HUSH!

"I can scarcely hear," she murmured,
"For my heart beats loud and fast,
But surely, in the far, far distance,
I can hear a sound at last."
"It is only the reapers singing,
As they carry home their sheaves:
And the cooling breeze has risen—
It is rustling in the leaves."

"Listen! there are voices talking,"
Calmly still she strove to speak,
Yet her voice grew faint and trembling,
And the red flushed to her cheek.
"Only the children playing
Below, now their work is done;
And they laugh that their eyes are dazzled
By the rays of the setting sun."

Fainter grew her voice, and weaker,
As with anxious eye she strove
Down the avenue of chestnuts
I can hear a horseman ride.
"It is only the deer that were feeding
In the herd on the clover grass,
They were startled, and fled to the thicket
As they saw the reapers pass."

Now the night rose in silence,
Birds lay in their leafy nest,
And the deer couched in the forest,
And the children were at rest;
There was only a sound of weeping
From watchers around a bed,
But rest to the weary spirit,
Peace to the dying head.

A Centenarian Celebration.

The number of those who attain the ripe old age of a hundred years are few. But that age when the individual can be regarded as a living link between the incidents of the Revolution and the occurrences of the 19th day, a million strong, is weakened, particularly where so nearly associated with the birth-place of a nationality which has assumed in that brief time a leading position among the nations of the earth. When the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the State House, there was but a handfull of the people, on the 4th of July, 1776, there was one living in an adjoining county who distinctly heard the reading of the canons in the city of Philadelphia in honor of the glorious event, and who lives to this day to tell the tale. Born under the British rule, and never excluding from his Sovereign George III. he has lived to see a great Republic ruled by the ordeal of fire and the sword, and firmly established.

THOMAS DUTTON was born at Aston, in Chester county (now Delaware county) on the 10 of February, 1769, and still resides at the place of his birth, to relate his recollection of the days which rried men's souls. These have made a vivid impression on his mind, so that they are not as readily forgotten by him as are the occurences of the present day.

On the 11th of September, 1777, when the battle of Brandywine was fought, he was attending school within a few miles of the scene of conflict, but when the firing was heard, which announced a battle was being fought, the pupils were dismissed by the teacher for greater safety under the paternal roof. A few days after the engagement the British encamped on the hills near his home. This is said to have been the largest military camp that was ever established within the limits of the county, part of it being on the Dutton farm. The youth entered the camp, and drove home his mother's cows, fearing they might be killed by the soldiers. An officer, who had met an end in Flanders, followed him with four red-coated soldiers, who demanded provisions, for which they paid.

The depredation committed on the property of others in the neighborhood was enormous. Many families were stripped of every article they possessed, and left in a state of destitution. It is premised that General Howe became alarmed at the extent of the depredations, and determined to put a stop to unlicensed plunder. Three Hessians, who were caught in the house of Jonathan Martin, were identified by one of his daughters, for which punishment the troops were drawn up in line. These soldiers were court-martialed and condemned to be hanged. Two of them were suspended to the limb of an apple tree, and allowed to remain after the army moved away. This was the army upon which rests the massacre at Paoli; and some of those who escaped with their lives on that dark night are well known to the subject of this notice.

On the centennial anniversary of his birth, on the 3d inst., over two hundred of his descendants and family connections were gathered together at the old homestead to celebrate the occasion. He has been married three times, and of seven children five who are living were present to rejoice over the event, besides sixteen grandchildren and twenty-five first and grand-children. *His* direct descendants at this time number seventy-eight. Photographs were taken of the entire group, a tribute around him, making an interesting group. At the gathering addresses were delivered, and family history and traditions related. The ancestor of the family settled here in the days of William Penn, and entertained the founder of the Commonwealth at his house. Many of the ancestors selected large flat rocks, near cooling springs, for their resting-place, and inscribed upon them them. This family cherishes the memory of such a one here, as the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.

Mr. Dutton erected the house which he now occupies in the year 1790, on the site of one still more ancient. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on that business with success for several years, and introduced a steam-engine into his establishment, the boiler of which was the first in Delaware county; and various were the speculations through the neighborhood as to the feasibility of the experiment. For four years subsequent, and at the request of the Society of Friends' mission for the civilization of the Seneca Indians, on the Alleghany River, now in New York, at the time when the celebrated Corn Planter was their chief, he left his home, and Philadelphia was laborious, and attended with great hardship, and as his was the first heavy wagon which had appeared in the primitive forests, it was regarded with astonishment by the Indians. During his stay here he became familiar with the language of the aborigines, which he has not forgotten.

The habits of Thomas Dutton have always been temperate, but he was accustomed to use the use of tobacco. Since his 77th year he has not been actively engaged in business. He is a man six feet in height, with a good constitution, and has lived a life free from accidents.

His sight and hearing within a few years have become impaired, but in other respects he is in the enjoyment of his faculties. In November last he was escorted to the polls by his adjoiners, and cast his vote for another tanner and speaker. His first vote was cast for Washington, and he has continued to vote at every Presidential election. He is one of the oldest men that can entertain his callers, and amuses many of his visitors with anecdotes of their great-grandparents. But all the contemporaries of his youth have long since passed away, with perhaps the single exception of Mrs. Hannah Dutton, of Thomas, of Concord, now in her 98th year.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[CLOSE OF SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate took up the bill to repeal the test oath office law.

Mr. Edmunds said that the bill, as it had come from the House, was supposed to remove all legal restrictions from the President in the exercise of the power of suspension and removal. The Judiciary Committee had not thought it wise to do that, and had simply proposed an amendment modifying the bill so as to permit the President to exercise a civil office without, in his judgment, the public good may require it, subject to the action of the Senate afterwards, giving specific reasons for such suspension. The majority of the committee of which he was not one, had also thought it fit that the heads of the departments should be subject to removal at the will of the President alone, and had reported an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Morton was in favor of the total repeal of the law. He believed that it was a mistake in the beginning, and he did not believe the public service had been in any way benefited by it. On the contrary, felt satisfied that the law had been used to some extent to put dishonest men into office, to throw upon the Senate the odium of putting and keeping them there. He liked the amendment proposed by the committee, so far as it allowed the President to choose the members of his Cabinet, and thought the idea of ever depriving a President of that power absurd; but the part of the amendment which would allow the President to suspend an officer during the action of Congress, without giving reasons for such action, would make the law worse than the law it proposed to repeal.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Doolittle spoke at length against the amendment. He said ours is a divided system. We have a State government and a Federal Government, and the citizen owes allegiance to both. Neither of these governments is endowed with absolute sovereignty; each is endowed with limited sovereignty. The States are sovereign, except so por as they have parted with their sovereignty under the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal Government is sovereign just in so far as the Constitution of the United States has clothed it with sovereignty.

It should be remembered that the great cause of our rights and liberties are defined not by laws of Congress, but by the laws of the States in which we live. What defines me as a citizen of Wisconsin in my rights of person and property? Not the laws of Congress, but the laws of Wisconsin; and I repeat that unless we can resist this centralizing tendency, and revive among our people more love for the States and more respect for the rights of the States, our liberties are in peril.

Mr. Bayard also spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Williams, fearing that the amendment proposed by him to insert the words "natural born" before citizens in the constitutional amendment, as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, would be misunderstood, withdrew it.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary, of amendment: Thereof shall be no discrimination in any State, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise in any election held in any State for any officer or office in any State, on account of race, color, birth, religious faith, education or property.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, The question whether the State of Georgia has become and is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States in the House and undermined; and, whereas, by joint resolution of Congress, passed July 20, 1868, the ten States recently excluded from the Electoral College votes of States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been recognized, "is not intended that no electoral votes from any of the States shall be counted or recognized in the election for President or Vice-President of the United States, and, whereas, it is doubtful if such votes should have become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That on the assembling of the two Houses on the fourteenth day of February, 1869, for the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice-President, as provided by law, and the joint rules of the two Houses for counting such electoral votes, if any which may be presented, as of the State of Georgia, shall not seem to be in order, in that case they shall be reported by the President of the Senate to the following manner: Were the votes presented, as of the State of Georgia, to be counted, the votes would be for ——, for President of the United States, ——, votes for Vice-President of the United States,—— votes; but, in either case, the votes are elected President of the United States; and in the same manner for Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the order for an evening session was rescinded. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent the interference of the public debt, and for other purposes, and asked that it be printed and committed, the question that he would call it up next week.

The bill is as follows:

A bill to prohibit the further increase of the public debt, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of any existing law as authorizes the issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, except for the subsidies to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and for the sinking fund, and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided*, that the use of any authority by the Secretary in order of bonds or for the exchange of multiples or defaced bonds; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, registered bonds in exchange for coupon bonds, and coupon bonds in exchange for lawfully issued, such bonds to be similar in all respects to the bonds surrendered, and shall not exceeding the issue of the bonds offered for exchange.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish monthly a statement of the public debt as it existed at the close of the preceding month, and the interest on the United States bonds shall be classed as the "funded debt;" the United States notes and fractional notes issued for circulating money, shall be classed as the "Currency debt," the gold and silver certificates shall be classed as the "Temporary Loan debt," and all debt that is payable at a date shall become due within the fiscal year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as the "Matured debt," and interest on such matured debt shall cease after it becomes due. The statement shall also contain the amount outstanding of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, the Navy Pension Fund and any other recorded obligations of the Treasury, the amount outstanding of gold certificate, and the amount of coin and of currency notes in the Treasury.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted* That from and after the passage of this act no percentage, or deduction, commission, or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any loan authorized by law, or any Treasury Department or officer on account of the United States, or any officer or agent of the United States, or of any person or corporation, or officer or agent, or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any agent other than some proper officer of his Department to make sale of any bonds or other funded securities are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That after the passage of this act, exchange, purchase, or sale of the bonds of the United States, on account of the Treasury Department, shall be prohibited by law, shall be made by inviting the competition of the public, by advertising for proposals for any such exchange, purchase or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids should he deem it for the public interest to do so.

Mr. Randall said he would like the gentleman from Massachusetts to indicate the time when he would call up the bill, as it was very important till, and there should be a full House to consider it.

In his opinion it should be passed.

Mr. Hooper said he proposed to call it up about the middle of next week.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the issue of national banking associations. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill requires the national banks to make their reports to the Comptroller of the Currency on the first Monday of every month, in lieu of the quarterly statements now required. The reports for the months of January and July to be published in some newspaper at the expense of the bank.

The Speaker then announced the following Committee of the Whole, Mr. Perry in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Blaine, who has charge of the bill, stated that in view of the sentiment of the House, as expressed in the decision yesterday, he had been authorized to propose an amendment to the bill which would reduce the amount $1,000,000.

A discussion sprung up between Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Baine on the subject of the purchase of Ford's Theatre, in the city of Washington.

Mr. Blaine spoke of the building as the place in which the greatest tragedy of modern times took place, and remarked that it was very memorable on the day of its purchase, Andrew Wilson sais to find fault with the Secretary of War for taking possession of a building, and to save it from desecration.

Mr. Scofield made the point that the discussion was out of order, and the Chairman so ruled.

The following are the reductions made in the bill by the various amendments adopted: For recruiting service, from $200,000 to $150,000, for pay of the army, from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000; commutation officer subsistence, from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000; subsistence in kind for troops, from $5,000,000 to $4,500,000; quartermaster's department, from $6,000,000 to $5,000,000; cavalry and artillery horses, from $500,000 to $400,000; mileage for officers, from $200,000 to $100,000; transportation of army, from $8,000,000 to $5,000,000; commutation officers' quarters, from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000; military surveys, $270,000, struck out.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amendment for the reduction of the army; and

Mr. Dodge from the minority of the committee, offered another amendment on the same subject.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) offered still another.

The amendment offered by Mr. Garfield contemplates the reduction of the rank and file of the army by 10,000 men, and of the commissioned officers by 670 men, the latter by gradual abortion. Also, the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Departments into one department, and the consolidation of the Artillery and Ordnance Corps into one corps. Adjourned.

CITY BULLETIN

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The joint committee on the semi-centennial celebration of the Order held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, in the Grand Lodge room North Sixth street. P. G. M. John W. Stokes occupied the chair. The following report was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the Past Grands be requested to parade in their respective subordinate Lodges, excepting the representatives to the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Lodges and Encampments be requested to appoint with the Grand Officers to appear in full regalia, the Grand Officers to appear in regalia and jewels of office.

Resolved, That the Representatives and Grand Officers parade with the Grand Lodge shall appear in uniform dress, to consist of black pants, coat, and black silk hat, white vest and gloves.

Resolved, That the Lodges and Encampments will be required to adopt regulations that will secure the appearance in each Lodge or Encampment that the Lodges be requested to appear in full regalia of the Order, that if any Lodge or Encampment desire to appear with a drum and fife, they be empowered to do so.

Resolved, That the ceremonies of the evening of the 26th of April, at the Academy of Music, shall consist of choral and vocal music, and address by distinguished citizens. The tickets to be distributed *pro rata* among the Lodges and Encampments.

Mr. Peter Fritz, Chairman of the Committee on Decoration, Marshals, &c., reported the following as the regalia to be worn: G. Marshal, scarlet velvet sash, gold rosette, lapel and shoulder straps, silver sash, silver sword, silver do., white; division marshals, blue silk sashes; assistants, blue silk sashes, gold rosettes, and silver; lodge, &c., to march in the procession six abreast.

The Committee on Invitation reported having extended the invitation to the Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments of the United States, and to the Grand Master of Maryland had at once responded by saying that all the lodges in Baltimore would be delighted and not less than 300 Odd Fellows might be expected from that city.

The Committee on Street Music made a report and asked for a contribution of $20 from each Lodge and Encampment to pay for street music.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Academy of Music to secure, as far as possible, what other buildings may be wanted.

INCENDIARIES AND FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—About one o'clock yesterday morning an old frame building, located at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Wharton streets, owned by Catharine Kelly and occupied by Mrs. Bonner as a grocery, was discovered to be on fire. There were five horses in the stable, which were rescued. The fire caught in the lower story of the building, adjoining, the upper part of which was barred. Mr. Bonner, the owner of the building, was rescued with difficulty. The damage done to the stable and building is about $150.

After the fire there was a fight between the Hancock and Marance Fire Companies. It is alleged that the Harmony made an attack on the Reliance, which was quietly extinguishing the flames in the Warren House. William Cook, a member of the Reliance, was struck on the head with a spanner while he was engaged in the act of uncoupling the hose from the hydrant, and was so severely injured, and was conveyed to the Hospital of the Friends' Hospital, where his wounds were sewed up.

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Burning of the International Hotel at St. Paul.

(Special telegram to the Evening Bulletin.)

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, February 3.—The International Hotel, located here, in the 3d ward, was burned to the ground this morning. It caught fire in the kitchen, and the flames spread rapidly, there being a high wind. The building was owned by Mr. Noah Cooper, seventy-seven years old, and lived in the house. Mr. Cooper, who is a Democrat, and a prominent citizen, was in the Legislature of 1857, and was the author of the bill for the Capitol Park. The loss is about $100,000, fully insured. Five stores in the vicinity of the hotel and most of their contents were burned. The total loss by this disastrous fire is not less than $150,000, partly covered by insurance in some twenty or thirty companies.

The guests of the hotel escaped, some are accommodated at other hotels and private houses. Testing of the Chamber of Commerce was held this morning to devise means to make all comfortable, and a committee appointed to report at a meeting this evening. Some are fatally injured and is expected to die. The event is regarded as a calamity to the city, and has cast a gloom over it.

Mr. Cooper is carrying a complete list of the insurance at the fire to-day. Home of New Haven, $10,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $4,000; Imperial, $2,000; National of Boston, $4,500; Imperial of London, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $3,800; Williamsburg City, $6,000; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,400; Yonkers of New York, $1,000; International Insurance Company, $3,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000; Albany City of New York, $2,000; Home of New York, $2,000; Phoenix of New York, $5,000; company unknown, $1,000. Total, $66,900.

ADJOURNMENTS.

Recorded in the Bulletin Evening Bulletin.
MEETING—Feb. 12, Baker, Purvis—30 Mile-sugar 105 bxs do 30 Mile molasses Dallett & Son.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

SAILS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Adriatic	London	New York	Jan. 6
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 6
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 9
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 9
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Bremen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 16
Cleopatra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Helios	London	New York	Jan. 30
Germania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool via Halifax	Feb. 9
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Columbia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 9
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 9
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Donau	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 16
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 16
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
China	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Ontario	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 19

PLACES OF TRADE.

JAMES WHELEN, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE
GILES WHELEN, }
W. W. SMITH, }

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—FEBRUARY 8.

SUN RISES, 7 16 | SUN SETS, 5 11 | HIGH WATER, 12 04

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Yazoo, Hallowell, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to Philadelphia and southern Mail Steamship Company. Left off Cape May yesterday morning, schr Philanthropist, Steelman, for Philadelphia.

Steamer Delaware, Stang, 48 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to A Groves.

Brig Jas Baker, Phelps, 9 days from Matanzas, sugar and molasses to Jas Barratt. Left 31st inst, off Matanzas, ship Prudence, Bias, for Philadelphia; bark Ida, for Boston; brig Ellen Jane, for Philadelphia. Saw at the Breakwater brig Pauline, from Matanzas, waiting orders.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Steamer J W Fernald, Jones, 36 hours from Richmond, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, Richmond, W P Clyde & Co.
Schr J Ellen, Lee, Fall River, Lathbury & Wheeler.
Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Schr Ida, Hallock, Providence, Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Schr C W Way, Kinney, Havana, Hough & Morris.
Schr Ella Ross, Ross, Boston, Castner, Ware & Co.
Schr Jas Barker, Phillips, Boston, Castner, Ware & Co.
Schr C W Way, Kinney, Havana, Hough & Morris.
Schr Ella Ross, Ross, Boston, Castner, Ware & Co.
Schr Jas Barker, Phillips, Boston, Castner, Ware & Co.
Schr Mahlon Sheppard, Sheppard, Boston, Castner, Ware & Co.
Schr Ellen Jane, Lee, Fall River, Lathbury & Wheeler.
Schr Ida, Hallock, Providence, Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Schr Philanthropist, Steelman, Philadelphia, Castner, Ware & Co.
Schr Mahlon Sheppard, Sheppard, Boston, Castner, Ware & Co.
Schr Western Star, Crowell