# THE MEMPHIS SUNDAY APPEAL.

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### The Ecumenical Council.

From a letter of the Roman correspondent of the New York Tribune we extract the following:

From repeated conversations with one of the most enlightened and liberal Catholic divines from the United States, now in attendance on the Council, I infer that no essential change has taken place in its political aspect since its opening on the eighth of December. A large majority are undoubtedly in favor of establishing the infallibility of the Pope as a dogma. They are the friends of absolute power in civil government, and absolute unity in the Church. In virtue of his office as successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Christ, the Pope is claimed to be the depository of universal truth, as well as of plenary authority. He holds the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. It is his prerogative to dispense forgiveness of sins, to bind and loose in the court of conscience, to announce to man the decrees of the Almighty. He rules the Church by divine right; he derives his power from no human source, but is himself the foundation of all power; the clergy are his creatures and instruments, and have no appeal from his sovereign will. If his authority is thus paramount in the Church, on still stronger grounds should it be paramount in secular governments. As all authority is from God, and as he is the representative of God on earth, his dominion naturally embraces the rule of human sovereigns. To him, their fealty is due, from him, their authority emanates, and of him, they hold the charter of their temporal rights. The infallibility of the Pope, according to these lights of the Council, has always been recognized by the Church; the hearts of the faithful in every age have clung to the doctrine; it has governed the administration of affairs; but it has been presented in a vague and confused light; and the time has now come to reduce it to the form of a strict definition; and erect it into an article of faith. These are the views of Archbishop Manning, as I have set forth in a previous letter, and of the powerful party which he represents in the Council.

On the other extreme, are the prelates who contend for the participation of the clergy in the Infallibility of the Church, and who believe that they are the authorized channels of divine influence as well as the Pope. The Holy Ghost, as they maintain, has chosen the Catholic hierarchy as the instrument of truth, and not the Supreme Pontiff exclusively. He is the head of the clergy, the exponent of their opinion, the organ of their authority, and the unity of their will; but he has no especial privileges as the Bishop of Rome, and is clothed with no powers that are not shared in due degree by the universal priesthood of the Church. The most prominent advocates of these ideas are probably the Archbishop of Paris and the French Bishop, Maret, who is looked on with so much suspicion by the leading powers that he has not even been put in charge of a diocese, and holds his episcopal title in virtue of a technical form. But these views find but a small proportion of advocates in the Council. They represent the ultra Gallican movement which now has but few supporters, and belongs to a system which has had its day. They will have no weight in the Council, and can hardly count on even an inconsiderable fraction of votes.

The ground, which is taken by Bishop Dupanloup, Cardinal Schwarzenberg, most of the German and Austrian bishops, and an important portion of the bishops of France and Belgium, does not call in question the Infallibility of the Pope, but declares its inexpedient or definition at the present moment, inopportune and injudicious. A majority of the American bishops, it is believed, incline to these views, but potent influences are at work which may secure their adhesion to the other side. Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, as you have seen, is placed on two of the most important commissions; this may be because his influence is in favor of the Pope and the Jesuits, is relied on; or it may be, a mere matter of policy, to avert suspicion, and, perhaps, to attack the excellent prelate on his weak side, who, it is said, being human, has not yet crucified the love of human favor.

Jan. 6.—The great day has come and gone, and no one is wiser for the Public Session. Great was the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the display of armed men, the glittering of gay uniforms, the throng of charlots and horses, the splendor of ecclesiastical pomp, the show of picturesque—though often fantastic, costumes of different nationalities, the swarm of spectators that hung around the statue of St. Peter, as the doors of the Council Hall were thrown open, and the venerable Fathers took their seats in the solemn assembly. It was an imposing and a beautiful spectacle. The picturesque features of the scene blunted the perception of its real significance. After the disclosures of the month, no one can doubt that the purpose of the Council is to wage war upon the progress of thought, and to obstruct the liberties of mankind. It is a protest against the spirit of the age, and a summons to return to mediaeval darkness. The conclusions of modern science are the special objects of the dread and antipathy. The tendency of the great thinkers of the day to relieve the pursuit of knowledge from the assumptions of theology is denounced with the vehemence of wild terror. Popular suffrage as the basis of civil government is scorned as the invention of the devil. No lover of the race, no believer in freedom and humanity, can wish well to the designs of the dominant party in the Council. Still the spectacle of to-day was in the highest degree impressive; a rare exhibition of solemn beauty; no one could witness it without feeling that it was a choice experience of his life. Here was the Supreme Pontiff of the most ancient and powerful church of Christendom—in the midst of a hierarchy from the remotest corners of the earth—a band of men whose noble physiognomy and majestic bearing betrayed a superior order of consciousness—men with the air of conscious and resolute intent—whose command and of manner transported one back to the depths of the past, and made the scene historical—the representatives of ideas, which, though now fading fast from the intellect of the educated world, and receding to the domain of sentiment and imagination, have given birth to the wonders of Christian art, the miracles of painting, sculpture and architecture which make the City of Rome a perpetual astonishment, which have inspired the most sublime flights of modern poetry, and been embodied in the political history of every civilized nation of Europe. The distant view of the assembled Fathers—for files of soldiers prevented a too near approach—in their resplendent robes of silk and gold might easily remind even the unimaginative spectator of the white winged angels in the charming legends of his infancy. The touching strains of the choral music which still floated over the aisles of St. Peter's, as they entered the Hall, added to the enchantment, while the adoration of different shrines of the devotees before them completed the picture of vast Basilica compared in the language of heavenly joy, as portrayed in several verse, similar descriptions of Dante was barren. Still the solemn pageant was impressive of truth. Nothing was accomplished, nothing accomplished. As I predicted in the former part of this letter, no decree was promulgated. It was impossible to tell whether the speaking which I heard from my place in the nave of the Church was the reading of an official document, the delivery of a speech, or the announcement of a decree. There was a loud, declamatory noise, and that was all. You would hardly venture to say that it was an articulate voice. But on returning from a second visit to the Church in the afternoon, when I found that the Council had adjourned, I called on an ecclesiastical friend who was behind the scenes, and from him I learned that the transactions of the session were confined to the reading and acceptance of a "Profession of Faith," a document not now presented for the first time, but one familiar in the "Order" of the Church. This is the latest information which I have been able to obtain before the closing of the mail, and if any new disclosures are made, they must be reserved for another letter.

### THE DEAD SECRETARY.

**Hon. Jere. S. Black Wings the Soaring Attorney-General.**

The following letter has been addressed by Hon. Jere. S. Black to Attorney-General Hoar:

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1870.

*Sir:* I was not present in court yesterday to hear your remarks on Mr. Stanton, but to-day I was shown a newspaper report of them, which I presume to be perfectly accurate. The following paragraph has struck me with surprise:

"But it is not of the lawyer, eminent as he was in the science and practice of the law, that men chiefly think as they remember him. His service to mankind was on a higher and wider field. He was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. Buchanan, on the 20th of December, 1860, in one of the darkest hours of the country's history, when the Union seemed crumbling to pieces, without an arm raised for its support; when 'without the public counsels was doubting, and within were fears;' when feebleness and treachery were uniting to yield whatever defiant rebellion might demand, and good men everywhere were ready to despair of the Republic. For ten weeks of that winter of national agony and shame, with patriotism that never wavered, and courage that never quailed, this true American, happily not alone, stood manfully at his post, between the living and the dead, gave what nerve he could to timid and trembling imbecility, and met the secret plotters of their country's ruin with an undaunted front, until before that resolute presence the demons of treason and evil discord appeared in their own shape, as at the touch of Ithuriel's spear, and fled, baffled and howling, away."

This statement was carefully and deliberately written down before you delivered it. You spoke for the American bar as its organ and official head, and you addressed the highest tribunal in the world, knowing that your words were to go upon its record and there remain forever. I take it for granted, under these circumstances, that no earthly temptation could make you deflect a hair's breadth from the facts as you understand and believe them. The inevitable conclusion is that you must have in your possession, or within your reach, some evidence which convinces you that what you said is the truth, and nothing but the truth. I am sure you will excuse me for asking you to say what that evidence is. The paper I have transcribed from your address sounds like the authoritative summary of a historian as he closes the most interesting chapter of his book. You can hardly consider the curiosity impertinent that prompts an American citizen to inquire what your judgment is founded upon. Besides I have some friends whose reputations are deeply involved in the affairs you pronounce upon with so much confidence. Moreover, I have a personal concern in your remarks, for I was one of Mr. Stanton's colleagues, and am as liable as any of them to be taken on your statement for one of the "Secret plotters of their country's ruin." Be pleased, therefore, to give me the information I seek.

Do you find on the records of your office anything which shows that Mr. Stanton was "violent or dangerous conflict with "demons of treason and civil discord," or any other description of demons? Did Mr. Stanton himself ever lay claim to the heroic character you ascribe to him, or declare that he had performed those prodigious feats of courage while he was in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet? Has any other person who was in a condition to know the facts ever given you that version of them which you repeated to the country? If so, who are the witnesses? What particular danger was he exposed to which tested his valor and made his "undaunted front" a thing so wonderful in the description of it? Whose "feeblenss and treachery" was it that "united to yield whatever defiant rebellion might demand?" And how did Mr. Stanton's courage dissolve the combination or defeat its purposes?

You say that for ten weeks "he stood manfully at his post, between the living and the dead." Now, when the first law officer of the United States advises the Supreme Court on a special occasion, and after elaborate preparation, he is presumed to mean something by what he says. How is this to be understood? You certainly did not intend to assert merely that he stuck to his commission as long as he could, and gave it up only when he could not help it. Standing *manfully* at a post of any kind, and especially when the stand is made "between the *living* and the *dead*," has doubtless a deep significance, if one could but manage to find out what it is. Who were the dead, and who were the living? and how did it happen that Mr. Stanton got between them? What business had he between them? and why did he stay there for ten weeks? These questions you can easily answer; and the answer is needed, for in the meantime the conjectural interpretations are various, and some of them injurious to the dead and living aforesaid, as well as to Mr. Stanton, who, according to your representation, stood before them.

I can comprehend the time-worn simile of Ithuriel's spear; but I do not see what in the earth was the use of it, unless you thought it ornamental and original, for you make Mr. Stanton by his mere presence, and without a spear, do what Ithuriel himself could not do with the aid of that powerful instrument. The angel with the spear compelled a demon to lay aside his disguise, while a mortal man dealt with many demons and not only made them all appear in their proper shape, but drove them "baffled and howling away!" out of his "resolute presence." I do not object to this because the figures are mixed or because it is an extravagant outrage on good taste; the custom of the times allows men who make eulogies on their political friends to tear their rhetoric into rags; and if you like the tatters you are welcome to flaunt them. But I call your attention to it in the hope that you will talk like a man of this world, and give us in plain, or at least intelligible prose, a particular account of the very important transactions to which you refer, together with the attendant circumstances. I suppose you have no thought of being taken literally; your description of Mr. Stanton conjuring demons is only a metaphorical way you have of saying that he frightened certain bad men. I beg you to tell me who they were and how he scared them.

I repeat, that you are not charged, and, in my opinion, could not be justly charged, with the great sin of abridging statements like these. You have, no doubt, seen or heard what you regard as sufficient proof of them. What I fear is, that you have been misled by the false accounts which partisan writers have invented, not to honor Mr. Stanton, but to slander others.

If you had known the truth concerning his conduct while Attorney-General, and told it simply, you might have done great honor to his memory. He was at that time a regular-built, old-fashioned Democratic Union saver. He believed in the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land, as the bulwark of the public liberty, and as the only bond by which the States could be rightfully held together. He regarded his official oath as a solemn covenant with God and his country, never to be violated under any circumstances; and he had a right wholesome contempt for that corrupt code of morality which teaches that oaths are not binding upon the rulers of a free country where they find it inconsistent with their interest to keep them. He uniformly behaved with "modest stillness and humility," except when his opinion was asked, and then he spoke with becoming deference to others. From that part of his life at least you might by telling it, truly have derived a "lofty lesson" indeed. But this quiet, unpretending, big-principled Democratic gentleman is converted by your maladroit oratory into a hectoring bully of the abolition school, rampaging through the White House and around the Department, trying to frighten the people with big looks.

I beseech you to re examine your authorities. If you still think them sufficient to sustain you, I cannot doubt your willingness to communicate them for the scrutiny of others who are interested. If, on the contrary, you shall be satisfied that you have made a great mistake, then, justice to all parties, and, especially, to the subject of your well-meant, but unfortunate eulogy, requires some amends to be made. It will be for you to say whether you will, or will not, ask the court for leave to withdraw that part of your speech from the record.

Very respectfully yours,
J. S. BLACK.

To Hon. E. R. Hoar, Attorney General.

### "CHARLOTTE BRONTE."

**Successful Debut of a National Lecturess in New York.**

The New York Herald has the following highly complimentary notice of the debut of Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, as a lecturess, at Cooper Institute, last week: "Laura C. Holloway made her debut last evening at Cooper Institute before a large and highly appreciative audience, as a lecturess. Her subject was 'Charlotte Bronte.' The fair lecturess has had a correspondence recently with Harriet Martineau, the curate of Mr. Bronte's old parish, and others in England in relation to the subject of her lecture, and was enabled, therefore, to give us something new on the subject. The *debutante* is quite young and pretty, and looked exceedingly well in a black silk velvet dress, cut high in the neck, with a long train. She was introduced by Dr. Longstreet, and entered immediately on her subject with a self-possessed air which indicated from the first that large and critical as the audience was, she had courage enough to go through with her task, and ability enough to entertain her hearers. The lecture is full of pathos, as all sketches of the sad life of the poor minister's daughter must be, and at times there were flights of eloquence that rose to grandeur. The description of Charlotte's indomitable energy is well told. 'When she first commenced Jane Eyre,' said the speaker, 'she was in Manchester, where she had gone to attend her father while he had an operation performed on his eyes. Here in a darkened room, and amid the noise and bustle of the busy town, tending faithfully her peulant father in his sickness, yearning for the company of her absent sisters, sick herself and among strangers, she commenced Jane Eyre.' There were a number of beautiful passages in the lecture which we have no space to quote, but which called forth hearty applause."

The Nashville Banner, commenting on the above, says: "Mrs. Holloway is a daughter of S. J. Carter, Esq., formerly of this city, and a niece of A. C. Carter, Esq. She was born and educated here, and we record with pride her triumphs as an authoress and lecturess."

### ALL SORTS.

A Woman's Right—the right to stand up when she enters a crowded car

It has been suggested that even the most generous naval officers are sworded men.

St. Eusebius had four heads. At least there are four skulls, said to be his, in Italy.

The site for the new Philadelphia Library most recently suggested is the last, but not leased.

Mr. Thompson, of Arkansas, perished last week of parasol. It was accidentally jobbed in his eye.

Why make such a fuss over Prince Arthur, when every dry goods store in the country has its prints?

Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but a dirty shirt is not any evidence of the unpardonable sin.

When Minister Catacazy takes a bath in Washington, he is said to present the appearance of a Russian bare.

There is in Minnesota a three-months-old baby which converses fluently. Need we add that it is a girl?

Wm. McCoy, of Toronto, thoughtlessly loaded his pipe with a cartridge last Monday, and now he mourns the loss of his nose.

The course of true love never runs smooth; neither does the course of matrimony. At the very wedding there is a hitch.

Diseases and deformities are hereditary; so be careful, young ladies, not to marry men who have gout or cancer or wooden legs.

Stranger—"Do they sell decent whisky in this saloon, Mister?"

Mister—"Mos' d'cid'lly. Look't (hic) me, sir; for only qu'r doll'r."

It has been decided by the Freckville debating Society that the reason why hens always lay eggs in the day time is because at night they are roosters.

A Cleveland paper says: "William Penn's carriage is owned by Captain Pierce, of Cleveland, who occasionally gives the old thing an airing in the streets."

There is one branch of conjuring in which the immortal Blitz is surpassed by some young ladies—slight-of-hand—when it is offered with matrimonial intentions.

Out in Alabama, a down-trodden child of Africa's burning soil, for a wager, tried to drink a quart of whisky. He succeeded, and his funeral took place on Saturday.

A St. Louis husband seeks a divorce because his wife keeps too many fast days. The trouble in this part of the country is, that too many wives have to keep fast husbands.

A Kansas sheriff complains because he can't get carpenters to build a gallows in the jail-yard. The condemned men seems perfectly satisfied. It don't worry him a particle.

A man in Sunbury is being tried for "larceny of a canalboat, three mules, and fixtures." Such a magnificent kleptomania as this would fill the office of State Treasurer with efficiency.

The last Chinese comedy produced in San Francisco contains only ninety acts. The performers are engaged by the half century, and the audiences are forbidden to *encore* the play more than twice.

It may or it may not be of special interest to the public, but we will mention the fact at any rate, as a mere item of general news, that Saint Aldegondes, who was a virgin, died exactly one hundred ten years ago.

### NASHVILLE.

**Legislative and Convention Proceedings---W. I. Smith.**

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.
NASHVILLE, February 5.

There was not much of general interest transacted in the Senate to-day.

A bill in lieu of Senate bill authorizing Brownsville to issue railroad bonds was reported by the Conference Committee and concurred in. The bill does not differ materially from the original bill, and embraces the House amendment reported, which was also concurred in in the House.

House resolution asking Congressional aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad was adopted.

The Senate adhered, by a vote of 9 to 8, to its amendment to House bill relieving the State treasury. Said amendments fixes the taxes at fifteen cents on every hundred dollars.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on Senate bill to relieve railroads from paying a sinking fund, as required by law, and passed second reading.

Senate bill to amend the charter of Memphis, passed second reading.

The House bill to incorporate the Gayoso Club, of Memphis, was laid on the table.

The principal matter of interest in the House was the resolution censuring Winfield Jerusalem Smith for fraudulently furnishing his frank to members of the General Assembly for their use in sending out all sorts of documents to their constituents. There was some opposition to the resolution, as it implicated those members who made use of Jerusalem's fraud, and quite a number were in that predicament.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Caldwell and adopted, requesting our Congressmen to use their influence in defeating Roderick Random Butler's bill for territorializing Tennessee.

A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad.

*House.*—A resolution providing for adjournmeot on the 14th was tabled.

The Convention to-day reconsidered its action in adopting the Section in regard to the election of clerks of courts, and the section in the Constitution is left as it now stands.

The rest of the day was consumed in discussion on the question of the removal of the present judiciary without coming to any definite result.

In the afternoon the Convention paid a visit of respect to Mrs. ex-President Polk.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—The Convention to-day called on Mrs. Polk, and were pleasantly received and entertained.

The House adopted a resolution severely censuring Congressman (?) W. J. Smith for furnishing his frank to members of the Legislature for their use in transmitting documents to their constituents, and calling the attention of Congress to his conduct. Hundreds of documents have been thus circulated under his frank.

### WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—On Monday the President will issue a proclamation of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and China, giving the full text of the same.

Ben. Butler, as Chairman of the National Asylum of Disabled Soldiers, some time ago made an application for the bounty due soldiers who had deserted during the rebellion, amounting to $4,000,000, and the Treasury refused to turn over the money on the ground that the bounty was not due until the expiration of the term of service, which, with the men who had deserted, their term had not expired. This decision has been affirmed by the Attorney General, and hence the money will not be turned over.

The House Naval Committee hopes to be able to agree on a measure satisfactory to both staff and line officers in the navy. They are opposed to the bill proposed by Secretary Robeson. Neither the staff nor line officers will get all they demand.

Grant is opposed to appointing a man from a Southern circuit on the Supreme Bench, and an effort is being made to secure the appointment of Jas. F. Alison, of Iowa, to whom the President offered several places in his Cabinet.

The Senate Committee on Commerce met to-day, and considered, among other things, the levees of the Mississippi river, and it was finally agreed to refer the matter to a new committee, consisting of Messrs. Buckingham and Kellogg.

There is no doubt that Minister Hugh Erving will be recalled from the Hague, as his friends have ceased their efforts for his return to that position.

*House.*—The House met for general debate, with Lotheridge in the chair. About thirty members only were present.

Mr. Sargent made a speech in vindication of a remark of his in his recent discussion on the general disloyalty of the Democratic party.

The other speakers were Packard, of Indiana, in support of the policy of the Republican party; Sheldon, of Louisiana, on finance; Tyner on the abolition of the franking privilege; Beggs, on general politics; and Lawrence, on the modes of paying pensions; after which the House adourned.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Internal Revenue Detective Cowhan reports to Commissioner Delano, under date of Augusta, Ga., January 31st, a very successful raid in the Fourth District of Georgia, by which eighteen illicit stills were captured; and also a number of men engaged in running them. The distance traveled was over seven hundred miles.

### FATAL STREET RENCONTER.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—In a street quarrel in St. Joseph, Mo., night before last, between several parties, Michael Calligan was shot by a man named Church, and died soon after. Church, who is a conductor on the St. Joseph and Council Bluff Railroad, gave himself up, and was committed. Calligan was a roustabout on the river and a quarrelsome man.

An old feud existing between Sinclair and Jackson Hurst on one side, and Joseph Fry, Caleb Jones and others on the opposite side, culminated on Tuesday last at Bushville, Mo., in the death of the two former. An altercation occurred at a store, and as the Hursts walked out they were assaulted with stones, one of which struck Jackson Hurst on the head, knocking him insensible. Joseph Fry then struck Sinclair Hurst with a piece of scantling, crushing his skull. He also dealt Jackson Hurst a similar blow while he was lying insensible, horribly fracturing his skull. The testimony at the inquest showed that the Hursts were drunk, had been very quarrelsome, and had been really the assailing parties.

**Death of Representative Hoag.**

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Representative Hoag, of Toledo, Ohio, died to-night at nine o'clock of pneumonia.

### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

**Press Convention.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The Convention of the Conservative newspapers of Louisiana, is called to meet here on the 28th.

**Schooner Wrecked---Five Lives Lost.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 5. The schooner Belmore was wrecked near Fort Fisher last night. The entire crew, consisting of five men, are supposed to be lost.

**Fatal Explosion.**

NEW YORK, February 5.—An explosion occured yesterday at the dye house of the New York Dyeing and Printing establishment, on Staten Island, by which four employees were frightfully burned.

**Boiler Explosion--Several Persons Injured.**

INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—The boiler in Sinker & Co.'s Western Machine Works exploded this morning. Patrick Lynch, the engineer, was seriously injured, and two or three others were slightly injured.

**National Board of Fire Underwriters.**

NEW YORK, February 5.—At the meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwrirers, yesterday, the question of rebate was warmly discussed. More than forty companies belonging to this and other cities are strongly in favor of allowing the rebate to brokers.

**From Cuba.**

NEW YORK, February 5.—Additional details make Gen. Puello's defeat in Cuba still more decisive than represented by first advices. It now seems that he barely escaped total annihilation, and saved the remnant of his column by a most rapid retreat from the field of battle to Orryo Hondo, after losing 1600 men.

**Annexation.**

HALIFAX, February 5.—The papers report that a meeting held at Mirramichia, in the Pictau country, a resolution was passed declaring the confederation a failure, and asking the local Legislature to move for annexation to the United States.

A Union Association has been formed in Prince Edward's Island, of which Hon. J. H. Hoveland, M. P., was chosen President, Hon. Joseph Pope and Hon. Wm. Herod, Vice Presidents. The object of the society is to forward the cause of the confederation.

**The Richardson Murder.**

NEW YORK, February 5.—A motion was made by the prosecuting attorney in the Court of General Sessions, to remove the trial of Daniel McFarland, for the murder of A. D. Richardson, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the ground that the case would occupy too much time of the former court. The motion was strongly opposed by the defense as prejudicial to the interests of the prisoner. The decision was reserved.

**Another Religious Scandal.**

NEW YORK, February 5.—A remarkable clerical scandal is reported in the Philadelphia papers. The delinquent is a Catholic priest, name unknown, and the victim of his will a Miss Louisa Daber, who has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Rev. Mr. Hartley, of the Second Reformed Church, has received a letter from Miss Daber, in which she states that she is confined in the cell of a Catholic church, and that she is to be sent to a nunnery in Milwaukee. The affair creates much excitement in religious circles in the Quaker City.

**The Turfmen's Congress.**

NEW YORK, February 5.—The Turfmen's National Congress has adopted rules for trotting of the most stringent character, to insure strict honesty and respectability in future trotting contests, and enacted by-laws for their associations. The Congress adjourned after adopting for their title "The National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Turf." The following officers were selected for the ensuing year: Amasa Sprague, of Narragansett Park, R. I., President, and George H. Smith, of same, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

**The War Upon the Wall Street Brokers**

NEW YORK, February 5.—Assessor Webster's great raid on Wall street closed yesterday. In Judge Pierpont's office, on Thursday morning, a communication, containing an order of distribution of money received from brokers, was received from Washington. The order gives the Assessor $24,000 as his moiety. The present Assessor and the various officers of the courts are to receive small sums as fees for prosecuting the respective cases. About $70,000 has been paid by the defendants in court.

Webster will begin war upon August Belmont and the foreign bankers next week. This class has not paid any tax whatever on their capital in active use, although it is known they transact business amounting in the aggregate to a hundred million dollars in the year. The legal papers and returns necessary to institute proceedings against these bankers are in preparation, and are to be filled next week.

**The Rumored Attempt upon the Life of Prince Arthur.**

NEW YORK, February 5.—A rumor reached the police last night that an attempt was to be made on the life of Prince Arthur. An officer was detailed to watch the Prince's party as they proceeded from the Brevoort House to the residence of Judge Stoughton. On the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street, a party of ruffians, stationed near the Brevoort House, approached the officer, drew revolvers, and told him to leave. The officer got reinforcements, returned and attacked the ruffians, and, after a severe fight, arrested Wm. Murphy, Pat Mulhide, Charles Gardiner, John Laugh and Michael McNulty. Laugh is an Englishman, Gardiner a native of Yonkens. As the party refused to make an explanation of their conduct, they were arraigned before a Police Court this morning on the charge of assaulting officers. There was not sufficient proof to establish the design upon the Prince's life. The parties were committed.

Prince Arthur left this afternoon for Boston. He is to attend the funeral of Geo. Peabody on Tuesday.

There is no more truth in the report of the attempt to assassinate Prince Arthur than in that a rumor being that such a thing was intended. Several arrests were made. The friends of the Prince deny the correctness of the story, and the men under arrest profess to know nothing of it. It is the general belief that it is a hoax.

### THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

CHICAGO, February 5.—The Red River New Nation gives a long account of a meeting held at Fort Garry on the 21st of February, which was addressed by Benault G. Smith, who explained his mission and the policy of the Canadian Government. Mr. Reill moved that two representatives be elected by the English people to meet twenty representatives elected by the French people on the 25th ult., for the purpose of considering the subject of Legislative Commissioners, and to decide what would be the best course for the welfare of the country. The motion was carried, and a committee was appointed to apportion the English representatives. The result is not yet known.

### WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, February 5.—The Senate last evening, by a vote 14 to 6, concurred in the House resolution for the impeachment of Judge Nat. Harrison, of the Seventh Judicial District.

In the House yesterday the political struggle over the Registration question was the most prolonged contest that ever transpired in the Legislature of the State.

The liberal and straight Republicans united in the passage of Wells' bill restoring the power of appointment in the Governor.

### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

**From France.**

MARSEILLES, February 5.—Great excitement was occasioned in this city this morning by the falling of two houses, burying twelve persons in the ruins. It is not thought that all were killed. Two bodies have been recovered from the debris.

It is reported to day that Lucien Anatole ("Prevost Paradol"), the celebrated author, has been appointed Minister from France to Washington.

**From Spain.**

MADRID, February 5.—It is reported that the Duke of Montpensier's candidature for the throne of Spain will be altogether abandoned. Prince George, (a Catholic, thirty-seven years of age, and son of the King of Saxony), is now talked of in some quarters, while others propose Prince Charles of Prussia. The estimates passed the House yesterday, after a strenuous opposition.

**From Rome.**

ROME, February 5.—Another session of the Ecumenical Council was held yesterday.

The Archbishop of Turin celebrated Mass, and five Fathers delivered addresses.

The Committee Postulata meets once a week.

The Committee De Fide has completed a great part of its work.

The Catholic, published here, has a remarkable article entitled "*Les menaces, politique, etc concilex.*" After referring to the menaces against the Ecumenical Council and the establishment of decrees contrary to modern ideas, it says the Bishops despise the menaces, and if the Government makes laws at variance with the decrees of the Council, the subject will not be held to observe them, and to exact obedience to such laws would be odious tyranny, and if the Government separates the Church from the State, they must expect a terrible revolution to overthrow them. France alone has been true to the Concordat, and the Council will bear this in mind.

**From England.**

LONDON, February 5.—The Times has editorials on American legislation and legislature, wherein it comments on the composition and peculiarities of the House of the United States Congress. The writer attributes the gains in the American legislature to the absence of ability in the House of Representatives, and as a natural sequence to the popular elections. The Senate, however, is better, the Times thinks, because its members are otherwise chosen.

The Mann factories here are preparing to take advantage of the expiration in March next of the Bessmer steel patents.

The Saturday Review predicts the Irish land question and the bill for regulating the ballot and the diffusion of education will engross the attention of Parliament at the coming session. Extraordinary scenes are occurring at the telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is general, and complaints of delay and error have been greatly multiplied since the new arrangement went into effect. In this city, particularly, crowds of people surround the offices and there is the utmost confusion.

The movement for the removal of the abolition of the University tests has been renewed vigorously.

A large meeting was held at Plymouth last evening, and resolutions looking to that end were adopted unanimously. Similar meetings are to be held elsewhere.

The Pall Mall Gazette protests against the interruption of the Jedoo-Chinese trade, as, in its opinion, is contemplated.

There has recently been an improved demand for American bonds, both Federal and State.

It is reported that the Cabinet have settled upon a Land Bill for Ireland. The new bill proposes to give security of tenure by conferring and assuring the same rights to tenants that are held under the best customs of the Province of Ulster. It refers disputes concering the improvement of lands by the tenants, and the amount of rent, to a tribunal with the power of summary jurisdiction.

### TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 1100 bales; uplands 29½c. Flour $4 50@5 70. Whisky 96@99c. Wheat $1 25@1 28. Corn mixed 90@92c. Rice quiet 9@9c. Coffee and sugar steady. Molasses 70@72c.

Dry Goods—Trade is improving, although as compared yesterday, the market closing in general activity, prices are, in the main, firm for cotton goods, especially of heavy makes, both plain and colored. Prints unchanged 30c. Ohio AXA 28c. do. BS 24c. do. CC 22c. Women brown 20c. Workingmen's 22c. Haymaker 17c. Heavy sheetings, of eastern makes, sold at 16c, and southern at 14@15c. Prints 19@20c, and 19½ for Cochecos. Bigelow carpets are pressed to $1 65@2 15 for body Brussels, and brights expectation to $1 37½@1 40. Shirtings drills dull and depressed, 16½@17c. Old styles of Delaines are reduced to 17½c, while all new makes are selling 30c.

Money—The market continues easy, and the up-town banks appear to have accumulated heavy balances, which they can put out on policy at exceptionally low rates, with Government rates. The whole range is 4@6 per cent, gold is active and in demand at 7@8. Sterling is quiet at 9. Gold firmer and active. It opened at 110¼ and closed at 110¾. Late in the day it was firm. Clearances 833,000. Exports for the week $29,304, mostly to-day. Governments are decidedly firmer, in anticipation of the funding bill becoming a law, which has also produced a demand from banks and financial institutions for the 6s of '67-8, which, having two or three years to run before the maturity or the option of payment, are regarded as proportionally worth 2@3 above the bonds affected by the called in upon the regulation of the proposed new bonds. State bonds are strong, with an advance in Old Tennessees, which are now quoted at 58½, and new at 49½.

The Bank Statement shows a slight loss in the total reserve, but is favorable in the easier money market, the excess over the legal requirements being still $25,000,000.

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|---|---|
| Loans | $64,514,119 |
| Increase | 4,092,848 |
| Specie | 28,867,237 |
| Decrease | 1,078,456 |
| Circulation | 33,716,461 |
| Increase | 4,066,289 |
| Legal Tenders | 76,016,383 |
| Increase | 1,066,318 |

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Flour, superfine, $4 25@4 50. Wheat, steady at 93c. Corn 75c. Oats 56@56c. Rye 78c. Whisky 90c. Pork $27 00@ 00. Bulk shoulders 10½c; Bacon shoulders 12½c, sides 13½@13¾c. Hams 18@19c. Lard in tierces, 10½. Tobacco steady; inq., $4 00@8 00; medium leaf, $9 00@11 00; manufacturing, $12 00@24 00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Flour—family $5 25@5 50. Wheat $1 30@1 35. Corn 74c. Oats 50@55. Rye 85@90c. Cotton—dull 29½c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c. Pork held at $28 00. Bulk shoulders 12c; sides 13¼@14c. Bacon shoulders 12½c; sides 14c; hams 18@19½c. Lard held at 10½@10¾c. Butter 28@35c. Eggs 22c. Cheese full 10@11½c. Sugar 11@12½c. Coffee 18@21c. Molasses 70c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Flour—Spring X $3 75@4 75. Wheat 85@86c. Corn 59@60c. Oats 39@40c. Rye 70@ 00c. Barley 79@80c. Highwines 93c. Pork nominally $26 00. Bulk shoulders 12@12½c; sides 12½@13½c. Bacon shoulders 13c; sides 14@14½c. Hams, sugar cured, 17@18c. Lard, tierces, 10½c. Butter, 18@30c. Whisky 90c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Cotton dull at 28½c. Flour, family, $5. Wheat $1 05. Corn 90c. Oats 63c. Sales of Tobacco 100 hhds; logs $3@ $8; leaf $8@$16. Rye 90c. Pork $28 50. Bacon shoulders 12½c; sides 13¼@13¾c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; sides 13¼@13¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 18@19c. Lard, tierces, 10½c. Butter, 18@30c. Whisky 89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotton—lower grades easier; better grades firm at 24½@25½c. Sales 8000 bales; receipts 16,000 bales; exports to Liverpool 9129 bales; coastwise 3071 bales. Flour—lower grades firmer; superfine $6@6½; XX $6 50@7; XXX $7@7 50; Texas $7 75@8. Hay $23@ Oats 75c. Bran 80c. Hay—Prime 28. Pork $29 50@30 25. Bacon shoulders 11c; sides 13¾@14c. Lard in tierces 10½@10¾c. Sugar—prime 11½@12c. Molasses, fair to prime 48@ 60c. Whisky 89@91 c. Coffee—fair to prime 18½@19c. Gold 109¾@110. Sterling 10½@10¾. New York sight ½ di-count.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton dull; Low Middling 25½; good Ordinary 23c. Stock on hand 4200 bales. Wheat, red, $1; amber $1 10; white $1 45. Corn 70c. Oats 50@55c; sacked 60c. Flour $4 50 to $6 6 for superfine to fancy. Bacon, clear side 12c; shoulders 12½; country hams 17@18; city sugar-cured 20c; plain city 18c. Lard 17@18. Bulk clear sides 15½; clear ribbed 16½; shoulders 11½c. Rump pork $24 per bbl.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, February 5.—Cotton—in limited demand, but closed dull; sales 100 bales middlings at 23½@24c. Receipts for the week 2662 bales; exports 798 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, February 5.—Cotton in good demand at 24c decline; middlings 24c. Sales 600 bales. Receipts 129 bales. Exports coastwise 1219.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 24c. Sales 600; receipts, 1366; exports 1876.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 5.—Cotton steady: Uplands 12½d; Orleans 12½; sales 10,000 bales. Wheat 8s. lid for California white, 8s 10 for Red Western. Flour 26s6d. Corn 29s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s.

LONDON, February 5.—Consols for money 93¼@93¾. U. S. 5-20s, 86@87½. 10-40s, 84½. PARIS, February 5.—The Bourse is quiet and lower; rentes 72f 55c.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—U. S. Bonds firm; 15-20s 88½.

HAVRE, February 5.—Cotton quiet.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 3, 1870.

*To the C. P. Officers and Members of Gayoso Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F.:*

SECRETARY AND PATRIARCH: The undersigned, your Committee appointed at your last regular session to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of our beloved Patriarch, GEO. W. ACRE, respectfully beg leave to report the following:

WHEREAS, Death has cast his shaft among us, and taken from our circle one of its members, Patriarch Geo. W. Acre; we feel it proper to give some expression touching his worthiness of our brot