

NEW YORK.—John Parker died at Patterson, N.J., yesterday, supposed from the effects of slow poison. His wife will probably be arrested.

The widow of the late Fisk, Jr., to-day obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Credit Mobilier from dissolving as an organization, until she had obtained a judicial determination of her claim to twenty thousand shares of stock.

The district attorney of Brooklyn is charged with malfeasance in various ways. Steps are being taken to bring him to punishment.

Specie exports for the week \$825,486. Bank statement more favorable than expected, showing a gain in reserve of over a million and a half.

NEW YORK, 3.—While the Rev. Talmadge's congregation were at worship last night, in the Academy of Music, a false alarm of fire was raised, and in the consternation following several persons were badly crushed.

Several organizations of German republicans propose meetings protesting against the new charter.

During a spiritualistic conference at Apollo Hall, last night, one of the mediums exhibited certain paste-board false heads, which he said medium Gordon had been in the habit of presenting at his seances as genuine spirits.

A large number of clubs, associations and companies left last evening and this morning for Washington.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The important question which has so long agitated naval officers in regard to the relative rank of officers appointed from the volunteers and the regular navy will be settled to-day, by the decision of the Attorney General. In 1866 a law was passed reorganizing the navy and placing it upon a peace footing. It was necessary to retain in the service a large number of the officers of the volunteers, and the law provided that a board should convene for the purpose of all who presented themselves for commissions in the regulars, and to determine who should be appointed, subject to the decision of the President, and who were rejected in the promotion of regular officers. Subsequently their commissions were ante-dated to the time of the passage of the law. Some time intervened before the volunteers were commissioned in the navy; and their commissioners bear the date of their delivery. To this the volunteers objected, claiming that their commissions should be ante-dated, and the question has ever since been one of constant contention between the two classes. Several months ago the question was referred by the Secretary of the navy to the Attorney General for decision. The regulars were represented by William M. Evarts and the volunteers by ex-Secretary Cox. The decision will be in favor of the regulars, although the opinion is expressed by the Attorney General that it was irregular to ante-date the commissions of the regulars, but that it made no difference in the result.

CHICAGO.—The weather throughout the west is extremely cold. The thermometer this morning is one below zero.

WASHINGTON.—The chair in which Washington sat at the time of his first inauguration has arrived here from New York to be used by Grant on Tuesday.

The public debt statement shows a decrease during the month of \$52,577,880 (?); treasury balances, coin \$85,930,781, currency \$4,660,902, bonds issued to Pacific railroad company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding \$64,823,671, interest accrued and not yet paid \$646,235, interest paid by U. S. \$18,009,280, interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$4,185,353, balance of interest paid by U. S. \$14,313,927.

The President has nominated Martin L. Styles, receiver of public money for the Gila land district, Arizona; Levi Ruggles, Arizona, register land office same place.

NEW YORK, 3.—A panicky feeling in Wall St. Stocks off 14 to 2 per cent. Pacific mail declined from 570 to 490.

WASHINGTON.—The committee of conference on the Geneva award bill are unable to agree.

The avenues are crowded with strangers. The weather is beautiful. Pennsylvania Avenue, along which the grand inaugural parade will move, is already decorated along its entire length. Numerous military organizations are already represented. West Point cadets are conspicuous. The Executive Mansion and

public departments are thronged by strangers. Holiday appearance is presented.

### WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived to-night from Honolulu, bringing dates to February 15th. The *Hawaiian Gazette* of February 15th says a strong effort is being made to revive the project for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, as at the present time a large portion of the sugar crop, which would otherwise go to California, goes to New Zealand and British Columbia, breaking up the trade with San Francisco.

There was a report that the Hawaiian government is willing to cede a large section of land near Pearl Bay to the United States on condition that we establish a coaling station at that point.

The sugar market was much depressed on account of the low prices in the United States, particularly in California; it has not been as greatly depressed since 1868.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of February 15th, discusses the question of annexation, to the United States, and strongly opposes the proposition.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, held February 12th, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to confer with the Government to see if a treaty of reciprocity can be entered into with the United States. A committee of five were appointed.

M. Raplee, director of the Government press, died February 15.

His Majesty had visited Hilo in the United States steamer *Benicia*.

LOS ANGELES, 2.—The *Arizona Miner*, of Feb. 22, has the following: "General Crook returned to headquarters on the 17th, and left for camp at Date Creek shortly after. The army in the field and its Indian allies are in excellent health and discipline." He considers the backbone of the Indian war broken; has little faith in Cochise's promises to keep the peace.

The snow fall this month, up to Friday, is 221 inches.

The mining prospects are favorable. News from Fort Defiance says that numerous parties of diamond hunters are in that vicinity.

MILLS SEMINARY, Cal., 2.—The balloon from Woodward's, this p.m. landed about one and a half miles from this place, at 5:30 p.m., all right. The greatest altitude attained, was three miles.

MARTINEZ, 2.—Daniel Dunn has been arrested by Col. H. Finnegoss, a secret service detective, for passing counterfeit coin on J. E. Shaw, of Nortonville, and will be taken to San Francisco to-morrow.

Engineers are now engaged in making an estimate of the cost of construction of the Martinez and San Ramon Valley narrow gauge R. R., they will make a final report to the Contra Costa Farmers' Club, at Walnut creek, on the 22nd of March.

Charles Brugand, who was assaulted by an Indian on Dr. Strelzel's place, is still alive, but his brains are oozing out of the wound and there is little hope of his recovery.

SACRAMENTO, 1.—This morning a Chinese merchant, Lee Ah Quong, was assaulted by another Chinaman, who inflicted three shocking wounds with a hatchet and also shot him twice. The wounded man has since died.

### EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 3.—A discovery has just been made of frauds on a gigantic scale on the bank of England, committed by one Warren alias Horton, an American, through a series of skillful forgeries on the Rothschilds and another great financial house. A reward of a thousand pounds is offered for his apprehension. The police are searching with hopes of success.

The ship *Chacabuco*, from San Francisco for Liverpool, ran into the ship *Torch* in the Irish channel. The *Chacabuco* sank a few minutes after the collision and twenty-four of her company were drowned. The *Torch* also went down, but all an board were saved.

DUBLIN.—A large tar manufactory in this city was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

LONDON, 1.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Peace Society, last night, General Fairchild, U. S. consul, spoke in favor of international conventions as a means of settling disputes, he, however, justified the recent civil war in the United States.

BAYONNE.—The Carlists in Catalonia, Alicante and Murcia are in-

creasing in numbers and becoming more daring in action.

The Infante Alphonzo and wife, with a large staff and a body guard of two hundred young men, spent Monday last at San Quirce. The Prince and Princess held receptions, during which the bells rang and bands played. The peasants flocked into the town from the neighborhood to pay their respects to the Infante.

PARIS.—The republican and Radical journals bitterly attack Dufaure for his recent speech in the Assembly, and warn President Thiers against carrying his strategy to an excess. The moderate left has resolved to oppose certain clauses in the constitutional project unless the government consents to modify them.

LONDON, 1.—A Liverpool dispatch reports that an unknown steamer was foundered in the Mersey, below the city, this morning; all on board were supposed to have perished.

The bark *Boyne*, for Falmouth, was wrecked in Mountese bay, on the southwest coast of England; 15 of the crew were lost.

BERLIN, 1.—The cab drivers have struck.

Minister Bancroft gives a grand dinner on Tuesday next, in honor of the inauguration of Grant. Bismark will be among the distinguished guests.

LONDON, 3.—The discovery of immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount or extent of the forgeries, as everything is involved in mystery. The bank of England cautions the public against the negotiation of certain 5.20 and 10.40 United States bonds aggregating £220,000. It is thought the forgeries have been perpetrated by a ring of American swindlers. The forgeries were discovered by Rothschilds noticing some bills with a difference in color of the ink used. The reward for the discovery of the forgers has been increased to £2,500.

LONDON.—A collision is reported in the harbor of Cadiz between the ship *Tresy Maris* and *Citass*; 90 persons reported drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Preparations for the Khivan campaign are progressing without interruption. The report that the expedition was abandoned in consequence of the submission of Khiva has no foundation. Von Brunow, Russian ambassador in London, is not to be recalled and replaced by Count Schonvaloff, as has been reported.

PARIS.—Snow fell to a great depth yesterday, in the North of France. Railways were blocked and mails delayed.

The municipality of Paris has refused 61,000 left to the city by the will of one Schuler, on condition that the sum be devoted to building a German hospital and to other purposes for the benefit of the German poor of Paris. The bequest by the same testator for a Protestant consistory was accepted.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

HAVANA, 28.—The Venezuelan Government will construct a railroad from the seaboard to the city of Caracas. No tools will be levied on merchandise proceeding from one State to another.

### MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, 22, via Havana, 28.—The *Two Republics* says the difficulties on the frontiers of Mexico and Texas are due to the annexation fever.

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### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Butler and Peters, of the committee from the House, appeared and impeached Judge Delahay, of Kansas.

The committee of conference agreed to fix salaries as follows: President, \$50,000; Vice President, Speaker, and Judges of Supreme Court, \$10,000 each; Senators and Representatives, \$7,500 each per annum without mileage or other allowance.

### THE UTAH BILL.

Mr. Merritt, in the House, asked that the Utah bill, as reported in the Senate, be taken up.

Mr. Wood objected, as more important matters were under consideration and required immediate attention. The report of the Poland committee was superior to affairs that were not of interest to the American people.

Merritt and Claggett, at this moment, arose to occupy the floor.

Claggett declared that Utah affairs were of vast importance; that it was second to no subject brought to the attention of Congress, and the rights of American citizens were involved.

Mr. Cox called the attention of the chairman that this was a day for considering the report of the Committee in regard to the expulsion of two members of the House, and he objected to further discussion.

The objection was sustained.—*Open Session, Feb. 27.*

### Charles Sumner.

It is feared that Charles Sumner is passing away. Newspaper paragraphs speak mysteriously of nervous prostration, sleepless nights, and physical suffering. His seat in the Senate is vacant. This tireless worker has yielded at last to the necessity for rest, which a shattered nervous system absolutely demands. He does not do this gracefully, for of his life work has been the constant condition, and a state of rest can be to him, at best, but unrest.

Learning that Mr. Sumner received visitors, I went with a party of friends to call upon him. Being out of working harness, he is not jealous of his time, and it is a delight to feel that the moments are not counted when in conversation with him.

We found him in his study, surrounded by the creations of genius and art belonging to all the ages. Works of ancient and modern thought line the shelves of his library, strew the tables and lie scattered on the floor. The walls are covered with choice engravings of great and earnest men. Two small, antique medallion faces hang over the mantel, and every nook and corner is filled with interesting studies for the artist and scholar. Easy chairs and lounges are scattered through the room, for Mr. Sumner is no ascetic. He does not despise the creature comforts of earth, nor altogether subordinate them to the intellectual pleasures. His house throughout bears marks of culture and artistic taste seldom rivaled. His collections of paintings and engravings are wonderful, both in numbers and value. Among them is an engraving of one of the great paintings of Paul Veronese, "The Feast of Cana," in the gallery of the Louvre. There is a two hundred-years-old copy of one of Guido's Madonnas. The mantels of the parlors are filled with the most exquisite bronzes and statuettes. A marble bust of himself, by Crawford, fills one corner of the room. To fitly inventory and describe the works of beauty and art collected by Mr. Sumner, and with which he has adorned his house, would take a volume, and one could not then do the subject justice. The inspiration of the scene would be wanting in any pen picture that could be drawn. The light and warmth of the living presence which pervades this world of beauty, his genius and culture have created would be necessary to round and complete it.

Mr. Sumner made us welcome with a genial smile. He was dressed in a soft gray woolen dressing gown, the color harmonizing with his hair, and his general grave and dignified manner. He shows no signs of suffering, either in his face or the tones of his voice, which are strong and vigorous as when in perfect health. His difficulty being of a nervous nature, does not leave its impress on his countenance.

Mr. Sumner entered pleasantly into conversation with us upon his recent visit to Europe, and charmed us with reminiscences and personal descriptions of Thiers, Gladstone, and other prominent men of Europe.

I was particularly interested in his opinions of Thiers, whom he said he was surprised to find mercurial in temperament, vivacious and quick, gentle and mild. Judging from what he had seen of him in the public prints, he had expected to find him pugnacious—almost violent—in his manner, and was delighted to know quite the reverse to be true of him. In answer to the question, what he thought of his character as a whole, he answered that he considered him a man of rare ability, and unswerving patriotism and desire for the good of France. After meeting him twice, and going through the world of politics with him in conversation, he had returned home tranquil in mind about France.

Once, after dining with him, Mr.

Sumner said he directed the conversation upon art, knowing Thiers to be one of the greatest connoisseurs in art living. He had his elegant collection of works of art, costing three and a half millions of francs, destroyed during the last war. Mr. Sumner was anxious to hear him talk upon the subject of the world's great artists and their works. After having gone through this realm, discussing the great painters, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, Mozart and Beethoven's rapsodies, Goethe's Faust, and Giovanni, he said he reviewed his evening with a deep satisfaction that he had not wasted it in useless political discussions.

He dwelt particularly, in speaking of both Gladstone, who he says, is England's greatest premier, and Thiers, upon the pride England and France should feel in seeing such men at the head of their governments. They are, said he, patterns for the youth of the rising generation—patterns in culture, in refinement of manner, in knowledge of affairs, in industry. Education, he said, had fitted them for the position they occupy, as well as ability and genius. He seemed to dwell upon the subject of these qualifications, as if the comparison he did not wish to make between them and General Grant might be seen and inferred from them.

Thiers, he said, has patriotism; he loves and wishes to serve his country; he is 76 years old; what other thought has he now than the good of France? Mr. Sumner returned, not only tranquil in his mind about France, but convinced that a republic for her is inevitable.

In speaking of his impression of England, Mr. Sumner said that it had never seemed to him so beautiful as during his visit "the other day," as he styled his flying trip last summer. "England is like a finished painting," he said, "complete in all its parts, and seems to have been made to order." Of London, Mr. Sumner thought it required an educated taste and experience to get beneath its begrimed and degraded smoked surface, sufficiently to appreciate its wealth of architectural beauty.

Mr. Sumner was as charming in his conversation as when the tides of his life were full and flowing healthfully. One would not imagine from his genial smile and clear bright eye that he was a victim to a "complete battery of poisons," as he himself expressed it, administered from vial, by powder and pill, and to end all by injecting into the veins the stuff to make sleep come. He says he is implicitly obeying the commands of his physician, one of which is absolute rest from all work.

Mr. Sumner has a passion for curiosities in literature and has collected a large number of specimens of both manuscript and printed volumes. Among them is a Bible, one belonging to John Bunyan, with his autograph on the fly-leaf; a poem of Voltaire—"The Tragedy of Mahomet," with corrections and interlinings in his own handwriting; a small elementary work on geography, written in Latin, the author of which lived in Lorraine, that disputed territory between Germany and France, west of the Rhine. Mr. Sumner read to us from this volume, what has proved to be the christening of this country by its author, who said it seemed eminently proper that since a man named Americus Vesputius discovered this land, it should be called Amerigan or America—Amerigan being the German pronunciation of the name. The more so should this be done, says this authority, since Europe and Asia were named for women.

Mr. Sumner has also the original manuscript of Burns—

"Scotts, wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled—"

a volume once the property of Alexander Pope, with his autograph, "A Pope," on the title page; and a volume once belonging to Madame Pompadour, which has her coat of arms, engraved by the most celebrated engraver of the age, on the title page. This volume contains the army rolls of France. These only constitute a small portion of the quaint and interesting volumes found in his search for pleasure and profit in foreign lands. Many of these have come into his possession through the thoughtful kindness of friends, who, knowing his love for the unique, have put them in his way.—*Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.*