THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 9. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Daring Outrage at Lancaster.

The Albany Express Robbery.

New Jersey Water Famine.

The Troubles at West Point.

The Case of the Colored Cadet.

DARING CRIME IN LANCASTER.

$4000 and Other Valuables Stolen—A Family Bound and Gagged by a Band of Masked Men.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* of last evening has an account of an incredibly daring outrage perpetrated in that city, from which we condense as follows:—

Last night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the residence of Samuel Denlinger, a Director of the Lancaster County National Bank, of this city, was burglariously entered by four men, with masked faces, and robbed of $4000 in Government and Lancaster city bonds, $100 in currency, gold, and silver, and three silver watches, valued at $35 each.

Immediately upon entering the house the robbers repaired to the bedside of Mr. Denlinger, binding him hand and foot with ropes, and also binding a rope across his mouth, which they tied in a knot behind his ear. This, however, was not very well performed, as the rope fell from about his face before the burglars left the house. They then tied Mr. Denlinger's mother-in-law in a similar manner, and next his wife shared the same fate. In tying Mrs. Denlinger, however, the fact was disclosed that the parties, at least one of the number, knew the family intimately; she is a confirmed invalid, unable to walk or leave her bed, and when one of the burglars was about to tie her ankles together, another stepped to his side and whispered in his ear, when he at once quit his hold upon Mrs. Denlinger's limbs, and refused to tie them. It is supposed that the operator was told that it was unnecessary to bind her, as she was unable to walk at any rate. Having secured the family in the lower part of the house in this manner, a pistol was next placed to Mr. Denlinger's head, with the accompanying threat that they would blow his brains out instantly if he refused to disclose the whereabouts of his money and bonds. He told them where the pocket-book was that contained the $100, and also where the bonds were kept, giving one of them the key to the desk, but the other three were so impatient that they broke the desk open and abstracted the bonds. The masks which they wore were simply strips of black alpaca, which they had bound around the lower parts of their faces. Having secured all they wanted, they beat a retreat, leaving their victims bound upon their beds. By this time other members of the household became aroused by the unusual sounds, and, discovering the family tied up in this unpleasant style, quickly released them; but before the alarm could be sufficiently spread the burglars were safely out of the vicinity.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Outrage Upon Express Messenger Halpine.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:—Although several days have intervened, the painful interest and excitement occasioned by the daring robbery and attempted assassination of the express messenger Thomas A. Halpine, on Friday evening, have scarcely abated. From the manner in which the entire affair was planned and successfully carried out, it is evident the robber was no ordinary criminal, and has thoroughly provided for the means of escape. Every moment of time, from before the train was made up, was calculated with a precision which the result shows was perfect.

The statement of the hostler at Dearstyne's Hotel to Chief Maloy, about a man passing and repassing the hotel in a wagon to which a white horse was attacked, as if in waiting for some one, about the time the deed was committed, receives a great deal of credence, and seems to be a reasonable solution of the mystery and manner of the criminal's flight. It is generally believed the whiskers and moustache were false, and if such were the case, the robber might very easily have taken them off, and jumped on board one of the passenger cars and gone on to Springfield or Boston, or else have taken the train to Troy, or may be, even now, stopping in this city, almost without danger of detection.

"Another important circumstance connected with the affair is this:—Yesterday afternoon, while a number of boys were skating on the creek at East Albany, one of their number discovered a revolver lying on the ice, a short distance south of the east end of the Hudson river bridge. It was found to be a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, apparently a second-hand weapon, not a great deal used, and answers to the description of the one purchased at Scott's store on Friday afternoon. Three of the chambers were discharged and the remaining four loaded, and it is undoubtedly the one used by the robber and thrown away by him on jumping from the car after committing the crime.

Arrest of a Suspected Man.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Arthur X. Breed, who was brought here from Syracuse on suspicion of being the express robber, was confronted with the young man who sold the pistol, but he failed to identify him as the purchaser. Halpine, the messenger, was in such condition this afternoon that the physicians refused to allow Breed to brought into his presence.

The constable made a statement, in substance as follows:—

"I searched him (Breed), and found a new revolver, which, in my opinion, had never been fired, and the money of which I have spoken. I then asked him where he got the money, and he replied, 'I borrowed it of a friend.' He afterwards told me that he sold a $2000 bond to Charles Blair, a broker of Syracuse, for $6000, then asked him where he got the bond, and he said he bought it in New York, but would not tell from whom." Breed says he is an insurance agent, doing business in Fulton, Oswego county. He appears to be perfectly confident that Halpine, the express manager, who was shot in his car while attending to his duties, will not identify him as the assassin and robber. Halpine's condition has changed for the worse to-day.

NEW JERSEY WATER FAMINE.

Precautions Against Fire—How Citizens are to Obtain Water.

The N. Y. *Post* of last evening says:—

"The Board of Police Commissioners and the Mayor of Jersey City last evening met the agents of the several fire insurance companies to determine on the precautions to be used against fire. It was decided to place one hundred special officers on duty to-night in the several precincts in the city, to borrow from this city ten thousand feet of hose, and to import a quantity of portable fire-extinguishers. At Hoboken old wells are again brought into use and new ones will be dug. The water lying upon the property of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company is also to be utilized for the citizens. Several thousands of gallons taken from this city were distributed this morning among the upper wards of the city. In Jersey City this morning ten men were fined each fifty dollars for having turned on the water at the fire hydrants.

WEST POINT TROUBLES.

The Trial of the Colored Cadet—The Military Academy also on Trial—Charges and Counter-Charges—The Cadet Mob.

The question whether or not the colored Cadet Smith had lied, in a certain manner, was the small cloud no larger than a man's hand out of which has grown a court contest and an outside controversy which fully makes up in dramatic interest all that it lacks on account of the absence of renowned advocates and the imposing scenes usually incident to great trials. Many of the cadets have vented their spite in jeering and annoying the colored cadet.

Within a few weeks, a party entered his room, in his absence, and shamefully desecrated it. Within the same period, a stalwart Kentuckian cadet, of the next class above that of Smith, and the heaviest and tallest man in it, visited him at his quarters and "took satisfaction of him" by blows with the fist, simply because "the nigger" had not deferred to him at mess as he might have done.

The Kentuckian was placed in arrest, and it was expected he would be severely punished; but the next day it was stated that the colored cadet had acknowledged that he had "exasperated" the cadet who beat him, and the latter was released. The Commandant referred to the affair at parade, that evening; announced the release of the offender, and said that "Cadet Smith had acted magnanimously."

All cadets in their "plebelan" state suffer what they at the time regard as indignities, but what they subsequently profess to regard as very essential parts of military training. Cadet Smith was from the first doubly "plebelan"—on account of both class and color. Lacking the sympathy and society of fellow-cadets, who might have advised him how to treat real or imaginary indignities, he had presented to him the alternative of trying to fight his way through or to submit to everything. He certainly demonstrated a readiness to fight becoming in a soldier, but he appears to have sometimes resented apparent insults where he had not sufficient cause. The class which graduates next summer, last week, with mob violence expelled three cadets, expressly because they had practised a petty lying fraud to obtain an indulgence. The offending cadets were "expelled," and it was hoped that this action would help to justify the hatred of the colored cadet, and his expected ejection from the Academy.

Cadet Smith appears to have determined, of his own motion, to employ no counsel in his trial. It is stated that, in his previous trial, he was so tenacious in his opinions as to the proper conduct of his defense that his counsel, Colonel Parsons, finally threatened to withdraw from the case unless his client would pay more deference to his advice. In the present trial Smith is distinctly understood to be guided entirely by his own judgment as to the manner of his defense.

The Judge-Advocate, Lieutenant Gardner is very considerate in dealing with the accused, and, as was his prerogative, has now and then advised him against pressing certain questions. Smith, however, generally insists, and the Judge-Advocate can but receive the written questions, propound them, and then paste them in the record. Yesterday Cadet Smith persisted in calling up the evidence in a former affair with Cadet Anderson, which when it was presented, operated much to his disadvantage before the court, as he was shown by the report of a Cadet-Lieutenant to have maliciously kicked a fellow cadet. The prosecution will close this morning. The defense will then begin, and will probably be continued through two or three days.

General Upton, after the recess of the Court, produced the general delinquency book, and said that in referring back to the delinquencies for September 8, 1870, this report is entered against Cadet T. W. Smith:—"Malicious conduct in ranks at drill P. M.; wilfully kicking file." The report is entered in the name of Cadet Lieut. White. For this offense accused submitted a written explanation.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 25.—*Offense*—"Malicious conduct in ranks in drill; wilfully kicking at file." *Explanation.*—"The cadet referred to as having been kicked, has been in the habit of trying to trip me at every chance, especially in ranks, and also in crowding me out of ranks. During this drill he had stepped on my toes several times, and when we were obliquing to the left in this particular instance, he came near tripping me twice, as he, being on my right, could place his left foot in front of my right, and thus throw me forward. So I took particular pains to watch his movements, and when he placed his feet in position, which I am confident he purposely done. Instead of stumbling over it I kicked it out of the way. I had no desire to have any trouble with the cadet, but when I found that he continued to show his ill-nature, I considered myself justified in putting a stop to it. There was no malice shown. Respectfully submitted.

J. W. SMITH, Cadet Private.

This explanation was returned by Colonel Upton to Cadet Smith, for the name of the cadet referred to as stepping on his feet. Cadet Smith returned it with the indorsement that Cadet Anderson was the one he meant. The explanation was next sent to Cadet-Lieutenant White, to be indorsed by his explanation, which was as follows:—

"I saw Mr. Smith kick Mr. Anderson, and at the time he fell back slightly and reached around with his foot to do so. There was considerable crowding in the company at the time, and the tripping up of Mr. Smith was unavoidable. The same thing happened to other flies. That he kicked Mr. Anderson with malicious intent I have no doubt. It was shown plainly in every feature of his face.

"H. G. WHITE,
"Cadet Lieutenant 'A' Company."

THE CADET MOB.

General Pitcher, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, has issued the appended order in relation to the recent mob. The sentence is regarded as a very severe one, and amounts to close confinement for several months:—

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1871.—Special Orders, No. 3.—I. In the hope that time and sober reflection would impel the first class concerned in the recent unwarrantable outrage on certain members of the fourth-class, to disavow and regret their hasty action, the Superintendent withheld his disapproval of their mob-law violence until all the circumstances were fully made known

From these it appears that certain cadets of the fourth class were guilty of a violation of the regulations, and of the law concerning veracity, which, considered in relation to recent similar circumstances, are calculated to destroy the well-deserved, and, until now, the well-preserved good name of the Corps of Cadets. While conceding that the motives which animated the members of the first class originated from a praiseworthy source, no words can express too forcibly the disapproval by the superintendent of the assumption of power by cadets, until now unknown to those who organized, and for 63 years have governed, the Military Academy.

Well may the enemies of the institution point sneeringly at its military teachings, which, after nearly four years, have produced in its graduating class no better fruit than this. While expressing his bitter and profound regret at the cause and consequences of this most discreditable affair, the Superintendent is of the firm conviction that but few of the entire body of cadets hold the reputation of the Military Academy in so little esteem as not to feel the deepest mortification at this exhibition of mob law among its members.

II. Until further orders the members of the first class will be confined to the limits of the plain bounded by the carriage road passing the barracks, library, Fort Clinton, and the Superintendent's quarters. They are further deprived of all privileges and indulgences granted to cadets, nor shall they apply for the same. Members of the class not implicated may be relieved from the operation of this order on disavowing all connection with this disgraceful affair. By command of

Colonel PITCHER.
Edward C. Boynton, Brevet-Major and Adjutant.

—A scoffer, residing in Hartford, Conn., who has been contending that he could not learn from the most careful reading of the papers what good the scientific party in Mount Washington is doing, was dumbfounded last Saturday when he learned by the daily report that they have discovered "a snow-flake of a heretofore undescribed form."

SECOND EDITION

To-Day's Cable News.

The Belgian Militia Ordered Out.

The London Conference.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Ocean Queen Case.

Death of Hon. John Covode.

FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian Militia.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says that the Belgian militia are again summoned to the frontier, and that a staff of officers has already arrived at a point in the neighborhood of Longwy.

The Investment of Givet.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, near the Belgian border.

The London Conference.

Berlin letters to London journals assert that the London Conference is likely to consider the question of peace in case of the surrender of Paris during the session. They also state that Lord Granville is the author of the postponement of the assembling of the Conference.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Seizure of the Ocean Queen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—An Aspinwall correspondent has the following:—I am informed by a Cuban officer of a plan organized to seize the steamship Ocean Queen, which sailed from New York December 3d. General W. A. C. Ryan, of Cuban celebrity, took passage under the assumed name of Ashbury on the Ocean Queen, after shipping two thousand cases of arms and ammunition. Two or three hundred Cuban troops were expected to go aboard as passengers, and, when two days out, seize the steamer, land troops and arms somewhere on the island of Cuba, and then release her.

Two hundred United States troops for San Diego, California, were on board the Ocean Queen, which so alarmed the Cubans that they did not embark, and General Ryan went to Aspinwall alone. The landed arms, etc., awaited the arrival of the steamer Hornet. This vessel arrived December 27, and sailed for Cuba on the 31st, with a number of Cuban recruits. Rumors say this expedition was arranged for the purpose of aiding General Mosquera in an anticipated revolution, having for its object the overthrow of the present Government of Panama, and the visit of Ryan to the fortifications of Panama, accompanied by United States Consul Perry, served to corroborate these suspicions; but thus far there have been no demonstrations pointing towards revolution.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A San Francisco Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed resolutions asking Congress to grant to the city of San Francisco the use of the major portion of the Presidio military reservation for a public park.

Governors' Inauguration.

The new Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada were inaugurated yesterday.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Judge Rice, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has made arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the road on the branch from a point six miles above the mouth of the Cowlitz river, on the Columbia river, Oregon, via Olympia, Washington Territory, to Puget Sound. Two thousand Chinamen have been contracted for here, and will commence going north next week to work on this road. The Pacific Rolling Mills will furnish rails to the extent of their capacity. The rest are on their way from New York. Seventy-five miles will be in running order by the first of July.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of the Hon. John Covode.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—The death of the Hon. John Covode occurred at 4 o'clock this morning at the United States Hotel here. It was caused by heart disease, the first attack of which occurred about 1 o'clock this morning. Hon. John Cessna was with him at the time of his death. Mr. Covode and his wife had been to Philadelphia to place their children at school, and were on their return West at the time of his death.

Death of Representative J. A. Campbell.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Joseph A. Campbell, member of the House from the Seventeenth Philadelphia district, died this morning, at half-past 5 o'clock, of consumption.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The News of Mr. Covode's Death at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The death of Hon. John Covode, which occurred at Harrisburg this morning, created a profound sensation among the members of the House. He left here a few days ago apparently in his usual health, and expected to return in time to vote on the San Domingo resolution, to which he was opposed. He was so well known here that his death has been the absorbing topic of conversation in both houses all the morning. His death will be formally announced by his colleague in the House in a few days.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire at Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, Jan. 11.—A fire on Pollock street last night destroyed the Episcopal church, Baer & Eppler's dry goods store, and Nashe's book store. Loss about $60,000; insured for about $20,000. The church was not insured.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15¼c.; low middlings, 14¾c. Flour active and very firm, but prices unchanged. Wheat firm at yesterday's prices; stock scarce. Corn in fair demand; white, 81@82c. Oats active at 56@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork in good demand at $20·50@20·75. Bacon in good demand; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib 12¾c; shoulders, 10c. Hams, 14@18c. Lard in fair demand at 12½c. Whisky more active.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan 11.—Building No. 2 of Kimball & Larkin's carriage factory, on Preble street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5000. Insured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Contested Election—Price vs. Lynd—Trouble with a Prothonotary.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

This morning David W. Sellers, Esq., came into Court and stated that a proceeding was about to be instituted before the Legislature contesting the seat of James Lynd as as Associate Judge of the District Court, and in order thereto the law required a certificate from the Prothonotary of this Court that at least fifty of the signers to the petition were qualified electors. The petition, with the names of some of the most prominent citizens of the community, had been presented to Mr. Donegan, the Prothonotary, and his certificate requested. He refused to sign it, and therefore it became necessary to present the following petition to the Court:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:—The petition of David W. Sellers respectfully showeth to the Court that he is a petitioner with more than fifty other qualified electors of this county to a complaint setting forth an undue election and false return in the office of Associate Judge of the District Court of the County of Philadelphia in October last past, which said petition and complaint require a certificate to be attached from the prothonotary that at least fifty of the petitioners at the time of signing were duly qualified electors. That said petition and complaint were presented to Richard Donegan, Prothonotary of this Court, on January 11, 1871, with a request that he should sign said certificate, and with the offer on the part of your petitioner to depose an oath that he knew at least fifty of said petitioners were qualified electors, but that said Richard Donegan refused to sign said certificate. And your petitioner further saith that unless said petition is presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania within ten days after the organization of the Legislature (which took place on the third day of the present month), accompanied by such a certificate, the same would not be according to law, and no jurisdiction would attach to proceed on said complaint and petition; and forasmuch as the case is one of exigency, and no speedy remedy exists, your petitioner prays that the said Richard Donegan will be forthwith commanded to sign such a certificate.

DAVID W. SELLERS.

Mr. Sellers requested that the Prothonotary be sent for, in order that he might explain his refusal to do as required.

Mr. Donegan came in and said that when the request was made he could not certify that the petitioners were qualified electors, because he did not know it of his own knowledge, and did not choose to stretch his conscience on that point. He said he had not had an opportunity to examine the names.

Mr. Sellers flatly contradicted him by saying that he had twice offered him the petition, and he had each time pushed it away from him, declining to have anything to do with it.

An angry altercation was about to take place between the Prothonotary and Mr. Sellers, which, however, Judge Ludlow prevented by saying:—

"Mr. Prothonotary, I, as a judge of this court, now hand you this petition, with the names of the petitioners, and direct you to examine them in order to satisfy yourself that they are qualified electors, and if, upon oath being made before you of their qualifications, you still refuse to sign the certificate, we shall have to proceed as directed by the act of Assembly. Now, take this and report by 12 o'clock."

Mr. Donegan took the paper and left court. The following are some of the signers to the petition, of whose qualifications as electors the certificate is wanted:—

William A. Porter, George M. Dallas, E. R. Cope, C. Ingersoll, Thomas W. Price, N. H. Sharpless, A. M. Burton, David W. Sellers, John Samuel, Richard Vaux, Simon Arnold, C. M. Husbands, George Northrop and others.

At 12 o'clock the Prothonotary returned, handed the petition back to the Court, and said:—

"With all due respect, your Honor, I do not see that I can sign the certificate."

Judge Ludlow.—"Let an alternative mandamus issue returnable at 1 o'clock."

At 1 o'clock counsel stated that there had been a difficulty in the Prothonotary's office about the form of the writ, and the hour had arrived before the writ had been made out; but Mr. Sellers said that as the Prothonotary himself had to make out his own writ to be served upon him, and he was fully cognizant of the meaning of the order, he certainly ought to make return at once.

Counsel representing Mr. Donegan said they would make return as soon as they saw the writ. They wished to make several points; one that he, not being custodian of the list of voters, was unable to certify that these petitioners were qualified electors; and the other, that the act of Assembly under which this demand was made was unconstitutional, in that it required a judicial act of an executive officer.

Judge Ludlow suggested that if oath was made before the Prothonotary of the qualifications of these electors, he could certify that upon this affidavit he believed them so to be. This might be sufficient, and save further trouble. He gave him until 2 o'clock again.

At 2 o'clock the Prothonotary made the following return to the writ of mandamus:—

In answer to said writ, I answer and say that I am not the custodian of the list of qualified electors, and have no knowledge or means of knowledge that the signers of said petition are such qualified electors.

And for further answer, I say that I am advised and so suggest that the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided (to wit, the act of July 2, 1839) is contrary to the Constitution of this State and has no binding force whatever, and hence respectfully submit that I am not bound to make such certificate.

Sworn to before R. D. DONEGAN,
GEORGE DDISS.

Mr. Sellers demurred to the return, saying that the return admitted that the signers of this petition were qualified electors, but simply said that Mr. Donegan was not custodian of the list.

After hearing counsel, Judge Ludlow said:—"If we order our Prothonotary to certify to a record of this court, it will not do for him to refuse obedience on the ground that he does not know the record to be true, and thus I answer the first proposition of the answer. As to the second, I say it would be revolutionary in me at this time to decide that this act of Assembly is unconstitutional. I award a peremptory mandamus commanding the Prothonotary to certify that upon the affidavits before him he believes the petitioners to be qualified electors."

GEORGIA.

The Troublesome Senatorial Question—How the Issue Stands.

A Washington despatch says:—The case of the Georgia Senators, postponed from last Saturday, will be heard before the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday next, unless a railroad or some other accident interposes. Contrary to statements that have been made, there are only two rival delegations seeking admittance to the present Congress. Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller were elected July 23, 1868, and Henry P. Farrow and R. H. Whitely, Feb. 15, 1870. The condition of the question is about as follows:—Hill and Miller were elected by the Legislature organized by Gen. Meade, before the colored members were expelled. There were in that Legislature, as is alleged, some twenty members disqualified from holding seats by the fourteenth amendment; and this is the ground on which the validity of the election is questioned. After this election about twenty of the colored members were expelled, and minority candidates admitted in their places; and such was the composition of the Assembly in December last, when Congress ordered a reorganization. The minority candidates in the seats of the negroes were turned out and the former occupants restored, and the members disqualified by the amendment were expelled and minority candidates put in their places; and Farrow and Whitely were elected by the Legislature as thus composed. So one set of Senators were elected when the Legislature contained twenty members politically disqualified for them, and the other by a Legislature containing twenty members who received only a minority of votes. The committee will report as soon as the contested facts can be heard.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Specie Bonds.

The Georgia Election Cases.

Proceedings of Congress

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The Women Suffrage Advocates

had a protracted hearing before the House Judiciary Committee this morning, and presented arguments to show that, under the fifteenth amendment, they are entitled to vote without any further legislation. There were about twenty of them present. Among them were Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Anthony, and Mrs. Stanton. This afternoon they held a convention. The committee was very favorably impressed with the arguments of some of the ladies, and one member said that no man in the House could have stated that side of the case more forcibly than was done by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull.

The Five Per Cent. Bonds.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to-day to report the Senate bill increasing the amount of five per cent. bonds to five hundred millions, interest payable quarterly; but it is provided that as new bonds are to be put upon the market the old ones must be redeemed and cancelled. The committee is preparing a supplementary tariff bill relating chiefly to duties on woollen goods. It is proposed to increase the

Duty on Mixed Woollens

to 45 cents. Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to place coal on the free list, but it was not adopted, the vote being 4 to 4.

Floating Docks and Batteries.

The Secretary of the Navy was before the House Appropriation Committee to-day and made an argument in favor of the appropriation for floating docks and batteries. The committee is not disposed to make an appropriation for such purposes.

Steamer Subsidies.

The Senate Postal Committee agreed to-day to report in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers between California and Australia, with subsidy sufficient to secure its success.

The Georgia Senators.

Messrs. Hill, Miller, and Farrow, claiming to be Senators from Georgia, had a hearing this morning before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It will be some days before the committee will be able to make a report, and the admission of any of the parties is doubtful.

The Georgia Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day gave a hearing to Dr. Miller and Joshua Hill, the one claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia for the term expiring March 4 next, and the other for the term ending March 4, 1873. Henry P. Farrow, who with Whitely contests their seats, was also before the committee, with whom their case now rests.

Obituary—Perry Fuller.

Perry Fuller died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city of paralysis of the heart. Several weeks ago he had a severe attack of illness, but had apparently entirely recovered his health and was in cheerful spirits last night while visiting friends. He was forty-four years of age.

Female Suffrage.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House Judiciary Committee this morning heard the arguments of Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. A. G. Riddle, claiming the right of suffrage for women under the fifteenth constitutional amendment. About fifty other ladies were present. The committee listened attentively to the speeches, but took no action.

FROM THE STATE.

Additional Particulars of Mr. Covode's Death.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Mr. Covode reached here in good health last evening from Philadelphia. He was quite cheerful and ate a hearty supper. Soon after he complained of feeling chilly, and later in the evening he suffered considerable pain in the left side, but did not feel at all alarmed. His suffering increased until about midnight, when Dr. Zeigler was called in. He was then much prostrated by very acute pain in the region of the heart, but the physician assured him of relief in a short time.

The pain continued to increase, however, until about 4 o'clock, when his physician told him that he would be better in an hour. He answered, "Must I suffer this agony for an hour yet?" and almost immediately after said, "I am dying," and ceased to breathe. His wife accompanied him, and was attended during the night, after Mr. Covode's illness became alarming, by Mrs. Senator Cameron. His death has created a profound impression here, and he is as widely lamented as he is known. He was first a political candidate in 1848, when he ran against Mr. Hughes for Senate in the then hopeless Democratic district of Somerset and Westmoreland, and came within a few votes of an election. In 1854 he was elected to Congress over Mr. Drum, and was re-elected in 1856, 1858, and 1860. In 1862 he declined a renomination and the district was lost, Mr. Dawson being elected. In 1864 he was pressed to accept a nomination again, but peremptorily declined, and Mr. Dawson was re-elected. In 1866 he was forced to accept the nomination and he was elected over Mr. Weir, and in 1868 he was re-elected over General Foster. In 1870 he declined, and General Foster was elected over Hon. Andrew Stewart by some 700 majority. In 1860, and again in 1863, he was a prominent candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, and, had he lived, would very probably have been the candidate in 1872.

FROM NEW YORK.

Report of the Prussian Occupation of Havre.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A supposed unfounded report of the occupation of Havre by the Germans is circulating here.

Match Factory Burned.

The match factory of J. Leoger, on West Fifty-fourth street, was damaged to the amount of $8000 by fire this morning; insured.

Bids for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The bids for bonds aggregating $2,534,500, at 7·61@8·30. The awards were a [illegible] at [illegible]·26.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on all ocean cable legislation was debated upon a motion by Mr. Chandler to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner, summarising the results of that committee's action upon various propositions before it, said that among other bills now pending which had been reported from that committee was a general measure for a code regulating ocean cables, the substance of which was sketched by their late associate, Mr. Fessenden.

There were also several special bills, one for a cable from San Francisco to Japan, which had been considered many days by the committee. He doubted the expediency of taking all those matters at this late stage of the session from the charge of the committee which had specially considered them. A joint committee, if appointed at all, should begin with a new Congress.

Mr. Williams advocated a joint special committee as necessary to an intelligent understanding by Congress of the pending conflicting propositions. One of these was to appropriate $500,000 yearly for a long period in aid of a telegraph line from California to China. If another company would do the work for one-half that amount, there was a fitness in having their proposition and the pending one presented to the same committee.

The subject, by consent, was finally laid over without action till to-morrow.

The latter half of the morning hour was occupied by Mr. Revels in some remarks upon the bill to aid in the repairs and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. He spoke of the importance of the cotton trade, remarking that while cotton was no longer king, its commercial influence upon the material interests and prosperity of the country demanded that all proper measures should be taken to foster it

He referred to the difficulties in the way of cotton production in Egypt and Brazil, to show that with proper encouragement its cultivation in the United States could be carried on without fear of successful competition in other countries. By the improvements contemplated by the bill several millions of acres of cotton land in the delta between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers would be opened to cultivation.

Upon his motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution as amended by the House for the appointment of a commission to San Domingo, the question being upon Mr. Sumner's motion to amend the House amendment by adding thereto:—"And the commissioners shall inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica, and extent of territory occupied by the opposing parties; also as to the relations between the existing Government of Dominica and the neighboring republic of Hayti, and the pendency of any claim territorial or pecuniary by the latter upon the former; and whether any war now exists or is menaced between these two Governments.

Mr. Saulsbury moved as a further amendment, to add:—"And provided further, That Benjamin F. Curtis, Millard Fillmore, and W. F. Sherman be the commissioners."

House.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Made the special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $1,438,347.

Mr. Degener introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by United States Consuls. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also reported a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, forbidding cattle to be confined in railroad cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading, to give the cattle rest, water, and feeding for at least five consecutive hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to steamboats where arrangements are made to feed and water cattle.

Mr. Eldridge questioned the propriety and constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Wilson stated the measure had been carefully considered and submitted to some of the best lawyers, who certified to its legality and constitutionality. The transportation by railroad of cattle from the West to the East was very great and was daily increasing, and it was well known that the most inhuman and barberous practices were perpetrated on stock in transit that were not only disgraceful to humanity, but made meat of cattle deleterious to health.

Mr. Eldridge was satisfied that the bill was repugnant to the Constitution, inasmuch as it interfered with the internal police regulations of each State. Congress might as well undertake to legislate for the police in every city and village. He suggested that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson argued that the bill was directly within the scope of the provisions of the Constitution, which gave to Congress power to regulate commerce between States.

He moved the previous question.

On a vote by tellers there were only 104 members voting, which lacked fourteen of a quorum.

On a second vote by tellers the vote was still less, many members being probably attracted to the Senate Chamber by the Dominican debate.

A motion to adjourn was then made, pending the vote on the yeas and nays.

The Speaker laid before the House a telegram from Governor Geary announcing the death at Harrisburg this morning of Hon. John Covode, Representative from Pennsylvania, and speaking of him as a good citizen and valuable and faithful public servant and a true patriot.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Mr. Connell presented a petition contesting the seat of Senator Dechert, alleging that he received but 12,620 votes and that his competitor received 12,886 votes. The petition also alleges general frauds, neglects, etc., in all the Democratic precincts of the Second, Third, and Fourth wards. Mr. Connell moved to select a committee to-morrow.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, moved to postpone the subject for the present. Agreed to.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Connell, extending the time for the completion of the Philadelphia and Montgomery County Railroad.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schnatterly presented the petition of citizens of the Twelfth district, contesting the seat of John Lamon, Republican. Friday next, the 13th inst., was fixed for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Quigley presented the petition of citizens of the Eleventh district contesting the seat of Samuel Hagar, Republican. Thursday next was fixed for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Josephs said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of Hon. Joseph A. Campbell. He would present resolutions on the subject hereafter.

Mr. Ellis, Schuylkill, moved to print 3000 copies of the report of the State Mining Superintendents.

An amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, to print but 1000 copies, was lost, as well as another amendment by the same gentleman to limit the cost of the books to forty cents each.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, favored the larger number, as did also Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Johnson said that the book was imperfect.

The original resolution was passed.

Mr. Fulton, of Westmoreland announced the death of Hon. John Covode, and offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The Hon. John Covode, one of the Representatives of this State in the present Congress, died in this city this morning very suddenly, on his way from his home to the National Capital.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a committee of three of the members of each House be appointed to make arrangements for the transmission of his body to his home.

Passed unanimously.

The Senate and House met in joint convention to elect a State Treasurer.

The result was—for R. W. Mackey, 70 Republican votes; Daniel O. Barr, 60 Democratic votes.

Robert W. Mackey was thereupon declared to be elected Treasurer for one year from May 4, 1871.

The only incident of the election was a short speech by Senator Billingfelt. He said that as he had already expressed his preference, and as he believed that this was the last time the Legislature would be called on to enter into such a contest, he would on this occasion vote for the regular Republican nominee, Mr. Mackey.

The Speaker of the House announced the committee to escort the remains of Hon. John Covode to consist of Messrs. Fulton, Sloan, and Humphreys.