The Latest News from Europe.

THE PARIS REVOLUTION.

The National Guard Defeated and Compelled to Retire into the City.

Government Troops Shoot their Prisoners as Rebels.

Terrific Popular Indignation against the Versailles Government.

Serious Engagement between the Government Troops and the Communists.

The Crisis is at Hand.

Great Battle Between the Government Troops and the Communists.

Twelve Thousand Killed, Wounded and Missing.

LONDON, April 2.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—Bismarck has informed Thiers that unless the indemnity is paid before the 15th, eighty thousand Germans will enter Paris, suppress the revolution, and remain until the money is all paid.

LONDON, April 2—10:30 P. M.—The following has just been received from Versailles:

Several thousand Nationals, occupying Puteaux, Corbevoie, and the bridge of Neuilly, have been routed by the troops, who carried the barricades and captured many prisoners. The Nationals fled into the city. The moral effect of the affair is excellent. The Paris committee intend to issue assignats to meet their immediate necessities. The Nationals have occupied the building of the Credit Foncier. The party of order still hold the Bank of France. The bank, however, to save itself from being plundered, has advanced 3,000,000f. to the insurgents. The organization and equipment of the marching battalions of Paris is actively going on. The Army of Versailles has occupied St. Cloud and the line of the Seine.

PARIS, April 2, Evening, via London, April 3.—6 A. M.—Fighting has been going on at various points since yesterday. In the Place de la Concorde this morning, cannonading was distinctly audible, the sound coming from the direction of Neuilly.

The fortresses of Mont Valerien opened fire on the columns of the Nationals, which were marching on Courbevoie, and kept up a continuous fire for several hours, to prevent them from establishing themselves in position there. The Nationals were finally compelled to retreat, after suffering considerable loss in killed and wounded.

A special despatch to the London *Times* says the fighting at Courbevoie was sharp. The reports are conflicting as to which side fired the first shot. The Nationals were at first driven into Courbevoie, where they maintained themselves for some time, protected by the houses. They were at last shelled out by Fort Valerien, and fell back to the bridge at Neuilly, where they kept up a hot fusillade.

From this position they were again forced to retire, and finally withdrew into the city and shut the gates. The Versailles troops did not attempt to follow. An estimate, probably exaggerated, puts the loss of the Nationals at 200.

LONDON, April 3. The Government troops have shot their prisoners as rebels. The popular indignation against the Versailles Government is terrific. The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles. The despatches report that the 74th regiment of the line came to Paris on Saturday and fraternized with the Nationals.

PARIS, April 2 Evening.—A serious engagement occurred this morning between the Government troops and the Communists. About two thousand National Guards marched on Cour Bevoie, and were met by the gens d'armes and gardes forestiers. The captain of the latter galloped up, waving his cap, intending to address the Communists, when a Captain of Gendarmes, who had been killed by the Bank of France, shot him dead. A general action followed, in which the gens d'armes took five prisoners over seventy-six years of age, who were shot immediately.

The guns of Fort Valerien swept the road and the Communists fled. Twenty-five insurgents were killed and many wounded. The engagement was over at 1 o'clock.

The National Guards still hold Porte Maillot.

Battalions are hurrying up, the rappel is beating, and the ramparts are being manned.

The greatest excitement prevails.

VERSAILLES, March 2.—Evening. The crisis is at hand; two batteries are in motion on the Paris road and the ambulances are already.

PARIS, April 3.—Evening.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, after great preparations, the national insurgents commenced issuing out at the Neuilly gate—in all 30,000 men—Generals Flourens and Menotti, Garibaldi, commanding. It was understood that Fort Valerien would not fire. At about 6 o'clock the artillery was all in front, and General Bergerot was in the advance with 10,000 men, when suddenly Fort Valerien opened fire, killing commandant Henry. General Bergerot had just got out of his carriage when the vehicle was smashed by a bomb shell. The wildest scene ensued, and the troops tried to retreat. The main body left Gen. Bergerot alone with 10,000 men. He tried to fight with his field-artillery against Fort Valerien, but it was useless. The Communists got into the city, but General Bergerot and his men are cut-off and cannot pass Fort Valerien. The main body escaped, with the loss of one hundred men, but Bergerot must have lost large numbers. Altogether, there are 12,000 men, killed, wounded and missing, including General Bergerot's force. The Communist troops numbers nominally 120,000 men, of tremendous excitement prevails.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times* special says, a great battle commenced at 6 A. M., by the Nationals under command of Bergerot, who, at 10 A. M., asked for reinforcements from Paris. There was great animation in bivouac on Sunday night, the men singing the "Marseillaise" and the chant "de Partant Versailles."

The correspondent believes that, the battle, which was on a large scale, proved disastrous to the Communists. The unexpected cannonade of Fort Valerien threw the Nationals into confusion.

It is asserted that the following is the situation:

Bergerot, with 15,000 men, was completely cut off. Then Flourens was purposely permitted to effect a junction, and Flourens and Bergerot, with 33,000 men, must surrender or fight at the greatest disadvantage. The *Times* correspondent says there is an improbable version of the affair that Flourens has reached Versailles. The Communists are demoralized. It is believed that they have been betrayed.

The gendarmerie treat their prisoners commercially.

The *Daily News* despatches confirm the route of the insurgents, who proved great blustering cowards, and who expected that Valerien would fraternize.

The Pontifical Zouaves shot all their prisoners instantly.

The *Telegram's* correspondent reports that he saw General Henry get killed by a shell from Mont Valerien, and Bergerot's carriage and horses destroyed in the same manner. The men were thrown into a panic-stricken route.

VERSAILLES, April 4. The army of Versailles surrounds Paris, and order elsewhere in France is established.

VERSAILLES, April 4—Noon.—Yesterday two corps of insurgents advanced towards Versailles; one via Meudon and Chatillon and the other by way of Reuil. Both were routed with heavy loss, and Flourens was killed. The troops, whose expected desertion constituted the hope of the insurgents, behaved bravely. The insurgents in Fort Valerien and Issy fired on the troops to-day.

A Negro Orator on San Domingo.

The Rev. Dr. Highland Garnet made a speech at the Emancipation celebration in New York, the other day, in which he took occasion to speak his mind very freely in reference to the San Domingo Job. From the *Tribune's* report of the speech we make the following extract:

There is a question that is now agitating the country, and I take the liberty to speak upon it, asking no man or woman present to sanction what I say. I mean the Santo Domingo question. [Applause.] If there is a subject now before the American people that should appeal to the heart and judgment of every colored citizen it is this question. My friend Douglass (I might have thought that he was not coming) merely to give color to the undertaking, [laughter] tells us that the Dominicans are a better race than the Haytians; that it would be an acquisition to annex Santo Domingo to the United States, but it would be no gain to annex Hayti, for they are an inferior race. What is the evidence of the inferiority of a race? Great God! I ask if the heroism and the bravery of a people that stood out against the forces of England, and hurled back Napoleon's veteran soldiers, who had carried the sword into Egypt—I ask if this is an evidence of the inferiority of a race? [Cries of "yes!" "no!"]

If this be an evidence of the inferiority of the Haytians, let me tell you, ye black soldiers, who fought during the late struggle and never turned your backs, you are like wise inferior! [Applause.] Baez is selling his country for a miserable mess of pottage and a bag of gold. He would not have succeeded if our Government had not sent our Navy and told our Minister at Hayti that any attempt to interfere would be considered by this country as a cause of war. It is impossible to sell part of the island without involving the race in war with Hayti.

The patriotic heart is with Chas. Sumner. [Great applause, the audience rising at the request of the Speaker and giving nine cheers.]

A Reply to the President's Father.

Mr. William Stoms of Cincinnati, has published a card in answer to that of Jessie R. Grant, concerning certain Revenue appointments. He denies that he asked Mr. Grant's influence to secure the position of Collector, and says: "I never spoke to him on the subject of office, either for myself or sons, in the whole course of my life." He says, also, that living in another district from the one mentioned, neither he nor his sons were eligible to the office he is charged with seeking. Concerning the $500, Mr. Stoms asserts that Mr. Grant said that Wheelhoff, who offered it, for an office was a rascal, and "assigned that as one of the reasons for taking his money." As to the story that this money was to be given to the poor, Mr. Stoms declares it a "foolish falsehood." He also denies that he went to Washington with Mr. Grant, and says that the free passes were furnished on the latter's solicitation.

Startling Revelation in Relation to Gen. Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* makes the following startling revelations:

Sumner's friends are going in heavily on Grant's connection with the Seneca stone-quarry, which is not many miles from the White House. That quarry promises to be a source of great emolument to Grant and the Dents. Movements are on foot to have various public edifices built of it; and the appropriations will be liberal, and the stealings enormous. It may be, however, that the Sumner row will nip those hitherto promising speculations in the bud, and much treasure be thereby saved to the country. So far as I have seen, the Washington correspondents have not given the country anything like an adequate account of the maddening effect, upon the servitors of the Administration, of Mr. Sumner's speech last Monday on the San Domingo business. Grant and his friends fairly foamed at the mouth over that speech. There was more consumption of

WHISKEY IN THE WHITE HOUSE

on Monday night than on any other occasion in the history of this Administration, and the profanity came up to the most exacting requirements of the highest army standard. It was arranged that Sumner should be scalped in the Senate by some of the Senators who wear the White House livery, but the illness of their attempts on Tuesday and Wednesday led to the sudden shutting off of debate by the tabling of Mr. Sumner's resolutions.

The most amusing diversion we have had in Washington during the season was occasioned by the last publication in the *Sun* of the list of Gen. Grant's relatives in office. It made both branches of the family furious. Mrs. Grant raved about it wherever she went, and so did all the rest of them. Judge Dent, of Mississippi, who was here at the time, walked the streets in a towering passion, and swore that he would have revenge on the representative of the *Sun* in Washington. He went down to Newspaper Row and declared his intentions. Said he:

"Why, sir, something must be done about this, sir. Damn it, sir, my wife says she will not stay in the house with me unless I fix this thing, sir."

WHAT DENT IS NOT IN OFFICE?

"Show me what is wrong about it, Judge, and I will send the correction on to Mr. Dana," said the *Sun* man. "Which one of these gentlemen (holding up the list) is not in office?"

"Why, sir, I can't say," replied Judge Dent. "They are no doubt all in office, but that is not the point."

"What is the point, then, Judge?"

"Well, sir, the point is—the—the point—why, sir, the point is that this thing must be set right. My wife insists upon this being done right."

"Well, Judge, write anything you please and I'll send it on to Mr. Dana."

The Judge did not write anything, although he repeatedly called at the Washington office of *The Sun*, and always said that his wife would not stay in the house with him unless it was set right. The inference is that the Judge had to leave his lodgings. But his sympathizing friends need not take the matter to heart. It does not trouble a man much when his wife turns him out of the house in Washington, as he can readily find consolation on almost every block.

Grant knows all about the consolations afforded by Washington society. He usually takes a lonely walk along Pennsylvania Avenue, toward Georgetown, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, with his hands thrust deep in his breeches pocket, and a very red face. On arriving in the neighborhood of Twenty-first street, he stops at the front door of a buxom widow who is employed in the Treasury Department. *He never goes beyond that point.*—The car conductors, the neighbors, the passers-by generally, who have repeatedly seen the President come up to that front door, make all they can out of it; but it is believed that the widow who lives there makes more out of it than all of them put together.

The widow of Pennsylvania Avenue is, however, troubled by a rival at the Jenness House. That rival is the wife of "the horse educator of the world," who has a tent on the avenue, where he performs equine wonders at prices previously agreed upon. His wife is also a horse-tamer, and it seems that she has thoroughly brought under the bob-tailed pony of the White House. A short time since, while Mrs. Grant was out of town, the General sent the horse-taming angel of the Jenness House a magnificent bouquet.

She was so elated by the compliment that she showed the bouquet all around the hotel, and told where it came from. This made the ladies at the Jenness House fearfully mad. The idea that the President of the United States would send a bouquet to "that woman" was too exasperating for human nature of the feminine gender to bear. Of course the fact was immediately blown all over the city, and as a matter of personal protection to the President it was stated in a morning paper that the bouquet had been sent to the recipient from the conservatory of the White House, without saying who sent it, but leaving the impression out of the order that it came from the hand of Mrs. Grant. What Mrs. Grant said or did about the scandal has not yet been made public. She has the sympathies of the entire country. It is feared by those who know her intimately that she will not survive the Presidential term.

Charge of Murder Against a United States Consul.

Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, who succeeded Holden, and like him, is a Radical, has issued a requisition for "Colonel" Berger, upon a charge of murder. It is understood that another requisition upon a different charge is suspended over his head. This is the person whom the President nominated as Consul, to represent the United States at Pernambuco, indefinitely after he had testified in the most unscrupulous manner before the Investigating Committee, and evidently as a reward for that service. He is understood to have been appointed at the urgent recommendation of Senator Pool, who charged this ruffian to the political account of North Carolina, where he had never been in his life, according to his own testimony, but for two months when serving under Kirk, during which time he hung up three innocent men to extort confessions, and committed other gross outrages of a similar character.

When Mr. Fish endorsed this notorious outlaw and vagabond with the great seal of the Department of State, and accredited him in a highly responsible trust to a foreign government, he could not have been ignorant of his infamous character. He not only disgraced the consular service of the United States, but he insulted the friendly Government of Brazil, by sending a fugitive from justice to conduct commercial intercourse. This example, which is only one of many others that might be cited, will enable the country to understand to what base uses the public patronage is prostituted here, in order to serve partisan purposes or to promote the personal ambition of the President.—*Washington Patriot*

A Double-Headed Baby.

At Columbus, Ohio, there is now on exhibition a most remarkable curiosity, being a double baby, that far surpasses the Siamese Twins as a marvelous freak of nature. The editor of the *Statesman* gives the following description of the child or children:

"On entering room No. 104 the visitor's attention is directed to a stand on which is deposited a cradle, in each end of which is a human head, and to perfectly developed, but unanimously handsome. Each one is a perfect individual in herself, so far as head, arms, and chest are concerned. Beyond this point the two blend into one, and have but one common organ in common. On one side an imperfect leg is seen, but on the other side there are two complete legs and feet.

The children are now five months old, and are as healthy as the average of infants. One has a little more flesh than the other, but otherwise the resemblance is so close that the stranger is unable to remember which is Mina and which is Minnie, except by an observance of the position of each with reference to the feet. The parents however, know 'which is which' by familiarity with the features, and have every confidence in pointing out the beautiful faces of their offspring.

"At the time we visited the youngsters they were wrapped in profound slumber, apparently unconscious of the stir they were making in the world, and looking much like other 'blessed babies.' One of them, however, was aroused by the conversation in the room, and, while the other remained asleep, gave a specimen of healthy crying that would have done credit to anybody's baby, and furiously kicked the leg on its side of the infant bathwick. The other leg remained perfectly quiet, and its possessor appeared to be sublimely indifferent to the troubles of the other end of the establishment."

A Singular Split in a Church.

The psalm-singers of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia and Mr. George H. Stuart, of that city, a member of the Presbyterian General Synod, are now engaged in a somewhat extraordinary lawsuit, involving the title to the valuable property of the church mentioned. The principles of the Reformed Presbyterians, it appears, proscribe hymns and prescribe Touse's version of the Psalms of David as the "only fit medium for tuneful praise." Mr. Stuart, however, having announced in a speech delivered during the session of the Synod, held in Philadelphia in 1867, that he was in the habit of singing hymns, a Pittsburg parson, also a member of the Synod, introduced resolutions declaring Mr. Stuart's seat in the Synod vacant, and referring him to the session of the First Church of Philadelphia, to be dealt with for "gross violation of the established order of the church in the use of human psalmody, according to the order and discipline of the church in such cases." The result was, that after a long and excited debate the Synod suspended Mr. Stuart from his seat in that body, from his eldership in the church, and his right to partake of the communion. Against this decision the Presbytery, the pastor, and a majority of the congregation of the church to which Stuart belongs protested, refusing to acknowledge the *dictum* of the Synod. A minority of the congregation, however, sided with the Synod, seceded from the church, and subsequently brought suit for the possession of the church-property, on the ground that the majority, by their disobedience to the Synod, have forfeited their title. The case has attracted much interest among the Presbyterians of Philadelphia and elsewhere.

A Reluse for President, Butler for Vice.

We find the following item in the editorial columns of Governor Geary's organ, the Harrisburg *State Journal*:

Speaker Blaine is looming up as a candidate for the Presidential nomination at least so says a Washington despatch. The same authority says Mr. Cameron considers him the most available man.

If true, we shall soon have another chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as it would be suicidal for the President to have any one at the head of that important committee who entertained such heretical views. If the speaker is to be the "coming man," why not compromise and make it Blaine and Butler? True, they are both from New England, but there is yet time for B. B. to emigrate to some foreign clime, say New Orleans.

MEXICO.

Prospective Civil War.

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Organizing for 1872.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—At a meeting of the Democratic and Conservative Congressional Committee, held to-day, a permanent organization was effected by selecting the following officers: Chairman, Eugene Casserly, of California; Secretaries, F. E. Shober, of North Carolina, and S. N. Bell, of New Hampshire.

Mr. Dox, of Alabama, on behalf of the sub-committee appointed to report a National Democratic Resident Committee, made the following report, which was adopted: Chairman, S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; H. W. Slocum, of New York; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; William E. Niblack, of Indiana; Thomas Swann, of Maryland; Richard E. Merrick, Gen. N. J. Jeffries, and T. M. Smith of the District of Columbia.

Bankruptcy of the Lelands.

The three Leland brothers, Simeon, Warren and Charles, who have held the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, for eighteen years past, it is reported, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. It has been known by the regular guests of the house, for several months past, that the establishment was on the verge of dissolution, but none knew, until a week or two ago, that the change was to come so soon. On Saturday last notice was given that the sheriff would take charge of the premises on Monday, and some of the guests who had neglected to procure other quarters had their baggage turned out. William M. Tweed has leased the hotel for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $90,000 for first two and $65,000 for the remaining three years. His son Richard will be installed as the proprietor, and Abraham Garfield, the manager of the Delavan House in Albany, will assume entire charge.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Right Kind of a Democrat.

A New Hampshire paper tells of a gallant Democrat of that State who deserves to be immortalized. It says:

"On the evening before the election, Mr. John W. Lyon, of Bath, a brakesman on the Montreal road, expecting to turn back at Well's river, found himself compelled to go on to Plymouth, where he arrived at 8 o'clock. Had he accepted the situation he would have been unable to get home in time to vote; but he didn't. Without stopping for a cold bite even, Mr. Lyon got a hand-car, and, by clear muscle, *propelled himself over forty-eight miles of track*, part of it on an ascending grade of eighty-five feet to the mile, till he reached home at 1:30 o'clock. On learning the facts, his friends turned out of their beds and gave him a hot oyster supper. That day one more ballot for James A. Weston, was the result of the indomitable energy, muscle, and determination exhibited by Mr. Lyon. It is this spirit that has carried our party through years of defeat to final victory.

What Our Legislators Are.

Some enterprising individual connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been looking into the callings of the different members of the Legislature and, and the Senate has 18 lawyers, 3 farmers, 2 bankers, and a physician, editor, miller, merchant, merchants and lumber men, 7 merchants, 2 surveyors, 2 saddlers, 2 miners, 4 editors, 7 physicians, and one treasurer, teacher, silversmith, stone-cutter, painter, manufacturer, mechanic, machinist, grain-dealer, insurance agent, foundryman, contractor, coal-operator, coal-dealer, carpenter, conveyancer, blacksmith, and bookkeeper.

Attack on a Priest.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 2.—Father Ferry, a Catholic priest, was attacked by an insane man yesterday as he was returning from church. He was met upon the street by James Morrissey, armed, who began firing upon the priest, who, turning to run, fell upon his face, when his assailant ran up to him and fired the weapon repeatedly at him. The priest arose and ran farther, by which time the insane man had fired six shots at him. Surgical attendance was procured for the priest. One ball struck him in the back of the head cutting a long gash and not doing much injury, the others struck him a little below the shoulders, all within the space of three inches, but none penetrating far into the flesh. The pistol was held so close that the powder burned holes through his clothing into his undershirt, but the quantity of powder was not sufficient to throw the bullets with much force into his body. The insane man two years ago was adjudged to be insane, but the order was not carried out as he showed signs of improvement.

Another Impeachment Case—A Drunken Judge.

RALEIGH, Mar. 28.—The House of Representatives yesterday adopted articles of impeachment against Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial District, offered by Mr. Sparrow. Article first recites the charges of drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in Raleigh. Article second in reference to the same thing in Goldsboro. Articles third, fourth and fifth are in reference to similar conduct in Williamston and Tarborough. The articles are said to be supported generally, irrespective of party.—Samuel F. Philips, Chairman of the Board of Managers, presented the articles to the Senate late evening, and Friday next was fixed as the day for the sitting of the court.

A Colored Page in the House.

There are twenty pages employed in the House of Representatives, their appointment being made by the doorkeeper at the instance respectively of the Republican delegations from the States according to the custom established by members. On Saturday on the recommendation of Messrs. Porter, Platt, and Stowell, of Virginia, the white page from that State was superseded by the appointment of a colored youth from Virginia. This is the first time a colored youth has been appointed a page in the House.

Congressional Proceedings.

TUESDAY, March 28.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial asking the adoption of measures to secure a Court of Nations for the decision of all questions without the arbitrament of the sword. He also offered a resolution stating that Frederick Douglass and his son were excluded from the common privileges of travelers on the Acquia Creek and Washington mail steamer, and directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the case and report a remedy against the repetition of such acts. Mr. Bayard objecting, the resolution was not received. Mr. Kellogg asked consent for the introduction of a resolution directing the Foreign Committee to report at the next session as to the desirableness of acquiring Sonora, Chihuahua and Lower California. Mr. Sherman objecting it was not received. The San Domingo resolutions of Mr. Sumner were discussed by Messrs. Howe, Frelinghuysen and Schurz. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a memorial was presented from Archie B. Fisk, claiming that he was elected to Congress from the Fourth Mississippi District, and protesting against the right of all the sitting members from Mississippi. The memorial was referred. Mr. Potter introduced a bill to encourage ship building. Mr. Shellabarger, from the Committee on the President's message, reported his bill for the suppression of the Ku-Klux, and it was discussed until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Davis, of Ky., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy to report, next session, a schedule of the property, by classes, seized by order of their respective departments, since January 1, 1861, with an estimate of its value, the disposition thereof, etc. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Morrell's motion, entered some time since, to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Wilson's $100 bounty bill to carry out a Supreme Court decision, was adopted, and the bill laid over until to-day. Mr. Anthony's amendment to the order of business, allowing the consideration of any bill passed by the House, was adopted. Mr. Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the suppression of the Ku-Klux was discussed. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill granting a pension of $80 per month to Phœbe Schofield, from June 5, 1867, was passed. Mrs. Schofield is the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and was 100 years old at the absent date. The bill to suppress Ku-Kluxism was discussed until adjournment.

THURSDAY, March 30.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Anthony's resolution amending the order of business, so as to allow the consideration of any bill passed by the House, was discussed. Mr. Sumner's San Domingo resolutions were again debated. Messrs. Schurz, Morton, Harlan and Sumner taking part. In the House, the resolutions were finally tabled by a vote of 39 to 13. Mr. Sherman's resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the suppression of disorder at the South was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the entire session was occupied by discussion of the anti Ku-Klux bill. Two standing committees were appointed—on Accounts and Printing. Mr. Buffington is chairman of the former, Mr. Beatty of the latter.

FRIDAY, March 31.

In the United States Senate, that entire session was occupied by a speech of Mr. Pool, of North Carolina, in favor of Mr. Sherman's resolution looking to legislation for the suppression of the Ku-Klux. When he had finished, Mr. Bluff was awarded the floor, whereupon the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after a journal until Monday.

In the House, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish an estimate of the number of pounds and cost of paper required to replace the present bank circulation. The bill to suppress Ku-Kluxism was discussed by Messrs. Farnsworth, Bingham, Swann, and others. A night session was held to give several members an opportunity to make speeches on the bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1871.

The U. S. Senate was not in session. In the House, no business was transacted, the proceedings being confined to debate on the bill to suppress Ku-Kluxism. Speeches on the condition of the South by the author of the bill were made by Messrs. Waddell and Shober, of North Carolina, Hawley, of Illinois, Lewis of Kentucky, Wood of New York, Shellabarger of Ohio, Niblack of Indiana, Elliot (colored) of South Carolina, Smith of New Jersey, Blair of Missouri, and Rice of Illinois.

MONDAY, April 3.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill prohibiting the retention of soldier's discharges by claim agents and attorneys. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution asking information of the Secretary of the Interior as to the laws under which individuals and corporations are allowed to hold large bodies of public lands and close them to settlement, and he spoke against further distributions of large bodies of public lands. Mr. Sherman's resolution looking to legislation for the suppression of disorders at the South was taken up, and Mr. Blair spoke in opposition to it. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House nothing was done except speechmaking on the Ku-Klux bill.

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Mr. Dox, of Alabama, on behalf of the sub-committee appointed to report a National Democratic Resident Committee, made the following report, which was adopted: Chairman, S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; H. W. Slocum, of New York; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; William E. Niblack, of Indiana; Thomas Swann, of Maryland; Richard E. Merrick, Gen. N. J. Jeffries, and T. M. Smith of the District of Columbia.

Bankruptcy of the Lelands.

The three Leland brothers, Simeon, Warren and Charles, who have held the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, for eighteen years past, it is reported, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. It has been known by the regular guests of the house, for several months past, that the establishment was on the verge of dissolution, but none knew, until a week or two ago, that the change was to come so soon. On Saturday last notice was given that the sheriff would take charge of the premises on Monday, and some of the guests who had neglected to procure other quarters had their baggage turned out. William M. Tweed has leased the hotel for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $90,000 for first two and $65,000 for the remaining three years. His son Richard will be installed as the proprietor, and Abraham Garfield, the manager of the Delavan House in Albany, will assume entire charge.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Right Kind of a Democrat.

A New Hampshire paper tells of a gallant Democrat of that State who deserves to be immortalized. It says:

"On the evening before the election, Mr. John W. Lyon, of Bath, a brakesman on the Montreal road, expecting to turn back at Well's river, found himself compelled to go on to Plymouth, where he arrived at 8 o'clock. Had he accepted the situation he would have been unable to get home in time to vote; but he didn't. Without stopping for a cold bite even, Mr. Lyon got a hand-car, and, by clear muscle, *propelled himself over forty-eight miles of track*, part of it on an ascending grade of eighty-five feet to the mile, till he reached home at 1:30 o'clock. On learning the facts, his friends turned out of their beds and gave him a hot oyster supper. That day one more ballot for James A. Weston, was the result of the indomitable energy, muscle, and determination exhibited by Mr. Lyon. It is this spirit that has carried our party through years of defeat to final victory.

What Our Legislators Are.

Some enterprising individual connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been looking into the callings of the different members of the Legislature and, and the Senate has 18 lawyers, 3 farmers, 2 bankers, and a physician, editor, miller, merchant, merchants and lumber men, 7 merchants, 2 surveyors, 2 saddlers, 2 miners, 4 editors, 7 physicians, and one treasurer, teacher, silversmith, stone-cutter, painter, manufacturer, mechanic, machinist, grain-dealer, insurance agent, foundryman, contractor, coal-operator, coal-dealer, carpenter, conveyancer, blacksmith, and bookkeeper.

The State Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 28.

SENATE.—No business of importance was transacted. Mr. Davis (Dem.) offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the State to devote their attention to public bills, even if private legislation is thereby delayed. After an unsuccessful effort of the Republicans introduce amendments not German to the subject the resolution passed. Mr. Billingfelt offered a resolution providing for an adjournment from to-morrow till Tuesday next. Not agreed to. The Senate bill relative to the Muncy Creek Railroad Company, recently returned by the Governor with his objections, was passed over his veto—ayes 18, nays 9.

HOUSE.—A large number of local bills were read and ordered to be laid aside and prepared for a second reading. A joint resolution was passed providing that the number of copies of Small's Legislative Hand Book, directed to be published annually, shall be equally distributed among the members of the Senate and House.

HARRISBURG, March 29.

SENATE.—The nominations of John R. Dobson, (Chester and Delaware,) D. C. McCormick, (Northumberland,) and Theo. McGowan, (Franklin,) to be Major-Generals of Militia, were confirmed. The bill for the further regulation of boroughs, in which the cumulative system of voting is introduced, was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Elliott, by permission, reported from the special committee the Senate apportionment bill with amendments. [The bill will be found in another column.] The bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning. The House passed the joint resolutions previously passed by the Senate, requesting the New Jersey Legislature to repeal a law now on the statute books, interfering with the oyster trade, of about 400 Pennsylvanians. The Senate bill fixing the 3d Tuesday of March, for the election of city, ward, borough and township officers was passed, after exempting Harrisburg and Williamsport from its operations, and amending that the assessors now elected continue in office until their successors are elected. The House bill entitled, an act relative to railroad, canal, and incorporated companies authorized to construct railroads, and authorizing such companies to purchase and hold stock and bonds, to loan roads and property of, and consolidate with each other, went over on third reading.

HARRISBURG, March 30.

SENATE.—Petitions in favor of the local option law were presented by Senators Buckalew and Turner. A joint resolution giving 1500 copies of Small's Hand-book to each House was passed. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the bill restoring Spring elections, and on motion adjourned to Tuesday next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mann called up House bill No. 261, entitled "An act to compensate persons injured by the observance of the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors." The title was not agreed to, and the bill was defeated. Mr. Smith (Philadelphia,) called up House bill, No. 322, entitled "An act to prevent the sale of voting cards on election days." The bill read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth, whether licensed to sell liquors, or unlicensed, to buy, sell, or give away to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or any other intoxicating or stimulating alcohol, on any part of any day set apart or to be set apart for any general or special election by the citizens in or within any of the precincts, wards, townships, districts, or other election districts or districts in the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to imprisonment in the proper jail of the proper county for a term of not less than 10 days nor more than 100 days, in the discretion of the court, and shall also, in addition to the above, be subject to a fine of not less than $20, and not more than $500, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Schnatterly moved to amend the first section as follows: That the provisions of this bill shall not be enforced after the election polls are closed in the evening, or the sale of liquor prohibited after that time. Agreed to. On the question of agreeing to the bill as amended, it was yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 61, nays 26, and the bill, as amended, passed. The balance of the day was occupied in discussing the apportionment bill, which went over on third reading, less than two-thirds voting to suspending the rules to proceed with its consideration.

HARRISBURG, March 31.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill, which, after debate, was passed by a party vote, the Republicans voting down all amendments offered by Democrats for the purpose of making a more equitable apportionment. The bill goes to the Senate, where it will, of course, be defeated, and most likely a new one framed by a committee of conference. The House adjourned to Tuesday next.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Reappointment of Hon. Hiester Clymer—Letter of A Sceptance.

The Hon. Hiester Clymer has addressed to his Excellency Gov. Geary, the following letter accepting his re-appointment as a member of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania. In conferring this appointment, Gov. Geary has made a graceful recognition of the abilities and public services of his formerly political opponent, and has truly complied with the spirit of the law constituting the Board. It will gratify the hosts of friends of this distinguished Pennsylvanian to learn that he will soon recover from his recent illness. Hon. Clymer's duties and responsibilities without conferring emoluments and reward:

ROME, Italy, Mar. 10, 1871.—*My Dear Sir*—I have the honor to acknowledge your reply to my letter of the 20th inst., informing me of my re-appointment as a member of the Board of Public Charities.—The commission from the Secretary of the Commonwealth was received at the same time.

I am deeply indebted for this renewed expression of your confidence, my only regret being that I am unable for the present to give to that time and to the duties of the position which its importance demands. On my return home I hope to be able to present some facts and statistics which may be of importance to the people, and therefore I shall endeavor to discharge, so far as is in my power, the highly responsible duties of the place to which you have been pleased to re-appoint me.

With your kind wishes for your continued health and happiness, I have the honor to remain yours very truly,

HIESTER CLYMER.

His Excellency Gov. Geary.

A Tax-Collector Attempts to Rob Himself and is Poisoned by His Wife.

The Rome (Ga.) *Commercial* tells the following story:

"Rumor brings us details of a horrible tragedy that is said to have occurred in St. Clair county, Ala. The rumor runs that the tax-collector of St. Clair had got together a large amount of taxes and given them to his wife to keep, remarking as he did so that he was compelled to do so a trip that would necessitate his absence from home for three or four days. He left and she hid the money. About ten o'clock that night a party of men, wearing disguises, broke in upon the lonely woman and demanded the tax-money. She refused to give it up or tell where it was. After attempting in vain to force her to tell the hiding-place of the treasure they searched it and found it. After possessing themselves of the money they ordered her to get them some supper. While she was busying herself in this forced task she conceived the idea of poisoning the villains, and preserving at once the money and her husband's honor. She deftly slipped some arsenic in the coffee she was mixing. They drank heartily, and fell dead shortly after. She stripped their disguises and found that two of the villains were strangers, but the third was her husband, who had taken this means of stealing the taxes of the people. The story is familiar to people for miles in her town, but our informants were confident that the facts were as they stated them.

Attack on a Priest.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 2.—Father Ferry, a Catholic priest, was attacked by an insane man yesterday as he was returning from church. He was met upon the street by James Morrissey, armed, who began firing upon the priest, who, turning to run, fell upon his face, when his assailant ran up to him and fired the weapon repeatedly at him. The priest arose and ran farther, by which time the insane man had fired six shots at him. Surgical attendance was procured for the priest. One ball struck him in the back of the head cutting a long gash and not doing much injury, the others struck him a little below the shoulders, all within the space of three inches, but none penetrating far into the flesh. The pistol was held so close that the powder burned holes through his clothing into his undershirt, but the quantity of powder was not sufficient to throw the bullets with much force into his body. The insane man two years ago was adjudged to be insane, but the order was not carried out as he showed signs of improvement.

Another Impeachment