

Local and Other Matters.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 20.

A Fizzle.—Last week some party or parties posted the city with invitations for people desirous of resisting the payment of "illegal" city taxes to attend a meeting at half-past seven, on Saturday evening, at the Federal Court House, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps in the premises. The notice read, "Come one, come all," and was signed "Committee," the parties getting up the affair apparently either being ashamed to conspicuously connect their names with it till they saw how it would take, or may be they thought, and probably not without reason, that the only influence the attaching of their signatures to the invitation would be to kill the concern in the start.

Our reporter was on the spot about five minutes after the appointed time, and it was plain to be seen then that the affair was going to be a great success, as a first-class fizzle. Inside the hall were forty-three persons, all told, at least three-fourths of that number being apparently of that class who attend such gatherings out of curiosity or, for the fun of the thing, to hear the noise made when the gaseous "spouters" uncork their thunder bottles.

Towards eight o'clock the auditorium of the hall filled up considerably, but there were exceedingly few, scarcely any, genuine members even of the "ring" present, U. S. Marshal Maxwell being the most respectable, sober and high-toned member of that fraternity there, and probably on this account he was appointed chairman; and a young man named J. C. Yeung was selected for secretary.

The U. S. Marshal, who probably thinks he is performing the duties of his office in stirring up strife and resistance to the local laws, as chairman, announced what he considered to be the object of the meeting. It was to resist the selling of somebody's property for the payment of taxes by injunction, bring the city books into court and play the "Dickens" with the city authorities generally. Mr. R. N. Baskin and Mr. C. C. Clements, members of the original committee of "forty-five" were large tax-payers, and the chairman expressed the most exquisite grief that these two gentlemen should be absent on the occasion. A number of men of means had some time since signified their intention of resisting the payment of taxes, but all had yielded, said the speaker, but three or four, and from the fact that the speaker said subsequently that he never had paid and never would pay any himself he must have been included in the three or four, and, subtracting him, judging the remaining two or three to be of the same kind, the amount of revenue lost to the city from this cause must be something too stupendous even to think about.

The chairman finally stuck one hand into his hair, as if to scratch up another idea, but, being unsuccessful, he sat down, and asked for an expression of the views of anybody present, when there was silence, not quite for the space of half an hour, but for about ten minutes.

The silence was again broken by U. S. Marshal Maxwell saying something about a committee, and "this association," but as it did not appear that any association had been organized, the particular one he referred to was not quite clear.

At this juncture an indomitable and versatile genius, Sidney Hudson, whose voice sounded like a cross between a high note on a tin whistle and the mew of a sickly kitten, arose solemnly and said those who had grievances should state them. He knew a widow living near the Temple block who was owing a hundred dollars for taxes. Her property was valuable, but if a portion was sold to liquidate the account, eventually all of it might go the same way, as the widow of Sidney's acquaintance, the owner of the aforesaid valuable property, was poor.

The poverty of a person owning valuable property may not be very clear to people of ordinary mind, but that is no reason why it should not be as clear as mud to Sidney. This champion of the husbandless showed his appreciation of the situation, when it is considered that the main objection urged by these resisters of tax-paying is that they suspect that some people's taxes are remitted.

A man then arose, and, addressing the chair, said: "For the sake of information I would like to know whether the property of citizens can be legally sold for the payment of taxes."

U. S. Marshal Maxwell evidently thought this a grave question, because he immediately said there was no legal assessment roll in this city, because churches and cemeteries had not been assessed, the law requiring that all property should be, which idea will doubtless be highly edifying to the various religious denominations hereabout, who have valuable structures in which they hold public services. However, it is not probable that the remark of the U. S. Marshal will have the effect of causing the various clergymen to chase the assessor around to find out the reason why their churches have been slighted in the matter of taxes. The evasive answer of the Marshal showed that he was of the opinion of every person of ordinary intelligence, no offense to the questioner, that property can be legally sold under the circumstances alluded to, that being the law, the assessor and collector having no alternative.

J. C. Young was called upon for a speech, and, after some hesitation, commenced by making a classic remark about, "Our lovable City dads." He said what appeared to him to be wanted was some assurance to the "poor taxpayer," who might be willing to throw himself in the breach, that the "committee of forty-five," which committee did not appear to us to have any connection with or interest in the present proceedings, would see him through the Courts, and make good his property providing the case went against him. He appeared very suspicious that parties who had been agitating resistance wouldn't do to tie to. He expressed a willingness to place himself upon the altar of sacrifice and resist to the last ditch, but there was a huge difficulty in the way, as he intimated that he hadn't anything to be assessed. Artemus Ward, if we remember aright, said he was willing to sacrifice his last relation for the cause of his country and her freedom.

A tall man, with a long beard, who appeared to have a notion of something like business, in which condition he stood solitary and alone, proposed and moved for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate and report, at a subsequent meeting, to be held at the same place and hour, next Saturday, which was adopted, the following being that committee:

John Roy, G. W. Bostwick, C. P. Hewitt, G. R. Maxwell and J. C. Young.

U. S. Marshal Maxwell again uttered a lamentable wail over the absence of Messrs. Clements and Baskin and adverted to the fact that no men of property were present at the meeting, those there being all poor, but said, if the rich men wouldn't come forward "We, the people," would put the matter through, if it took all Winter.

This meeting was, to say the least, very mixed and very weak. At least half of those present were "Mormons," led there from curiosity, and the greater portion of the remainder were apostates.

The enthusiasm was about as intense as might be expected to prevail at a Quaker funeral, and so uncertain did the character of the gathering appear, that a man, on coming out, asked another party, in the hearing of the reporter, whether that was "a Mormon or a Gentile meeting."

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

UTICA, N. Y., 15.—At the afternoon session of the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, the following officers were elected: President, General Phil. H. Sheridan; among the Vice-Presidents were Theo. F. Brown, of Ills.; Gen. W. W. Lowe, of Iowa; W. D. Whipple, of Nebraska. The next annual meeting will be held at Philadelphia, July 6th and 7th, 1876.

President Grant, in reply to calls and cheers, made a few remarks. He excused himself from making a speech, but said he would like to write and have a vast audience to read what he could tell of the glorious deeds of the Army of the Cumberland. The President remarked that there were others waiting to follow him, who were not afflicted

with his difficulty, the want of the faculty of talking in public. This point was received with laughter and cheers.

Gen. Sherman was next called, and the audience rose and gave him three hearty cheers. General Sherman's speech was a magnificent tribute to the Army of the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, 15.—Louisville detectives report the wounding and capture of a man supposed to be the one who recently robbed the Huntington, Va., bank of \$10,000; he was captured at Pine Hill, Ky., on Tuesday night, by two residents named Williams, who had a fight with four robbers. He is thought to belong to the James Younger band, and answers to the description of Col. Younger.

NEW YORK, 16.

Charles Francis Adams has written the following to a gentleman, in Brooklyn, who sent him copies of the *Times* of that city, containing an article in which it was said:—"We have hopes that an aroused public spirit will find some way of making itself potent in the nomination for president next year, and that Mr. Adams may be called from his retirement at Quincy to the presidency, thus restoring its ancient dignity and legislative influence."

"Quincy, Sept. 5, 1875.

"My Dear Sir—

"I cannot but be deeply moved by the voluntary expressions of esteem which I occasionally find in the newspapers in reference to myself; I trust they may not have the effect of turning my head, or making me think of myself better than I ought to think. With regard to the suggestion made in the article to which you call my attention, I am sure it would be very agreeable to me to undertake the work, but I have, I fear, already on my hands quite as much as I can dare hope to accomplish during my term of life, approaching so near the threescore and ten prescribed as the limit of usefulness, as I shall have to make haste, or run great risk of leaving matters in confusion. It is for this reason that I have been perhaps too indifferent to the wishes of many who have desired to have me called again into public life. I see nothing there just now which promises happy results within a short time. Meanwhile I am steadily releasing myself from the responsibility, if not of writing a history, at least of putting out of reach of accident the valuable materials for writing it which have been placed in my hands, or which I have myself gathered in my own career. I doubt whether I could be made more useful to the world in any other way. Pray excuse me for this egotism, and believe me very truly yours.

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

ST. LOUIS, 16.—A special from Galveston, Texas, to the *Globe-Democrat*, says that a large part of that city was under water last night, the effect of an unusually high, wind from the north-east; there was no great damage, but some wharves were somewhat injured, and a considerable number of people were obliged to vacate their houses.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Senator Price, of Miss., and one of his associates, called upon the Attorney General to-day, and stated that they had telegraphed Governor Ames that they were satisfied with what the Attorney General had done in regard to the applications from the governor for the interference of the general government. They again requested the publication in the south of the Attorney General's letter to Governor Ames and, President Grant consenting, to its being made public. The letter is as follows—

WASHINGTON, 16.—The following is a continuation of the Attorney General's dispatch to Gov. Ames, commenced yesterday, in regard to the troubles in Mississippi—

"I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation, but if they are not, the proclamation must be issued; but if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no childish play; if there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference so as to deter evildoers. I would suggest the sending of a dispatch or letter by private messenger to Governor Ames, urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he receives government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the

citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Governor Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure; as many of the troops now in Mississippi as he deems necessary may be sent to Jackson, then if he is betrayed by those who offer assistance he will be in a position to defeat their ends and to punish them. You see by this the mind of the president, with which I and every member of the cabinet who has been consulted are in full accord; you see the difficulties; you see the responsibilities which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests, nor do we see why you do not call the legislature together, and obtain from them whatever powers, and money and arms you need. I suggest that you take all lawful means and all needed measures to preserve the peace by the forces in your own state, and let the country see that the inhabitants of Mississippi are favorable to good order, and that they who are largely republican have the courage and the manhood to fight for their state rights, and destroy the bloody ruffians who murder innocent and unoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness; be careful to bring yourself strictly within the constitution and the laws, and if there is such resistance to your state authorities as you cannot, by all the means at your command, suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing lawless traitors to human rights. Telegraph me on the receipt of this, and state explicitly what you need.

"Very respectfully yours,

"EDWARD PIERREPONT.

"Attorney-General."

DENVER, Col., 16.—Professor Gardner and Robert Adams, jr., reached here this evening. Six days after the Indian fight they, with five others, returned to the rescue of Messrs. Holman and Dallas, who had been left some weeks before to guard a supply camp on the Dolores river. They rode three hundred miles in eight days, hoping to reach their comrades before the Indians should discover them. The men were found safe and well, and the whole party again successfully retreated from among the hostile bands, reaching Saguache on the 11th. In four weeks they rode eight hundred miles. Mr. Jackson's photographic division reached the La Plata camp in safety on the 5th.

BOSTON, 16.—W. H. Heath & Son, leather dealers here, have suspended.

The thieves who robbed the safe of Sargent & Co., of \$17,000 in notes, &c., yesterday, returned to-day, through the mail, all the property but \$73 in cash.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The statement made yesterday, that the assaying and refining works had been transferred to Flood & O'Brien proves to have been premature, though the California Bank people state that the bargain will no doubt be consummated at an early date.

News has been received from the Fiji Islands. A fearful epidemic prevails among the natives in the form of measles; one-third of the native population have died from its effects in about four months. The disease is said to have come from an English man-of-war, which visited the islands some months since; the natives think the disease was brought there by the whites to exterminate them. They were becoming civilized, but when the disease began to spread they became frantic and fled, and will be likely to use the whites roughly. The disease will kill the entire native population in a short time, if unchecked.

Charles Jost, proprietor of the Antioch distillery, seized by the revenue officials last month, made an affidavit to-day, before the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, that the private books of the distillery had been destroyed. This destruction of the books is causing serious difficulty to special Treasury Agent Clark in his investigations, and the sooner Hawley arrives here the better.

SCRANTON, Pa., 17.—The Welsh National Eisteddfod continues, with great success. Gov. Hartshorn presided yesterday, at the afternoon session, at which fully 8,000 people were present listening to the several choirs, numbering from two to three hundred persons each, in their competition for a prize. In choral singing the piece selected for the contest was "Rise Up Arise," from Mendessohn's St. Paul. In the evening, when an

immense throng was present, the same piece was sung, by the united choirs of 1,500 persons.

NEW YORK, 17.—A dispatch from Paris states that the formal conference of the Bonapartist party at Arenberg has been abandoned; the cause assigned is that the popular excitement was so threatening, it was considered more prudent to remain quiet for the present. The Bonapartist organized leaders preserve the strictest silence as to the affair. The government is closely watching the movements of the Bonapartists, and is prepared to act with vigor should circumstances require.

Sergeant Edward Shaw, of Scotland Yard police, London, has arrived here to testify in the case of Lawrence, who is awaiting trial in Ludlow Street jail, on a charge of defrauding the U. S. The detectives declare that the combination of which Lawrence is agent is very powerful, and had defrauded the government of very large sums. Its operations are checked for a time, but not wholly broken up, and it is asserted that the silk smuggling ring includes some commercial firms of the highest standing here.

A special from Houston, Texas, pronounces the storm at Galveston the heaviest since 1867. The city is partially under water, several feet deep in the principal streets. Several wrecks have been reported. The ocean house, on the gulf beach, is entirely surrounded with water, and the outhouses are gone. The city hospital is filled with water. Thirty workmen on the breakwater being built by the government were cut off and lost. The Santa Fe Railway bridge across the bay has been swept away, and the Houston railway bridge is under water; twenty feet at this end of it has been washed away. The water at Virginia Point has backed up for three miles on the main land, and is still rising. The gale is increasing and the barometer falling. The bay is so full of water that if the wind changes to the north the whole island is lost and no lives can be saved. The shipping in the harbor is having a fearful time of it.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department, to-day, from the navy yard at Pensacola:

"The yellow fever is epidemic at Dowell's station, on Pensacola Bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine nor attendance, and they are crying in the name of God for relief. The navy yard is perfectly healthy."

CHICAGO, 17.—The fast mail train, which left New York yesterday morning, over the New York Central road, arrived here this morning eight minutes ahead of time, making the run between the two cities in 24 hours and fifty-two minutes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 17.—Benj. B. Halleck, accused of the larceny of \$47,000 from the U. S. Treasury, was brought before the police court to-day, for a preliminary hearing, but he waived an examination; bail was required in the sum of \$40,000, in default of which he was remanded. The preliminary examination of Theodore W. Brown, accused of the same larceny, was concluded this p. m., and the police court held him for the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$40,000, but he made no attempt to procure it, and was sent back to prison.

Ex-Representative White, of Alabama, has been appointed an associate (chief?) justice for Utah.

Last evening Gerdemann, the ex-Catholic priest, delivered a lecture in the Masonic Hall, Manayunk, on the Roman church as it is at present, and from the beginning until his exit from that village there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the natives to treat him to anything else but ceremony. Upon concluding, Gerdemann placed himself under an escort and left the building, proceeding to the railway station, while a mob collected and continued in close proximity to the party until they reached that place. He was placed in a smoking car, and both doors were locked while the populace remained outside. The mob, numbering almost a thousand, was a dangerous one. Suddenly they rallied, beat the officers out of the way, captured the car, broke in the door and commenced an assault on the ex-priest. He was protected, however, from serious injury by the police, receiving only a few bruises. Gerdemann escaped finally to a