WEEKLY REGISTER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

The New London *Telegram* thinks that Mr. Bentwell, in his Mississippi report, throws a long bow—and that the expedient he recommends for adopting money seems the thought of except by himself or Wendell Phillips.

We are of those who believe the Indian department should be attached to that of War, and yet under such an administration as the present. Old Cameron had his finger in that pie once, and we are glad, therefore, the measure has failed in this congress.

An old Maine farmer illustrates the absurdity of seeking reform by putting Hayes at the head of the Cabinet, Bloss Secretary of War, Spencer and Babcock stage, instead of Grant, as follows:

"When a boy has lost or has never so long that the eggs have become rotten, what is the use of trying to make the boy hatch by putting a hen on the nest?"

Our friends in Alabama feel good over the result of the election in that state, as they have a right to do. A resident of Montgomery writes us:

"Do you hear it thunder? It is the reverberation of the feet gun for Tilden and reform. How do you like it? May every other state which loves life and respect with equal emphasis.

Connecticut will do it, of that our friends in Alabama may feel assured. We folks up north have had enough of radical promises.

In voting to remove the "resumption scarecrow" in congress, Hon. Mr. Blackburn, this district, reflected the general wish of his constituents. It was one of the bold and effective strokes played off in the halls of congress! a clear, exacted vision of the pretentious virtue, whilst its authors were laughing in their sleeves—knowing its fulfilment to be an utter impossibility! and "pipe his lie true." When circumstances are favorable for resumption, democrats will be found earnest in the effort.

The worthless character of much of the testimony taken by the Mississippi investigating committee, is shown by a single incident. Evidence was offered to prove that three republicans had been assassinated during the progress of the state election, last fall. Now, one of their witnesses, cross examined by Mr. Bayard.

Q. Did you ever take an oath before? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know the meaning of taking an oath? A. No, sir.

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Mr. Cox (interrupting). If you shake your finger at me in that way (kinding to a marked peculiarity in Mr. Cannon's style of oratory), I will not you go on. I get scared about that. (Good humor.) I do not understand it. I shall be afraid to let my go on.

Mr. Cannon accepted the indirect condition, put both his hands in his pockets, and then proceeded to assay of Mr. Hazen: not his favorite habit immediately, however, he put his hands in his pockets, in spectacular finger at Mr. Cox, "put his hands in his hair remarks, claiming that the conditions and hons vitamin, and resumed his speech in great laughter.

A few days ago Mr. Hendricks was present at a political gathering in the little village of Johnstown, New York, the inhabitants of which had assembled for the purpose of raising a lofty hickory pole bearing the American flag and inscribed with the name of the democratic candidates. In the course of his address he took occasion to speak of those who are at the present time engaged in fanning the flames of sectional discord and strife, in terms of just and indignant rebuke, as follows: "My countrymen, sometimes I am not going to discuss the question in its political aspects, I desire to say that that man who, for the purpose of political gain, will sow discord and strife between these states, or any part of them, is no lover of his country. Whatever he his profession, in church, in congress, in the court, upon the hustings, stump, that man, that sown discord and strife, and seeks to kindle one man, one fellow citizen in any other section, is an enemy of his country."

General Siegel comes out strong for Tilden and Hendricks. In a letter addressed to the editor of the *New York Sun* he says: "It seems to me my duty to declare, for the purpose of avoiding all misunderstanding, that the principles and policy laid down in the democratic platform, and in the letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, are in accordance with the views which on many occasions I have expressed and defended privately and publicly. I should be false to myself by not upholding and defending them now, in the hour of trial, and therefore shall give my support to the candidates for the presidential ticket adopted by the democratic convention." Charles Francis Adams will also support Tilden. He says: "I am one of the class now denounced as bolters, because asking no favors and voting for the best man without regard to party lines. I propose to retain my position. But as to the choice between the candidates, I prefer Tilden to Hayes, though having no preposessions against either, I do not believe it to be my duty, the former is far the most fitted to meet the emergency in our politics, in my opinion, and I intend to vote for him." The Tilden ticket, an influential organ of the powerful religious sect of that name, says, in the cause of truth short Gov. Tilden, as follows: "Gov. Tilden was elected to his present position by fifty thousand majority—Gov. Gov. John A. Dix, a Republican of personal character, Attorney General Fellow, he in the only man in the position who has risked anything in a fight against corruptionists."

The Boston *Herald*, an independent journal, gives expression to a feeling which is widely prevalent in the north. "We can conceive," it says, "of no action by congress so prejudicial to the business of the country as the gift of so much of the time of those closing days of the present session, as will allow the latitude of the late civil war. If we are ever to be a united and prosperous people those tinsles of personal abuse must cease, and members of congress from all sections must devote themselves to the business of legislation, pure and simple, without those constant inculcations of present motives and past outgrowths, and of what the South unfairly conquered in a war which it commenced. The rebellious states have been restored again to the national Union under all the sanctions of law. They have accepted the situation in good faith, have elected to their representatives to congress men whom they prefer, and it is not only unjust but indecent to refer to their antecedents upon every occasion, as defenders of the lost cause and to exasperate them with allusions to the past they took in the war of the rebellion. Their humiliation has been bitter enough already, and it would seem to be the part of wisdom and of a generous and manly magnanimity to spare them any unnecessary bitterness of feeling in their behalf, by only the best manner or by unofficial allusions to the past." Such talk is as creditable to the *Herald* as the talk of republican journals of Boston, Hale, and Hoar is discreditable. What the country wants is peace, and it is time we have it if it has to "fight for it." The battle will take place in congress.

Very little of the testimony taken by republican committees in the south is worth serious consideration. It is generally self-testimony of white carpet-bagger and ignorant negroes, and in numerous instances has been shown to be the basest of perjury. The same may be said of many of the outrages alleged to have been committed in this section of the country. Some time ago one Thomas Thompson to present himself in Boston committee in Memphis, Tennessee, and testified to having been "committed to the lake mountain" by white civilians in that city. The story was taken up by the country by the committee, and many doubtless believed it to be true. Thomas Thompson, however, has since turned out to be a negro man, keeping a disorderly house in "woman's attire! Another outrage is said to have been committed in Alabama. The facts in the case are disclosed in the sworn testimony of J. B. Purvis, republican member of the legislature of Alabama and deputy United States marshal. Mary Ferris: "I was shot a hole in my left side, supposed to have been attacked by Klukkes, and I went troops to arrest the mysterious outrage. I kept the troops at long as I could use them as a political machine. Our purpose was to return the legislature at all hands, and elect Spencer." In numerous instances investigating committees have reported that an assassination or a wave afterward found in exhaustent health. Crimes having their origin in the natural depravity of man, and having no reference whatever to the political affairs of the state or nation, have been eagerly seized upon by partisan committees and quoted by them as evidence of political anarchy and misrule. We do not say that political crimes have not been committed in the south—the same has been done in the north—but we do affirm that many, very many, of the reported outrages, like those we have referred to, are ridiculously and wickedly false.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Yale four oared crew left this city, Saturday, for Philadelphia. They will stop at Greenpoint to get their new boat.

It is stated that Massena Clark intends to erect a first class hotel on his property at Morris Cove in time for the next season.

The lists of justices of the peace who have qualified have been sent to the various town clerks in this county by the assistant clerk of the superior court.

It is not laid down in Euclid, but it is probably a true proposition, that the young man who is under such an administration as the present. Old Cameron had his finger in that pie once, and we are glad, therefore, the measure has failed in this congress.

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"EDWARDS PIERREPONT."

His Ancestral Record—Christened Mun-son Pierrepont in North Haven—His Changes His Name While in College—The Record of His Birth—The Family Burial Ground.

For the past two weeks or more, there has appeared in several New York daily papers, articles as to the true name of our United States minister, to the Court of St. James, and our readers have been accosted in the vicinity over the various attempts to trace his original name, based on the name proposed—furnished by himself. His name is Munson Pierpont, (Thomas Pierpont the old settler) Edwards Pierpont. He was born in North Haven on call him Pierpont, as he was in fact, what is now known as the Dr. Tyler place, on the 6th of November, 1853. His father, Giles Pierpont, Jr., was also a native of North Haven, as was his father, Giles Pierpont, the grandfather of our grandfathers, foreign representative, Edwards Pierpont, who died January 16, 1802, and was buried in the old burial ground, located on the Green Square, in the center of the settled portion of the village.

The stone which marks his last resting place has the following inscription:

HERE
IS THE
BURIAL PLACE OF
GILES PIERPONT,
Who died
JAN. 16, 1802,
Aged 84 years.

Giles Pierpont, Jun., the father of Munson (Edward) Pierpont (Pierrepont) the miller of a small farm located about the place, usually, when he was not at his mills, or were born. While he was not blessed with a large fortune, he was, and is, an honest, industrious life, whose wants were few, and those few supplied by the other hand from that he filled. He died on his homestead some years ago, and was buried in the cemetery adjoining, in North Haven, but as yet no stone has ever been erected to mark his resting place. He was twice married, the fruits of his first union being a son and daughter, named respectively Munson and Sally. Munson is the Edwards Pierpont of today. His sister Sally still resides in North Haven, in what is known as the North East district, on the homestead of her father. She is comfortably domiciled in a substantial house, built by her brother, the late Dr. Jno. Pierpont, which is generally understood to have been paid for out of money left to her brother, and who assisted her to such comforts as her modest income is not sufficient to provide.

Her mother, and of course the mother of Munson, (or Edwards as he now calls himself) died June 25, 1814. To her memory a neat stone has been placed in the burial ground, the west side of the old cemetery, about sixty feet from the south-east corner. The stone bears the following inscription:

THIS
MEMORIAL STONE
MRS. LOVE PIERPONT,
WIFE
OF
MR. GILES PIERPONT,
JUN.
DIED
JUNE 25, 1814,
In the 32d year of her age.

In an interview with Miss Sally Pierpont, she informed us that her brother was the younger than Munson, but this can hardly be the fact, since his father was married and elapsed between the birth of Munson and the birth of his younger brother, as he is the second carefully copied from gravestones and family records, by a gentleman, formerly in clerk. The books and records are now in the custody of Mr. Stephen C. Gilbert, a well-known citizen of Hartford, who keeps a small country store on the west side of the "Bridge" in the village of North Haven. The Dr. Jno. Pierpont's representative called upon him a few days ago and he very kindly allowed a copy to be made of the records in his possession relating the birth and name of "Munson Pierpont," as furnished to the then town clerk by Thomas's father, as was the custom in those days, at the time of his birth. The book in which the record is preserved is quite an old one, and on the first page of the first leaf was written in a bold hand:

RECORD OF THE BIRTHS
For Marriages, Births and Deaths."

On the second page was the following:

"Commencing in a year of our lord one thousand Anno Domini, 1700.

The first entry in the book is as follows:

"Giles Pierpont and Esther Cooper were married Jan. 28, 1753. Their children were born as follows, viz.

Lucinda, born Dec. 16, 1780.
Sally, born Dec. 16, 1780.
Esther, born Oct. 6, 1771.
Lucinda, born Feb. 4, 1775.
Esther, born July 28, 1779.
Giles, born Feb. 4, 1775.

The last named son was Giles Pierpont, Jr. The next entry in the book is that of the Pierpont family is as follows:

Munson Pierpont, son of Giles Pierpont, Jr. and Esther Pierpont, August 1, 1800.

There is no record of the marriage of Giles Pierpont, Jr. in the Hartford county state of the old inhabitants of that town think that the marriage was celebrated in Hartford.

Munson Pierpont is remembered as a quiet, plodding, rather dull boy. He was studious at school and fond of reading, but seems to have gone no evidence of future promise superior to that established by his contemporaries. He worked on his father's farm summers and attended the district school during the winter months. At the age of seventeen he began to fit himself for college, and at twenty he got himself under the instructions of compelled to be. In 1824, when he was but 24, twenty-four, he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1828, as the register of that institution as "Munson Pierpont." While he was there he changed his name, as well as after his entry to that institution, as "Edwards Pierpont." Some years after, *fellow citizen, Mr. Elias Pierpont, who lives at the corner of Grand and Church streets in this city.* Mr. Elias Pierpont is a cousin of Edwards's and he, in company with the school in North Haven, where Munson had been a student winter months before he came to New Haven, and when Munson expressed a desire to attend college he kindly offered to pay Munson's tuition for the term, and he gents per week while he was pursuing his studies.

In these days coal was almost wholly unknown, and wood was used in large quantities with during the cold weather. Munson's father frequently hauled a load of four foot wood, for his son use, and Munson in exchange for wood, would go into the woods to hunt oak sticks suitable for the little wagon he was constantly making.

While in college, and indeed before entering upon his collegiate course, he had taken to say about his ancestors, and spent no little time in hunting up the family records of his birth with the history of his birth while in college, and seemed to have no hesitation to keep up the conversation on his youth. After graduation he accepted a position as tutor at Yale, and at the same time pursued the study of the law at the Law School, in New Haven, where he had marked changes came over him. Formerly he had been very negligent about his dress, but now, as an old resident expresses it, he "sicked up wonderfully." Dropped the name of Munson and assumed that of Edwards, and dived deeper into the study of his family record, and, it is supposed by many, materially placed it out so as to reach back to Jonathan Edwards family line. He manifested a sudden and almost inordinate desire for wealth, and it was the opinion that he would "have one hundred thousand dollars and go to Texas." He entered upon the law school he went south, professedly to seek his fortune. He was admitted to the Ohio, thence to Natchez, Miss., and subsequently to Galveston, Texas, at which place he practiced his profession with more than ordinary success. He was married in New York, where he married Sally Willoughby, daughter of Gilbert Willoughby, once a noted broker in Brooklyn.

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The Mansion admitted to the REGISTER'S representative that her brother's right name is Munson, and that he never expected, as far as she knew, to assume that of Edwards. He changed his name, she said, to change his name, and says he has no reason to be ashamed of the name of his parents. So say all the old residents of North Haven, and so say the editor of the REGISTER. The Old Pierpont homestead, the place where Munson was born, is now owned by Dr. Peter Lee, of North Haven, and the old farm has been pulled down. His abandonment of the name, and the change of his birth, dates from some trifled personage, his neglect of old friends and association and his evident reluctance to recognize his relatives, is all that is generally alleged against him in his vicinity.

Fire Last Night.

A little before midnight last night (11th) officer Crocker discovered smoke issuing from the roof of Thomas Hanks's grocery store building on the corner of Day and Martin streets. He secured the invalids, Mr. Hanks and family, and gave the alarm. Before the department could get to work the flames had attended the roof and upper story of the main building. In half an hour the firemen had the flames under control, but the building was badly damaged by that time, the lower floors being covered with water. The loss is about $2,500 on the building, which is insured for $3,000. The loss on stock is unknown, but the contents of the grocery and liquor stores were not much, the large sum, and the rest, probably of incendiary origin.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CONNECTICUT.

Fire in New Britain—The Works of the Taylor Manufacturing Company Entirely Destroyed.

Special to the Evening Register.

NEW BRITAIN, August 10.—The works of the Taylor Manufacturing company were entirely destroyed by fire last night, the work undoubtedly of an incendiary, the fire breaking out in the front and rear of the building at the same time. No watchman was employed on the premises. The total loss is $36,000; insurance $25,000.

ALABAMA.

The Official Returns.

Special to the Evening Register.

MONTGOMERY, August 11.—Returns from all counties except Lowndes have been received. The total is certain to bear from in 1874 a democratic majority of 3,522. The state stands 77 democrats, 4 republicans and 1 independent. The houses will stand 93 democrats, 32 republicans and two independents.

At the democratic convention held yesterday Governor Cobb was present representing five at large, was nominated by acclamation.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Democratic Nomination for Congress.

Special to the Evening Register.

WHEELING, August 10.—Hon. John Hoge was nominated for congress in the Third district democratic convention, of this state, at Charleston, last night.

Bill in Aid of the Custer Monument Passed.

Special to the Evening Register.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A grand subscription ball was given at the Hot Springs, West Virginia, last night, in aid of the Custer monument fund. The ballroom of the hotel was filled with guests and visitors from the surrounding country.

TENNESSEE.

Democratic Convention—Nomination of a Candidate for Governor—The Silver Issue Positive Endorsed.

Special to the Evening Register.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—The largest democratic convention held in years adjourned this morning after nominating a ticket by acclamation, and Ex-Governor Harris and General Bates were chosen presidential electors for the state at large. The platform reiterates the course of the St. Louis convention, and demands the enactment of legislation justly due the creditors of the state of Tennessee, and declares for the free use of silver, because of business depression, shrinkage of values, and the impoverishment of the people, it opposes any increase of taxation and favors rigid economy.

OHIO.

Arch Bishop Purcell on the School Question.

Special to the Evening Register.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The Catholic Telegraph, this morning contains seven months old, but the numerous were being brought to light, relative to the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the public school system. He declares that the church has no disposition to interfere with the system, and says: "It would be unjust and unjust, it would entitle the Catholic people in this country to exemption from taxation for the support of other schools, for to a share of the public school funds in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance, but this we are disposed to waive in your favor."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rescue of Fainishing Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—The bark C. E. Jayne, from Rio Marina, on the 26th of July, in latitude 39:47, and longitude 68:37, fell in with a wrecked vessel of about 300 tons, and in very bad condition. The vessel was a good bark Carrie L. Tyler.

On the same day, in latitude 39:35, longitude 68:50, at noon, saw a man floating on a small piece of wreck, and rescued him. The man was found to be a native of Denmark, and gave his name as Jacob Jensen, and stated that he had not eated for three days of the ship N. W. Nielsen, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Boston, and bound for Rio Janeiro, on November July 21, at 4 a. m. The man had lived fifty-six hours without food or drink.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bishop Whipple on the Indian Policy.

Special to the Evening Register.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—In a letter from Bishop Whipple to President Grant, on the Indian policy, he thinks that the present Indian war will prove the most memorable in our history.

The bishop proceeds to say further: I do not fear the few thousands of hostile Indians, but I fear the wrath of God, the God of God, whatever man sows, that shall he also reap." A nation, which sows treachery, faith, injustice and wrong, will reap a harvest of hatred, bloodshed and retaliation. There is one who exterminates, and a people who have more than half a million of soldiers' graves within their borders ought to be tender. In 1855, when he was but a youth, he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1828, as the register of that institution as "Munson Pierpont." While he was there he changed his name, as well as after his entry to that institution, as "Edwards Pierpont." Some years after, *fellow citizen, Mr. Elias Pierpont, who lives at the corner of Grand and Church streets in this city.* Mr. Elias Pierpont is a cousin of Edwards's and he, in company with the school in North Haven, where Munson had been a student winter months before he came to New Haven, and when Munson expressed a desire to attend college he kindly offered to pay Munson's tuition for the term, and he gents per week while he was pursuing his studies.

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Forty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin (rep., N. J.) a message from the house was received, with bills on the calendar as no objection was made to, and the following among others were passed: Senate bill to enable Moses Meyers to apply for a commission passed for a lieutenant junior grade in the navy; house bill to provide for the payment of bounties to the proof of honorable service; house bill to amend pension bill.

Mr. Wadleigh (rep., Minn.) from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that the conferees had been unable to agree, and asked for a further conference and for the past finals. In said the committee had agreed to the house provision for the salary of the President, and representatives and senators, and had agreed to the house provision that legislation should be not incorporated in the bill, and had agreed to the house provision for the salary of the secretary of the senate, but had agreed to the decrease proposed in the bill when that officer should be succeeded by a successor. The house had offered a compromise on the mileage of members, and had agreed to the house provision that mileage should be paid only once in two years, and had agreed to the house provision that the mileage should be not changed and made the salary after that time to be fixed and by each house respectively, the resolution of August of mileage. The house had offered to agree to the house provision that the mileage should be paid at the rate of twenty cents per mile