The Sun.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1868. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The Senate Passes the Southern Militia Bill.

THE HOUSE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

Special Despatches to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met to-day, and considered the case of Colonel Smythe, nominated as Minister to Russia. It was understood that he would agree to resign upon the 4th of March, but the Committee decided (five to two) to reject his nomination—Bayard and Fessenden being the only ones willing to allow him to be confirmed. This secures his rejection by the Senate by a large majority.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

No action has been had by the Senate Finance Committee upon the case of Alexander Cummings, nominated as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The majority of that Committee are at present adverse to his confirmation. A paper asking his confirmation has been signed by the following Pennsylvania Republican members of the House: Kelley, Dickey, Cake, Koontz, Merrell, Wilson, Pettis, Moorhead, and Laurence. Others declined to sign. His fate is a matter of doubt. It will probably go over the holidays without being decided.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House Reconstruction Committee had up the Mississippi case to-day. Nothing was done. Ex-rebel General Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, has not been recommended by this Committee for the removal of his disabilities, nor are they likely to do so.

THE SMALL TARIFF BILL.

The prospect for the passage of the small Tariff bill by the House is not good. While it will not be vigorously debated, it will probably be stranded quietly. The House took it up today by a vote of 102 to 69; but no big majority vote was a large number of members who did not want to go into the business on the Speaker's bill, but who were not for the bill. Garfield, Schenck, George, the bill to fail from inadvertence. Jones Brooks took advantage today of this bill being open to debate to put in a long speech upon the action of the House in the New York election frauds.

A formidable opposition to it develops in the Senate to the copper tariff bill, and its passage as it came from the House is doubtful.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Bonds up to the 350th mile post were today issued to the Union Pacific Railroad. There now remains less than 100 miles to complete the junction, and construction parties are still at work at both ends.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

Chief Justice Chase to-day, in alluding to the various rumors about the action of the Supreme Court in the Legal Tender act, stated that he did not know whether it was in future or the judges who had given the slightest indication of how he should act upon it. The decision may not be announced for a month or two.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

To-morrow will virtually close business for this week in the House, as Thursday and Friday are set apart for the announcement of the decisions of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Thomas, and no other business will be done. Many members will in the interim leave for their homes.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The President has a number of revenue cases and Postmaster nominations to sent to the Senate, which will probably come in this week.

STATEMENT OF MR. MENARD.

Mr. Menard, the colored man who is here claiming a seat in the House from Louisiana, says the Library Association of Washington, did not, as has been stated, address him a note requesting him not to present his claim, but on the contrary urged him to do so. He says he was born free in the State of Illinois; attended the Oberlin College in Ohio, and voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and sat on a jury in that State. He is still without a certificate from Gov. Warmoth.

MRS. ANNA E. STEPHENS BEFORE A COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, as appears from her own statement, voluntarily went before the Retrenchment Committee yesterday, and, having been put under oath at her own request, contradicted Fitch's statement in regard to his charges against District Attorney Courtney, to which he made a affidavit and afterwards repeated before the Committee.

MR. CUSHING'S MISSION AGAIN.

The latest indications are that Caleb Cushing's mission refers to the pending negotiation with the Government of Colombia about concessions of rights for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, similar to those recently obtained from Nicaragua.

NEW YORK TOBACCO DEALERS.

The Committee of Ways and Means had before them this morning a number of dealers in tobacco from New York, who want to effect a change in the law on that subject.

INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.

A bill is in course of preparation, which will be introduced in the House in a few days, prohibiting the banks from paying interest on their deposits, on the ground that the system keeps money out of circulation, and produces stringency.

ARRIVAL OF ELECTORAL MESSENGERS.

Mr. J. Stoddard Johnson, bearing the Seymour and Blair Electoral vote of Kentucky, arrived here to-day, and placed the same in the hands of Senator Wade and legally attested the certificate.

Three other messengers of the kind from different States are now here.

AN INDIAN COMPLAINT.

Keokuck, the Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, together with their friends, called on the Secretary of the Interior this afternoon to represent their grievances growing out of the conduct of their Indian agent. The Secretary assured them that their complaint should receive consideration; but told them they must pay the expenses of their trip to Washington, as they had come without permission.

SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN.

The following is Senator Sumner's resolution as modified and reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the people of the United States, sympathizing with the people of Spain in their effort to establish a new order of things, express the confident hope that it will be conducted to the end in such a way as to provide the foundation of liberal institutions, and they especially commend to the people of Spain not to allow the present opportunity to pass without securing the immediate manumission of the slaves and the total abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions; and

Resolved, That the President of the United States be charged with the duty of communicating this resolution to the Government of Spain.

ARMY DISBURSEMENTS.

A communication furnished by the War Department to the Committee of Ways and Means, shows that the amount disbursed by the Pay Department for military service from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1868, including pay proper, commutations, and all other disbursements, but excluding bounties and arrears due prior to June 30, 1865, was $111,000,000. This amount will be slightly increased by returns of paymasters at distant stations, not received in time to be included in the report. The disbursements for the subsistence Department, were $26,110,000. This includes $1,800,000 for subsistence to Indians. The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department, including claims and vouchers not yet examined or passed, were $[illegible]; the Medical Department, $2,041,000. The Adjutant-General's office were $1,077,000. The Bureau of Engineers, $6,[illegible]4,000. From the preceding statements the Secretary of War says it will be seen that the military expenditures from July 1, 1865 to June 30, 1868, a period of three years, were about $[illegible],000,000; of which it is believed that, as near as can be ascertained without long and tedious investigation, nearly one hundred millions were on account of liabilities incurred during the rebellion, leaving one hundred and ninety-five millions as the outlay for the current expenses during the time named—an average of sixty-five million dollars per annum.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Petitions and memorials were presented against granting any further subsidy to the Pacific railroad, asking for equal suffrage, and various minor matters.

SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Foreign Committee, reported with an amendment the joint resolution offered by him tendering sympathy to the people of Spain.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.), from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution endorsing the President's sentiments and proposition in reference to the national debt. It was laid over.

Mr. LYNCH (Rep., Fla.) introduced a bill to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at a time. Referred.

ALASKA—THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate all information possessed by his department, and not previously communicated, in regard to Alaska, and particularly in regard to the fur interest therein.

The Senate took from the table the bill introduced by Mr. Stewart yesterday, to protect the rights of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. Messrs. Perry and Stewart spoke in favor of the bill.

MILITIA IN THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. WILSON's bill to repeal the prohibition of the organization of militia in the rebel states was taken up, and gave rise to an extended debate. Messrs. Wilson, Freeman, and Conkling, speaking in favor of it. Messrs. Hendricks and Edmunds moved to amend by adding a clause for Prohibition as regards Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.), thought that the reason for making the prohibition was, that at the time it was [illegible] the loyal people of the country and their representatives distributed the State Governments of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and were but willing that they should have the aid of the local militia to sustain them. That reason no longer existed, the present State Governments being loyal, and they had a right to have, like other State Governments, a local military force at their command.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) stated the objection to Mr. Wilson's bill was that it would even allow the organization of a militia hostile to the United States.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) was astonished that the Senator from Massachusetts opposed the organization of a local militia in the rebel States, when six years had elapsed, during which time the employment of United States troops there was an outrage and an onerous, and unjustifiable tax upon the people.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that the Democratic party had complained of the employment of the army at the South, because it had been used to set up military governments instead of civil governments which were in existence at the time of the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. RICE (Rep., Ark.) favored the bill. The experience of the loyal people of Arkansas had shown that loyal men in it were insufficiently for their protection. Let congress put the power in their hands and they would protect themselves.

Mr. SAWYER (Rep., S. C.) said that in South Carolina and in the other Southern States the loyal people were in a minority. The Democratic party had organized a local militia to kill Republicans, and were in fact, and would be no security for life but of them. The Government of South Carolina was, in fact, a Government of the minority, but was sustained by a majority of the people, including large disbanded.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) in reply to a remark from Mr. Conkling, said that Pennsylvania had adopted the law which it was now proposed to repeal, and that the President had done so because he believed it to be a violation of the Constitution. The Republican party had refused to allow the organization of a militia in Pennsylvania, but had allowed organizations to form, but would refuse to allow it now, when they opposed the repeal.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) remarked that the militia of the rebel States were not under the present State government, since a new election.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

House of Representatives.

CALIFORNIA LAND GRANT.

The Senate bill granting lands to California to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay was reported, ordered printed, and recommitted.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions were adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House the reports made in the Union Pacific Railroad by the Government Director and Commissioner; directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of having members of the Soldiers' Home discharged dishonorably, and of the Board of Managers annually; instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of arrears of pensions under the sixth section of the act of July 12, 1862; instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report what further legislation is necessary for the security of life and property and the promotion of commerce on the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; and instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting passenger steamboats from carrying petroleum or other inflammable fluids.

BILLS REFERRED—IOWA CLAIMS.

Bills were referred providing for a change in our Indian policy, providing for an annual inspection of Indian affairs, and for the printing of 2,000 copies of Nye's speech.

The Iowa Claim bill was then debated until the expiration of the morning hour, the House refusing to second the previous question. Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) moved to strike the enacting clause, which motion he argued at great length, and then moved to refer the bill back, with instructions to report a general bill for the payment of Iowa claims similar in amendment to the general law of 1861, providing for informality in vouchers.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Speaker announced the select Committee on the New York election frauds as follows: Lawrence (Rep., Ohio), Davis (Rep., Md.), Blair (Rep., Mich.), Dickey (Rep., Pa.), Hopkins (Rep., Wis.), Marshall (Dem., Ill.), and Hubbard (Dem., Ct.)

FINANCIAL BUSINESS—THE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table, and gave notice, after consultation with the Committee on Ways and Means, that he should move, on the 6th of January, to go into Committee of the Whole on the first special order, which was the Tariff bill, considering it not to-morrow was likely to be the easy way for work.

Mr. MOORHEAD, (Rep., Pa.), another member of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked Mr. Schenck to withdraw a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was perfectly willing to let the motion be made.

Mr. MOORHEAD made that motion, and remarked that the bill was printed and had been before the country for a year.

Mr. BROOKS, (Dem., N. Y.), inquired what bill was to be taken up in committee, the short Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, or the one which the gentleman (Moorhead) had reported in a substitute form?

Mr. MOORHEAD replied that the short bill was the bill now pending in the Committee of the Whole, and which would be of course taken up.

Mr. BROOKS—Do you mean to take it up for action?

Mr. MOORHEAD—For action at once.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Rep., Ill.)—For debate?

Mr. MOORHEAD—For debate and passage.

The question was taken by tellers on Mr. Moorhead's motion, and the vote was 71 ayes and 45 noes. The yeas and nays were then called, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 69, as follows (Democrats italic):

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley (Ohio), Bailey, Banks, Beaman, Beatty, Boutwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bowen, Boyden, *Boyer*, Broomall, Buckley, Butler (Penn.), Cake, Calls, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Cobb, Coburn, Conley, Corode, Dawes, Dawson, De Lano, Dixon, Dockery, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fields, Fremont, Garfield, Gove, Halsey, Hale, Hamilton (N. Y.), Van Horn (N. Y.), Hunter (N. Y.), Jenckes, Jones (S. C.), Kelley, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lake, Lawrence (Penn.), Lawrence (Ohio), Lincoln, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, Mayham, McCarthy, McKee, Mercer, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Mutins, Myers, Newsham, Norris, O'Neil, Perham, Pettis, Plants, Poland, Price, Pulsee, *Randall*, Robinson, Rogers, Sawyer, Schenck, Selye, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens (N. H.), Stephens, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Horn (N. Y.), Vidal, Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Ind.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Whittemore, Wilson (Ohio), Wilson (Penn.), and Windom—134.

NAYS—*Adams*, Allison, Anderson, *Archer*, *Arnell*, Baker, *Barnes*, *Bergen*, *Black*, Brooks, *Brooks*, *Buck*, Butler (Mass.), Cary, *Chanler*, Clark (Kansas), Cook, Culloon, Eggleston, *Glossbrener*, *Golladay*, Graver, *Grover*, *Haight*, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, *Hubbard* (Ct.), *Humphrey*, Hulter, *Johnson*, *Jones* (Ky.), Judd, *Judson*, *Kerr*, *Knott*, *Loan*, *Marshall*, *McCullough*, *Morrissey*, *Morgan*, Newcomb, *Niblack*, Orth, Peters, *Peters*, Pike, Pile, *Pomeroy*, *Robinson*, *Ross*, Schenck, Sitgreaves, Stewart, *Stone*, *Strader*, *Taber*, *Tabe*, *Tift*, *Trimble*, Van Aernam, Van Horn, *Van Wyck*, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Iowa), *Wood*, *Woodward*, and *Young*—69.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. BROOKS, being entitled to the floor, charged that there was collusion between the Union Leagues of New York and Philadelphia to corrupt the elections and carry the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the authority State of Maine. The Grand Jury of New York city had had that subject before it, and had prepared a paper constituting an indictment of some of the most eminent men of the country. The honorable Senator from New York (Morgan) had been summoned to appear before that Grand Jury, to give testimony which would show the immense sums that he had contributed to corruptelections, but had twice refused to answer the process of the Court, and had only escaped by leaving the city, or by waiving himself of his privilege as a member of Congress. Mr. Brooks went on to speak of the contributions of A. T. Stewart to the Union League.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.) made the point of order, that the gentleman was not discussing the question before the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order, remarking that the bill was not a special order.

Mr. BROOKS was proceeding to speak, in the same connection, of William E. Dodge, and of the means by which that gentleman had gained possession of his (Brooks's) seat in the House, but the Chairman stated that he was unable to see the pertinence of the remarks. Mr. Brooks then applied himself to the more regular discussion of the Tariff bill. At the conclusion of his speech the Committee rose, but by a vote of 91 to 61 the House again went into Committee on the bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) moved to fill to the paragraph on copper, "blue vitriol and sulphate of copper." Agreed to.

Mr. PERRIS (Dem., Ind.) offered an amendment allowing a drawback of duty on imported copper when resulting exclusively from smelting ten tons of copper ore mined in the United States to every ton of imported ore.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) said that Pennsylvania had no copper interests to subserve. There were copper interests, however, to be protected in Michigan, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama; and there was not protection enough now to develop those interests. Under this bill, however, all the varieties of copper necessary for smelting would be produced.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) argued in support of the proposed increase of duty.

Mr. WINCHELL (Rep., Mass.) moved to add a proviso that copper used in the manufacture of vessels shall be admitted free of duty.

Messrs. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) and MAYNARD (Dem., Tenn.) opposed the amendment carried by Mr. Fields.

Mr. SPARLING (Rep., Ohio) moved an amendment providing that copper, in any form on the sides of building, and actually imported into the United States for that purpose, shall be entitled to a drawback of 40 per cent. ad valorem. He said he was in favor of protecting the copper interest, but he did not wish to insure the scoundrels who invested either. He thought duty was sufficient to protect copper.

Mr. KELLEY declared that if the ship-building interest would give to the copper interest the monopoly they had, no other tariff would be asked.

Without disposing of the pending amendments offered by Messrs. Fields and Sparling, the Committee rose, and the House then took a recess.

THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

A Grand Jubilee in Chicago—Speech of Lieut. Gen. Sherman.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Chicago is alive to-day with soldiers, and what is remarkable, all of them are officers ranging in rank from the General of the Army to Second Lieutenant, many of them bearing names that have become historic and will be handed down to future generations as inseparably connected with the life of the Republic. The hotels where the headquarters of the different armies are located are alive with excitement and enthusiasm. At an early hour in the day the different armies gathered at the various places named for the purpose of transacting the business connected with their organization.

The meeting of the Army of the Ohio was held at the Tremont House at 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. J. D. Cox in the chair. The minutes of last meeting had been produced by roll and read. After the report of a Committee on permanent organization, and the adjournment to meet at 10:30 o'clock, in Concordia Hall.

At 10 o'clock the Army of the Ohio met at Concordia Hall, Gen. Schofield took the chair, and Gen. Grant, Gen. Cox, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Sherman and others, connected with them, were made honorary members. The Committee appointed last week then submitted their resolutions adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of officers of the Army of Georgia was held at the Tremont House, for the purpose of changing the society of the Army of Georgia. Gen. H. W. Slocum was elected President. All honorary discharged officers of the Army of Georgia are declared eligible to membership on signing the roll. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening, when the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws will be presented for the consideration and action of the association.

The last meeting of the Army of Tennessee was held this afternoon at Crosby's Music Hall. In the absence of the President, Gen. John A. Rawlins, the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge was called to the chair. Gen. T. A. Dodge, after referring to the noble, patriotic and incomparable records, offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed from the Army of the Tennessee to attend the inauguration of Gen. Grant on the 4th of March next, and tendering Hilton's hall for social dues. On motion of Gen. Dodge, Gen. Rawlins was requested to preside at the meeting, and postponed until 8 o'clock to-morrow. On motion a Committee was appointed to wait on Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Thomas, and request them to meet for members of the rank and file to-morrow evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for social intercourse.

The Armies of the Cumberland and Georgia held their joint meeting this afternoon at McVicker's Theatre. Gen. Thomas presided, assisted by the Vice-Presidents of the Society. Gen. Thomas congratulated his comrades upon the prosperity and success which they enjoyed. The Rev. J. Bishop, of Kentucky, was announced as Chaplain for the year. Gen. Grant, the Treasurer, then made his report, showing the receipts of the Society to have been $186,[illegible], and the expenditures $14,[illegible], leaving a balance of $[illegible]. The next meeting of the Society will be held at Indianapolis.

The Opera House was crowded this evening to its utmost with soldiers of the Grand Armies and citizens. Major-Gen. George H. Thomas presided, and introduced Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, who made the well-received speech, of which the following is the

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: It is made my pleasing duty to address you this evening in words of welcome for deeds that have been spoken before you. From the city and from the country, from the towns and the villages, you have come to-day, the survivors of those who rushed to the rescue of our country, when responded the country's call in her hour of danger, and fought her battles, sometimes side by side, and sometimes far apart, yet always in unison. [Cheers.] At her bidding you returned to your homes as farmers and as mechanics, as citizens and citizens, and resumed your place in society, as it were, upon a pinnacle to look back to or that vale wherein you struggled so long; to point out to each other the spots of greatest interest, and to live over again those hours and days and months of deepest anxiety and joy, when we felt and knew that we were fighting for the feeling of animosity and anger which you may have entertained; and that you have dropped into oblivion the hide jealousies and rivalries of the hour. You now stand before with hand extended in fraternal friendship, who have ever pledged to the right to support the flag of your country. Now, you know as you have fought for the rights of our fathers [cheers], and the flag of our whole country. [Cheers.] No mere sectarian now, no matter to you, but just pride in your own actions and deep, intense love of the country for which stood by your side in the hour of doubt and danger, and adopted with the same feelings of pride. [Cheers.] Happily, our friends, you did not belong to that class of our people in whose hearts was planted from youth the pernicious doctrine of State power, that the citizens should love a part of the country better than the whole. [Applause.] You were reared in a better school, and taught to revere the Constitution of the Whole country, and to love the wise influences under which is assured the largest measure of security and happiness consistent with the safety of the whole nation. We believe that the will of the majority should rule; we believe that in this we have a panacea for this that have from the earliest history of the world ravaged and afflicted the human family. But we were no exception to the general rule that minorities will not always submit peacably to the decision of the majority, and that we must maintain the privileges of our birthright by force. You may search history in vain for a more flagrant violation of faith than that which resulted in our civil war. Never were a people more ruthlessly, more unwilling dragged into a long and bloody conflict; never was a nation so utterly unprepared for the attempt. To prepare for the danger was called cowardice, and the whole civilized world was taught to believe that the broad stripes on our flag were to be trailed in the dust, the stars sink forever from view, and that our fair fabric of Union was to be broken by hypocrisy. Our attempts to reason were laughed at, our laws were derided to scorn, public property was seized and a war begun. Men wasted their eloquence in vain attempts to avert the storm. Statesmen exhausted the last peaceful remedy, and not until this time was the last arbiter resorted to. The volunteer soldier then stepped forth into the field, and offered his life and his service to defend and maintain the Government against all its enemies, and swore an oath that rebellion and anarchy should not rule this land, but that liberty, justice, and law should be restored to their rightful ascendency. [Cheers.] Richest land, his word, and you now behold the good ship of State again full rigged, and once more on her course to a glorious future.

Gen. Belknap then spoke to his comrades of the Army of the Tennessee.

Gen. Charles Croft then delivered an oration of an hour's length on the Army of the Cumberland. His discourse was principally devoted to the consideration of the following topics: First—The prominent characters of the rebellion. Second—The origin of the Army of the Cumberland, and its exploits in the great struggle for the life of the Republic. Third—Its peculiarities as a distinct army in the field. Fourth—The teachings of war.

Gen. J. D. Cox spoke for the Army of Ohio. His oration was more than an hour in length.

Gen. Cogswell spoke for the Army of Georgia. He claimed it was an error that the sea, in which his army bore a conspicuous part. This was followed by the "Retreat" by the band, taps by the drum corps, and the audience dispersed.

Five Men Drowned.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—While trying to navigate the ice-boat through the Delaware and Raritan Canal to-day, below this city, five men, residents of Trenton and workmen on the ice-boat, were drowned.

Marine Disasters.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 15.—The ship Arnold Boninger, Capt. Steenken, which sailed from Rotterdam Nov. 18 for New York, put into this port in a leaky condition, having experienced a heavy gale.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—The bark Alice, Capt. Sills, from New York, arrived at this port with rigging damaged, having experienced a heavy gale.

Intelligence has been received in St. John, N. B., of the total loss of the ship John Dunlap, belonging to the Messrs. Reid, of this city. A son of James Reid was on board, and, with the two mates, is among the lost.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPANISH TROUBLES.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL THE MEDIATOR

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS.

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Between Greece and Turkey.

The Cuban Insurrection.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS AT HAVANA.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Mediation of the American Consul at Cadiz.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The telegraphic correspondent of the *Daily News* this morning says that the peaceful termination of the insurrection at Cadiz is entirely attributable to the good offices of R. F. Farrel, the American Consul in that city. The Government has commenced prosecutions against several journals of the city for publishing articles approving the Cadiz insurrection. Gen. Dulce has gone to Cadiz. He will embark from that port to-morrow for Havana to assume the duties of Captain-General of Cuba, vice Lersundi, removed.

Great Distress in Madrid—The Duke of Montpensier in Lisbon.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Political affairs are still in an unsettled condition both here and throughout the country. There is great distress among the poor of Madrid, and trade of every kind is almost at a standstill. Many people are leaving the city, fearing new trouble.

The *Correspondencia* to-day denies that there was any truth in the story of the projected *coup d'etat* in favor of Duke Montpensier at Cadiz. The Duke on reaching Cordova found that the movement at Cadiz was in the interest of the Democrats; and further, that it had been suppressed by the Government. He therefore voluntarily returned to Lisbon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Address—The Imprisoned Fenians.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The members of the House of Commons attended at the bar of the House of Lords today, when a brief speech from the Queen was read by Royal Commission. It is as follows:

"Since the time when Her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons, owing to the acceptance of office from the Crown by members of that House. It is, therefore, Her Majesty's pleasure that you make the proper arrangements for issuing the writs for supplying the vacancies on occasions; and that after suitable recess you may proceed to the consideration of such matter as will then be laid before you."

At the conclusion of the reading the Commons withdrew to their chamber. The House of Lords then adjourned to meet on the 15th of February next. The House of Commons also adjourned to meet on the 29th of December.

Writs have been issued for elections to fill the vacant seats in the House. Mr. John Bright has issued an address to his constituents in Birmingham preliminary to his reelection. He says:

"I have accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and I must obtain your sanction. I trust the confidence you have so long placed in me will not be withdrawn."

William E. Baxter, member of the House of Commons for Montrose, has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty. The new Ministry have declined to recall Earl Mayo from India and relieve Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy for one year, at the expiration of which, the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed to that post.

Memorials to the Queen, asking for the release of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the kingdom, were circulated and extensively signed at all the Catholic churches on Sunday last.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Threatening Condition of Affairs Between Turkey and Greece.

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The semi-official *Correspondenz* of this city has the following special despatch:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday Night, Dec. 14.

"The Greek Minister and several of the Greek residents here have left Constantinople."

The same paper publishes a despatch from Athens stating that the Turkish Minister has left that city, and that the people made enthusiastic demonstrations before the American, English, Prussian, and Russian Embassies.

The Summons of the Sultan Rejected.

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The *Correspondenz* this afternoon publishes the following news, which, it says, was received from a Greek source:

"ATHENS, Dec. 14.

"The Government rejects the summons of the Sultan, amid great popular enthusiasm."

CUBA.

Arrests in Havana—Arrival of Spanish Reinforcements—Conflicting Accounts from the Interior—Government Troops Refuse to Give or Receive Quarter—The Insurgents Confident.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Government is actively engaged in searching for political offenders, and many arrests have been made in this city and in the interior. Some of the parties arrested are well known in the community. Count Valmaseda came to Havana on Sunday last from Nuevitas to confer with the Captain-General. He returned to Nuevitas yesterday with reinforcements. Additional troops will be forwarded to him. Two battalions left Havana yesterday for the interior.

The steamer Espana has arrived with the first reinforcements from Spain. Two steam transports, with 2,000 troops, are expected to arrive to-morrow.

A battalion of volunteers reached Holquin on the 6th inst., and raised the siege of the hospital there. The insurrectionists withdrew from the town, which is now entirely in the hands of the Government.

It is expected that Count Valmaseda will march immediately from Nuevitas and make an attack upon Bayamo, the stronghold of the revolutionists.

Various and conflicting rumors are in circulation in regard to the late military operations in the interior. Cubans here say the Government troops have suffered defeat, but their assertions are not confirmed by the reports from the seat of war. A correspondent of the *New York Times* at Bayamo reports that the character of the war is changing. The Spanish troops are disgusted with the lenient and generous policy of the Government in pardoning rebels, and refuse to give or receive quarter. The revolutionists are confidently expecting disturbances in Spain, which will prevent the sending out of reinforcements to the island. At the same time, the planters are more anxious to secure their sugar crops than to fight, and are generally sympathizers with the revolution. Parties in Havana who advocate the cause of revolution claim that the insurgents are receiving supplies of arms and even reinforcements of men from the United States. It is believed that an expedition in aid of the insurrection here is organizing in Nassau. The Government has taken steps to prevent it from reaching the shores of Cuba. The report of the death of Figueredo is untrue.

The *Diario* reports that since the defeat of the rebels at Meron, that parish has been perfectly tranquil. It states that among the rebel officers killed in that battle were two persons represented to have been colonels in the Mexican army.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Confederation Project.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 15.—Advices from Newfoundland state that the question of Confederation is being warmly discussed, and there is a growing feeling in favor of the colony joining the Dominion. The press, with the exception of two or three papers, strongly advocate union. The colony is in a miserable condition from the successive failures of the fisheries, and from other causes, and the people are beginning to believe that any change must be for the better.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sheridan Encamped below Fort Dodge.

An Ellsworth (Kansas) letter of the 10th inst. says Gen. Sully has arrived at Fort Harker. Gen. Sheridan's camp was below Fort Dodge. The General thinks that, with the exception of roving bands of young braves who will continue to infest the roads and attack small parties, the hostile Indians have taken refuge in the Comanche country, where the campaign will be conducted this winter. Gen. Sully thinks it will be impossible to end the war this winter, on account of the character and extent of the country in which the savages have taken refuge.

Eleven Thousand Savages on their Reservations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—Gen. Harney arrived last night from the upper Missouri, where he has been superintending the location of Indian Reservations. The different tribes have settled on separate reservations, as follows: On the first reservation at the mouth of Whitestone creek, above Fort Rendall, are a portion of the Brules, Ogallalas, and Ponkas. Among these are the French half-breeds Bordeau, Corri-Bissonette, and Charlie Garrison. The Indians here number 2,500; they seemed contented, and were enjoying their dances. The Cheyenne reservation is located below the mouth of the Cheyenne river. The tribes are those of the two sides of Bottle, the Arcs, Minecargons, and Lower Yanctons, about 2,200 in number. Near Crow Creek the Indians at this point will amount to 6,330 in all. The next point established is on Grand river, below Fort Rice, for the Sioux of the Upper Yanctons, Unapapches, Cuthcuts, Blackfeet, and Sioux, numbering 4,500. The balance of the above tribes are out hunting. Should they all come in it would swell the number at this point to 11,000. Spotted Tail was at the forks of the White river, with Bear, Standing Elk, and Big Mouth, and other Indian celebrities, recently from the North Platte. There were some Brules at parties with them. A reservation will be established at this point for the Brules, and it is in contemplation to establish another at Moreau, below Grand river, for the Blackfeet and Sioux, who are drawing supplies from Grand River. Although it was the season when the operations were commenced, 9,000 Indians are now fed. The reservations are well supplied with the necessaries of life, and the Indians are comfortable.

The Indian Troubles in Arizona—New Gold Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Advices from Prescott, Arizona, to Nov. 23, have been received. There had been no recent Indian troubles, and the mails were arriving regularly. The weather was wintry and snow had been falling for three days.

A party who went to Black Canon to work Placer Mine returned to Prescott for supplies. They report that they made from six to eight dollars per day while there.

The Imperial Mining Company have levied an assessment of $[illegible] per share, delinquent Jan. 15. The United States gunboat Oneipee has sailed on a cruise.

CRIME.

Rearrest of a Condemned Incendiary—The Phillips Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—Sally Anderson, who was under sentence of death for arson, and was released on Saturday by Judge Underwood, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground of the illegality of the Court that tried her, under the fourteenth amendment, was rearrested yesterday by order of the Mayor.

In the case of Peter Phillips, sentenced to be hanged next Friday for the murder of his wife, a *habeas corpus*, returnable Feb. 9, was granted to-day by Judge Underwood, on a plea by the counsel that the Court of Appeals which decided against the appeal taken in Fishback's case was not a legal court, the Judges being disqualified under the fourteenth amendment.

Execution of John Hoag.

WALKERTON, Ont., Dec. 15.—John Hoag, the murderer of Stephen Neubecker, was hanged at 11 o'clock this morning.

Murder Trials in Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Supreme Court at Cambridge disposed of two murder cases to-day. The first was that of Andrew Donnelly, charged with killing Jacob Hanscomb, overseer of the East Cambridge Almshouse, where the accused was declared as a pauper. The case was defended (at Government expense) and the prisoner was sent to the State Insane Asylum in Taunton.

In the second case, John McCart, of Somerville, was accused of causing the death of his wife by blows while she was intoxicated. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for 14 years.

The Rondside Murder.

It will be recollected that the last heard of Smith, the Ulster county murderer, was at Clyde, Ohio, Nov. 27. Officers were immediately put on his track at that point. One of the detectives, on the very day that he was furnished with a detailed statement of Smith's route to Clyde, obtained a clue that sent him through the country to the C. C. and C. Railroad, which he struck at Crestline. Here he received information which led him to believe that Smith is attempting to reach New Orleans through the medium of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At Crestline, a man answering Smith's description, is said to have applied at the County Infirmary office for aid to get to Columbus, but was refused on the ground that he had a sufficient sum among his loose change to keep him from being a pauper. This clue, slight as it is, is being carefully worked up, and may lead to the arrest so devoutly wished for by every one who has read the particulars of the brutal murder.

The above is the latest information as to the whereabouts of Smith.

The Fishkill Landing Tragedy Revived.

From the Poughkeepsie Press.

A few years ago a young man residing in New York, who was engaged to a young lady of Fishkill Landing, disliked her very strongly, was found dead on the road leading to her residence, with a sheath knife wound in his breast. It now appears that the murderer was known at the time by the murdered man's friends, but was kept quiet because the deed was done to avenge a sister's ruin. The circumstances connected with this mysterious tragedy is going the rounds of the press. Another and probably the correct explanation is as follows: A cousin of the young lady who sought her hand in marriage, on being refused the second time, vowed in her presence that she should not wed the New Yorker. The latter was in the habit of visiting her every Saturday night and remaining over Sunday. It was her custom to have the family carriage in waiting for him at the depot, but on the night of the murder, it being very stormy, she did not look for him, and the carriage was not sent for him as usual. He came, however, and not succeeding in securing a conveyance, started on foot for the residence of his affianced. At a lonely spot on the road he was waylaid and brutally murdered, his corpse being found next morning in the manner above described. The threat made by the cousin of the young lady was recalled by this tragic event, but he at that time was traveling in the South; and though it was believed the murder was the work of his hire, the law was powerless in the premises. Subsequently a certain man, on his deathbed, confessed that he was a keeper of the terrible secret, but died without disclosing it; and thus the affair is still wrapped in mystery.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The new Board of Aldermen stands seven