ENGLAND.

Lawyer Kenealy Takes His Seat in the House of Commons.

John Mitchel Refused Admittance to Parliament.

The Election for Tipperary Declared Void—A New Writ Issued.

MR. MITCHEL SERIOUSLY ILL

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1875.

At the opening of to-day's session of the House of Commons Dr. Kenealy, the newly-elected member from Stoke-on-Trent, entered alone.

The Speaker requested him to withdraw, because for two hundred years it had been the custom for a new member to have two introducers.

Mr. John Bright and Mr. Whalley then offered to accompany the new member in that capacity, but, on motion of Mr. Disraeli, the custom was dispensed with in this case.

JOHN MITCHEL'S ELECTION—THE RETURN FOR TIPPERARY NEGATIVED.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the election of John Mitchel to Parliament from the county of Tipperary.

Mr. Disraeli moved the resolve, of which he gave notice last Monday, declaring Mitchel ineligible because he is a convicted felon.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member for Limerick, moved that the debate be postponed in order to give Mr. Mitchel's friends time to consider the peculiar circumstances and determine what course to pursue.

Sir Richard Bagalley, the Attorney General, confessed that he had not had sufficient time to consider all the legal aspects of the case, but argued that Mitchel was liable to arrest and continued disqualified to hold a seat in Parliament.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the doubts expressed by the Attorney General showed that delay in this matter was desirable. A mistake would entail the gravest consequences.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy opposed a postponement.

Mr. Martin, an Irish member and home ruler, declared himself responsible for Mr. Mitchel's escape, having been consulted in regard to its legality.

The Marquis of Hartington thought after the admissions of the Attorney General it would be more dignified to refer the question to a select committee.

Mr. Plunkett, conservative member for Dublin University, severely censured Mitchel.

Mr. Forster deprecated the tone of Mr. Plunkett's remarks.

Mr. Disraeli ridiculed the reference of this question to a committee. The House, he said, must decide it with promptitude and not show such ignorance of its privileges as to allow a convicted felon to sit within its halls.

The motion to postpone the debate was rejected by a vote of 162 yeas to 269 nays.

A motion to refer the subject to a committee was negatived, and Mr. Disraeli's resolve was adopted without a division of the House.

A NEW WRIT FOR TIPPERARY.

A motion for a new writ of election in the county of Tipperary followed and was also carried without a division.

MINISTER SCHENCK PRESENT AT THE DEBATE.

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, was present throughout the debate in the House of Commons to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VOTE.

Mr. Gladstone and the leading liberals voted with the home rulers in favor of postponing the discussion.

AN IRISH NATIONALIST ALTERNATIVE.

It is stated, in consequence of Mr. Mitchel's disqualification, his son, formerly a captain in the Confederate service, will be presented as a candidate for Parliament in Tipperary.

Should he prove disqualified, Mr. Kickham, a released Fenian, will be invited to stand for the county.

MR. MITCHEL SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mr. Mitchel is reported to be seriously ill in consequence of the excitement of his election.

FRANCE.

PARLIAMENTARY PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A SENATE—MACMAHON'S CONCESSION TO THE POPULAR WILL.

PARIS, Feb. 18, 1875.

The Right and Left centres have agreed on a new bill for the organization of the Senate. It provides that the Assembly shall appoint seventy-five Senators, who shall be irremovable. The remaining 225 are to be elected by the Councils General, the Municipal Councils and the Councils of Arrondissements; and one-third of that number is to be renewed by election every three years.

AN EXECUTIVE CONCESSION.

President MacMahon has agreed to renounce for the Executive the prerogative of appointing a portion of the Senate.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

A PONTIFICAL FULMINATION AGAINST THE PRUSSIAN ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—6 A. M.

An encyclical from the Pope to the Prussian bishops is published. It denounces the Falk ecclesiastical laws, and excommunicates members of the clergy who accept benefices from the State.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

KAISER WILHELM DETERMINED TO HAVE REDRESS FROM ALFONSO.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1875.

Five German men-of-war at Kiel have been ordered to be in readiness for immediate service. Their officers and crews are not allowed to go ashore. It is supposed that they are to sail for Spanish waters in case there is any further delay of satisfaction from Spain for the Gustav outrage.

This movement will probably force Spain to resume active measures against the Carlists.

MURILLO'S "ST. ANTHONY."

THE GRAND PAINTING RESTORED TO THE SPANIARDS.

MADRID, Feb. 18, 1875.

Murillo's painting of St. Anthony of Padua, which was stolen from the cathedral in Seville and recovered in New York, has arrived at Cadiz.

CUBA.

SPANISH IRON-CLADS AND THOUSANDS OF TROOPS FOR THE ISLAND.

MADRID, Feb. 18, 1875.

Three iron-clad war vessels and 2,500 troops are to be sent to Cuba at an early day.

REBEL PRISONERS EMBARKED FOR SPAIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1875.

The rebel prisoners Generals Calixto Garcia and Iniquez sailed for Spain on the 15th inst.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1875.

Gold 228. Exchange firmer. On the United States, sixty days, currency, 90 a 92 premium; short sight, 93 a 95 premium; sixty days, gold, 121 a 122 premium; short sight, 125 a 126 premium. On London, 148 a 150 premium. On Paris, 125 a 126 premium. Sugar active. Freights buoyant. Loading at Havana or other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United State, per box of sugar, $1 a $1 12½. Loading at Havana for the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $4 25; per hhd. of molasses, $3. To Falmouth and orders, 42s. 6d a 45s. Loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $5; per hhd. of molasses $3 25. To Falmouth and orders, 50s. a 52s. 6d.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The English and French Troops Preparing to Quit the Territory of the Mikado.

Money Appropriation for the Representation at the American Centennial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1875.

The Pacific mail chartered steamer Van Couver arrived this evening. She left Hong Kong January 30 and Yokohama January 30.

She brought the following intelligence:—

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 30, 1875.

February 15 has been fixed as the date for the final departure of the English troops from Yokohama.

The French troops are to leave the following day. The troops may possibly be further detained by the smallpox prevailing in the English camp.

REWARDS FOR VALOR.

A commemorative medal is to be given to all the participants in the Formosa expedition.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL REPRESENTATION.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Japanese government for expenditures in connection with the Philadelphia Centennial.

For expenses of the Commissioners to examine industries and report	$100,000
For the exhibition of Japan articles	80,000
For transportation	20,000
Total	$200,000

ADMINISTRATIVE CONCENTRATION.

The provincial offices in Jeddo of the various Kens, or former provinces, about 250 in number, have just been abolished and the business concentrated in a bureau of the Interior Department.

A USEFUL PATRIOT.

The ex-Damio of Arva offers to construct a road from Jeddo to the northern extremity of the island at his own cost.

THE SMALLPOX VISITATION.

The smallpox continues among the foreigners in Yokohama and Jeddo, but the disease has been declared by the physicians to have reached its limits.

LOUISIANA.

EXPULSION OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE—EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18, 1875.

Mr. Ward, of Colfax notoriety, representing Grant parish in the Legislature, was expelled today for disorderly conduct yesterday by a vote of 49 to 9.

The conservative caucus met again to-day and went into executive session as usual and then adjourned.

To-day a negro was admitted into the senior class of boys in the High School. Twenty out of twenty-two in the class left the school immediately. There was no disturbance.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 18, 1875.

At a conference of the friends of W. D. Washburn last night his name was withdrawn as candidate for United States Senator. Three ballots have been taken in joint convention. The last ballot stood:—Ramsey, 6; William Lochran (democrat), 64; Gordon E. Cole, 18; S. J. R. McMillan, 48. The latter gentleman has increased 18 from the first ballot, and Mr. Cole lost 15. Lochran really lacks but five votes of an election, and it is pretty well understood that whenever their votes will elect, five republicans from Minneapolis and Hennepin counties will vote for him.

The fourth ballot in the joint convention stood:—Lochran, 64; Cole, 8; McMillan, 57; Ramsey, 5; scattering, 13.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

EXAMINATION OF GEORGE D. KRUMBHOAR IN REGARD TO A. H. WHITING'S TRANSACTIONS WITH SENATOR COLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1875.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail investigation this morning by examining George D. Krumbhoar, of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company. He testified that in the latter part of 1871 or very early in 1872 A. H. Whiting subscribed for 48,000 shares of the stock of that company at $50 per share, payable in instalments on call. Whiting was among the first subscribers, the company having been organized in October, 1871. In the month of November, 1872, an instalment was called for on his stock subscription, in response to which he sent through Mr. Cole his check, dated New York, November 11, 1872, for $18,500, which Cole indorsed over to the order of witness as treasurer, and handed to him in person, taking his official receipt in favor of Whiting; Cole brought the check to witness simply as Whiting's agent, and witness presumed the check was drawn to his (Cole's) order merely through courtesy or for safety; Cole never had any other transaction or dealings of any kind with the witness; Whiting, during last year (1874), transferred 4,000 shares of his stock to Mr. Cole for sale on the Pacific Coast, mentioning to witness at the time that he wished to have it sold to his friends and friends of the enterprise in that section; subsequently Whiting had incidentally mentioned to witness that he expected to have these shares transferred back to his own name; witness, therefore, inferred that the sale was not made, especially in view of the panic last fall and the universal depression of such securities which it caused.

The committee asked a large number of questions on various points, which were all clearly and explicitly answered by Mr. Krumbhoar without conflicting with the statements elicited in his direct examination.

WILLIAM S. KING EXPLAINS.

A LETTER FROM EX-POSTMASTER KING TO HIS CONSTITUENTS—HE IS PREPARING HIS VINDICATION—A LECTURE TO STATE SENATORS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18, 1875.

A long letter has been received from William S. King, addressed to the Legislature, in response to a resolution requesting him to explain his connection with the Pacific Mail business, or resign as a member-elect of the next Congress.

Mr. King denies the right of the Legislature to inquire into his private affairs; to undertake to censure or to demand his resignation and denounces as a legislative lie (which epithets he puts in italics) the assumption that he had done anything wrong. He then adds:—"What I did with a large sum of money about the time of the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill is a matter which I do not propose to disclose to the world except in my own good time, nor until evidence which I am unable to reach can be secured to the end that the exact facts in the case can be presented to the public, which will bring to me the fullest and most complete vindication against the falsehoods which you have specified in your respective journals. Until that time which, I trust, is not far distant, I have only to say that not one dollar of money received by me, of which so much has been talked and written, was ever intended or applied to the influencing of a vote on the Pacific Mail subsidy; and no word or line of all the evidence that has been taken during this long and most searching investigation, over points to any such conclusion; and so, conscious of my own rectitude in this matter and pausing here to tender that one Representative who was just enough toward me to refuse his assent to your lying declarations my grateful thanks, I pass on to some other points which I propose to present to your and the public consideration."

The rest of Mr. King's letter is devoted entirely and at great length to the vituperation of State Senators Donnelly and Wilkinson, charging that they are, judging by their record in Congress, no better than they should be. His letter is dated February 11, but has no Post Office address attached.

SALT LAKE.

MOVEMENTS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—FREIGHT RATES—THE MILD WEATHER OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 18, 1875.

Brigham Young, who has been spending the winter in Southern Utah, will arrive here tomorrow.

The local rates of freight Eastward by the Union Pacific Railroad are such that parties here have been shipping freight to San Francisco, where, meeting with competitive rates, it is again shipped by rail to New York or Boston.

There has been no colder weather during this winter in this valley than ten degrees above zero, and although there has been a considerable quantity of snow in the mountains mining operations have continued without interruption, and much more ore has been taken out than during any previous winter.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1875.

THE PINCHBACK QUESTION DEFERRED—CHARACTER OF THE DEBATE.

After a session of twenty-nine hours the Senate, by a vote of 39 to 22, laid the Pinchback resolution on the table, and thus, as is generally believed by Senators, put off the matter for this session. Mr. Morton, however, declares his determination to bring the question up again, and adds that a number of Senators who voted to lay it on the table to-day would, on a square issue, vote to admit Pinchback. He is probably right. Of the ten republican Senators who voted to-day to lay on the table—and several of whom did so to get the question out of the way—a number would, it is believed, hesitate to vote "No" on the question of admission. The prolonged sitting was the occasion of some of the best speeches of the session. Besides Senator Ferry, Messrs. Bayard, Ransom and Thurman spoke with remarkable effectiveness, General Ransom, in particular, delighting and even surprising his friends. Mr. Boutwell, on the other side, made a carefully prepared speech, in which he took extreme ground in favor of centralization and federal interference, declaring that the South could not be left at rest until its people consented that white and colored children should sit side by side in the schools, and that it might be advisable to put States under provisional governments. He declared his belief in a secret political organization in the South, hostile to the Union, and eulogized President Grant and General Sheridan. He asserted that the federal government is to decide when and whether a State has a republican form of government, and he justified the dispersion of the New Orleans Legislature. His speech has the merit of proceeding upon logical grounds. Mr. Boutwell is for centralization, and so being he does not excuse or palliate. He would go even further than the President has yet gone.

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The Louisiana Committee come slowly to a conclusion. As was expected by those who knew Mr. Wheeler's qualities as a lawyer and statesman, he finds it impossible to agree with the extreme views entertained by Messrs. Hoar and Fry, and it is now probable that he will sign the majority report, which will be substantially that of the subcommittee. Messrs. Hoar and Fry will make a minority report.

THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL IN THE HOUSE—THE REACTION AGAINST "STRONG MEASURES."

Mr. Coburn has tried several times to get the Habeas Corpus bill before the House, and this afternoon he failed again. His report was received and ordered to be printed, which left it substantially where it was before. The democrats do not intend, if possible, to let it come up until later in the session, fearing that it may be passed; but there is little danger of its passage. Every day strengthens the reaction against violent measures. Some of the supporters of the Habeas Corpus bill are so sick of it that they declare their purpose to deprive it of some of its worst features.

SUCCESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The bill for improving the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, under the Eads' jetty system, passed, unexpectedly, without a division, in the House to-day, and there is little doubt that it will pass the Senate.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE CALLED BY PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1875.

The following was issued this afternoon:—

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:—

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the 5th of March next to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 5th day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth. By the President. U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW NATIONAL BANKS—AMOUNT OF CURRENCY ISSUED TO THEM.

The total number of applications received by the Comptroller of the Currency for the organization of new national banks since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, is forty-three, with a capital of $4,925,000.

The applications for increased capital stock from existing organizations	$3,109,200
For circulation on capital already paid up	2,997,870
Total amount of circulation required to supply the banks proposed to be organized and upon proposed increased capital stock	10,229,060
Total amount of circulation issued since the passage of the act of January 14 to new organizations and upon increased capital stock	1,080,700
Total amount deposited under the same provision since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875	3,528,025
Total amount of legal tender notes deposited under section 4 of the act of January 20, 1874	11,852,974

which amount of legal tender notes has been deposited by banks located in the following States:—New York, $1,414,000; New Jersey, $180,000; Georgia, $135,000; Missouri, $41,500; Illinois, $802,200; Michigan, $81,000; Wisconsin, $243,000; Iowa, $92,800; Minnesota, $450,000; Kansas, $45,000; Nebraska, $40,000.

The amount of circulation issued during the past month has been chiefly to banks which were in progress of organization previous to the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, and most of the banks that are organizing deposit bonds for a considerably less amount than the amount of their capital stock. The Comptroller will report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of March next and on the 1st of each succeeding month the amount of additional circulation issued, when eighty per cent of that amount of legal tender notes will be redeemed, in accordance with the act of January 14, 1875.

MASSACHUSETTS SPORTSMEN.

WORCESTER, Feb. 18, 1875.

A very large and enthusiastic convention of sportsmen was held at the Bay State House today. There were about one hundred delegates present and the subject of the necessity of active legislation for the protection of game and fish was discussed with much animation.

During the afternoon session the convention resolved itself into a permanent organization, to be known as "The Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association," by adopting a constitution and bylaws and electing the following officers:—President, John Boyden, of Worcester; Corresponding Secretary, Dana K. Fitch, Worcester; Recording Secretary, B. F. Bowles, Springfield; Treasurer, S. C. Whitney, Marlboro'. Executive Committee—John Boyden, B. F. Bowles, George Delano, of New Bedford; L. Adams, Boston, and Joseph M. Hoyt, Lynn. On Laws and Legislation—Hon. E. H. Lathrop, of Springfield; J. Caton, Jr., New Bedford, and A. W. Curtis, of Spencer.

The following were elected delegates to the National Sportsmen's Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio:—John Boyden, Luther Adams, of Boston; Hon. E. H. Lathrop, George Delano and T. L. Sturtevant, of Birmingham.

The proceedings were very harmonious, and many valuable papers were read, eliciting animated discussions.

A final adjournment took place shortly after five P. M.

AUGUSTA RACES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 18, 1875.

The first race to-day was a three-mile dash, for all ages, purse $300, and was won by Crown Prince. Time, 5:43¼. The second race, mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, purse $500, was won by Mattie Gild. Time, 1:54½—1:48¾—1:52.

ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH.

The Democratic Congressmen Counselling Their Constituents.

PATIENCE WILL BRING PEACE

Forbearance and Order Urged Upon the People—The Truth Will Deliver—The Radical Appeals to Passion and Prejudice Deprecated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1875.

The following address has just been prepared by the democratic members of Congress from the South and Southwest:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES:—

You have confided to the undersigned in this conjunction of affairs the delicate and difficult task of guarding in the federal Congress your public interests, your rights and your reputation. You will therefore pardon the liberty we take of addressing you at a period so critical upon a matter affecting your destiny and that of your posterity. You cannot have failed to observe the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of the republican party to revive the animosities of the late war, which, happily, are past, giving place to a spirit of concord and unity in every section of our common country. It is impossible to predict certainly the effect of these appeals to passion. We believe that through the honest representation of a few upright and conscientious federal officers and the agents of an able and independent public press, and of many citizens without regard to party, the true condition of the Southern States and the real sentiments of the Southern people are being gradually made known to our fellow citizens of the North. We hope for their favorable decision when fully apprised of all the facts. The great ends of good government will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have ever been enemies and come together again as in the early days of the Republic, emulating each other only in devotion to the best interests of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view there is nothing inconsistent with the honor and manhood of a brave people to resolve to suffer with heroic patience, whatever be their provocations and wrongs, looking through the fearful present to the hopeful future, and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignified moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of the peace maintaining the kindliest relations toward the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we have been reduced and the corrupt governments to which his vote has subjected us rests not so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurance of federal support have, by appeals to his worst passions, sought to make him our enemy. While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interests and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are the enemies of both races, let us, at the same time, see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed right to vote as he pleases in all elections. Let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of any political party who either seek to know the truth or to find homes upon our soil. We do not exaggerate when we admonish you of the disheartening fact that every street disturbance, every homicide, of whatever character, by whomsoever committed, by black or white republican or democrat, such as are incident to every community upon earth, is perverted into evidence of a spirit of lawlessness and violence and a purpose to accomplish political ends. We well know the gross injustice of such charges, which have weight only where ignorance of our true condition prevails. Strenuous efforts are now being made by those who misrepresent you to induce the passage by Congress of the most dangerous measures, in order to irritate our people, to drive them to despair and to provoke them to violent outbreaks, in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military interference. We express the hope that a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it be accomplished it will be against the protest not only of democrats, but of the moral worth and statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such republicans as Bryant, Evarts, Charles Francis Adams and others, whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country. We may, however, mistake. The most extreme, oppressive and unconstitutional measures may be imposed upon you. In such an event we would appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of a longsuffering people by every hope of the future for continued forbearance and hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of our rights, the protection of our liberties and safety of our republican form of government.

Signed by Senators George Goldthwaite, of Alabama; John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; T. M. Norwood, of Georgia; Henry Cooper, of Tennessee; J. B. Gordon, of Georgia; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; T. C. McCreery, of Kentucky; Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri; John W. Johnson, of Virginia; A. S. Merrimon, of North Carolina; and signed by the following members of the House of Representatives:—Philip Cook, of Georgia; John H. Caldwell, of Alabama; Hiram P. Bell, of Georgia; Frederick G. Bromberg, of Alabama; Joan D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee; Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina; De Witt C. Giddings, of Texas; William S. Herndon, of Texas; R. Q. Mills, of Texas; Asa H. Willie, of Texas; John Hancock, of Texas; Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri; John Young Brown, of Kentucky; Henry R. Harris, of Georgia; P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; Washington C. Whitthorne, of Tennessee; John M. Bright, of Tennessee; Edward Crossland, of Kentucky; Rees T. Bowen, of Virginia; James B. Beck, of Kentucky; Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; George M. Adams, of Kentucky; John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri; William E. Arthur, of Kentucky; Abram Comingo, of Missouri; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; Robert A. Hatcher, of Missouri; Thomas M. Gunter, of Arkansas; John M. Glover, of Missouri; William P. McLean, of Texas; James M. Leach, of North Carolina; Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina; Wm. M. Robbins, of North Carolina; Thomas S. Ashe, of North Carolina; James H. Blount, of Georgia; John T. Harris, of Virginia; Thomas Whitehead, of Virginia; Elisha D. Standeford, of Kentucky; William H. Stone, of Missouri; Joseph H. Sloss, of Alabama; John D. Young, of Kentucky; Erastus Wells, of Missouri; Charles W. Milliken, of Kentucky; William B. Read, of Kentucky, and Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

EXCITEMENT IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18, 1875.

Considerable controversy and some excitement is engendered here by the dissatisfied bondholders of the Chicago and Dubuque and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads. A card is published to-day, signed by J. M. Forbes and J. N. R. Griswold, urging the bondholders of the Chicago and Burlington road to oust Messrs. Joy, Denison and Burnham from the Directory of the latter line, as they, without fraudulent intent, have ostensibly ordered the bad management of the Dubuque road and its construction companies, and have applied $240,000 of moneys of the Chicago and Burlington road for the payment of coupons of the Dubuque road, thereby mixing the funds of two distinct corporations.

Six directors of the Burlington and Quincy road also publish a card explaining that they were deceived by the representations of certain officials and allowed the affairs of their own road to become involved with the Dubuque road, believing that they were acting for the interests of their bondholders.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1875.

The report telegraphed from Boston relative to the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota and the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque railroads contains many errors. The latter road had a land grant of less than 40,000 acres, all told. The former road had no land grant whatever. Instead of having no paid stock, as stated, there was upward of $700,000 paid for stock in the two roads. The allusion made to Messrs. Joy, Walker, Thayer, Brooks and Bartlett was not true. Instead of having cost $40,000 per mile, the roads in fact cost less than $24,000 per mile, and are certainly as well built as any roads in the country.

AFFAIRS OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18, 1875.

An adjourned hearing in the Jay Cooke & Co. bankruptcy case was held this afternoon before Register Mason to allow further objections from creditors to be heard against the application of the bankrupts to be discharged from bankruptcy. No such objections were made, and, by request of the creditors present, the hearing was adjourned until next Thursday. Messrs. Henry D. Cooke and H. B. Fahnestock, members of the firm, were examined by counsel for the Committee of Creditors, but nothing new of importance was elicited.

A SUPPOSED MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18, 1875.

A special despatch to the *Courier-Journal*, from Clarksville, Tenn., says that intense excitement prevails there over the mysterious disappearance of John C. Senseny, of Lafayette, Christian county, Ky. He came to New Providence, which is two miles from Clarksville, on Thursday, February 11, to sell tobacco. On Friday he got a check for $250, which he collected. In the evening he started to go home. On Saturday his horse was found near New Providence, riderless. The citizens have been searching the county for Senseny without success. It is said that he had $900 on his person, and it is supposed that he has been murdered and the body concealed.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

An excellent collection of paintings by American artists is now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery. Nearly all prominent native artists are represented by works worthy of their reputation. The collection has the recommendation of being distinctively American. Unlike some of its predecessors, it has more claim on public attention than its nativity, for many of the works are of great beauty and sterling merit. Moran contributes two marines in his very best manner. One is a fishing subject and is treated with admirable appreciation of the picturesque side of seafaring life. There is a good deal of action and diversity in the composition. Without being false to the daily life of our fishermen, Mr. Moran lifts it out of the region of commonplace into a semi-poetic state of being that raises up and dignifies what is in reality a very prosaic mode of life. A breezy canvas, by the same artist, represents a ship at sea running before a fresh breeze. It is full of power and motion. Standing before it one can almost note the roll of the wave. The ship, too, is buoyant, and moves before the wind. In seizing this sense of motion in water Mr. Moran is without a rival. It is some time since we have seen pictures from his easel in which the best qualities of his work are more happily combined than in the canvases he contributes to the present exhibition. William Hart has a warm and luscious autumn landscape, rich in gold and brown tints. A marine picture, by Nicolls, deserves attention for its excellent execution and its close resemblance to the long, rolling wave to which Richards has established a copyright. We think Mr. Nicolls ought to find a wave of his own. He can do very well without imitating any one. Church is represented by a small canvas, which possesses some of the best qualities of this artist's work. George H. Story has two very charming *genre* subjects, well drawn, good in color and exquisite in feeling. Brown's "Slight Misunderstanding" reminds us too strongly of Maclise's "Wolf and Lamb." His large picture, though displaying the good qualities of this artist's work, is too diffuse in composition to secure deep interest. Many of the groups are well studied, and by themselves make pretty pictures inside the general composition. Beaux contributes some very cleverly painted apple blossoms. David Johnson has an interesting picture which he calls "Evening on the Lake." There is always a quiet and refined sentiment in Mr. Johnson's works which attracts sympathy. We confess to a pleasant surprise at A. W. Thompson's "Road to St. Reny, Picardy." It is an admirable rendering of daylight effect, and the artist has succeeded in making an admirable picture out of slight material. Winslow Homer's "Husking Corn" is a good picture, in which there is much character and a good rendering of daylight effect. It is a work in which the artist's color peculiarities help the effect. W. Magrath's "Blackberry Picker" and "Young Hunter" are well worthy of note. This artist has a great deal of real merit and ought to be more heard of than he is. This collection remains on exhibition, free to the public, until February 23, when it will be sold by auction.

THE CREW OF THE WOODWARD SAFE.

The crew of the propeller E. A. Woodward, which, as reported in the HERALD yesterday, went to the bottom of the Sound a few days ago, were not, as was feared and rumored, drowned in the disaster, but arrived safely last evening in this city by way of the New Haven Railroad. The vessel, in her unsuccessful battle with the ice, ran ashore on the granite reefs of Faulkner's Island, just off Guilford, Conn., and remained there until she broke up about two weeks ago. Had it not been for the assistance of the keeper of the lighthouse at that point and his heroic daughter, it is more than likely that the whole crew would have perished in the wintry sea or else have starved on the floating ice. Captain Brooks, the lighthouse keeper, with a cable attached to a lifeboat, succeeded in managing the latter so well that it drifted in the direction of the distressed vessel and finally reached it. Every man of the crew then got into the frail bark, as the propeller was rapidly going to pieces, and they made as well as they could toward the lighthouse. The boat was too heavily laden, however, and to save her from sinking and thus rendering entirely useless the timely succor offered them some of the sailors jumped overboard into the icy waters and there remained for some time. Eventually all were safely landed at the lighthouse, where they received food and comfort. No one on shore observed their signals until yesterday, when they succeeded in reaching the mainland and came to New York. They warmly express their gratitude toward Captain Brooks and his daughter for their kindness.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Ristori's engagement at the Lyceum begins early in March.

It is said that Boucicault will embody an injunction scene in his next comedy.

An amateur concert will be given this evening in aid of St. John's Guild, at De Garmo Hall, under the patronage of distinguished ladies.

M. de Quercey reappeared last night at the Park in his *rôle* of Mourzouk, in which he made so favorable an impression. He was indisposed for a few days, but is now quite restored to health.

"The Big Bonanza" promises to make a hit. It is said that the advanced sales of seats at Daly's is the largest ever made in the new house. On Washington's birthday the company will give a special matinée in Philadelphia, returning to New York in a special train to repeat the performance in the evening.

The dramatic entertainment given last night at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Masonic Dramatic Fund, proved a great success. Every seat in the house was filled and the performance was very creditable to the players. Miss Lillie Eldridge supported Mr. John Gilfin as Mathew Bates in "Time Tries All."

It is said that since the publication of Charlotte Cushman's letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, by which she implies that she had reason to be dissatisfied with her recent engagement at Booth's Theatre, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have made her a generous offer to give a few more farewell performances in this city and under such auspices as to gain her entire approval. The great *tragédienne* plays in Ford's Opera House in April under a contract with Jarrett & Palmer, and as Miss Clara Morris is too ill to fulfil her engagement at Booth's there is a prospect that the time may be occupied by Miss Cushman.

THE FATAL TENTH AVENUE FIRE.

POSSIBLY OF AN INCENDIARY ORIGIN—INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER WOLTMAN.

Coroner Woltman yesterday commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Minnie and Augusta Levy, aged respectively seven and ten years, who were suffocated during a fire which occurred at the residence of their parents, No. 763 Tenth avenue, early on the morning of the 9th inst. From the testimony of one of the witnesses it is suspected that the fire was of incendiary origin, although that did not positively appear. The fire broke out in the premises of Louis Levy, who occupied the whole of the ground floor. Below will be found a brief synopsis of the most

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE ELICITED.

Lena Levy, mother of the deceased children, deposed that on the 8th inst. she lived at No. 763 Tenth avenue; on that night the family retired as usual; between three and four o'clock the following morning she was awakened by smoke in the room and heard a cracking noise; she aroused her husband and children, all of whom escaped from the burning building except Augusta and Minnie, who were overcome by the smoke and suffocated; that night there were fires in both the front and rear rooms, but do not know how the fire originated.

Fire Marshal Sheldon deposed that a report of the fire was made to him by two of his officers, from which he believed the fire occurred in the front of Levy's store. There are some suspicions that the fire may have been of incendiary origin, as Levy had been burned out once before and was doing no business. As the witness had not concluded his investigation he will report to the Coroner when he is ready to proceed.

Albert Bross testified that he lived on the same floor where the fire occurred, and at two o'clock in the morning he heard some persons carrying on a conversation in a whisper in Levy's room; subsequently heard an alarm of fire coming from Levy's room, and escaped with his family; looked into Levy's room and is sure he saw a fire in the middle of the floor; some of Mr. Levy's children were passed through a door communicating with witness' room; then the old people came out the same way and escaped into the yard; afterward heard that two of Mr. Levy's children had lost their lives; subsequently heard Mr. Levy say that he had no fire in the stove on that night.

Robert Williams, Captain of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, testified to going to the fire and to finding the bodies of the children after they had been suffocated.

Captain Williams gave a minute description of the location of the rooms in the burned building, as he had been there previously to the fire.

The further investigation of the case was indefinitely postponed, to await the completion of Marshal Sheldon's report. Mr. Levy, who was badly burned at the time of the fire, is still confined in the hospital.

OBITUARY.

OSMYN BAKER.

Osmyn Baker, a prominent Massachusetts lawyer, died at his home, at Amherst, a few days ago, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born at Amherst May 18, 1800, and entered Yale College at eighteen. He was graduated in the class of 1822, a class which turned out many eminent laymen and divines, among the latter Dr. Edward Beecher, Dr. John Todd and Dr. Vermilye and others. He pursued his professional studies at Amherst and at the Law School in Northampton, and entered upon the practice of the law in Amherst in 1825. In 1833, 1834, 1836 and 1837 he represented Amherst in the State Legislature, and for a year or two held the office of County Commissioner. From 1839 to 1845 he served three terms in Congress. The Harrison campaign of 1840 and the two subsequent sharp contests over his re-election to Congress brought Mr. Baker much before the people of his district, and his reputation as a public speaker became thus greatly enhanced. In 1842 Mr. Baker formed a copartnership with Mr. Charles Delano, who had studied law in his office at Amherst. This connection continued at Amherst and Northampton till 1860, when Mr. Baker retired from practice.

WILLIAM MOLSON.

William Molson, President and founder of Molson's Bank, in Montreal, Canada, died at his residence in Montreal during the night of Wednesday, the 17th inst.

M. MALEZIEUX, FRENCH COMIC SINGER.

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 6th of February, contains the following report:—"We have to announce the death of M. Malezieux, aged fifty-five, the well known comic singer. His début dates back to the reign of Louis Philippe, in Henrion's 'Pas trop p'it pour être militaire.' He occupied at the Ministry of the Interior a situation connected with the prison service."

TENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Association for the Relief of the Poor of the Tenth ward opened their rooms, at No. 104 Allen street, yesterday, when over 100 applicants were supplied with bread, meat, flour and soup. The rooms will be opened daily from seven A. M. to five P. M. for reception of contributions, and from ten A. M. to three P. M. for distributions.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, New York:—

1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M. 19	11	3:30 P. M.	34	20
6 A. M. 18	9	6 P. M.	32	18
9 A. M. 20	13	9 P. M.	24	19
12 M. 26	15	12 P. M.	26	19

Average temperature yesterday 15 4-5