

and I would not dare to venture, even if I could, to trespass on your patience. I will content myself with asking from you, on my own behalf, your sympathy and your prayers, and asking you to join with me, first with giving heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, and after him to our most Holy Father, the chief pastor of the church and Vicegerent of Christ on earth for their great and magnanimous favor, which has been bestowed upon us, and for which we have endeavored to show our gratitude in the solemnity of this day. We will return thanks to God, and thanks to our Holy Father for the honor conferred upon us all, conferred first upon the venerable hierarchy of the Church, on all grades and orders, and upon the Catholic people, not simply of this city or diocese, but throughout the whole length and breadth of this land, and whose hearts on this day are made to throb with joy because of the good tidings that have come to them, and the exaltation and dignity to which the church of America has been raised. It gives honor also, not only to the hierarchy and the Catholic people, but it was the intent and purpose of the Holy Father to give honor to our whole country, to give honor and show how deep is his respect and esteem for our great and glorious republic, of which the Catholic population form so essential a part, and who are so loyally devoted to her institutions, and who with God's blessing will show their utmost efforts to strengthen and to save her and make her glorious and prosperous for ever. On this day in thanksgiving we will join in heart, while we ask God to bless this country, and also to make this the dawn of a happier day for the Holy Father, so long deferred but sure to come at last, and that he may live to see the glory and salvation of his people."

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The first regiment of National Guards returned to-day from the coal regions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 27.—The trial of the first of the eight indictments against the *News and Courier* for libel ended, to-day, in the disagreement of the jury, standing 11 for acquittal, 1 for conviction; the other indictments will probably never be tried.

OMAHA, 27.—General Crook assumed command of the Department of the Platte to-day.

The Missouri river is falling slowly.

MEMPHIS, 27.—The planters are suffering great loss in horses, mules and cattle, from the ravages of the buffalo gnats; it is estimated that within the past ten days \$100,000 worth of stock has been killed by them within a radius of one hundred miles.

NEW YORK, 27.—A dinner was given this evening to ex-Senator Carl Schurz, by a number of prominent citizens here, prior to his departure for Europe on Thursday next. The banquet room was decorated with the American and German flags, while a band discoursed music during the evening. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts presided; at his right sat the guest of the evening, the Hon. Carl Schurz. There were about 200 present, among whom was ex-chamberlain Lane, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Peter Cooper, S. B. Chittenden, John J. Cisco, Parke Godwin, D. A. Wells, ex-Attorney General Barlow, Howard Potter, Cyrus W. Field, Murat Halstead, Prof. Butta, Charles Butler, Whitelaw Reid, Dr. Hammond and others. After partaking of the repast Mr. Evarts called the assembly to order, and in eloquent words conveyed the compliments of those present to the distinguished guest, and thanked him for his great public services. In conclusion he called on all present to fill their glasses and drink to the health of Carl Schurz, wishing him a prosperous voyage, a happy summer and a safe return.

Mr. Schurz arose and in reply said that to some a good name as a citizen is a thing desirable. "I may claim one thing, I have at least tried to do my duty, but certain disagreements of sentiment occurred between me and my party before I left the Senate. I started early in life an earnest and devoted man, and attached myself to the republican party, and served it faithfully till and after the civil war and its logical results were perfectly safe. After the war it then seemed that the time had come for taking other great problems in hand for solution. It was necessary to secure for the new order of things that favorable public opinion which is indispensable,

by a wise course of conciliation and policy. It was necessary to strike down the spirit of rapacity which arose during the war, and threatened to destroy the grand old institution of our government. It was necessary to restore once more to the country a sound currency, and to lighten and regulate the burdens swaying over the people from revenue and taxation. That these evils existed no one denied, and no one denies to-day. I fondly hoped that the party to which I belonged would take these problems in hand and deal with them, but you, as well as I, know that these problems are still unsolved, and indeed retrograde movements have been made. Some earnest attempts were made in 1872 to take a middle course, but they failed. This should not cause discouragement, because the best lessons were to be learned from failure. We have two political parties to-day, but neither satisfies the people. I shall admit that in both parties there are good men, and in this and that state some good things have been done by either one or the other party, but it is like a man coming to two roads, asking which he shall take, and a person saying to him, "stranger, you may take either, but if you do you will wish you had taken the other?" The independent voters were in the main good citizens, who wished to serve their parties by the best method, and I am convinced that the mass of independent voters is strong enough to give the victory to either party; and the independent party is too great to fritter power away." But it was the duty of the men composing it to use their power for the common good. It was too early to give advice in regard to the next Presidential election, but initiatory steps should be taken by the men composing it, to bring its power to a focus. Let it be by the organization of committees or otherwise, so that when the time came they could say to the parties "what the Independents wanted." "I believe great good can be brought about in this way, and what a great blessing it will be to have a full grown statesman in the Presidential chair." The next year we would celebrate the 100th anniversary of independence; might it not only be known as the year of a proud memorial, but of strong and independent action. In conclusion the speaker returned thanks for the reception given to him. Letters of regret were read by the chairman from Wm. Cullen Bryant and Jas. Russell Lowell. The following toasts were disposed of—"The Press," Parke Godwin, "The Centennial Year," D. A. Wells, "Reform," C. F. Adams, "The West," Murat Halsted.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The funeral of Mayor Barratt took place to-day; it was the largest ever known. The procession consisted of about 300 policemen, four military companies, a large number of carriages, Gen. Sherman and a part of his staff, the city council, Catholic societies, and the fire department, engines and hose. The carriages were heavily draped. The line of march was held to the late residence of the deceased, where the body lay in state. Brief services were held. The body was taken to St. John's church, where mass was celebrated. The church was draped and decorated with immortelles, white rose buds, &c. The body was then taken to Calvary cemetery and interred.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The following is the letter of resignation of Attorney-General Williams, and the reply of the President—

"Department of Justice,

"Washington 22nd.

"The President.

"Sir:—

"I hereby resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States, to take effect on the 15th proximo, and I cannot dissolve our official relations without thanking you for the many acts of friendship and confidence with which you have honored me, and expressing for you personally my very high regard and esteem.

"Very Respectfully,

"GEO. H. WILLIAMS."

"EXECUTIVE M. N."

"Washington, 28.

"Hon. Geo. H. Williams,

"Attorney General U. S.

"Dear Sir—

"In accepting your resignation of the office of Attorney General of the U. S., to take effect on the 15th of May, 1875, as tendered by your

letter of the 22nd of April, allow me to express my appreciation of the ability, zeal and efficiency with which the trust confided to your charge has been performed. My sincere friendship accompanies you in the new field of life you have chosen, and my best wish for your success.

"Very respectfully,

"U. S. GRANT."

The President having tendered the position of Attorney General to Judge Edwards Pierpont, of N. Y., that gentleman has accepted.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—Governor Kellogg, to-day, instructed the Attorney General to institute a suit against Auditor Clinton and his sureties, stating that though the Senate had failed to act on the charges preferred by the House of Representatives, he deemed it right that an immediate and thorough investigation should be had of any alleged malfeasance on the part of the auditor.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 28.—Shortly after one o'clock this p.m., the scaffolding fell from a three story house at the corner of Smithfield Street and 7th Avenue, while the carpenters working on it, Thos. A. Bodice, was instantly killed, and Wm. McGlunphy and Walter Guthrie were seriously injured.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The church of the Holy Trinity was crowded to-day, on the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. Thos. A. Jaggers D. D., bi-hop of the diocese of Southern Ohio; in the chancel there was a grand array of church dignities, including eight bi-hops, besides a large number of clergy from this and other dioceses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an application from Portland, Oregon, for the free entry of a cargo of sugar from the Sandwich Islands, telegraphs to the effect, that as the treaty recently concluded between the Hawaiian government and that of the U. S. has not yet been promulgated, such entry cannot at present be permitted, but that parties desiring to enter merchandise with the benefit of the treaty may protect their rights in the premises by a protest and appeal in the usual manner. It is known, however, that this treaty, as ratified by the Senate, provides that it shall not go into operation until the laws required to carry it into effect shall have been passed by the Congress of the U. S. Appropriate action of the House of Representatives is expected next winter.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular forbidding clerks and other employees of the Treasury department from giving any information relative to vacancies, under penalty of removal.

MILWAUKEE, 28.—One-third of the city of Oshkosh is in ashes. The engines have all stopped and the best one is burned up. They are now blowing up buildings, hoping to save some part of the city. The citizens are applying to neighboring cities for help.

OSHKOSH, Wis., 28, 9 p.m.—A terrible fire has been raging all the afternoon. All the newspaper offices, banks, telegraph offices, the Harding opera house, post office, Universalist church, all the hotels but one, and nearly all the business portion of the city is gone. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss. Two men have been killed by falling walls. The city is in the wildest state of frenzy. The fire is now under control. The burnt district is nearly a mile square. More particulars soon.

Ten p.m.—The fire broke out this p.m. in Morgan & Bro's saw mill, burning that and a dozen other saw mills and shingle mills on Sawdust Avenue, and millions of feet of lumber, hundreds of houses, all the printing offices, Harding's opera house, the Beckwith and Adams hotels. The burnt district is one and a half miles long and half a mile wide. Three lives are reported lost, and hundreds of families are homeless. Nearly all the business houses are burned, including all the banks. There is not a dry goods store standing on the north side now. It is impossible to give the loss. To night the city is in the hands of a mob, and extra police are on duty.

The fire commenced at the corner of Pine and Marsen streets, and spread east and north, east through Hancock, Pearl, Warren and High streets, destroying the depots of the St. Paul Railway, and proceeding to Main street, where the principal business houses are located, and extending in the north line of the above limits, and south-easterly

across Fifth, Mangoo and Otter streets to Ceape street, the south line being the river, with the exception of a block or two about the foot of Main street. Two lives are known to be lost. Thieves are in possession of the city, and special policemen have been detailed to prevent depredations.

NEW YORK, 28.—The *Herald's* London cable special says that an arrangement has been made between the leaders of the liberal party in Belgium and Bismarck, the latter, by application and diplomatic pressure having undertaken to bring about the downfall of the clerical ministry. The liberals, then returning to power, are to make laws to suppress the publication of views unfavorable to German ecclesiastical policy. The liberals would introduce compulsory military service, and establish new fortifications, consequently the liberal Belgian papers support the latest demand of the German cabinet, insisting on the overthrow of the clerical government. This means the Prussianizing of Belgium.

A banquet was given to-night, at the Delmonico, by leading German citizens to Carl Schurz, who sails to-morrow for Europe.

In the billiard match, to-night, between Garnier and Vignaux, for the championship and one thousand dollars a side, Garnier won, in the 46th inning, by a score of 600 to 258.

NEW YORK, 29.—Mrs. Conway, the actress, who died last night, was a daughter of the Rev. Crocker, of Litchfield, Conn., and sister to Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Horace Greeley's daughter Ida is to be married on Saturday morning, to Colonel Nicholas Smith, of Covington, Kentucky, by Cardinal McCloskey.

The suit of the Emma Silver Mining Co. against Trepur W. Park and others has been transferred to the United States circuit court on petition of the defendants, who stated that their co-defendant Stewart had not been served, that the plaintiff is an English corporation, and that the claim in the suit is for five million dollars.

Cardinal McCloskey will, to-day, unite in marriage General Adam Badeau, United States Consul at London, and Miss Mary Elize Niles, daughter of the late minister to Italy.

DETROIT, 29.—At 3.40 this morning a fire broke out in the factory of the Weber Furniture Co., on High and Montcalm Streets, and consumed the factory together with ten or twelve dwellings adjoining on Montcalm and John R. streets; loss on the factory building \$200,000, machinery, stock and outbuilding \$100,000; the estimated loss on the dwellings and their contents is \$30,000 to \$50,000.

One of the most appalling tragedies ever committed in this city was brought to light last evening. Two colored women, a mother and daughter, the former named Elizabeth Thomas, the latter Harriet Fisher, were found dead in their beds, in a small house on the west side of Hastings St., their bodies chopped and backed with an axe almost beyond the semblance of human beings. Suspicion points to John Thomas, husband of the first named victim, a colored barber 62 years old; he has been arrested.

CHICAGO, 29.—A special from Oshkosh gives the following account of the fire there yesterday: It broke out in the saw mill of Morgan & Bro's., on the north side of the river. The buildings were as dry as tinder, and filled with the most combustible materials, and in an incredibly short time they were enveloped in flames. Neighboring lumber piles caught and the fire spread with lightning-like rapidity up Sawdust Avenue, sweeping everything before it. A dozen saw and shingle mills, with all the lumber piled around them, soon succumbed to its fury. By this time it was found impossible to check the work of destruction, the fire being fanned by a brisk wind, which was heightened by the heat. The small residence of the operators at the mills seemed only to whet the appetite of the fire fiend. The families fled in blank dismay before its approach, scarcely finding time to save a few articles of clothing. They surrendered everything, well knowing the hopelessness of any attempt to save their worldly goods in face of such a storm of fire. The firemen for a time fought bravely in the face of terrible odds, to stay the progress of the fire, but they were driven back step by step. One af-

ter another of the business buildings on Main St. was licked up by the insatiable fire. From Algona to Ceape Sts. all the principal dry goods stores, banks, hotels and newspaper offices went down before the resistless hurricane. Merchants had time to save but little, for facilities for transportation to a place of safety were limited. A few succeeded in carrying a few loads of their most valuable wares away from the track of the fire, but by far the greater number lost all. The Beckwith House and Adams House, two hotels of large capacity, finely furnished with all the modern improvements, were destroyed in almost a twinkling, nothing worth mentioning being saved, and the newspaper and telegraph offices shared the fate of the surrounding buildings. The *Northwestern* office, owned by Allen and Hicks, a daily paper, and filled with all facilities for publication and for the execution of job work, was destroyed, nothing was saved. The *Times*, a sprightly weekly published by W. D. Fernandez, had also all the conveniences of a first-class office. Three men are reported killed, but so great is the confusion that it is impossible to ascertain their names. Rumors of further loss of life are prevalent about the streets, but your correspondent cannot trace them to any reliable source. Quite a number of persons, however, have been badly injured, some being run over in the streets by wagons, and several by other causes. None of the injured, as far as can be ascertained, will die from their wounds. It is impossible at this hour to even estimate the losses. Over 2,000 residences, 100 stores, hotels, banks, the opera house, a valuable structure costing nearly \$100,000, a score of saw and shingle mills, besides an incalculable quantity of lumber have been destroyed. The loss upon the whole cannot fall short of \$2,000,000, while it may reach double that amount. The scenes in the city baffle description. Everything is confusion worse confounded. Hundreds of families are homeless, and women and children are lying about the streets or roaming around in search of a place of shelter from the chilly night air. The heavens are lit up with a lurid glare of fire, which is yet burning fiercely within the limits to which it has been confined. The fire began at the corner of Pine and Marion Sts., and spread east and northeast, through Hancock, Pearl, Warren and High Sts., destroying the depots of the St. Paul railway, and proceeding to Main St., where the principal business houses are located, and extending on the north line of the above limits southeasterly, across 5th Waugoo and Otter Sts., to Ceape St., the south line being the river, with the exception of a block or two at the foot of Main St. A gang of desperadoes are prowling about, seeking whom they can plunder. They have succeeded in spreading the greatest terror, and the citizens are organizing for mutual protection. The police are powerless, for their number is small and their discipline in this time of emergency exceedingly lax. Fears of outrage are felt on every hand, but some of the plunderers may decorate a lamp post before long if they allow themselves to be caught by an indignant populace.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 29.—The miners at Swerar's works, yesterday, voted to resume work when the basis of 1874 is granted.

A statistician estimates that criminals average three tons of coal each.

Cicero said, "The pursuit of all things should be calm and tranquil." How about capturing fleas?

We must be very near specie payments and a hard money policy. Money is very hard, anyhow—to get.—*Exc.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* presumes that "as civil service reform has been abandoned, one is not obliged now to put all his brothers-in-law in office."

In a jubilee ceremony in 1775, two boys who accompanied the cross as acolytes quarrelled and fought one another with the golden candlesticks. One of them became Pope Leo XII, the other Pius VIII.

When one looks around and sees hundreds of dough-heads getting rich doing nothing, while he is working like a slave for his daily bread, we tell you what, it makes a fellow feel as though the butter of this world was spread by a step-mother. *St. Louis Globe.*

"By strict attention to misery," as the Cincinnati *Commercial* puts it. Henry Brammer collected about \$30,000. He never gave away a cent in his life, married three wives, and studied economy with such excellent purpose that his funeral expenses including everything, cost \$8.75.