

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

EASTER WEEK IN THE METROPOLIS.

A FAREWELL TO THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL--A BLACK SHEEP--THE CLERICAL FOLD--SPRING HATS AND BONNETS AND EASTER NOVELTIES--THE DI. COSMOL. COLLECTION--THE ANNIVERSARY OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM--A NEW ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN.

Speaking of erring preachers, those who delight in finding

Among our clerical brethren will enjoy a case which is now under consideration, wherein a Methodist minister named Kendrick, is undergoing trial for drunkenness.

What the facts are I cannot undertake to state, but from the evidence, it is plain that the reverend gentleman has the usual devoted worshippers among the fair sex, one lady having gone so far as to state that if her husband testified against him, she would send him (the husband) to state prison!

When all is said and done, the unfortunate spouse of our dear friend Kendrick, from the wife of his bosom, but we may imagine that "the subsequent proceedings troubled him no more." Perhaps he may find a morsel of consolation in the following story, which goes to show that however ministers may be "drunk" on their wives, they are not invariably happy with their own: A preacher of the good old time, in Manhattan, and of the Dutch church, had a wife whose chief delight it seemed to be to annoy, and in fact, torment the poor old dominie. Many a time she had taken the dominie's old bag and started the little creature to church, by telling him to go and find his master. The consternation of the minister and congregation alike may be imagined on seeing in the pulpit, a very small dog in a very large wig. The people laughed, the dog barked, and the preacher stopped in confusion; and thus ended the morning's lesson. But that was fifty ago; we manage things differently in our times, and women have evolved a thousand ways of making themselves disagreeable. In this connection I must give a little fashion gossip apropos of the end of Lent, and the beginning of Easter gaieties. Not that there is much to tell, but simply successful opening days demand some notice. For the past weeks our leading firms have been exhibiting a variety of novelties from Paris, and especially the very latest styles in hats and bonnets. I might have said hats or bonnets, since, as I have already intimated, the latter are more numerous than ever between these two head-coverings; indeed it is exceedingly difficult to tell which is which as they hang, in bewildering variety and beauty, on the frames. Did I mention the Spanish mantilla bonnet, composed of a very long and graceful piece of gauze or braded lace, carelessly, yet coquettishly, twisted or looped over a slight foundation, and simply adorned with knots of delicate spring flowers? This is an exceedingly becoming style, particularly where the ends are crossed in front with a bow, and the ends are How many such "loves of bonnets" to-day lie snugly in their boxes awaiting Easter morning, when if the weather prove propitious (which it certainly must if General Myer is the gallant gentleman we believe him to be), they will show

And combinations, making Fifth avenue look like a lengthened horticultural exhibition. There is some change in the shapes, for the hair is again worn directly on top of the head, with nothing to break the outlines except a few feathery-looking, short curls depending from the crown of the head. Of course, hats must remain high under these circumstances, and they are mostly seen with brims turned down, instead of up as last season. Black is the favorite ground work on which to place tufts and clusters of bright blossoms and leaves, and the world feminine seems likely to become as sombre in appearance as the world masculine. Certainly, nothing can be more elegant than black for street wear, and yet I dread such endless monotony. Pale rose-colored coral is again in use, and a set of it recently shown was valued at \$1,500, on account of the extreme difficulty of matching it; yet it consisted merely of ear-rings and a double row of graduated balls for a necklace. The rage for rich buttons is said to be declining, though it is, as yet, so fresh, and small crocheted velvet or silk ones are in use again. The truth is, that all kinds are allowable, provided that they are not large. There is little or no change in the styles of costumes, as they are still made on tablier, and with three sorts of trimming, usually. Street dresses just clear the ground, and house dresses trail a little, but even party dresses seldom show the very long trains once so fashionable. It is impossible to dislodge alpaca from the position it has so long held as a popular favorite, and to-day it is the every day material par excellence. Next to that comes the grey mohair, some

mes called imitation camel's hair cloth, and then that useful, durable material, Japanese silk, which is just now exceeding popular again for dress--a new veil has made its appearance this season; it is thin grey silk tissue, covered with black dots of some velvety substance, and is very becoming to the complexion, though not very durable. Beyond this I know of no

STRIKING NOVELTY

in the realm of fashion. A pretty trifle has been introduced by the confectioners for the Easter festivities, the shape of a sugar egg, made hollow and containing candies and infinitesimal toys. These eggs are tied up with gay colored ribbons and vary in size and price, some being huge and quite expensive. Of course they are especially intended for the little people. The art season here is unusually brisk this year; sales of several fine private collections of paintings have taken place, and more are like to follow, while preparations for the same annual exhibition at the academy of design keep our own artists busy at present. Whether the dispersion of the aforesaid collections may be deemed an unmixed good, I doubt, for as a rule, very few even of the finest bring good prices. I suspect that their owners find something akin to white elephants, and are glad to get rid of them at a loss even. Mr. George H. Stayer, a wealthy Brooklyn gentleman has just bought, however, one of Bouguereau's celebrated pictures, "After the Battle." Mr. Stayer is a man of taste, and he has a very elegant and complete house in which to place the gems of art he is constantly on the lookout for. He has a special fondness for rare and antique books, and is the fortunate possessor of some very valuable specimens, also of some very fine and costly sets of engravings. The directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have recently held a meeting to consider the expediency of purchasing the Di Cosmola collection of Cypriot antiquities now in the possession there, but belonging to John Taylor Johnston. Mr. Johnston was one of the founders of the museum, and has been most munificent in his gifts, but he is not moved to present this invaluable collection entirely. It is understood that the price named is very moderate, and it will be worse than folly to let such an opportunity slip, especially as it is well known that the British Museum has always regretted letting it go, and would give more for it now than the first price demanded. During the week the 25th anniversary of the

USE OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM

has been celebrated by meetings, by remarks in trance and out of trance at these meetings, and, among other things, by a mediumistic account of the life, death and triumphant entry into the spirit world of Charles Sumner. The account was given by a woman who had done to merit such a fate, but it adds another pang to the death inevitably approaching us all, to think that any one of us may be served up in this way with the sauce of spiritualistic quackery as soon as the grave has closed over our mortal remains. Let us hope for better things. In conclusion, I give you a hitherto unpublished anecdote of President Lincoln: An artist, Norwegian by birth, though resident in this country for many years, was at one time engaged to paint a portrait of the traitor, and in the course of his work he became quite well acquainted with his distinguished sitter. One day a western senator called during the sitting, and he and Mr. Lincoln talked of various matters, and finally the German language was introduced, and the senator in question was thoroughly conversant. Mr. Lincoln laughingly said, that he only knew one sentence in that tongue, namely: "Gebens sie mir ein Lager." "That's right, isn't it?" "Yes," returned his friend; "when all is said and done, the artist, astonished at them both by saying, 'No, gentlemen, you are wrong.'" Then looking at the president with a twinkle in his eye, he said: "You ought to have said, Mr. President: 'Gebens sie mir ein Lager.'" Mr. Lincoln saw the point, and soon they were engaged in drinking "drei Lager" after a hearty and comically practical twist given to the conversation by the usually silent partner. The story is not so much in itself, perhaps, but it is worth hearing as being one of the very few never before told of Mr. Lincoln. Besides, he generally got the better of every body in the received traditions, and it is quite a relief to hear of one instance when he acknowledged that he was fairly caught.

A BIT OF RANK.

A London letter to the New York Tribune says: Earl Spencer, the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been offered a Marquisate as a recognition of his services in a troublesome and disagreeable office, but he has declined the honor, preferring to remain an earl. Marquis, or, as it is more correctly spelt, marquis--is a comparatively new dignity in England, and has rather been shunned than courted by the nobility. It was created by royal prerogative, and raised in rank above the title of earl. The first marquis was the Marquis of Dublin, in Richard II.'s time; and the dislike to the innovation is shown by the opposition which the Earl of Somerset, who had also been made a marquis, in the next reign had been deprived of the title, offered to the petition of the Commons that he should be reinstated in the dignity. "It was a new dignity," he said, "and altogether unknown to his ancestors, and that therefore he neither craved it nor in any way would he accept of it." The marquis is most honorable, and an earl only right honorable, but both are addressed by the sovereign as "our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin;" a duke being "right entirely beloved;" and a viscount or baron being only "well beloved." The earl, however, is the same as a duke's or marquis', except the first has only three guards of ermine and a gold lace. His cap is the same as theirs. In sixteenth times the dignity of earl was one of the highest eminence, and implied important territorial authority. One of the disadvantages of being a marquis is that your younger sons are called Lord John or Lord Thomas, whereas an earl's younger sons are merely honorables, a much more convenient title, especially if they have to do anything for a living.

THE PROSPECTS FOR HIGHER PRICES FOR AMERICAN GRAIN THIS YEAR IS VERY GOOD.

The news from Europe is a serious one, and a deficiency in that country, and the fact that the world must supply its lack almost entirely from this country, cannot fail to affect the market here. The shipments of all kinds of grain from this country since January first have been much larger than in former years, aggregating to March 31st from the principal lake ports alone, 12,421,057 bushels, against 5,257,188 bushels in the same weeks of 1872. The shipments of flour during the same period were 1,255,189 barrels against 654,678 barrels showing an increase in both instances of nearly one hundred per cent. This marked increase is also noticeable from August first, 1873, to March first, 1874, the shipments aggregating 102,554,007 bushels of grain and 3,402,285 barrels of flour against 88,045,240 barrels of flour in the same time in the year preceding. And this, too, although the full effects of the short European crops are just beginning to be felt here.

XLIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FINANCE--PASSAGE OF SHERMAN'S BILL AS AMENDED BY MERRIMON--PROTESTS OF THE HARD MONEY MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6--Mr. Johnston, of West Virginia, introduced a bill giving jurisdiction to the court of claims to hear the claim of G. W. Curtis Lee, a son of the late General Lee, to the Arlington estate. The petition accompanying the record was to which the property has been put, but thinks that the petitioners should be compensated. The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes, and for free banking. The question pending was the motion of Mr. Dickinson, of North Carolina, to strike out the entire bill, with the exception of the first and second sections, as amended. These sections fix the amount of United States notes at \$40,000,000, and provide for the issue of \$40,000,000 additional national bank circulation.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that the effect of his motion would be to strike out the fifth and sixth sections of the bill as reported by the committee, and they had unanimously agreed upon by the committee. To strike out the fifth and sixth sections would be, by inference, to authorize an increase of the public debt. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved, as an amendment to the section authorizing an increase of the public debt, that the bill be amended so that each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, in full, a reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States, deposited as security for the circulating notes on government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall be required to be kept and maintained available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

THE AMENDMENT WAS ACCEPTED BY MR. MERRIMON.

Mr. Conkling of New York, moved an additional motion as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, hoped that this section would not be passed, as it would be a great time it would be necessary to use additional greenbacks to carry on the government, as was done in the case of the late President Lincoln, and tender reserve to meet the current expenses of the government.

Mr. Sherman argued in favor of the adoption of the reserve and the action of the secretary in issuing the reserve had been referred to as necessary to meet the present emergency, and that the action of the secretary was an unlawful one.

THE AMENDMENT OF MR. CONKLING WAS REJECTED, YEAS 24, NAYS 27, AS FOLLOWS:

Yeas: Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Cragin, Davis, Fenlon, Frelinghuysen, Hogan, Hamilton, of Maryland; Hamilton, of Texas; Hamlin, Howe, Kelley, Morrill, of Vermont; Johnson, of New York; Jones, of Oregon; Stewart, Sherman, and Wadleigh. 24.

Nays: Boggs, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, of Indiana; Harney, of Missouri; Wadsworth, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreary, Merrimon, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Spencer, Tipton, West and Windom. 27.

Messrs. Boutwell, Edmunds, Flanagan, Morrill, of Maine; Jones, and Stockton, who had voted in the affirmative were paired with Messrs. Mitchell, Wright, Brown, Sprague, Spear, and Sherman, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment to the section of the bill which authorized the issue of circulating notes to the amount of \$40,000,000 shall be issued to the national bank circulation, and that the duty of the secretary of the treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to seventy per centum of the maximum amount of United States notes in the further reduction of the volume of \$40,000,000 fixed by the preceding section, and that the said shall continue until the whole of the \$40,000,000 of circulating notes shall be issued. Rejected; yeas 25, nays 30.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered as an amendment to the first section of the bill: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be held to place directly or indirectly any money in the United States treasury which may or can be held for any future appropriation. Rejected; yeas 22, nays 33.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, offered as an additional section the following: That the tax of 10 per centum on the deposits of national banks in state banks or state banking associations be, and the same is hereby repealed. Rejected; yeas 14, nays 40.

Mr. Sherman then recurred on substituting Mr. Merrimon's substitute as amended by Mr. Scott for the bill of the coin and it was adopted, yeas 37, nays 23.

Yeas: Allison, Boyer, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan; Johnson, of New York; Jones, of Oregon; Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreary, Merrimon, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Spencer, Tipton, West and Windom. 27.

Nays: Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Fenlon, Frelinghuysen, Hogan, Hamilton, of Indiana; Hamlin, Howe, Jones, of Vermont; Johnston, Sargent, Sausbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, and Wadleigh. 21.

Mr. Sherman then offered as a substitute for the bill the following: That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, in full, one-fourth of the revenue now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall continue to be kept and maintained available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

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Mr. Howe moved that the Senate proceed to further direct the Secretary of the Treasury to keep and maintain, in full, a reserve of one-fourth of the revenue now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall continue to be kept and maintained available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Rejected, yeas 25, nays 30. The question was then taken on the substitute of Mr. Sherman, and it was rejected, yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, offered the following as a substitute to the bill agreed upon in the committee of the whole: And the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed in putting into circulation the full maximum amount of 400,000,000 of United States notes, to take such measures as will not fail to prevent any additional issues of such notes from falling into the hands of the speculators and stock gamblers of the country, and also from their remaining in eastern states, but he will cause additional issues of legal tender currency to be fairly and impartially distributed among the people of the west and south, and when any community in the west or south desires to establish a national bank, the secretary of the treasury will furnish them an ample supply of United States bonds on which they may obtain their national bank currency, and the secretary of the treasury shall not be depreciated by expansion, but that it be elastic in value and strictly stable in value, and that it be accomplished, not by judiciously issuing the currency, but by any loss but the secretary will take care that among the debtors so benefited they shall not be robbed of any part of the value of such pensions through such depreciation of the currency, and the secretary of the treasury is further directed to acquire on the first day of each month whether there is an equal distribution per capita of the currency as between England and France and the United States, and also the different states and territories of this union, and whether

every citizen of the United States can get his money loaned at a conveniently low rate of interest, and if it is found that such is not the case, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to make further additions to the currency until the circulation, per capita, as above.

FAIRLY EQUALIZED.

and until every citizen of the United States can get his money loaned at such rates of interest as he desires, and additions to the currency will steadily continue such additions to the currency until every citizen of the United States has enough, and until the country is entirely relieved of its present public debt, and of any further necessity of borrowing money abroad for the purpose of carrying on the government. Such a policy spurned the experience and wisdom of history, trampled upon and violated the principles of justice. Every department of the government was pledged to resist this policy, besides the declaration of the national convention of that political party which classed the chief magistrate of the nation, who was pledged against this policy.

Mr. Thurman said that after four months of deliberation the dominant party in the Senate, in disregard of the recommendations of the majority of the members of the committee of the secretaries of the treasury and in utter contempt of the experienced finance committee, had adopted a measure proposed by one of the minority. The great reputation which his democratic friend from this triumphant North Carolina had achieved, after all their efforts to preserve for the pine woods of the North Carolina to shape the destinies of the United States, he (Thurman) believed it would disband the republican party, though he would not have been so sure of it if he had not been so very solid on this question. (Laughter.) The action of the Senate to-day simply meant that no

MAN OF HIS AGE

would ever again see in this country the money referred to by our forefathers and the framers of our constitution.

Mr. Sargent said he relied upon another department of the government to set right the wrong which had been done here. This administration had elected upon a pledge contrary to this bill. (Sargent) believed there were men enough in the east and in the west to see any party perish or the center of any party or irredeemable paper currency.

Mr. Sargent said he believed that the bill would be passed, and he would avail himself of it, but for the present he would forbear.

Mr. Morrill said that there would be an opportunity to reply to the speech of Mr. Sargent, and he would avail himself of it, but for the present he would forbear.

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HOUSE.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION--A CAPITATION TAX ON IMMIGRANTS--CLOSING UP DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY.

Under a call of the states, several bills, none of general importance, were reported and referred.

On the motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, permission was given to the committee on public lands to report back the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Central railroad of Wisconsin. A fier considerable debate, the bill passed.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved that the bill to suspend impeached officials be made a special order for Tuesday of next week. Agreed to.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Spear of Pennsylvania, offered resolutions instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the question of levying a capitation at the port of New York. Referred.

Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, gave notice that he would move the previous question on the currency bill. The House then adjourned.

A NOVEL LIQUOR BILL.

A NEW LAW OF MISSISSIPPI--SIGNATURES OF BOTH SEXES REQUIRED FOR A LICENSE. MEMPHIS, April 6.--The Appeal's Jackson (Miss.) special says that the legislature adjourned sine die, Monday, after passing a bill requiring the majority of the males over 21 and females over 18 in a city, town or township to sign a petition for license to sell liquor before any such license shall be issued. The governor immediately thereupon signed the bill.

EVANSVILLE ELECTION.

THE RESULT DOUBTFUL. There was a large vote to-day, and the result is very doubtful, as a great deal of scratching was done.

TREASURY DRY ROT.

UNCOVERING THE FRAUDS.

PEACHING.

SANBORN IN THE SANITARIUM--TELLING TALES ABOUT TREASURY TRICKS--MUNIFICENCE OF THE MYSTERIOUS MAN IN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS--RICHARDSON RIDDLED.

WASHINGTON, April 6.--The committee on ways and means had another meeting this morning on the Sanborn matter. Sanborn himself was present attended by counsel under whose advice he declined to put in the written statement which he had proposed some time since. He submitted himself, however, for examination, and was sworn and questioned by various members of the committee. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, was the first to take him in hand. To him Sanborn stated that when he came on to Washington some weeks ago, he did not register under his own name at his hotel, but under an assumed name. This was a habit he had acquired in his long business life as a detective for the Adams Express company, and as special agent of the treasury department. He had received under his contract between \$210,000 and \$211,000. Mr. Foster: "As net profits?" Sanborn: "Oh, no." Mr. Foster: "How much did you pay to other persons?" Sanborn: "Probably about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars." Mr. Foster: "That leaves you about fifty thousand dollars." Sanborn: "Yes, but I am engaged to pay more. I have men still employed who shall have to pay up to the time they are notified to cease work." Mr. Foster: "For what purpose have you paid this money?" Sanborn: "For information for the working up of a case." Mr. Foster: "How much have you paid for counsel fees?" Sanborn: "From \$25,000 to \$30,000. I have paid some of it to Prescott, a Boston lawyer, and I have paid a man named Morrison \$40,000, particularly for European matters." Mr. Foster: "Have you paid money to any other persons?" Sanborn: "I have not, but I have not." Mr. Foster: "Have you paid nothing to special agent Harlan, of New England?" Sanborn: "No, sir, not a cent for that purpose." Mr. Foster: "To whom did you apply for your contract?" Sanborn: "To Mr. Boutwell. I came two or three times and saw him. We had a general talk at out it. He said, 'I guess you will not collect much, but if anybody can collect anything you can.'" Mr. Foster: "You were acquainted with Mr. Boutwell?" Sanborn: "Yes." Mr. Foster: "Was your entire arrangement made with Mr. Boutwell?" Sanborn: "Yes." Mr. Foster: "AND THE WHOLE MATTER."

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