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RECORD OF THE NEWS.

Verdict in the Ashabula Bridge Matter.

The coroner's jury have just rendered the following verdict in the case of the Ashabula bridge: "That the fall of the bridge was the result of defects and errors made in designing, construction and erecting it; that a great defect, and one which appears in many parts of the structure, was the dependence of every member for its efficient action upon the probability that all or nearly all the others would retain their position and do the duty for which they were designed, instead of giving to each member a positive connection with the rest, which nothing but a direct rupture could sever. The members of each truss were, instead of being fastened together, rested one upon the other. The railway company used and continued to use this bridge for about eleven years, during all which time a careful inspection by a competent bridge engineer could not have failed to discover all the defects. For the neglect of such careful inspection the railroad company alone is responsible. That the responsibility of this fearful disaster and its consequent loss of life rests upon the railroad company, which by its chief executive officer planned and erected this bridge; that the cars in which the deceased passengers were carried into the chasm were not heated by heating apparatus so constructed that the fire in them will be immediately extinguished whenever the cars are thrown from the track and overturned; that their failure to comply with the plain requirements of the law places the responsibility of the origin of the fire upon the railroad company [see act May 14, 1869]; that responsibility for not putting out the fire at the time it first made its appearance in the wreck rests upon those who were first to arrive upon the scene of the disaster, and who seemed to have been so overwhelmed by the fearful calamity that they lost all presence of mind, and failed to use the means at hand, consisting of the steam pump in the pumping house, of the fire engine Lake Erie, and its hose, which might have been attached to the steam pump in time to save life."

An Incident of the Inauguration.

In charge of Mrs. Hayes, as her niece Mrs. Sherman, wife of John Sherman, sat in demure importance in the Senate gallery. Next to her the placid face of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the mistress of the state department, held a small child on her lap, and to fill with striking figures, the little boy in Mrs. Hayes' arms crowded with childish pleasure, as, pulling his mother's chin, who has turned her head to speak with a neighbor, he in infantile innocence of the solemnities of the occasion and the amenities of rank, asks "Mamma, mamma, what's dey?" Mamma blushed a little, and bending her head down to the little boy, whispers what may have been a rebuke, for he points a moment, but, returning to the object of his curiosity, points to a dazzling group which have just entered and taken seats on the left and rear of the President's desk. Mamma looks down with interest and explains that "dey" is General in Chief Sherman, his staff, and Gens. Hancock and Terry. They are arrayed in grandeur un-speakable. The grim Sherman is fairly covered and buried in gold, his angular outlines wholly lost in a broad wash of cloth of gold flung obliquely over his massive shoulders, his waist encased in a glittering belt and upon his shoulders a perfect nest of gold and tassels, stars and gilding. Nor were his aids less gorgeous in general or detail. Their fine forms were plastered with cords and tassels of bullion, forming a perfect tangle of glittering cordage around the neck, shoulders and waist. General Terry, changed but little in appearance since his first appearance here in 1865, the grand review was the only figure whose profuse ornamentation did not suggest a burlesque. Tall and straight as an arrow, the gold cords and resplendent insignia of his rank rather relieved the melancholy hue of an infantry officer's uniform of dark blue. Hancock, gray and soldier-like, has changed a good deal. He was the centre of attraction for the batteries of glasses in the keeping of the feminine platoon that filled the gallery. His hair has become perfectly white, and the set of his face and burly beside Sherman the contrast was marked. Without so much gold on his person, the bulkiness of his figure gave more prominence to his decoration.

A Church Panic and Seven Lives Lost.

A panic in the church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth street near Sixth avenue, New York city, on the night of the 8th, caused a rush of women from the galleries, and in the tumult which ensued six women and one boy were trampled under foot and killed. The audience was composed entirely of women and children, it being "women's week" in Lent. The number of persons injured could not be ascertained. The bodies of the unfortunate were taken to the Twenty-fifth street station house, where they remained awaiting identification. The church was terribly crowded, principally women and children. The galleries were also filled to overflowing. Father Langeau was preaching a sermon, and had been speaking about ten minutes, when a woman went into a hysterical fit in the gallery, on the side of the church towards Sixth avenue. This created quite a commotion which was increased in the endeavors of the crowd to find out what was the matter. At this juncture the cry of fire was heard, and the rush was made for the exit from the gallery. The door-way was blocked for a moment by a very large woman, and this check caused the panic to increase tenfold. The crowd hurled the woman down the steps, and in the rush that followed seven persons were crushed to death and many others injured and had their clothing torn from them. The wounded were taken home before their names could be learned.

A Great Fire in New York.

The Waltham Watch Company building on Bond street, in New York, was burned on the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th. It was chiefly occupied by large wholesale jewelry, watch, and silver-plate establishments and it is impossible to determine the loss until the ruins are explored and it is ascertained what portion of the precious metals are recovered. The loss is estimated to range from one to two million dollars. The Gorham Silver-Plate Company, Robbins & Appleton watches, and American Watch Company are among the heaviest losers.

Democratic Address.

Just previous to the adjournment of Congress the Democratic members of that body unanimously adopted an address to the people of the country setting forth that in the election in November 1876 electors were

Education and Labor—Burnside, chairman, Patten, Moore, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Macey, Bogy and Lamar.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Blaine, Chairman, Oglesby, Patterson, Booth, McCreery, White and Dennis. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones, of Nevada, chairman, Rollins and Dennis. Printing—Anthony, chairman, Sargent and Whyte. Library—Howe, chairman, Edmunds and Benson. Rules—Ferry, chairman, Hamlin and Merriam. Engrossed Bills—Byard, chairman, Withers and Eaton. Enrolled Bills—Conover, chairman, Paddock and Graves. Levees of the Mississippi River—Bruce, chairman, Blaine, Conover, Cockerell and Harris. To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Chaffee, chairman, Conkling, Windom, Merriam and Eaton. Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Cameron of Wis., chairman, Windom, Conover, Burnside, Saunders, Davis of W. Va., Harris, Lamar and Beck. In the Senate on the 8th the petitions against the admission of Grover from Oregon were laid upon the table and Grover was sworn in as Senator. The Louisiana question was debated until the Senate went into executive session. In executive session Sherman was confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury but the remainder of the cabinet nominations were not acted upon.

In the Senate on the 9th, the only business of importance besides the announcement of the committee was the adoption of the following resolution offered by Senator Grover of Oregon:

Resolved, That the thirteen members here presented by Hon. H. Mitchell, purporting to be signed by 369 citizens of Oregon, reciting that it was currently reported and generally believed that the election of Morton as Senator of the United States, was procured by bribery, corruption and unlawful means, in the Legislature of the State of Oregon; and that said L. F. Grover did corruptly and fraudulently procure a certificate of election to one E. A. Cronin as President elector, on December 6th, 1876; and that said L. F. Grover did bear witness before a committee on about January 6th, 1877, be now referred to the committee on privileges and elections, who shall thoroughly investigate and report upon the foregoing charges, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate on the 10th met and confirmed all of President Hayes' Cabinet appointments.

Key votes confirmed for postmaster General by a vote of 54 to 22, the negative vote being cast by Democrats. The vote on Schurz's nomination was forty-four for confirmation and two against. The vote on Everts' nomination was about the same. Quite a number of Senators on both sides abstained from voting, and a few negative votes were cast. The rights for foreign relations having instructed him to report favorably, Mr. Conkling refrained from voting. The nomination of George McCrary to be Secretary of War, Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of Navy, and Charles Devens to be Attorney General, were confirmed without the roll call, or even a division.

Appropriations by the Minnesota Legislature.

The standing appropriations and those made by the late Legislature cover the following items, the aggregate being \$884,752.03. Legislative committee \$65,000.00 Legislative grant-keeper committee 200.00 Legislative committee 1,433.65 Legislative committee 3,000.00 Governor's salary 1,800.00 Auditor and Land Com.'s salary 2,500.00 Treasurer's salary 3,500.00 Attorney General's salary 1,800.00 Adjutant General's salary 1,500.00 Sup'l Public Instruction's salary 2,500.00 Railroad Com.'s salary 2,000.00 Insurance Com.'s salary 1,300.00 Librarian's salary 1,200.00 Janitor's salary 1,200.00 Asst. Janitor's salary 1,200.00 Night watch, Engineer and Fireman 400.00 Military Storekeeper's salary 1,500.00 Messenger 120.00 Governor's Private Secretary's salary 1,500.00 Asst. Sec. of State and Statistician 2,000.00 Auditor's Chief Clerk's salary 1,500.00 Land Clerk's salary 1,200.00 Auditor's Chief Clerk's salary 1,000.00 Secretary's clerk's salary 1,000.00 Deputy Treasurer's salary 1,500.00 Public Instruction's clerk's salary 1,200.00 Insurance Commissioner's clerk's salary 1,000.00 Governor's clerk's salary 1,000.00 Clerk Supreme Court's salary 1,500.00 Reporter Supreme Court's salary 300.00 Marshal Supreme Court's salary 300.00 Attorney General's clerk's salary 200.00 Executive contingent fund, his committee 3,000.00 Secretary's contingent fund, 400.00 Auditor's contingent fund, 500.00 Treasurer's contingent fund, 200.00 Attorney General's contingent fund, 1,000.00 Adjutant General's contingent fund, 100.00 Public instruction contingent fund, 500.00 Insurance Commissioner's contingent fund, 300.00 Railroad Commissioner's contingent fund, 300.00 Library contingent fund, 300.00 Supreme Court contingent fund, 500.00 Commissioner of Sentences' contingent fund, 200.00 State costs, 300.00 Printing, advertising and binding, 25,000.00 Printing, advertising and binding, deficiency, 8,154.77 Printing laws, newspapers, 9,000.00 Printing laws and newspapers, 404.10 Printing school law, 800.00 Printing paper, 5,000.00 Stationery, 2,000.00 Supreme Court reports, Vols. 1 to 11 Gilliland Ed., 11,000.00 Supreme court reports, Vol. 24, 1,200.00 School text books, 50,000.00 Preparing and indexing laws, 200.00 Law library, 1,000.00 Salaries of Judges, 39,000.00 Salaries of Judges, 1877, 14,000.00 Soldiers' orphans, 40,000.00 Prison current expenses, 100,000.00 Insane support, 25,000.00 Dest. dumb and blind support, 27,000.00 Reform School, 12,000.00 Wisconsin Normal School, 9,000.00 Marquette Normal school, 9,000.00 St. Cloud Normal school, 9,000.00 Insane building deficiency, 5,292.78 Dest. dumb and blind building, 14,000.00 Prison workshops, 600.00 Prison water pipes, (workshops), 1,238.45 Deputy Warden's house rent, 216.00 Prison grounds, 4,150.00 Prison, 15,000.00 Enlarging University grounds, 2,500.00 Water for Reform school, 3,000.00 Interest on State loans, 31,500.00 Relief of destitute settlers, (seed grain), 5,000.00 Grasshopper bonnies, 100,000.00 Training schools and institutes, 3,000.00 Historical survey, 5,000.00 Agricultural Societies, 2,000.00 Geological survey, 1,000.00 State Board of Health, 2,000.00 State Forestry Association, 5,000.00 Fish Commission, 800.00 Rent of Governor's house, 300.00

At the close, the oath of office was then administered to him by President pro tem. Ferry, and his first official act was to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to proceed with the programme of inaugural ceremonies.

Mrs. Hayes and her party had previously left the gallery and taken seats on the platform erected for the occasion, which was built out from the first landing of the steps of the central portico, and profusely draped, as usual with national flags. The President began his inaugural address at 12:45, immediately after the procession reached the platform. His appearance was greeted with

SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE

from the people who were closely packed, both in front and behind the long lines of military that extended from one end of the capitol ground to the other. The address, although read from manuscript, was delivered with great animation, but although his voice was clear and strong, it could not be heard at any considerable distance, owing to the hum of conversation and comment and the pressure of the crowds, who kept up a constant struggle to get near the platform. When the President paused or emphasized a sentence, cheers went up from the multitude. At the conclusion of the address the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Waite, both standing with uncovered heads at the front of the platform.

THE INAUGURATION.

How President Hayes was Installed—Vice President Wheeler's Address.

The 5th of March was a gala day in Washington, as are all inauguration days. The President elect was escorted to the White House by the Capitol by an imposing military procession. Holders of cards of admission to the Capitol thronged the approaches to the Senate long before the doors were opened, and within a few minutes after 11, the Senate galleries were filled to the utmost capacity. Mrs. Hayes' wife of the President, occupied the front seat in the private gallery next to the diplomatic gallery. Her little son, Scott, sat on her left, Mrs. Senator Sherman on her right, Miss Fannie Hayes and Mrs. Stanley Matthews occupied seats beyond Mrs. Sherman, together with other personal friends of Mrs. Hayes from Ohio. The diplomatic gallery was occupied by ladies of the diplomatic corps. The remaining galleries also presented a brilliant appearance.

The greater number of occupants were ladies.

The floor of the Senate, excepting seats reserved for the Presidential party, the Supreme Court and the diplomatic corps, was crowded with senators, secretaries and attaches of the legation, entered the Senate chamber, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and took their seats, the two front rows of the Senators' chairs on the right. All the ministers and most of their attendants were in full diplomatic uniform, resplendent with gold and silver emblems and glittering with orders and decorations. Beside Sir Edward Thornton, Mr. Bartholdi, French Minister; Count Hayes, Austrian Minister; Herr von Schlosser, German Minister, and Baron Blanc, Italian Minister, were especially noticeable.

When the diplomatic corps had taken the place assigned them, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, all in their robes of office, entered, and were escorted to the seats arranged in the semi-circular space in front of the Senators' desks. At precisely 12

THE PRESIDENT APPEARED

in the main entrance of the chamber, arm in arm with General Grant. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them the Senators and all other occupants of the floor rose and remained standing until they had taken their seats, and the galleries applauded by clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Immediately following him came the members of President Grant's Cabinet, Webb Hayes, Hamilton Fish, Grant, and Lieutenant Dunwoody of the Signal Corps, one of the aids of the Grand Marshal of the day. Four policemen brought up the rear. Colonel Grant and Lieutenant Dunwoody were in full uniform. The Presidential party having taken their seats in the space in front of the desk of the President of the Senate, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. Grover, prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and President Grant's proclamation convening the special session was read. After the organization of the Senate.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER

was escorted to the Senate by Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, of the committee arrangements, and his appearance was greeted with applause. Proceeding immediately to a chair on the right of the presiding officer, he at once began his address to the Senate, and was warmly applauded. He said: "SENATORS: Official station ever brings with it corresponding duty and responsibility. Service in analogous parliamentary spheres has taught how delicate, and at times difficult and complex, are the duties which the oath I am about to take will impose upon me as President of the Senate. It is my sincere purpose to lift myself entirely above the element of partisanship, to administer its rules in their true spirit, with courteous firmness, and by all the means in my power to facilitate and expedite its deliberations. In doing this I shall need your aid, your generous forbearance, and at times your lenient judgment, upon all of which I know I may confidently rely, when you shall be satisfied of the rectitude of my intentions. I trust that the relation about to be established between us may be mutually profitable and productive of good to the best interests of our national commonwealth.

Mr. President, I am ready to take the oath of office.

step in the development of his policy of seeking to disarm Southern distrust and promote peace in that section on the basis of justice and protection to all.

Mr. Key led a Confederate regiment during the late war, and was a Democrat's Senator appointed to fill Andrew Johnson's vacancy, but at the late session of Congress he was the first to make a speech from the Democratic side looking to a Southern pacification through conciliation and cooperation with the incoming Republican administration.

Closing Scenes in Congress on Sunday Morning.

Washington Correspondence (Des Moines Tribune). Barely fifty members of the House appeared in their places at the expiration of the recess this Sunday morning, and even these showed the effects of the recent late sessions in their pale and haggard countenances. The galleries, too, were unoccupied, and about half a dozen strangers wandered about in a lonely manner upon the floor. The few Representatives who were on hand apparently came in the hope of getting some of the private bills in which they were especially interested agreed to by the House before the more important business of the morning was taken up. But Holman, of Indiana, was in his customary place, and put the House to sleep upon any legislation whatever. A few minutes later

HE LEFT THE HALL

for the purpose of attending a Conference Committee, and then almost every Representative in the Chamber immediately sprang to his feet and demanded the recognition of the Speaker. At this juncture the chief arose in his place and objected to the consideration of several bills in succession, and in explanation of his conduct he said that he had promised Holman before the latter went out that, during his absence, he would allow no measure to be considered. Several of the members indignantly asked if Holman was to be allowed to stand in the way of the public business, and it was suggested that a committee be appointed to wait upon the gentleman from Indiana and obtain his permission that legislation might proceed. Finding that nothing could be accomplished, a recess was taken until half-past 10 o'clock. Soon after, Speaker Randall called the House to order for the second time, placed Cox in the chair, and temporarily left the Chamber.

Then Banks, of Massachusetts, having been recognized, presented, with some very complimentary and highly appropriate remarks, the customary resolution expressing the obligations of the House to the Speaker and its appreciation of his uniform courtesy and the fairness with which he had presided over the proceedings of the day.

Banks referred to the exciting scenes of the present session, and the difficulties and perplexities which surrounded the Speaker, and paid a very high compliment to Randall for his ability and impartiality with which he had performed his duties. Holman seconded the resolution, and his testimony to that of Banks, and was followed by Wilson, of Iowa, one of the best parliamentarians in the House, who reminded the minority that no assistance of the Speaker could compensate for the want of votes, and calling their attention to the fact that Randall had borne himself with great honor during the heated controversy of the late session. When the resolution was put to the House the vote in the affirmative seemed to be unanimous on both sides of the Chamber, but when those voting in the negative were called for one loud solitary "No" was heard from the Democratic side, which seemed to come from the vicinity of the heated controversy of the late session. When the resolution was put to the House the vote in the affirmative seemed to be unanimous on both sides of the Chamber, but when those voting in the negative were called for one loud solitary "No" was heard from the Democratic side, which seemed to come from the vicinity of the heated controversy of the late session.

ON THE REASSEMBLING OF THE HOUSE

at half-past 10, it was apparent all the necessary legislation would be completed in the remaining hour and a half except the Army bill, but the private reports from the third Conference Committee on that bill were not of an encouraging character. A few minutes later, when the chief messenger on the part of the House, reported the disagreement, and, in a short speech, asserted that the Committee was unable to make a compromise over so small a matter as reducing the salary of the General of the Army. On the question of a reduction of the force, and of the omission of the bill (relating to the use of troops in sustaining State Government), he said that the two Houses were absolutely unable to find any basis of agreement. For himself he would not yield one iota. He would insist that the army should be reduced below 20,000, and that the fifth section should remain in the bill, and if the Senate would not agree to that, they might defeat the bill and make an extra session necessary if they dared.

CHARLES DEVENS.

Gen. Devens is one of the best-known men in Massachusetts who has not been in active politics. Before the War he was one of the ablest and most promising young lawyers of Worcester and had already distinguished himself as an orator. He entered the military service early, and made a very brilliant record in the Army of the Potomac. He lost a limb in the service. Since the war he has been most of the time on the Bench, and is now a member of the Supreme Court of the State.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

the new Secretary of the Navy, was a Whig politician of the old school, and is little known to the present generation outside of his own State. He was born in Culpepper County, Va., and is about 78 years of age. Before he was 21 he emigrated into the wilds of Kentucky, and in 1831 settled in Louisville, where he was a clerk in a mercantile house. He subsequently removed to Indiana, and taught school in Lawrence county. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1834. His first political service was as a representative in the Indiana Legislature, to which he was elected in 1834 and re-elected in 1835. In 1836 he became State Senator, and served two years acting a portion of the time as President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor. In 1840 he was a Presidential Elector on the Harrison ticket, and labored zealously for the success of his party, both on the stump and by articles in the newspapers. The next year he was sent to Congress, serving at that time one term, and was subsequently re-elected to serve during the term from 1847 to 1849, at the close of which he voluntarily withdrew from the candidacy. In 1844 he was again a Presidential Elector. Since 1850 he has held no public office, but has devoted his time to the practice of his profession at Terre Haute, Ind.

DAVID M. KEY.

Well informed friends of President Hayes assert that the nomination of Mr. Key to the cabinet was the initial

fourth Conference Committee returned, and Morrison reported the final failure to reach an agreement. In a brief written statement, which he sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, he said that all points could be compromised during the fifth session of the bill, and that,

AS A LAST RESORT.

The Democrats had proposed that section should be so modified as simply to prevent the use of troops in establishing and maintaining in power the Packard Government in Louisiana and the Chamberlain Government in South Carolina. He demanded the House insist and ask for no further conference. Foster offered a resolution which was read for information, providing that there should be appropriated for the use of the army for the first six months of the fiscal year one half of the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year, and that all other questions be left to be decided at the next session of Congress. The Democrats cried out against this, and when the roll was called it so as to provide for the support of the army for only three months, they were unwilling even to accept this. The ayes and noes were called on Morrison's motion to insist, and, in the midst of great confusion, the roll was called as far as the letter H, the Democrats all voting on the one side, and the Republicans, without exception, on the other. At five minutes before 12 Speaker Randall interrupted the roll, saying that it was a physical impossibility that it should be completed before the expiration of the Congress, and, having announced his signature to several enrolled bills, read his final farewell address to the House.

Hoping to gain full sway before a quorum was present, the jobbers had their plan of campaign marked out in detail, to have Holman sent to the Senate on a conference committee, when they would be un molested.

Barely had Holman left the chamber when a rush of bills went down, but a disagreeable surprise awaited the store for the so sanguine jobbers. Eden, of Illinois, arose and informed the crestfallen group that he had promised Mr. Holman "to object" to everything until he returned, and the lobby was routed as effectively as last night. By 11 o'clock

A TREMENDOUS CROWD

filled every conceivable space of the chamber. It became impossible for even members to move about, and in vain for the speaker to direct them to be seated. There was nothing, however, to see save the commonplace introduction of bills and the roaring mass of members striving for recognition. At 11 Morrison struggles to the front and holds up a slip of paper. Everybody on the floor knows that this paper decides whether there will or will not be an extra session. There is something like a lull in the roar of the floor and the ceaseless hum of the galleries. Morrison says something. He cannot be heard even by the speaker. A great shout of "Loud-er" breaks out among the benches. "Take the desk!" shouts some one, impulsively, but he modestly and persistently sits in his place, and finally announces that the house and senate have disagreed upon the clause of the army bill which forbids the use of troops in South Carolina and Louisiana.

Foster presented a project for allowing half the appropriation of last year \$12,000,000, for six months, but the Democrats cried it down. "Then," said Garfield, "You must take the responsibility." "We are willing," said Morrison, complacently. Upon that the ayes and noes were demanded by the Republicans in a fit of revenge, since the calling of the ayes and noes would take up the remaining forty-five minutes of the session, leaving a great deal of time to be lost every hopper of the legislative mill. It was manifest that the roll could not be concluded, so the formality was dispensed with to give Randall an opportunity to read his curiously inconsequent address, which, being read, made no deep impression on the thousands who listened so attentively. The reading required something like ten minutes, and it was just two minutes to 12 when he ended. Then, peering through his glasses at the clock across the hall in front, he brought the gavel down for the last time, and the Congress which began with Kerr a year and a half ago had ended.

President Grant.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune says: "A plan is on foot for providing a place for President Grant, which promises to keep him still in one sense in the service of the country. It has long been desired, when the rest of the national debt came to be refunded, that the syndicate assuming the work should be under American control. It is now proposed that some strong New York Bank, say either the Bank of America or the Bank of Commerce be reorganized as a National Bank, with a capital of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, for the purpose of conducting the further operations for refunding the national debt, with representatives in the Board of Directors from all the members of the present syndicate, and also from the house of Brown Brothers, the Barings, and Von Meyer. The plan proceeds upon the idea that Gen. Grant could be chosen and could be induced to accept the presidency of this bank. This would give him an assured income, with an occupation sufficiently dignified and agreeable, while it would gratify 'is family feelings by fixing his future residence near that of his sons. Ulysses Grant, Jr., has been in New York for a day or two consulting with bank officers on the subject, and there is a strong disposition among some of the moneyed men with whom the matter originated to carry it through."