# PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

## HASTENING THE WORK.

A DAY OF GREATER ACTIVITY THAN ANY PREVIOUS SESSION—ORIENTATION AND HOME MISSIONS—FOREIGN MISSIONS—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SOUTHERN CHURCH—FRIENDLY FEELING IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly yesterday showed a disposition to hasten its work and to cut off unnecessary debate. The reports on Home and Foreign Missions, which were discussed at great length last week, only to be recommitted, were taken up and quickly disposed of. Matters which in the opening days of the Assembly would have given rise to much debate, were pushed to a vote at once, and delegates who desired to speak were checked by the repeated cries of "Vote!" and "Put the question!" The Chairman of the Committee on Leave of Absence announced that more than sixty applications had already been made to the Committee, and sixty more delegates would apply immediately unless there was a disposition to bring the sessions to a close soon. There was much enthusiasm over the report of the Committee on Correspondence upon relations with the Southern Church, and a cordial feeling to the South was manifested. The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries showed that the seminaries were in a satisfactory condition. In the evening it was resolved to submit to the Presbyteries an overture in regard to reducing the number of delegates to the Assembly.

### MORNING SESSION.

Before taking up the regular order of business for the morning session, on motion of the Rev. S. W. Pomeroy the report of the Standing Committee on Sustentation and Home Missions was taken up. Dr. W. E. Knox made an ineffectual attempt to substitute for the report of the Standing Committee the report of the Special Committee, to which the report has been referred. The resolutions of the report were then considered in order, and adopted with the exception of the last one, which provided that the duties of the Secretary of Sustentation should be performed by the Secretary of the Home Mission Board. The question on the adoption of the entire report, as amended by the omission of the last resolution, was about to be put to the Assembly, when Dr. Kendall made an inquiry as to the meaning of the "special collection" which pastors of congregations are enjoined to take up for the sustentation cause. This caused some disagreement, and the report was recommitted until the meaning of the expression was made plain.

The order of business was then declared to be the hearing of reports of Committees on Synodical records. The clerk called the names of the Synods in alphabetical order, and the Chairmen of the Committees regularly reported in favor of approving the records. An offer from the Union Ferry Company to furnish a boat for the use of the Assembly to cruise about the harbor to-day, at any hour convenient to them, was at first declined but immediately reconsidered and accepted for a quarter to five in the afternoon.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was taken up for a final consideration. Dr. Edwards, Chairman of the Committee to which the report was referred, read the resolutions substantially as published in THE TRIBUNE when the report was first made, the chief alteration being the omission of that resolution which instructed the Board to prepare a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives against transferring the oversight of the Indian tribes to the War Department. A motion was passed to strike out from the resolution which calls the attention of the Board to the North American Indians, the clause "that as early and as rapidly as their means will justify, they reinforce each mission and occupy new stations, to the end that this aboriginal race, for many of whose vices and for whose hastening extinction our land and people are largely responsible, may not pass away from the earth without the Gospel of Christ."

### RELATIONS WITH THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

Dr. S. Irenæus Prime then took the platform and announced a message from the Committee on Correspondence, and the order of business of the day was suspended. Dr. Prime said:

The South wind blows pleasantly over us this morning, and the fragrance of the garden's spices is delightful to those of us who have longed to meet those brethren once more on terms honorable to both parties, and glorious to the Head of the church. Our overture, made last Friday, has been met in a spirit becoming gentlemen and Christians, and I do not know that we could say anything more than that if it is met in the same spirit by us as in the message which they have returned to us, the question is settled, the days of separation and of sorrow are past and gone, and fraternal relations between us and our brethren of the South are again established. Their action on our overture was unanimous. [Applause.] I trust the response which they have made to us and to which we will now reply, will be equally unanimous in this Assembly. [Applause.] The Committee to which the subject has been referred having received from the Moderator to whom it was addressed the following communication from the Moderator of the General Assembly assembled at Savannah, Ga., beg leave to report the message, and recommend appropriate action.

*To the Rev.* R. J. VAN DYKE, *D. D.*—General Assembly, Savannah, Ga., May 27.—We are ready to enter most cordially into fraternal relations with your Assembly, on terms honorable to both parties. The Assembly has already, in answer to an overture from the Presbytery of St. Louis, spontaneously taken the following action: "*Resolved*, That the action of the Baltimore Conference approved by the Assembly of St. Louis explains with sufficient clearness the position of our church; but, inasmuch as it is represented by the overture that misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of the action, in our desire to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hinderance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Northern Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Southern Assembly are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character or standing of the Southern General Assembly or of the historical body or bodies of which it is successor."

E. F. SMITH, Moderator of the Assembly.

The overture of our Assembly having been received by the Assembly of the South with such a cordial expression of gratification, the Committee recommend that the same resolution, de iarative of the spirit in which its action is taken, be adopted by this Assembly, namely—" In order to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hinderance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Southern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, or of the historical body or bodies of which the present Assembly is the successor, are to be construed as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly. [Long applause.]

Judge Strong then said: "I move the adoption of the resolution presented by the Committee on Correspondence, and I move it in the firm conviction that, as it brings both the Assemblies to the same platform, it will result as early as possible in the restoration of fraternal relations between the two bodies—a consummation that we have devoutly wished. Those of us who have approved the declarations of the Assemblies during the excitement of the war, and those who are unwilling to retract anything we expressed at that time, I feel, can all meet on this common platform without taking back anything we have said or renouncing our own convictions of right. I hope this will bring back a cordial feeling of affection between the members of the Presbyterian Church at the South and the North, which shall be deeper, more widespread and efficient than has ever before existed. I sincerely hope the motion for the adoption of this resolution will be met by the same kind of a vote by which this Southern resolution was adopted, by a unanimous standing vote."

Dr. Fowler said: "With convictions pronounced to the Assembly that further direct effort for fraternal relations with the South would hinder rather than help, and though I have dissented from the sentiment that has hitherto prevailed in the body, I am gratified beyond expression that these fears of mine are disappointed, and that your hopes are gratified. I take my full share, therefore, of the joy at the prospect which cheers and delights us all."

Dr. Musgrave spoke in a similar spirit, saying: "In view of what I have said on previous occasions, I thank the house for giving me the opportunity now of saying that while I was opposed to taking any action based simply on the expression of individuals, that the South was ready for fraternal relations, I said then and now repeat, that if that Assembly would say so I would most heartily subscribe. And now, as that Assembly has said so, with all my heart I will vote to adopt the resolution proposed by our Committee."

Dr. Talmage informed the Assembly that he had received a private telegram from members of the Southern Assembly, signed by Stuart Robinson, John B. Adger, Benjamin Smith, William Brown, and M. D. Hoge, expressing their full sympathy with the movement toward the establishment of fraternal relation.

There was a call for a standing vote, and, when the Moderator put the question, every member in the house arose to vote yea. On the suggestion of a member the Assembly rose and sang the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The subject of foreign missions was then resumed. Dr. Lindsley moved to restore the resolution which the Committee had omitted from the first report, and the motion called out speeches from the Revs. S. R. House, G. W. Chamberlain, and John Wherry, missionary to China. Dr. Lindsley's report was then laid on the table and the report was adopted as a whole. The Committee on Sustentation and Home Missions returned its report with the explanation that by the term "special collections" it was meant *separate* collection for the purpose named. The entire report on Sustentation and Home Missions was then adopted, and the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately after the call to order in the afternoon the Assembly listened to a short speech by the Rev. Daniel Hill of the American Peace Society. He rejoiced at the action of the Assembly in regard to fraternal relations with the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly. The Church, he said, had enough to do in fighting the common enemy of mankind without fighting each other. His object in speaking, however, was to induce the Assembly to take some steps to encourage peaceful relations between nations, and to advocate the settlement of all difficulties in the future by courts of arbitration and not by arms. Within a few days he had applied to several denominational assemblies in the country, all of which had responded favorably. He hoped the Assembly would give him an opportunity to pursue the matter before a committee. By vote of the Assembly the subject was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Rev. Dr. George Hale read the report of the Committee on Ministerial Relief, in substance as follows:

The cause of ministerial relief, which for a time encountered apathy and prejudice, has to a good degree surmounted these obstacles. It now receives the cordial sympathy of ministers and people, and is yearly gaining a stronger hold upon the affections and liberality of the churches. But as the applications for help from this fund are increasing every year the Relief Committee need commensurate resources to meet these new demands. It was feared at the commencement of the year that the financial difficulties of the country would interfere with the work of the Committee, but, as the following figures indicate, these fears were at least in part removed. Whereas in the year ending in April, 1875, 69 families on the relief-roll received no appropriations, during the past year the deficiency is only $700, and only four families have gone unaided. The income of the first year exceeds that of the preceding year by $734 23, amounting in the aggregate to $94,285 76, and appropriations have been made on the recommendations of 127 presbyteries within the bounds of 34 synods. The whole number of persons aided has been 379, including 50 new applicants. Of this number 146 were ministers, 209 the widows of ministers, and 24 orphan families. The permanent funds of the Relief Committee have been increased the past year by the addition of $11,230 56; making the total permanent fund at present $135,794-777. In closing the report the Standing Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the report of the trustees of the General Assembly in regard to the Relief Fund be approved and adopted.

*Resolved*, That the sum of $100,000 needed to meet the increasing application for aid from this fund, be earnestly commended to the churches as the amount to be raised for this cause during the year.

*Resolved*, That the Presbyteries are hereby urged to use all appropriate means to call forth the sympathy of all their churches in behalf of ministerial relief, and to excite them to still greater liberality in its behalf.

Appended to the report was a recommendation that the Committee on Ministerial Relief should be changed into a Board for the same object, and that the Board should be organized by the following members, together with the Rev. Dr. Geo. Hale and E. G. Woodward, Secretary and Treasurer of the present Committee: Ministers—V. D. Reed, D. D., E. R. Beadle, D. D., Charles A. Dickey, D. D., H. E. Niles, J. H. M. Knox, and J. F. Dripps; Elders—J. C. Farr, W. C. Crowell, Geo. Jenkins, Samuel Hood, W. E. Hasbrook, and Robert Cornelius.

Speaking in favor of the report, Dr. Musgrave said that he might well be taken as a disinterested speaker on the subject. He was old, to be sure, but some of the brethren seemed to think he would never be superannuated, and he had sufficient means to keep him from ever receiving aid from the church. He thought that the Committee on Ministerial Relief ought to be constituted a Board, as in this way more money would be obtained for the aid of old and worn-out clergymen. The report, together with the added recommendations, was then adopted.

Dr. Fowler having reported a decision of the Judicial Committee, the Moderator decided that no action of the Assembly was necessary in such cases, as the Assembly had delegated its power to the Committee, and so the contending parties had agreed to leave their cases to the Committee. He was sustained in his decision by vote of the Assembly against an appeal.

### CONDITION OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries stated that the year had been one of unusual prosperity and increased interest in the cause of theological education, and a steady and uniform disposition to elevate the standard of scholarship.

In conclusion the Committee expressed its satisfaction with the efforts which are making to elevate the standard of scholarship in the seminaries throughout the country, and acknowledge the value and results of the aid rendered to students, but at the same time desires to lay emphasis on the importance of such regulations as shall guard the funds from which this aid is dispensed from misuse, and encourage self-support as far as possible. The Committee adds: "It is plain that the classes just sent out are among the most promising ever graduated, and that our system of theological training is evidently accomplishing its work in a more satisfactory manner than at any previous period."

The report was adopted after the Rev. Dr. William Adams had made the following remarks:

I have a special desire to speak on this subject because of the peculiar relations in which I stand towards one of our theological seminaries; and I may say that I at least am not one to utter a single word of abatement of what has been said on behalf of our Board of Education. I believe that that Board has been the instrument of giving to our Church many of the noblest men now employed in our missions at home and abroad. At the same time during the debate on the subject of education, I have heard the remark whispered that this was a very unpopular thing, and that was a reason why the Council did not supply the necessary funds. I hope I may be permitted to call the attention of the Assembly to one or two points relating to this matter. In the first place I trust the Presbyteries, with whom the responsibility belongs, will be very careful in the selection of men whom they recommend to the support of the Board. Many of the young men are selected because they belong to a particular family or congregation under the charge of the Presbytery. They advance from stage to stage and may be the means of creating more unpopularity than a dozen of the right stamp will do it credit. [Applause.] There the great responsibility lies. In the second place we want in connection with our seminaries and their work, all Presbyteries to help us to maintain the standard of scholarship. If the students fall below the grade, the Presbyteries should be careful not to license them. Many have of late been licensed who had not the commendation of the seminaries. If you have a poor stick, keep him at home in your rich and strong churches. [Laughter.] I can on this subject speak from experience and observation, for I was kindly taken care of by one of the churches in this city. [Laughter.] If you want to do the best you can with your youngest men, select the best men for your Home Mission fields. We want for that field your model men, for you will never convince me that your half-baked, your "unturned cakes," can do any great good as home missionaries. [Applause.]

In the last place, I should like to see more encouragement given toward self-support. Our Board of Education should more and more foster the spirit of independence and self-reliance among our young men. [Applause.] The Board of Education, I regret to say, has been to a great extent regarded as an eleemosynary institution. Why, in this country we have 2,000 young men struggling in the law and medical professions, not one of whom has any Board to help him on in the world. Somehow, by self-denial, by self-exertions, and honorable means, they are able to help themselves into their professions. [Applause.] It is men of that stamp we need and we ask the help of the Presbyteries in obtaining them, for I would rather that the encouragement to self-support should come from our Presbyteries. You can better help a man along by giving him $1 or $2 to eke out his income than by giving him $500 to "boost" him along a dead weight on the church from year to year. This applies to our Presbyteries, to our educational institutions and seminaries, and I repeat you can help young men best by encouraging a spirit of independence and self-reliance. [Applause.]

The session was concluded by a praise meeting consisting of singing, prayer, and an exhortation by Dr. Adams.

# *ANNUAL EXCHANGE MEETINGS.*

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT FLOYD—NEW-YORK'S EXPORTS AND GRAIN TRADE.

At the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday, the treasurer's report showed that the receipts from all sources except the surplus fund were $67,373 70, and the total expenses $63,503 26. The deficiency of the 1st of May, 1875, was $4,230 17. An addition of $16,738 has been made to the surplus fund, which now shows a total investment of $373,005 42, worth, at the present valuation of the securities, $107,056 42. President Floyd, in his annual address, said:

The country, slowly and with painful economy, is repairing the waste of our great conflict, and with such wise legislation as will restore our currency to the metallic standard, which history has repeatedly shown to be the only safe or profitable commercial basis, and with another season of good crops, which are the real sources of our wealth, we may hope to enter upon a new era of progress and prosperity. If our legislation is not positively injurious even, the energy, the enterprise, and the vitality of our commercial classes will soon be felt in every department of manufactures and trade, and we shall be prepared to resume and maintain specie payments at an early date.

A marked diversion of trade to competing seaboard ports has arrested your attention during the past year. In the aggregate a very large amount of grain and provisions which heretofore has sought an export market through our city has been drawn away from the usual channels of transportation, and our receipts, particularly of corn, show a remarkable decrease compared with other points. Weekly comparative statements of the grain movement have been furnished by our statistician to the officers of the New-York trunk railroad companies, and the whole subject is receiving at their hands the careful consideration needed by the important interest involved. A matter of such vital importance to the merchants of New-York also demands every effort on your part which sagacity and energy can suggest to retain the commercial supremacy so long secured to us, by furnishing the most economical seaport for the exchange of foreign and domestic products.

## THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

DEPRESSION IN THE TRADE—VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held their annual meeting yesterday, Henry Hentz presiding. The treasurer's report for the fiscal year showed the receipts to be $47,545; disbursements, $43,415, and balance $4,129. The receipts for the coming year were estimated at $30,000 for dues and $14,000 for rents. The expenses were estimated at $41,177, leaving a surplus of $2,823.

The number of members of the Exchange is 400; during the year 26 new members had been admitted, 23 had withdrawn, and 7 had died. The proposition establishing the fixed rate of brokerage and commission has become a law, and will go into effect on Sept. 1. It was proposed to send two delegates to attend the International Cotton Convention to be held in London on Aug. 8, as questions of great importance to cotton interests were to be discussed.

The report of the Board of Managers referred to the depression during the past year in cotton and cotton goods, which had been greater than at any time since the close of the war. Middling had gone as low as 11¾c. and Uplands to 11⅜c. The Board of Managers hoped that the country would soon emerge from the depression, which began with the panic of September, 1873. The sales of cotton since the last report had been 7,819,000 bales, which, with the 24,448,689 bales previously reported, made a total since the organization of the Cotton Exchange of 32,268,589 bales.

# *XLIVth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.*

## REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE SHUTS ITSELF UP TO CONSIDER IMPEACHMENT—MR. KELLEY AND MR. CHITTENDEN SPEAK ON THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876.

The Senate met this morning at 10 o'clock, and immediately resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, with closed doors. Several Senators this morning have expressed the opinion that a vote upon the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment trial will not be reached before midnight. Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) took the floor as soon as the doors were closed to-day, and made a long argument in favor of jurisdiction.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day the SPEAKER proceeded to call the States for bills, under which call the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. SEELYE (Ind., Mass.)—To educate Indian children and youth.

Also, in relation to the salary of Indian agents.

Mr. ADAMS (Rep., Ky.) offered the following resolution:

*Whereas*, The fact is apparent that all branches of manufacturing, mechanical, and mining pursuits are at this time greatly distressed, and that all legislation which tends to embarrassments by the unsettling of values, or the rendering of manufacturing, mechanical, and mining operations uncertain, is unwise and injudicious; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient.

The previous question having been ordered, Mr. MORRISON (Dem., Ill.) moved to reconsider that vote, and it was reconsidered—Yeas, 119; Nays, 95.

### MR. KELLEY ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a speech in opposition to the Morrison Tariff bill. He spoke at considerable length, and said in substance:

It is impossible to discuss a general tariff bill without speaking of metals, dyes, fibers, fabrics, and other ingredients and results of the manifold industries of man; but in what I have to say on this occasion these are to be merely incidental. My theme will be, "Our country: the means of maintaining its unity, increasing its power, and endowing it with perpetual youth." These great ends are, in my judgment, to be attained only by developing its vastly varied resources, bringing the producer and consumer into close proximity in its valleys and on its mountains, and giving to the exchange of their productions between citizens of the sections most remote absolute freedom from Government restraint or imposition of excise of any kind or degree. It was the prevalence of the mutilated system of free trade to which we owe the late war. Had the tariff of 1824 been maintained, subject to such modifications as the progress of our industries and the development of new sections required, that fratricidal struggle would have been impossible; and, had not the revenue or free-trade tariffs of 1846 and 1857 succeeded the protective tariff of 1842, slavery would have peacefully disappeared or been in the process of gradual extinction. The South would now be a great manufacturing region, and the North and South be interwoven by the inseparable ties of trade, friendship, and consanguinity.

Theoretic economists long taught that England's immense deposits of coal, iron, and other useful metals were an irresistible indication that Providence intended that island to be the workshop of the world. If there be force in the argument drawn from the possession of such resources, it is as the exigencies of war disclosed to the south and 14 consecutive years of experience under protective tariffs have proven to the North a thousand-fold in favor of making the United States the great workshop of the world.

But to recur to the period before the war. William M. Bagwell in the course of a public address in Louisiana, in November, 1866, "indicated the points of Southern opinion and policy which gave to her subjugation" by saying, among other things, that she had decided that "commerce and the mechanic arts and the banking system were incompatible with the social safety of the slave States," and "it was thought that our ships and workshops should be stationed beyond the Atlantic." The two great sections of the country were alien to each other in trade. Commerce between them was conducted by foreign agents in a foreign land, where free-traders believed it was best to keep our ships and workshops. The cotton of the South went to Liverpool for a market; the grain and provisions of the North-west went to Liverpool to feed those who spun and wove the cotton, and the good of California traveled as nearly due east as the then modes of travel would permit, in order that reaching Liverpool it might buy back in the form of fabrics for the use of the American people the tool and fiber they had sent thither for exchange. Elsewhere than in and about Richmond there was not an important workshop in the South. At Augusta, Ga., and Graniteville, S. C., a few mills existed for the production of coarse yarns and Osnaburgs. The people of the south knew nothing of their resources. The lives of most of them were passed in thriftless idleness and poverty; even the slaves, which the culture of cotton, tobacco, sugar, or rice did not require their services, were without employment. These conditions repelled immigration and prevented their increase in the value of the varied labors which results from the aggregation of individuals and the diversification of employments, and, though devoting themselves to agriculture, the southern people relied upon others for a large share of their food for man and beast.

If we would be one people, prosperous, contented, and thoroughly united, we must weave the parts of the country together. There must be not only wool but wool in the shuttle. To this good work every consideration of patriotism and personal interest invites us. The North-West needs local industries; our second spin and weave her own fabrics; she should consume the hemp of Kentucky, the cotton of the Gulf States, which should also supply her wool, jute and manila for all the various uses to which they are appropriate. New-England, and even we of Pennsylvania need the manufactures of Alabama and Georgia, for the equivalents of which we have either to depend on Germany alone for conversion into spiegel-iron and Bessemer steel; and, as was testified before the Committee by Mr. William Sickcraft of Pittsburgh, his exploration of the hills of North Carolina disclosed the fact that they contain a better ore for use in the manufacture of cast steel than Sweden has produced. The cotton yarns for all the mills of this country should be spun by the water-power that flows through the cotton fields of the South. The necessities of trade invite the people of the South to develop her resources and make her populous with skilled workmen, and thus create markets for those articles which they may not produce, but which the North will gladly send them in exchange for their productions with profit to both parties. When this work shall be accomplished, the Union will be in fact "one and inseparable." Railroads will stretch from the shores of the Gulf through the meadows and passes of the mountains and along the water-courses to the far North-West, and the cities of New-England and the North will be brought into direct connection with those of the States of the far South-West, and railroads parallel with every water-course and offering commercial facilities to the people of every section of the country will not then be regarded as "premature." I have my dream of free trade as vivid as that of those who call themselves revenue reformers and delight in the honor conferred upon them by members of the Cobden Club, but my dream is of free trade for American citizens within the limits of their country. We now number 45,000,000, and by the close of the century, if we may judge by the past, will be very nearly 100,000,000 of people, and I would have trade between these increasing millions absolutely free. No government exaction should impede it at any point or at any time. I would hasten to abolish every internal tax, so that the cost of American products to American citizens or for shipment to foreign countries should not be enhanced by any form of excise or internal tax; and I would do this by making the foreigner, who could find a better market for his wares in this country than in his own or elsewhere, pay for the privilege of enjoying it, and thus put hundreds of "millions of dollars annually into the Treasury of an untaxed nation." This is the meaning of the protective system, and these are the results its friends strive to produce. It defends the man of enterprise who embarks his capital in a productive industry against being overwhelmed by rich foreign rivals who can afford to undersell and crush him, and then reimburse themselves by increasing the price of their commodities to a people who have left themselves no second source of supply. It defends the American laborer in his right to maintain his children while reserving that education which is due to every child in a democratic republic against the ruinous competition of the ill-paid though more skillful laborers of despotic lands.

### TARIFF DEBATE CONTINUED.

Mr. CHITTENDEN (Ind., N. Y.) was the next speaker. He began by saying that he had no musty specimens to read from, and no personal ends or theories to support; but he had had 30 years of experience in an honest business, from the ruins of which he had had the good fortune to escape without any discredit. It was no exaggeration to say that the commerce of the country, especially the foreign commerce, is in ruin; the country is chained by the iron-clad tariff and by a prohibitory tariff. If the present tariff is continued the foreign trade of the country will be extinguished. The pending tariff bill had many good features, but the things that were most needed in it were most conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) asked the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether he intended to bring the Tariff bill to a vote at this session.

Mr. MORRISON (Dem., Ill.) replied that he would like to bring it to an early vote, and that it would depend on the business of the House whether he would do so. He did not now anticipate that it would be voted on. He himself would yield to the appropriation bills, and if there was time after they were disposed of, he would ask a vote on the Tariff bill.

Mr. BURCHARD (Rep., Ill.)—It will depend, I suppose, on the length of the session?

Mr. MORRISON—Very much.

The matter then passed over without action.

Mr. GOODIN (Dem., Kansas), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill for providing for the sale of the Osage Ceded Lands in Kansas to actual settlers. Passed.

Mr. PIPER (Dem., Cal.), from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a resolution in regard to modifying the treaty with China on the subject of immigration, but Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) insisted on interposing a motion to adjourn, and the House accordingly, at 5:20, adjourned till Wednesday.

"FAIR PLAY."—Young Mistress: "It's your 'Sunday out' next week, Jane, isn't it?" Jane: "Lor', Mum! Why you've forgotten; it's yours!"—[Punch.

# HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S, IN BROADWAY.

9 a. m., 70°. Noon, 80°. 3 p. m., 85°. Midnight, 70°. Highest during the day, 85°. Lowest, 66°. Average, 73⅝°. Same day, 1875, 68⅝°.

### PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

*Everett House*—Bishop P. J. O'Reilly of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Annie Louise Cary..... *Fifth Avenue Hotel*—Nathaniel Thayer and F. Gordon Dexter of Boston, D. M. Edgerton, Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and Horatio Seymour, jr., of Utica..... *Hoffman House*—Warren Fisher of Boston..... *Metropolitan Hotel*—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, jr., U. S. Army..... *St. Nicholas Hotel*—Lieut. Albert G. Berry, U. S. Navy..... *Grand Central Hotel*—Assemblyman George West of Ballston, N. Y..... *Albemarle Hotel*—H. P. Borie of Philadelphia.

### NEW-YORK CITY.

Edward J. Shandley has been appointed Appraiser in the Surrogate's Court.

"Hay-loft bummers" is the name given by policemen to the loungers in the squares and parks.

The foundation for the proposed statue of Daniel Webster in the Central Park has just been completed.

The dance of insects has begun. Moths, flies, and wasps are on the wing, while mosquitoes and millers appear with the gaslight.

Among the callers upon the Mayor yesterday were ex-Mayor Hunter of Brooklyn, John Fox, and Police Commissioner Ehrhardt.

Mayor Wickham yesterday signed warrants amounting to $283,687 54, on account of interest on the city debt, due June 1.

Centennialism has brought into the market the high-colored, bouquet-figured prints like those worn by our grandmothers.

A curious old hut at Sixth-ave. and Fifty-fifth-st., has been turned into a blacksmith's shop. Artists seeking quaint studies should take a look at it.

A lady, who is accomplished in swimming, intends organizing classes of ladies, to whom she will teach this art at the several prominent sea-side resorts.

The unfinished houses, that were begun by Wm. M. Tweed, at Fifty-ninth-st. and Fifth-ave., are so covered with hideous posters as to greatly mar the appearance of that handsome locality.

Daniel Drew remains about the same as before. He is still very weak, but there are no signs of immediate danger, and yesterday he was somewhat more comfortable than usual.

The Board of Charities and Correction have ordered the suspension of all work at their institutions to-day, being Decoration Day, and the flags are to be put at half-mast in memory of the dead soldiers.

John Albert, age 36, a German carpenter, while at work yesterday morning upon the roof of the engine-house at No. 437 East Houston-st., fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed.

Miniature yachting at Central Park has declined since the death of Mr. Fitch, the builder of small craft. The little boats sail aimlessly about the lake, but there has been no attempt at racing this season.

Street sweepers revenge themselves upon householders who decline their services, by brushing piles of dirt before the residences, thinking thus to compel the proprietors to pay $1 weekly for having the road kept clean.

The city received $3,999 during the past week for 437 licenses, and $725 for 592 permits issued. The total receipts amounted to $859,190 04, and the disbursements to $1,262,753 07, leaving a balance, May 27, of $1,120,275 92.

Alice Holman, age 21, of No. 10 Jones-st., became violently insane at the Putnam House yesterday morning. She threw bottles and tumblers about in a most lively manner, causing a scattering of bystanders and guests, and was secured with difficulty.

Boy patrons of the free baths resort to various tricks to get two baths in one day—which is against the rule. After leaving the bath they dry their heads, and besmear their faces with mud, which so disfigures them that they can slip back unrecognized.

Officer Charles H. McKenzie of the Twelfth Precinct, who a few months ago received a gold medal from the citizens of Manhattanville for his bravery in an encounter with burglars, was yesterday prostrated by heat at his post on Third-ave. near One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st.

The residents of the upper part of the city have lately been taking beds of grass from the vacant lots in the neighborhood of the Central Park with which to beautify their lawns. The police have been complained to, and are now anxiously awaiting the return of some of these plunderers.

During April there were applications filed with the Department of Buildings for the erection of 276 buildings. This is about the number for the corresponding month in 1875, with a large increase for 1876 in the number of alterations of buildings. There are a number of large establishments now in process of erection.

A large crowd of laborers gathered around the Police Central Office yesterday morning in anticipation of work in the Street Cleaning Bureau. Capt. Gunner said he was considering the advisability of increasing the force and preparing for the summer campaign against dirt. Additional laborers will be set to work and new orders will be issued about June 1.

The body of an unknown man, about 30 years old, was found in the river at the foot of West Fifty-seventh-st. early yesterday morning. The man was dressed in broadcloth coat and waistcoat, and was of very respectable appearance. His pockets were empty, his eyes were black and blue, and there was a deep gash on one of the clocks. The general appearance of the body indicated foul play.

Commodore Vanderbilt had another chill at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but recovered apparently from the effects of it during the day, and last evening was in a condition to pass a comparatively comfortable night. His physicians are with him almost continually. Mr. Vanderbilt is still cheerful and confident that he will be out again, and his indomitable spirit seems to have lost none of its clearness. His sons, Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., were at the house last evening.

The unknown woman who was found at No. 255 Elizabeth-st. on Sunday, and who was taken to Bellevue Hospital, died yesterday. The police surgeons believed that she had taken poison. Dr. MacWhinnie, by an autopsy, yesterday found an extensive fracture of the skull, and this was proved to have caused her death. Inquiries were made at No. 255 Elizabeth-st., but nobody there knew any thing about the woman. She left no clue whatever behind her by which her friends could be traced. She was apparently about 35 years of age, had dark hair, eyes, and complexion, and wore dark clothes and hat. The police are endeavoring to solve the mystery, suspecting foul play.

At the meeting of the Excise Board yesterday the following employés were removed: Jacob A. Weller, application clerk; Frederick F. Di Lano, registry clerk; Inspectors William B. Davidson, Thomas J. Wendiver, Joseph Forbes, James W. Graves, William A. Robertson, Albert M. Newburgh, John H. Terhune, and Simon Meyer; Louis G. Frankenheimer, messenger, and John L. Jacobs, janitor. The following were appointed the office staff: Edward Donohoe, jr., chief clerk; John Bourke, first application clerk; John A. Weith, complaint clerk; Casper C. Childs, clerk of the board; H. J. Keener, general clerk; Timothy J. Bourke and E. C. Thatcher, clerks; C. S. Storms, registry clerk; James Deely, messenger, and John Sexton, janitor.

The funeral of the late ex-Judge Charles E. Birdsall took place yesterday in the Harlem First Baptist Church, at Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Lawson made the memorial address. The interment was at Woodlawn. Judge Birdsall was born in Connecticut, and educated for the ministry. He began to preach at the age of 15, and many years after held a series of revival meetings at Cobb's Broadway Tabernacle, near Leonard-st. Soon after he abandoned the ministry and became the study of law. In 1866 Gov. Myron H. Clark selected Mr. Birdsall, when only 33 years of age, to fill a vacancy among the Judges of the Marine Court. He held the position for over two years, and refused a renomination. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, when, after serving creditably one term, he retired from public life.

The second of the three great Jewish festivals—that of Pentecost, or the Feast of Weeks—began on Sunday evening. It commemorates the giving of the Ten Commandments from Mount Sinai, 50 days after the Passover or escape from Egypt, from which it derives its name of Pentecost. The orthodox Hebrews celebrate two days, yesterday and to-day, holding three services each day in their synagogues, which are elaborately decorated with flowers. As the Jewish day begins at 6 p. m. the first service was held on Sunday evening in Shearith Israel and the other orthodox synagogues. During the 50 days since Passover there have been daily services of thanksgiving, the number of the day, from 1 to 50, being displayed on a tablet. Among the reformed Jews yesterday only was celebrated. In their four new synagogues, Emanu-El, Beth-El, Ahavath Chesed, and Emet 'esh'urun, at the service yesterday the children who had been under religious training for the past year were formally confirmed, this rite being unknown to the orthodox Jews, who consider confirmation unnecessary to those born and trained in the faith.

### BROOKLYN.

The festival of Pentecost was observed yesterday in the various Hebrew Synagogues.

The Sunday-school anniversary in the Eastern District will be celebrated on Thursday.

Mary Ann Gartland, age 13, of 319 Fifth-st., has been missing since last Wednesday.

It is rumored that several of the vacancies which are to occur in the Board of Education will be filled by ladies.

Foot passengers will hereafter be required to pay a toll of one cent on crossing the Newtown bridge. This is ordered by the Newtown and Bushwick Turnpike Company.

Andreas Fuchs, the murderer of William W. Simmons, was removed from the Raymond Street Jail yesterday morning, and taken to the Sing Sing State Prison. He manifested much pleasure at the change.

John Moran was arrested yesterday, charged by Ashpal Woods of No. 191 Schermerhorn-st. with stabbing him with a small pocket knife, at Atlantic-ave. and Bond-st. The occasion of the assault was a trivial quarrel. Moran is 18 years of age, and resides at No. 146 Wyckoff-st.

Israel A. Barker and Major R. R. Corwin are members of the Executive Committee of the State Sunday-school Teachers' Association, which is to hold its 21st Convention in Utica during next week. Among the clergymen who will deliver addresses are the Revs. Drs. Edward Eggleston and T. L. Cuyler of this city.

In December, 1866, Jane Nolan was married to John Baylis at St. Ann's Church. In 1867 they went to Antioch, Cal., and invested in various mines, in which Mr. Baylis was successful, and subsequently he bought a farm. A year ago Mrs. Baylis's health failed, and at the earnest wish of her husband she came to this city where she remained six months. She often wrote to her husband but received no answer, and at last heard that he had sold out and disappeared with another woman. She immediately went to California, and traced him to his new home, where she found the reports about his action true. He admitted that he had lived with her, but denied their marriage. Mrs. Baylis therefore at once wrote to Brooklyn for a copy of her marriage certificate, which her husband had stolen and destroyed, and proposes to seek redress through the law.

### JERSEY CITY.

The ice men in this city are charging 50 cents per 100 pounds this year, as against 20 cents last year, which is causing considerable complaint.

A ten-inch water main in Chestnut-ave., burst on Sunday evening and the water inundated a number of basements before the leak was stopped.

The Fire Commissioners have resolved to disband Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, in consequence of the great reduction in the appropriation for the Board.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, James Brady, indicted for setting fire to his store on Newark-ave., pleaded not guilty, and was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

The body of the man who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Hackensack River, on Saturday night, was identified yesterday as that of Edward Ferry of No. 170 Mulberry-st., New-York.

The County Physician is investigating the case of the infant daughter of Philip Herman of Grove-st., who died suddenly yesterday morning after the father had given the child a dose of medicine. Malpractice is supposed to have caused the death.

Judge Knapp issued a rule yesterday to compel James Love to show cause why he retains the office of Collector of Taxes, to which John B. Haight claims to have been regularly appointed. The suit will be returnable at the June term of the Supreme Court.

Joseph Kingsley, indicted for selling adulterated milk, was arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday. He pleaded not guilty and was bailed for trial. This will be a test case, and all the milk dealers who get their supplies at Jersey City depots are interested.

James McCune was attacked by three men on the Bergen Point plank road on Sunday night and badly beaten. The officer on that post states that it is so large that it takes half an hour's quick walking to cross it. The guilty parties escaped, and McCune was taken home in a wagon.

Elizabeth Reed (colored), in the employ of Mrs. E. J. Ewing of No. 174 First-st., wanted