order for May 4th. It appropriates $1,294,750. Mr. Welker from the Retrenchment Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding 53, to examine the accounts of customs officers, which was passed. Mr. Jonckes, from the same committee, reported the bill establishing a Department of Justice, with the Attorney General as head, which was laid over. The Tariff bill was resumed in the Committee of the Whole. The paragraph taxing "iron bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than 1½ and not more than 4 inches wide," etc., 1 cent per pound, was amended by making the tax $20 per ton. On "iron bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than 1½ inches or more than 4 inches wide," etc., the duty was reduced from 1¼ cents per pound to $22 40 per ton. The paragraph taxing rods and wire rods less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter 1½ cents per pound, was amended by adding "oval, half oval and half round iron," and the duty on rods and wire rods was made 1½ cents per pound, while the duty on "rods and wire rods and oval, half oval," etc., was made 1¼ cents. The paragraph taxing "all sizes of flat, hoop, band, strip, scalp, tube and scroll iron," etc., was stricken out. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill for the removal of cases in which States are party to the United States Courts. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, introduced a bill, extending till 1875 the patent of Bilbard M. Hoe. Mr. McDonald, from the Territorial Committee, reported the bill consolidating the Indian tribes into the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the House bill, fixing the time for electing Congressmen. On motion of Mr. Stewart, a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was made a special order, which will bring it up when the franking question is disposed of. The House bill removing political disabilities from certain Texans, was concurred in. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Paine introduced his bill reducing the tariff, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of nine persons elected to office in Texas, which was passed, with two more names added. Mr. Stevenson, from the Election Committee, reported that there was no legal election in the Fifth Congressional district of Louisiana. The bill establishing a Department of Justice was discussed. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of Whole. The paragraph taxing sheet or plate iron not glazed or finished, was struck out. The rate on iron hoop and cotton ties made of hoop iron was reduced from 2½ cents to 1½ cents. On all wrought iron in shapes other than round, square or flat, not including railroad rails, the rate was fixed at 1¼ cents. On railway, spike and side bars, fish plates and finger bars, the rate was made 1½ cents per pound, and on wrought railway chairs, frogs and frog points 2 cents. Mr. Benjamin moved to add 90 cents per pound on railroad iron made to pattern, and fitted to be laid down, and Mr. Ingersoll moved to reduce it to 50 cents. The latter motion was rejected, and pending action on Mr. Benjamin's motion, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial asking that the word "white" be stricken out of the Naturalization laws. Mr. Edmunds said the Judiciary Committee had been charged with revising the Naturalization laws, and would report soon. Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to relieve the political disabilities of all ex-rebels, except those who left Congress or the army or navy, or who were members of Secession Conventions. A number of House bills were reported. The resolution of the Judiciary Committee, declaring Senator Gilbert, of Florida, legally elected, was adopted. The bills to relieve navy officers, provide for security on steam vessels, regulate the effect of a vote of thanks upon naval promotions, and prevent the holding of Circuit Courts where not required by law, were passed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevenson, from the Pelton Committee, reported that Adolph Bailey is not entitled to the seat from the Third Louisiana District, and that C. B. Darrall is. The bill establishing a Department of Justice, under the Attorney General, was passed. The resolution reported by the Election Committee, declaring that there was no legal election in the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, was adopted. Mr. Lynch introduced a bill relating to the navigation interests. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Benjamin's amendment, imposing a duty of 90 cents per 100 pounds on railroad iron, "made to pattern and fitted to be laid down," was adopted—yeas 73, nays 69. "Twisted ties" were transferred to the paragraph taxing iron wire, where they would pay a lower duty. On motion of Mr. Schenck, rates in the iron wire paragraph were reduced ½ a 1 per cent. At this point the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

In the U. S. Senate, the bill for the appointment of a Commissioner to inquire regarding the trade with British North America was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to the selection of military and naval cadets. On motion of Mr. Williams, the bill relating to refining of gold and silver bullion at the Mint was referred to the Appropriation Committee. The House bills authorizing a supply of arms for institution to certain colleges, and for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers, were passed. The bill giving judicial power to Ministers and Consuls in Japan was also passed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a privileged report was made on the bill permitting retired army and navy officers to hold civil offices. The bill allowing credit for overpayments and losses to army disbursing officers during the rebellion was passed. The Senate bill granting land to the railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in Oregon, after discussion, was passed—yeas 97, nays 56. Messrs. Kelley, Myers and O'Neill voted for the bill; Messrs Randall and Taylor against it. Mr. Holman said the bill granted 960,000 acres of the public lands, and was the first of a series proposing to grant hundreds of millions. Mr. Garfield, from the Banking and Currency Committee, reported a bill providing for the issue of $95,000,000 in bank currency to the States having less than their proportion; the retirement of $85,000,000 of three per cents., and free banking. The bill was recommitted. The Tariff was considered in evening session. Railroad iron in coils, not more than three 3-16 of an inch in diameter or square, was made subject to the same duty as wire. The rates in the iron or steel wire paragraph were reduced to 2½ cents per pound and upward, and 1 20 per cent. and 20 per cent., and 4 cents and 20 per cent. The paragraph taxing iron wire cloth was not amended. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The United States Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, it was agreed to take a recess from Thursday next until Monday. The Senate bills, relating to returns of evidence of honorable discharge to officers, and authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for execution of contracts, &c., were concurred in. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was passed, providing that all persons elected to office in Texas shall have thirty days, from April 30th, in which to file the oath of office. Mr. Schenck rose to move to go into Committee on the Tariff, when Mr. Judd offered a resolution postponing all special orders until after consideration of the general calendar. He avowed that his purpose was to reach his own bill in three sections, reducing the tariff on internal taxes. After sharp debate, the resolution was rejected, and the House adjourned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the sale of $1,000,000 in gold, and purchase of $6,000,000 in bonds during May.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

In the U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vt., the Patent Committee were directed to consider the expediency of providing that the United States Government shall have free use of ever patent hereafter issued. Mr. Pool introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, which was referred. Two railroad land grant bills were passed. The House bill extending the time of qualifying persons elected to office in Texas was passed, amended so as to require proof of loyalty. The bill giving credit for good behavior to prisoners was passed. The bill increasing the Supreme and Circuit Judges, etc., was indefinitely postponed. The bill to relieve the widows and orphans of the Oneida sufferers was passed. Adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Cox to relieve all political disabilities; Mr. O'Neil, to authorize the appointment by U. S. Judges of commissioners to superintend the shipping and discharge of merchant seamen. Mr. Stevenson, authorizing American citizens to accept foreign diplomatic service; Mr. Van Trump, directing the Secretary of the Interior to retain money that may be due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies, as indemnity for interest paid on railroad bonds; and Mr. Morgan, repealing the proviso limiting applications for pensions to the period of five years. Mr. Dickey introduced a bill for payment of a pension of $3000 to Mrs. Lincoln, which was passed—yeas 72, nays 51. On motion of Mr. Bird, the President was requested to intercede for John Gallacher, of New Jersey, captured during the Fenian raid on Canada, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Mr. Calkin, offered a resolution directing the President to press the Alabama claims to an immediate settlement, which was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, declaring May 30th, the day for decorating Union graves, a holiday, which was passed. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Committee of the Whole were authorized to stop debate on any portion of the Tariff bill. The Tariff was then considered in committee. On insulated cables and telegraph wire, the duty was made 40 per cent. On iron hair pins, etc., 50 per cent. On iron of any description, not otherwise provided for, 1 cent per pound. The paragraph referring to chains was struck out. On wrought iron washers, bolts, rivets, etc., 2½ cents per pound. On wrought iron hinges, weighing not more than two pounds the dozen pair, 25 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the present duty. The paragraph relating to tinned iron and galvanized plates, etc., was struck out; also, the paragraph taxing horse and mule shoes 2 cents per pound; also, that relating to screws. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Alleged Corruption of Senator Kerr.

The Philadelphia Sunday papers give a circumstantial account of how Senator Kerr, Representative of the 12th Senatorial District, and a member of the committee that examined the contested election case of Diamond against Watt, was bribed for $12,000 to vote for his own party friend Watt, and how he was cheated by the parties who negotiated with him. Alex Leslie, Republican Representative from Allegheny county is said to have acted as Kerr's agent in the transaction while the bribing parties were represented by Wm. M. Bunn, Republican Representative from Philadelphia. The parties met in a private room in a Harrisburg Hotel. The *Sunday Times* says:

"The door was locked, and, after a short chat, "without any reserve," Bunn produced a large official envelope, containing twelve $1,000 greenbacks. These were duly counted, to see that "everything was right."

"That's a pretty good rake," observed Leslie. "I think I ought to have a divvy in that—don't you think so?" he remarked to Bunn.

"Just as you please," replied Bunn. "I have performed my part in the transaction to deliver it to you, and I have nothing to say as to what disposition you shall make of it."

After some "chaffering," the disinterested Leslie, believing that "a slice off a cut loaf would not be missed," took one $1,000 bill from the package, and retained it for his services.

The envelope was then duly sealed—with red sealing wax—with a signet ring bearing the initials "W. M. B.;" and Bunn was in the act of delivering it to Leslie, when—

Rap! rap! rap!—echoed from the locked door. Instantly the careful Bunn slipped the envelope into his breast pocket, and going to the door, unlocked it, and admitted a new comer, who poked his head in, and remarked Paul-Pry like—

"Ah! beg pardon, gentlemen. Hope I don't intrude or interrupt any private business? eh?"

"Oh! no—not at all," ejaculated Bunn and Leslie in the same breath. "Sit down."

"No, no, I won't stay. I see you're engaged, but I hope you will pardon me for the intrusion."

"Certainly—certainly," quoth Bunn and his companion simultaneously.

The intruder departed, when Bunn took from his pocket an envelope, with a big seal on it, and handed it to the innocent and unsuspecting Leslie. The understanding was that it was to be deposited in a bank in Harrisburg, subject to the order of Senator Kerr or his "friend" Leslie, and it was stipulated that it was not to be opened till the Senator's vote was given for Watt.

"This condition," drily remarked the careful Bunn, "is hardly necessary—but *you know, my dear* Mr. Leslie, *these things are never paid for till the work is done.*"

Faithful to the bargain, the envelope with the big seal was duly deposited in a highly respectable banking house in Harrisburg, to await the issue of the contest—one of the conditions of the contract being that the package was to be retained by the party of the first part, in event of the Senator "going back" on Bunn.

Our readers are aware that good faith was kept—that Kerr "voted right" and that Watt was admitted—but they will be astonished when they are told that, on the package being delivered to and opened by a confidential friend of the Senator, it was found to be filled *with brown wrapping paper!*

There was a precious row when this discovery was made. The virtuous Senator charged his friend Leslie with "going back" on him, and substituting the pieces of brown paper for the thousand-dollar greenbacks which were found in the envelope. In vain did Leslie protest his innocence! He was willing to swear by everything that was good, that *he saw* the money put in the package, and declared it was not out of his sight after the notes were put in till it was placed in his hands by the worthy Bunn.

Leslie forgot the "little interruption" of the Paul Pry fellow at the hotel room door. Unknown to Leslie, while the envelope was out of his sight—before the notes were put in—the fellow had slipped the package out and substituted a package of brown paper, containing twelve $1,000 greenbacks, while it was *in transitu*, but beyond this he was an innocent man and would stick to it.

The joke was too good to keep; so little by little it leaked out that Bunn—careful man!—had *borrowed* the twelve thousand dollars from a friend, "just for an hour or two, merely to play a practical joke on Kerr." On these conditions the money was promptly loaned. It's queer, isn't it, that so many fellows carry $1000 bills "lying around loose" in their pockets, when the Legislature is in session? But we don't propose to go into a discussion of *that* subject. Suffice it to say, "Bunny" took the money, kept his appointment at the hotel, counted out the "stuff" before Senator Kerr's friend as it *happened* that before he handed it to him, the Paul Pry at the door popped in, and while the colloquy was going on between the trio, it is alleged that "Bunny" dexterously slipped the envelope containing the greenbacks into a remote corner of his pocket, and handed the Senator's friend *another envelope*, of a precisely similar character, sealed with red wax, with the initials, "W. M. B."

Our Representative returned the balance of the "spondulicks" to the rightful owners in less than an hour. *Somebody* was minus $1000, which the "friend" so kindly took from the package, but the joke was such a good one that the deficit was promptly made up by those in the secret."

TERRIBLE FALL FROM A BALLOON.

Death of Adolphe Buisby—He Falls from a Trapeze Bar Fifty Feet High.

[From the San Francisco Figaro.]

The news of the fatal accident to Adolphe Buisby, the young and accomplished gymnast, so well known and highly respected here, has already been referred to in these columns. As most of the reports heretofore published have been incorrect in many particulars, we have taken the trouble to translate from the various journals of the City of Mexico the following detailed accounts of the sad affair:

A regular excitement occurred on February 27th, at the equestrian and acrobatic entertainment given at Plaza de Toros. It had been announced in the programme that M. Montano would go up with a balloon, ascend to the trapeze bar. On some unknown cause the Mexican equilibrist did not make his appearance, and it was decided, in consequence, that the young and lithe Adolphe Buisby, aged about twelve years, should execute the ascension.

M. Adolph Buisby happened to be present simply as a spectator. At the moment when his young brother was about to ascend, applied to the director of the arena, and offered to take his place, remarking that he did not wish an accident to happen. He took off his coat, and keeping on the leather buskins he had worn during the time, he caught the balloon as it ascended, hanging by his feet from the trapeze. On the sides of the arena were large posts, the extremities of which were connected by transverse bars. On rising the balloon was tossed by a violent wind against one of these posts. At the same moment the head of the aeronaut struck violently against it, and before he had time to recover himself the trapeze became entangled in the traverse far above and the force of the wind caused the ropes attaching it to the balloon to break. The trapeze bar being thus detached, the unfortunate acrobat, after several unsuccessful efforts to disentangle himself and to cling to the post, was precipitated head foremost to the ground, about fifty feet. During his fall he was noticed to describe several somersaults or revolutions before reaching the ground. Many persons hastened into the arena to the assistance of the unfortunate man, the victim of his fraternal devotion. His fall was so terrible that he was at first thought to be killed. He lay, bruised and inanimate upon the ground, and the blood gushed from his nose and mouth. The greatest consternation prevailed among the spectators; many ladies fainted, and gentlemen rushed to his rescue. He was found not to be killed outright, notwithstanding his severe injuries, the physicians for a while entertained hopes of his recovery. He however expired on the 10th of March, after ten days of the most cruel suffering, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The Legacy of the Last Legislature—A Scheme to Rob the State Treasury for Ninety-nine years.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—The reputation of the last Legislature becomes daily more infamous as its proceedings are developed. It now appears that a bill was passed intended to divert $10,000 per annum for the next 99 years from the State Treasury for the benefit of a railroad company in the northeastern part of the State, which has no existence except on paper. The project was disguised as a harmless bill, and an amendment covering the desired object was quietly pasted to the document in one of the houses, and passed through both without ever having been read. On the last day of the session it was hurried through the Governor's department by the importunities of some of the members, who represented it as a local measure, and in the press of business its true object was overlooked. There is reason to believe that the framers of the bill overreached themselves and used language which is so equivocal that they cannot obtain a penny.

A mistaken impression is abroad concerning an act relative to the payment of the interest of State bonds in coin. The bill was of no consequence, because it "required" absolutely nothing. It simply "authorized" the payment in coin at the option of the State officials. As these officers, like other debtors, must conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court, the bill is of little moment. The act of May 3, 1864, under which the State suspended specie payment, provided that the interest shall hereafter be paid in such notes as the United States may declare to be a legal tender for debts. If the decision of the Supreme Court on legal tenders remains unchanged, the State act of 1864 becomes nugatory.

FROM FRANCE.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor.

PARIS, April 30.—The *Journal Officiel* of to-day announces that the police have been for some time on the track of a plot against the life of the Emperor, and yesterday morning, one Beauri, recently arrived from England, was arrested in the Rue des Moulins, whereby the plot was completely discovered. On the person of Beauri was found a large sum of money, a revolver, and a letter from London, emanating from a man who was implicated in a similar plot in February last. This letter, and the confession of Beauri himself, leave no doubt of his intention to immediately make an attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Last night other persons were arrested in the Belleville quartier, and at the house of one of them the police seized a large quantity of powder and a number of explosive bombs, with directions how to use them. This plot, the *Journal Officiel* intimates, has for its principal organizers many members of the International Association of Workmen already arrested. Two of the Secretaries of the International Association of Workmen were arrested this afternoon, and the police found upon them complete lists of the adherents to the plot.

The authorities are now scouring the city for these persons.

Notwithstanding the great excitement here, the Government permits the holding of public meetings this evening. The moment, however, that any attempt is made to foment excitement the authorities will interfere. The Committee of the Left has addressed a manifesto to the army in favor of a negative vote. The Bishop of Tarantaise invites the clergy to vote "yes."

Several persons implicated, finding that the plot had been discovered, succeeded in making their escape from France.

PARIS, April 30.—Prince Anatole Demidoff de San Donato, husband of the Princess Mathilde de Montfort, of the Imperial family of France, died this morning, aged sixty.

It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to cast their influence and votes on the plebiscite in favor of the Government.

PARIS, May 1.—There is no truth whatever in the report of a conspiracy to blow up the Tuileries and the headquarters of the police, as published by the *Figaro* newspaper yesterday. It is understood that the amnesty, which was to have appeared on May 12th, will not be issued. Signor Cernuchi, the Italian gymnast, left to-day, having received notice from the police warning him to quit Paris within a certain time. He refused to accept the delay granted.—Only one public meeting was dissolved last night by the authorities. There has been no disorder to day, though meetings were in progress in various quarters of the city. Many soldiers attend these meetings as part of the audience. Up to the present hour no tumult whatever has occurred.—The authorities have taken great precautions to prevent any breach of the peace.

PARIS, May 1.—Twenty-five chiefs of sections of the Workingmen's International Society, are under arrest, and the police have the names of forty more whom they have been ordered to seize. At Lyons 11 members of the Society were arrested, and it is estimated that there are eighty members now in custody.

Among the prisoners is M. Protal, a lawyer, who endeavored to escape, and the police were obliged to fire on him before he was secured.

Two journals of Toulouse, the *Reveille* and *Emancipation*, have been prosecuted for offences against the press laws.

LONDON, May 1.—The Paris letter in the New York *Herald*.—The conspiracy discovered in Paris is more serious than was at first suspected. A large supply of bombs had been provided and were seized by the police.

The principal ringleaders have not yet been discovered. The anxiety of the Government and citizens is intense. The strictest surveillance is everywhere maintained, and the Tuileries is carefully guarded. Orders have been issued to the police to arrest all speakers who insult the Imperial family.

The Plot to Assassinate Napoleon.

PARIS, May 2.—The public meetings held in different parts of Paris, yesterday, were very exciting, and some were consequently dissolved by the authorities. In many instances the audiences departed with shouts of "*Vive la Republique*." No disorder occurred. One of the Radical journals this morning publishes a document pronouncing the expulsion of the Italian banker, Cernuchi, a violation of the laws of hospitality, done in the interests of a political party. The protest is signed by Messrs. Cremieux, Jules Favre, J. Ferry, Pelletan, Jules Simon, and many other equally well-known Radicals.

The Central Committee in favor of the plebiscite has sent one hundred thousand copies of this morning's *Figaro*, which contains all the details of the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, into the various provinces, as a document demonstrating arguments in favor of an affirmative vote.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Journal Officiel* commences to-day the publication of the addresses presented to the Emperor congratulating him on the discovery and frustration of the Conspiracy against his life.

A number of bombs have been seized at the foundry of M. Lopay. An order has been received that 400 bombs, but only one up to the strike only 22 had been delivered.

The police continue their arrests and searches in connection with the conspiracy.

At Creusot, yesterday, Assay, leader in the late strike, was arrested. The workmen attempted to rescue him, but did not succeed. Nine of them were made prisoners. Several soldiers were wounded during the struggle.

The complications of the plot against the life of the Emperor seemed to be much wider spread than at first supposed, and new developments are continually coming to light. Arrests continue to be made in all directions.

GREECE.

Capture of English Tourists by Brigands.

ATHENS, April 12, 1870.

Thirty brigands, after a conflict with the gendarmes, have seized, near Marathon, two Secretaries of Legation, one English and the other Italian, three English travellers and two women, but have kept the latter for whom they demand a heavy ransom.

ATHENS, April 12, 1870.

Lord Manchester, Messrs. Vanner, Lord Herbert, Secretary Italian Legation, and Bayl, were seized by brigands, near Marathon, yesterday.

Ladies liberated.

Ransom demanded this morning, £2,000.

The Captives Killed.

LONDON, April 24.—A Constantinople telegram gives information that the Turkish Minister at Athens reports to his government that the captives in the hands of the brigands near Marathon have been killed.—*London Times.*

College Rebellion.

CARLISLE, May 2.—The Junior and Sophomore classes of Dickinson College have rebelled against an order of the Faculty.—On April 26th, both classes absented themselves from recitations, leave of absence having previously been refused by the Faculty, and minus marks were assessed upon the offending students. To this punishment the students alleged, and claimed that the punishment was excessive, and the Faculty not yielding up to Saturday night, the students then notified the Faculty that until the differences were settled they would absent themselves. The Faculty notified them this morning that they would proceed as usual, and that absentees from recitations to-day would be suspended until Sepulchre, and any remaining in the town after Tuesday, May 3d, would be expelled.—The classes have refused to-day to attend recitations, and are consequently suspended. These two classes comprise about one-half of the college. There is a report that the Executive Committee have been asked to interfere, and that they have declined to do anything except as mediators in the matter, and will meet in the chapel to-night to see if any arrangement can be effected. There seems to be no bitterness, but a question of authority only.

Riot at Elkton, Md.

A serious riot occurred at Elkton Md., Friday night, between some members of a circus company and citizens of the town. After the conclusion of the performance members of the troupe, it is alleged, went to the hotel of Enoch Furguson and called for liquor, and seizing a decanter carried it into the street and began drinking. Ferguson procured the services of constable Lewis and endeavored to arrest the delinquents, but being resisted, the officer started for help. During his absence a riot became general, and a rush was made for the hotel. Mr. Ferguson, being overpowered, took refuge in an upper story. His son Hugh was attacked and badly beaten. About this time a fight began in the street between some of the troupe and some negroes, when one of the latter drew a razor and inflicted a wound across the stomach of a man named William Randolph, which, it is said, is fatal.

MURDER AT SEA.

Bloody Affair on Board a British Bark.

On the 1st inst., the British Bark Morning Light, Captain Joseph A. Lavender, which had just arrived from Buenos Ayres, South America, was observed lying in the East river flying her flag with the union down. Captain Garland, of the First precinct, was notified, and officers Dougherty, Selleck and Doyle, of his command, were sent off to the bark in a small boat to board the vessel and learn the reason for the signal of distress.

When the police officers boarded the vessel, Captain Lavender reported to them that on the 22d ultimo, while at sea, Edward Bevins, one of the crew, while at work on the foretopmast, became involved in a quarrel with Thomas H. Johnston, also one of the crew, and the latter stabbed Bevins in the abdomen with a sheath-knife inflicting a wound from which death ensued in a few hours. Bevins was buried at sea, and Johnston was placed in irons and brought to this port for trial. The police officers took charge of the murderer, and he was locked up at the New Street Police Station. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, today, for examination.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Disuaded from Delivering his Address.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 3.—Mr. Kinnan was dissuaded from delivering his address last night, in vindication of his character, by his legal advisers; and the large audience which had assembled were satisfied with the explanations of the attorneys, regarding the impropriety of action pending the proceedings in court.

Local Intelligence.

The Negro Jubilee.

The procession of colored jubilants Tuesday, after parading through several streets finally brought up before a ramshackle stand on the Common, Robt. Boston (black), Dr. Gatchell (white), A. C. Reinoehl (white), Rev. Cuff (black), E. H. Rauch (white ?), A. H. Hood (white), and four black men unknown to fame and to us, seating themselves upon the stand. About a hundred white men and twenty-five black men and women ranged themselves in front of the stand, while the balance of the negro men and girls roamed over the common devouring oranges and peanuts. Geo. Brubaker and Councilman Eberly drove their one-horse vehicle close up to the west corner of the stand, they and the horse equally intent upon devouring the words of wisdom that would fall from the orator's lips. School Superintendent Evans struck a magestic pose in front of the stand; Dr. Gibbons not as anxious for intellectual food for himself and his two horses, as was the Thug Chieftain, sat in his wagon behind the stand, where he was undisturbed by the noise of the speakers; and these were about all the Republicans of note that we saw upon the ground. Would-be-Congressman Wickersham thought he had made his little point in the morning and was not visible. Congressman Dickey seeing the smallness of the affair, doubtless thought there was not much of a point to make and stayed away under the convenient plea of a case in Court. The Radical politicians generally were very busy, so they told us, and could not get out to the meeting.

After a time from the negro band—and such a tune—Mr. Boston, (negro,) as President of the meeting, made the opening speech.

He spoke of the object which had called them together, and declared that the purpose they had in view, in this celebration, was the rendering of thanks to the Almighty for the enfranchisement of their race. No human agency had procured them this boon, but they owed it altogether to the kind providence of God. They also assembled here to-day, to consider their new relations as citizens of the country. They had not met together as politicians for they were not sufficiently enlighted yet to understand all the political issues of the day; they had simply met here as American citizens. Heretofore a persecuted and despised race, they were now by the action of the Fifteenth Amendment invested with the same political rights heretofore enjoyed exclusively by white men. The Declaration of Independence was now fulfilled.—The speaker then proceeded to eulogize John Brown to be one of the greatest men the world had ever seen. McClellan was a dough-face, and a miserable General, but he had done a little good despite himself for it had led to the enfranchisement of the negro. He (Hood) had rejoiced at our defeat at Bull Run, for this had led to the same glorious result. In the early days of the war he had hoped that the Union and Slavery might be defeated, and the Lord had been so gracious as to grant his desire. The result had been that the war had been changed into a war for Liberty, and then a war for the enfranchisement of the negro; for which only was it worthy to be brought.

Mr. Hood concluded his remarkable harangue with the prophetic declaration, that "every negro will be killed and enslaved by Jefferson Davis, the time was not far distant when one of the same race will adorn the seat once filled by Washington. Dr. J. C. Gatchell, William Coleman and *efficiently* represented the county in the State Legislature a year or two ago, and whose *praiseworthy* efforts in all directions to secure a renomination have so far been unsuccessful, then rose and addressed the assembled Radicals.

The Doctor said he could not agree with his dear friend Boston, who had said that the negro was not yet sufficiently educated to vote. On the contrary, just as soon as a negro was sufficiently educated he is fully qualified to vote it without asking any questions, and should he made to vote it, without ever seeing a democratic ticket or a democratic paper; for the negro who would vote the Democratic ticket was not worthy of the enfranchisement that had been granted him. The Doctor said he saw a great many Democrats present who could not keep themselves away from the negroes, and he prophesied that in less than five years the INTELLIGENCER would be publishing calls for Democratic negro meetings in Coleraine township.

Pit Schwefflebrenner, (white?) was next introduced. He said that brother Boston had put his name on the programme, not for the purpose of having him make a speech, but to show them a good-looking man. At this the Africans guffawed, for they could not fail to see the striking contrast between the cringing form and near-like countenance of Schwefflebrenner, and the manly figure of Brother Cuff, and the benignant face of Brother Boston. Pit told the audience how he used to steal niggers, and with the aid of Alex. Hood, Dr. Gibbons, Lindley Coates, and others, ship them off to Canada by the underground railroad on which he had the honor to be a switch-tender. He wound up his disjointed harangue in an appeal in behalf of hydropathy—never once alluding to the "vault account" of Bob Mackey, or to that little note so unkindly referred to by the *Examiner*.

The irrepressible Dr. Hower, (white,) next thrust himself upon the stage and shrieked and howled like a mad man for some fifteen minutes, saying that this was the proudest day of his life, and he would carry the joyous remembrance of it with him to the grave.

The procession then re-formed and marched into town. As it passed the Court House it was reviewed by "Judge" Black, who bowed right straight along while it passed, like a man who is sawing marble. Before dusk the dusky parade dismissed, and the day of Jubilo was over.

[Communicated.]

NEW HOLLAND, April 27, 1870.

At a meeting of the Physicians at the funeral of Dr. John W. Luther the following resolutions, offered by a committee, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By an inscrutable Providence Dr. John W. Luther has been suddenly called from amongst us, we having known him for his celebrity as a physician, as well as for his many good, noble and virtuous qualities; therefore,

Resolved, That as a body of Physicians, now in attendance in honor of the deceased, do ask permission to be added to the list of mourners in conveying him to his last resting place on earth.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathies to the bereaved family at the loss of their highly distinguished relative, whom we as a body of Physicians mourn.

W. S. YUNDT, M. D.,
W. L. DIFFENDERFER, M. D.,
ISAAC D. WINTERS, M. D.,
ISRAEL BUSHONG, M. D.,
HERMAN SMITH, M. D.,
Committee.

Rev. J. Hannaberry, of Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, has accepted a call to the pastorship of the New Providence charge of the Reformed Church, and will enter upon his duties on June 1st.

Court Proceedings.

Court opened on Wednesday when Colonel Pyfer presented the following reasons for a new trial in the case of Le Barron:

1. The jury, after being sworn in the case, and after hearing a part of the evidence, was allowed to separate, on Thursday evening, until next morning when the Court met, without being first cautioned by the Court not to speak to any one about the case, and not to allow themselves to be spoken to in regard to it, and to retire from the presence of those who would discuss the case in their hearing.

2. The jury were again allowed to separate on Friday, during the adjournment at noon, without being first cautioned by the Court to speak to no one about the case, nor allow themselves to be spoken to in regard to it, by persons not on the jury, nor to remain in the presence of those who might be discussing it.

3. The jury having retired on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock to deliberate, were allowed to separate about 11 o'clock P. M., without rendering their verdict, and were separated until 9 o'clock next (Sunday) morning, when the Court convened and received it.

4. The trial has demonstrated that the defendant, Franklin Le Barron, did not have a fair investigation and consideration of his case on the evidence as it related to him, in consequence of being joined in the trial with another defendant.

5. The Court did not instruct the jury as to the weight of the evidence in relation to defendant's previous good character.

6. Since the trial the defendant has discovered important evidence in his favor, viz: That a short time before 12 o'clock, on the night the burglary was committed he was seen alone by several persons at the corner of South Queen and German streets, or near there, going in the direction of his home. The fact that he was seen at this time by these persons has come to his knowledge since the case was given to the jury.

7. One of the jurymen, John Buckwalter, after being sworn in the case, and after having heard a part of the evidence, said to one or more persons that he was glad he got on this jury, for the reason that he had now had an opportunity to convict the scoundrels who committed a burglary in his house, or the house of one of his friends some two years ago.

8. The evidence in the case did not warrant the verdict rendered by the jury as to Le Barron.

The Court granted a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, to be argued at the June Argument Court.

A Libel on Black Hines was brought before the Court for sentence. Judge Long addressed him stating the enormity of his crime, and pointing out the singular manner in which his agency in it had been precluded by the finding of the sleeve-button which had dropped from his wrist into the bed as he was taking Mrs. Rogers out of it. The Court, he said, could find no mitigating circumstances in favor of his client, and had determined to give him the full penalty allowed by the law; he was then sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, to restore the property taken, and to be imprisoned in the County Prison for the period of ten years. Hines listened to the Judge's speech with the utmost composure, and received the sentence without flinching or betraying any emotion. The Barron sentence was postponed to await the result of his counsel's application for a new trial; none had been made in behalf of Hines.

Hugh Cosgrove for burglariously entering Rutharmel's Saloon, at the depot, was sentenced to pay $1 fine and to undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail, for two years and five months. The prisoners walked up to jail in front of two keepers, handcuffed together. Himes coaly smoking a fragrant Havana during his last walk in the beautiful sunlight for ten long years: it was a stony heart that could see unmoved so young a life burthened with so heavy a punishment.

Mayor Atlee, acting as special counsel for the Commonwealth, during the morning produced a list of the articles taken from Mrs. Rogers, being bound, silver spoons and a silver watch, altogether of the estimated value of $1,120, and moved that an execution be issued against Himes for this amount. Mr. Price objected, and the decision of the matter was deferred to the said Argument Court.

The following cases have been disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas during the past week:

Amos K. Bowers vs. James Reilly. This was a suit brought to recover the price of a grain-drill sold to defendant by Lewis F. Bingham an agent of plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Atlee and Reynolds for plaintiff; Eshleman, Patterson and Dickey for defendant.

JOHN GYGER'S ESTATE.—A Register's Court met on Monday, Judges Hayes and Long, and Register Shenck, on the bench, to decide to whom letters of administration on this estate should be granted, A. D. Gyger having entered a caveat against the appointment of any person to administer without his assent. Hon. T. E. Franklin and Hon. I. E. Hiester, appeared in behalf of Mrs. Benjamin Eshleman, who claimed the administration as next of kin, being the only living child of the decedent; they quoted numerous authorities, which held that the next of kin was entitled to the sole administration.

Messrs. Landis, Reynolds and Price appeared for A. D. Gyger, the grandson of John Gyger, and claimed that he should be joined with Mrs. Eshleman, in the administration, inasmuch as he had an equal interest with her in the estate; they also objected that Mrs. E. was a married woman. The Register's Court met again this morning, and Judge Hayes stated that he and Judge Long differed in their views on the question—he, (Hayes,) thinking that the letters should be granted to both parties jointly; and the matter being thus left to the Register to decide, the Register had agreed with him. Judge Long said he had no doubt that the power of the Court was confined by the law and the authorities in the granting of administration, to giving it to the next of kin, and that Mrs. Eshleman was therefore solely entitled to administer.

The decision of the majority of the Court was excepted to by counsel, and the case goes to the Supreme Court for final decision.

LOCAL ITEMS.—*Messrs Editors*: Shad in considerable numbers are now being caught at Shenk's Ferry, Tomes' Fishery, Safe Harbor, and other points along the Susquehanna. They are selling at thirty cents a piece at the fisheries, and thirty-five cents by peddlers throughout the country.

On Wednesday last a timber raft stove upon a rock near Burkholder's Ferry. Eight or nine others which were close behind caught and hung upon the *debris* before they could pull to shore, while a number had to pull out. They were all got off without any damage being done except the first which was broken up.

There was a slight frost, this (Saturday) morning, but it is thought that no injury has been done to the fruit. U. S.

A DISASTROUS FIRE—*Over $50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.*—At about 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the large building used by the Conestoga Cork Company, as a Cork Manufactory, located at the Conestoga creek, on the Lampeter road, in Lancaster township, near the city limits, was entirely destroyed by fire.

The building consisted of two parts—a main building of stone four stories high with slate roof, in size sixty-four by forty feet, with a frame back building attached, with gravel roof, in size thirty-two by sixteen feet. The machinery of the establishment was operated by water-power. The fire was first discovered in the back part of the frame back-building, in which was stored manufactured corks contained in sacks, and it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary as no fire or heating apparatus was within one hundred feet of the place where the smoke and flame originated and was first seen.

Owing to the combustible character of a large portion of the material stored in the manufactory, after its first discovery the fire made such rapid headway that but little could be accomplished in the way of saving any of the movable property, as the dense volumes of smoke drove back those who sought to enter the building. The bells in