THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE NEWS.

There are 4,728,514 acres of public lands in Mississippi, according to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

General Hardy is in favor of forcing Indians dismounted and disarmed upon reservations, and holding them there by military power. This does seem like the only method of reaching a settlement of this vexed question.

An Immigrant Home is to be built at Vicksburg. The City Council, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to select a suitable building for that purpose, and to take such measures as might be necessary to establish the Home.

The lie was passed in the Spanish Cortes a few days since, the Carlist Deputies charging that in the recent elections many of their candidates were defeated through the interference of the Government. This was pronounced false, and a scene of wild confusion followed.

It is said that Butler intends to call for all unpublished correspondence relative to the Paraguayan war for the information of the country, and that some portions of it substantiate the statement heretofore made, that the American Legation was subjected to the indignities by the allies.

A warning is conveyed to irregular and careless book-keepers, in a recent decision of Judge Blatchford, of New York, who refused to grant discharges in bankruptcy to two merchants, because their account books were so kept as to make it impossible to tell how their business affairs were conducted.

The salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Associate Justices are proposed to be raised to $12,000 and $10,000 per annum, that of the Circuit Judges to $6,500, and of the District Judges to $5,000. Men of all parties will unite in the recognition of the propriety of this increase. The bill ought to pass *nem con.*

For the first time in several months the name of Pere Hyacinthe comes over the cable. A Paris dispatch says he has been silent since his return, and that it is asserted on reliable authority that he will be relieved by the Pope from the obligations of his vows as a Carmelite Monk, and be permitted to continue in holy orders as an ordinary priest. Doubtful.

The Radicals in Illinois have been plucking that State to a shameful and enormous extent. The appropriations of 1867 were $1,889,728 76, and the cost of the Legislature $279,179, while in 1869 the appropriations amounted to $3,365,257 21, and the cost of the Legislature to $370,000. In this manner nearly six millions of dollars were abstracted from the treasury in two years.

Referring to Satrap Ames' statement that Mississippi has become too Radical for Jeff. Davis, the Macon, (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger* observes: "Every dog has his day,' says the proberb. It is Ames' day now, thanks to the shameless and cowardly use of his bayonets. Let him wait five years, though, and see how the whirligig of time will treat him and his schemes."

The Pavilion in which the San Francisco jubilee is to be held will seat 15,000 persons. The drum to be used in the orchestra will be eight feet in diameter and three feet four inches high. The grand organ is a novelty, having a limited number of pipes, but those of the heaviest kind of bass, to form the requisite rumble and thunder as an accompaniment for the grand orchestra, and a majestic support for the multitude of choruses.

The New York *Evening Post* of Tuesday says: The American Free-Trade League will hold a meeting on Thursday, February 24th, in the Hall of the Open Board of Brokers, in Broad street, at three o'clock in the afternoon. We understand that a number of members of Congress have promised to address the meeting; one of the most eminent merchants of this city will preside; and of the importance of the object of the meeting we need not speak.

Seventeen years ago when Napoleon III. visited Bordeaux, he was received by the Prefect of the Department, a very tall, powerfully built man of winning manners, beside whom the Emperor was a dwarf. Side by side the drove through the city. "Prefect," said Napoleon, "the citizens seem to regard their Prefect and forget their Emperor." "Sire," was the courtly reply, "when a regiment is marching the crowd is always struck with the drum-major, but it is not to be concluded they forget the General in command." This Prefect afterward became Baron Haussmann.

The New York Evening *Telegraph* says: Eunice Redman, the daughter of a Jackson county farmer, was awakened the other night by a peculiar noise under her chamber window. Peering out, she saw a man slowly ascending a ladder which he had placed in position with the evident intention of entering her apartment. Being a young lady of spirit and resolution, she instantly decided on her course of action. Keeping out of sight and very quiet until the man was some fifteen feet from the ground, she leaned out, grasped the top of the ladder, and instantly threw it over. The fellow gave a yell of horror which awoke the male members of the family, who, on rushing to the scene of the midnight disturbance, captured a stranger with a broken leg, and having on his person sundry burglars' tools and deadly weapons.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield on Woman Suffrage

CHICAGO, February 18.—Rev. Dr. Hatfield, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, delivered a lecture last evening on the pernicious effects of the agitation of woman suffrage. The speaker held that the agitation was based on a false assumption. Nearly every speaker in favor of woman's franchise held that the sex was sorely oppressed. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The tendency of Christianity was to relieve woman from any unnatural burden. He was willing to assert that as many suffered from the effects of woman's tongue, as woman suffered from drunken husbands, the greatest evil to which they were subjected. The entire cause was kept up by false representations and gross exaggerations. Thus, they claimed that the present sphere of woman's activity and usefulness was confined to two or three callings, while a census taken in Boston had developed the fact that women could be and were employed in seventy-four industrial pursuits. Obstacles in the way of women learning an honest livelihood were more imaginary than real. There were probably as many young men out of employment and eager for work in Chicago as women.

When he met a woman in cars or elsewhere, with hair cut short and parted in tom-boy fashion, several suspicions with regard to her arose in his mind. Was she from hospital, penitentiary, insane asylum, or was she too old to take care of that which the Apostle of old declared to be the chief crown and glory of woman? The speaker dealt severely with free-love advocates, etc.

He admitted that there were good and pure men and women who advocated woman suffrage, but they had no conception toward what they were tending. They imagined they could jump half way down a precipice and then stop. He insists that women don't stand in need of the ballot for the redress of any grievances, real or imaginary. The abandoned women of Wells street would take advantage of woman's suffrage. Respectable women in our midst, of a rule, did not want any more rights and freedom than they now possessed. He closed by prophesying injury to the Republic in the event of the success of woman's suffrage.

REVELS.

Interesting and Curious Revelations About the Character of the Negro Senator.

Letter from John H. Morris, Colored, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, February 14, 1870.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 3d under the *nom de plume* of "A Colored Man," in which the writer lauds H. R. Revels and grossly slanders me.

In consequence of an old quarrel, and that strange freak of fortune, the election of Revels to the Senate, I am called upon to endure private slander and public detraction.

This I must endure in silence, after having been vindicated in a court of justice, or, by a public defense, place myself in seeming antagonism to my race and party.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and no good cause can be served by sacrificing an honest man to gloss the crimes of a notorious scoundrel. And now for this adventurous ass who volunteers a gratuitous kick.

Mr. "Colored Man," why do you, like a skulking savage, shoot your poisoned arrows of detraction at me from behind the covert of a *non de plume?*

Own thy name and face me in the sunshine. You say that—

"Morris is as keen as a Damascus blade, as vindictive as a Camanche, as unrelenting in pursuit of his object as a sleuth-hound. He attacked Revel's private character, his family relations, his standing as a minister, from the stump and through the powerful instrumentality of the press. Revels bore it until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, when he appealed to the law. But he got no redress, for the jury was 'packed.' I have seen a letter from the judge presiding at the trial and legal gentlemen of undoubted respectability, who unite in saying that justice was not done Revels in the case, and that the finding of the jury was at variance with the facts adduced. All fair-minded men were satisfied that the charge of malfeasance was promulged through malice, was not sustained, and that Morris was guilty of gross libel."

As a general and comprehensive denial of the above, I submit the following documents:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 14, 1870.

John H. Morris, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Having been shown a communication in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* over the signature of 'A Colored Man,' in which certain falsehoods are freely indulged in, I feel called upon, in simple justice to myself, having been 'the Judge presiding at the trial,' to deny that the 'jury was packed,' and that I at that time, or at any time since, written letter to Mr. Revels, or to any one for him, in respect to the said trial; or that I at any time, either directly or indirectly, intimated to any one 'that justice was not done Revels in the case, and that the finding of the jury was at variance with the facts adduced.' JAMES KETNER."

"LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 27, 1867.

"We, the undersigned, were jurymen in the case of the State of Kansas vs. John H. Morris, in which one Hiram R. Revels was complaining witness. Said suit was instituted by the said Revels in the form of a criminal prosecution, for an alleged libel in charging the said Revels with embezzling the funds of his church; with falsehood and hypocrisy, in a certain pamphlet entitled 'A Humbug.'

"The defendant (Morris) took the ground that the alleged libel was true, and proved to our satisfaction that the said Hiram R. Revels had embezzled certain funds belonging to his church, and has been guilty of falsehood, and had unnecessarily forced a quarrel on the said Morris, thus compelling him to act in vindication of his own character.

"In short, we found that the alleged libel was true, and that it was published for good motives and justifiable ends, all of which it was necessary to prove to secure an acquittal in a suit for libel.

"E. M. RANKIN, Foreman.
"JAMES CURRAN.
"ABEL ARMSTRONG.
"A. L. BUSHMORE.
"H. MARKSON.
"J. B. FLUNO."

This statement of one-half of the jury who tried me (some were out of the city, others I could not find in the limited time I had, but all that I found readily signed it, seeming glad to unite in an effort to rid this city of his baneful presence) was taken to the clerk of the court, who certified that the above named gentlemen were jurymen in the case "State of Kansas vs. John H. Morris," and that the case was tried on the 21st and 22d days of June, 1867, and that the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty as concerned the defendant, John H. Morris." He then axed the seal of the court to it.

E. M. Rankin is a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, H. Markson is a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, J. B. Fluno keeps the European House, etc., etc.

This document, with others, impeaching Revels, was forwarded to the Missouri Conference of the A. M. E. Church, and they removed him from here, sending him to Louisville, Kentucky.

It is a peculiarity of this case that my proof is so strong that it seems improbable. The thoughtful reader will ask, how could any man of common sense, being guilty, force a quarrel and then appeal to a court? or, in other words, how did it come to pass that I accused him of stealing, and yet he "unnecessarily forced a quarrel upon Morris?"

My answer is, that Revels has no common sense; that he is the strangest compound of malignant cunning and plausible depravity that I ever saw.

I have for years helped the church in her financial operations, and had handled thousands of dollars of her funds. I commenced to suspicion Revels, and feared to be implicated with him, and I own to a little prejudice against stealing.

I expressed my suspicions privately to a few, but did not accuse. Hearing of this, Revels asked for an interview, which took place in the presence of two trustees of the church. In this interview Revels evinced a very conciliatory disposition, owned that he had made misstatements about the financial affairs of the church, and had thus rendered himself liable to suspicion; but went on to give me an explanation that was so skilfully contrived that it really threw me into doubt, and, being related by marriage, and for many other reasons not wishing to quarrel with him; and, in any event, having averted suspicion from myself, I gave him the benefit of the doubt, and fully, frankly and unequivocally disavowed my suspicions; told him that I thought I had wronged him in expressing those sentiments, and promised to right him.

This I proceeded to do; but, before I could see all the parties to whom I had expressed my suspicions, I heard that Revels was going to denounce me through the press. I sought him, proved by two witnesses that I had in good faith been exonerating him, pointed out to him the folly of appealing to the press, then offered to write a joint card, and, finally, begged him, if he would go to the press, to leave the door open for an honorable adjustment. He would neither be counseled nor persuaded, and the next day, Sunday, March 31st, 1867, his "Card to the public" appeared in the *Conservative.*

In this article he ignored the *amende honorable* I had made, and asserted that I had accused him of embezzling, etc., and went on to abuse me in a venomous manner.

I replied gently; exonerated him at a public meeting; induced influential friends of our race to intervene in the interest of peace, and invited him to dinner, etc. But, while I was thus vainly laboring to placate him, he was secretly getting out circulars against me.

The secret of his publishing his card and persisting in the quarrel was that he thought me estopped by my suspicions from making any defense.

In the end I went back to my first suspicions; investigated, found what I sought, and published a little pamphlet. He sued me, and employed two able lawyers in the prosecution.

But the foregoing facts, added to that other material fact, that he did steal the money of the Church, justified the jury in acquitting me, and in saying that he "forced a quarrel on Morris."

And now this malicious fool, after being morally branded by a judicial verdict, and kicked, by successive stages, from here to Mississippi, has, by some evil genius, been elevated to the United States Senate, there to be the bane of his race and the reproach of republican institutions.

John Randolph, assailing the character, but conceding the ability of Henry Clay, said: "He shines and he stinks, and he stinks and he shines, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight." With Revels it is all stink and no shine.

In the interest of patriotism, and for the moral elevation of my people, I could wish that this good fortune had fallen to the lot of a man of commanding intellect and moral worth; and for the credit of our race I claim that we have more than one such among us. JOHN H. MORRIS.

A Tennessee Radical Homesick.

Mr. Joseph Powell, commercial agent of the United States at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, writes home as follows: "You may be aware that this is the last sailing point next to the South Pole. Beyond this no vessel ever sails, and human footsteps are never seen. It is perpetual winter—snow every month in the year. The Islands are naked of tree or bush, and very little soil—high mountains and hills of volcanic rock cover nine-tenths of the surface. Nothing of the grain kind is raised, no seed-time or harvest. There are no animals except wild horses and cattle. Foxes and rabbits have been brought here and increased—much larger than those in the United States. No snakes, frogs, fleas, spiders, bed-bugs, or insects of any kind. The wind blows all the time, often so strong that you cannot look out. The population, all told, does not exceed three hundred on all the Islands, and are very poor. This is only a harbor for wrecks. Expenses are very high, and living poor, no comforts of life whatever. Board and lodging, annually, five hundred and twenty dollars. I'll come home the first opportunity. I am distant from New York twelve thousand miles by sea; my voyage to my post of duty occupied one hundred and five days. I am thirty days sail from Rio Janeiro, 2500 miles beyond Chili and Peru, and 600 miles off Cape Horn. I wish you and Colonel Fletcher to secure me a place at the capital. I desire to live in Nashville during the remainder of my life."

A Son Inadvertently Kills his Father.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Mr. Alexes Droit, formerly of St. Louis, lately residing in Illinois, five miles from East St. Louis, on the bluffs on the Columbia road, was on last Thursday accidently shot dead by his own son, a youth of sixteen years. Seeing some ducks in the lake, the lad picked up his gun, asked his father if it was loaded, and the same instant raised with his thumb the hammer of the lock. Before the old man could answer, his boy's thumb slipped off the hammer, the gun was discharged, and the contents were lodged in the father's right side. The unfortunate man lingered in great agony until yesterday, when he expired. The young man has been in a phrenzied state, bordering on insanity, since the occurrence, and the family are apprehensive that he will become deranged in consequence of this deplorable casualty.

The deceased, Alxes Droit, is well known in St. Louis, having kept the French bakery on Elm street for many years, and was not only highly respected in the city but universally esteemed, as he was also among his late neighbors. A few years ago, having acquired sufficient means to retire from active city life, he purchased the farm upon which his family now reside, and where he came to his sudden and melancholy death.

"The Passions."

The combination of a recitation of "Midsummer Night's Dream," followed, or rather interspersed, with an instrumental performance of Mendelsohn's music written thereon, some time since, by those two very accomplished artists, Mrs. Scott-Siddons and M'lle Alida Topp, the great pianist, probably suggested the idea to Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, a violinist of good reputation in New York (who is one of two very musical brothers), to write what he calls "a descriptive symphonic tone painting," taking for his subject Collins' celebrated "Ode to the Passions," which was to be recited by Mr. Edwin Booth, in connection with the performance by an orchestra of the music. The first production of this literary and musical combination has just taken place in New York with the most flattering success. It may possibly interest our musical readers to know that Mr. Mollenhauer described "The Passions" as a whole, first, by an overture, the assemblage of "The Passions" by an *andante grandioso* movement, Fear by an *agitato spiccato*, Anger by an *allegro furioso*, Hope by a *moderato* (chorus and vocal solo), Revenge by an *agitè molto*, Jealousy by a *presto*, Melancholy by an *andante melancholique*, Cheerfulness by an *allegretto scherzando*, Joy by an *allegretto vivace maestoso grandioso* movement, the whole concluding with a grand chorus and finale. The subject is an admirable and highly suggestive one for musical treatment, and in the hands of a composer gifted with a rich imagination and appreciative taste capable of being beautifully worked up.

From Spain.

MADRID, February 19.—Gen. Ramon Cabrean, the distinguished Carlist leader, refuses to take command of the Carlist movement under a reduced force, and the basis of operation agreed upon.

The *Imparcialist* says that several Carlist chiefs recently left France and entered the north of Spain.

The newspapers to-day print a letter from the Duke de Montpensier, who declared Spain to be his country, by tradition, adoption and affection.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, February, 20.—On Friday night John Phipps, a farmer residing at Sugar Creek, near Lincoln, Ills., while in a fit of frenzy, the cause of which is unknown, shot his wife with a revolver through the head, inflicting a mortal wound, and then shot himself through the head. He expired almost immediately. Mrs. Phipps is still alive but unconscious. She is a daughter of John Buckis, an extensive stock dealer in Logan county.

Last night and to-day are the coldest of the season in Chicago. At St. Paul yesterday the mercury ranged from five to fifteen degrees below zero, and a large number of cases of freezing, teamsters and others, are reported. At Omaha yesterday the mercury was seven degrees below zero.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Startling Disclosures as to How it was Manipulated, and by Whom.

In the APPEAL of Friday morning we gave a synopsis by telegraph of the startling disclosures made in reference to the manipulation of the Agricultural College Fund. The following are the particulars, so far as they have come to light. We copy them from the Nashville *Banner* of Friday:

"As most of the *Banner's* readers have doubtless learned from our reports of the legislative proceedings, a special committee, appointed by the House, and of which Dr. Russell, of Rutherford and Bedford, is chairman, is now engaged in investigating the disposition made of the Agricultural College scrip, turned over by virtue of an act of Congress to the State authorities in 1868. This scrip represented 300,000 acres of land donated by Congress to Tennessee, as to other States, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college or colleges. It was sold under authority of the Legislature in the year above mentioned, by Secretary Fletcher and William Bosson. The investigating committee has been looking into the circumstances attending said sale, and, we understand, sufficient has already been developed to seriously compromise Secretary Fletcher, Bosson, and, perhaps, others. It is charged that, while these parties pretended to sell the scrip to the highest bidder, after due notice had been given, but that they really disposed of it to one Lewis, an Ohio speculator at considerably less than its market value. In fact the proof on this point is alleged to be so direct and positive that the committee are very confident of proving a clear case of official collusion and fraud. Two prominent bankers of this city, and one in Murfreesboro, have already shown that they bid at least five cents higher than Lewis, and that Fletcher and Bosson were fully aware of the fact. By the time the committee is ready to report, they will, we hear it hinted, be in possession of evidence that will make the Agricultural College scrip business second only in infamy to the robbery of the sacred school fund. Not a link in the chain will be missing when the proper time comes for the startling developments of which we have spoken.

Secretary Fletcher's official conduct in other respects is also meeting the attention of the committee. It is charged that he has been in the habit of demanding and receiving one dollar each for affixing the seal of the State to bonds issued; that he had not the slightest shadow of authority for so doing, and that he had thus extorted fully $2,000 from the parties who received the bonds—all of which will undergo rigid investigation.

The Murder of Madame Lambart.

The London *Daily News* says: "Our Paris correspondent, writing on Saturday evening, gives the subjoined account of the occurrence: The fashionable quarter of the Faubourg St. Honore was thrown into a state of consternation last night by the news that a lady had been murdered in her own house by her footman, and that the assassin had badly wounded two servants. The story was but too true. Madame Lombart, the wife of a former French Consul-General in India, residing at 25 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, was killed by her servant in her husband's presence, he being paralytic and unable to help her. The man was a Belgian, and had been in M. Lombart's service about six months. At 6 o'clock, just as dinner was about to be served, the servant, whose name is Francois, came into the bed-room where Madame Lombart was attending to her husband, who for years has been reduced to pass his days in an arm chair. An altercation took place between the mistress and the footman, and the latter, who was drunk, went out to the dining-room and returned with a carving knife, with which he very nearly cut off Madame Lombart's head. The husband, unable to stir from his chair, saw his wife murdered almost within arm's length of him. When she was quite dead, Francois rushed to the kitchen, where he found the cook and a little boy from the porter's lodge below stairs. Their screams brought to the spot the porter's wife and the cook of the Viscountess de Fitz-James, a lady living in the same house. The latter woman attempted to disarm Francois, but he disabled her by inflicting a very severe wound in her throat. The concierge then fled with her son, and thereupon the man struck with the knife at his fellow-servant. She, instinctively putting her hands to defend her head, received a terrible wound on her wrist, the hand being nearly cut off. The neighbors speedily called in the police, and the assassin was arrested.

Amending the Postage Laws.

Our readers, without one exception, we presume, will be in favor of Mr. Bingham's new bill, amendatory of the laws relating to the rates of postage. It provides that half ounce letters shall go for two cents, and that every additional half ounce or fraction of it, shall pay one cent additional; all newspapers and periodicals, one cent for four ounces, and one cent additional for every additional ounce or fraction. Papers circulating within one hundred miles of their place of publication, or in the State or territory where published, are to go free; and also exchanges between publishers. Drop letters one cent, and an additional cent for each half ounce. Manuscripts intended for publication, not exceeding two ounces, three cents, and one cent additional for every additional ounce. It also provides that the Postmaster General shall establish a moderate and uniform box rental.

Woman Suffrage.

In two Territories—Wyoming and Utah—we have woman suffrage a reality; and of these two triumphs the latter is infinitely the more important. There are very few women in Wyoming, but in Utah they outnumber the men. We repeat, therefore, says the New York *Times*, our suggestion of the other day, that a great work is open to woman's suffrage at the very outset. We have often been amused that the women of Utah would throw off their present degradation by the aid of the ballot. Now, Mr. Cullom's bill contemplates the employment of forty thousand soldiers or less to put down polygamy; wise if forty thousand women or less anticipate him, and put down polygamy by the ballot instead of the bullet? The result of the first experiments in women's voting will be watched for with the greatest interest and curiosity.

Another trial for murder has taken place at Paris. The victim in this case was a dealer in sand, named Delbor, and the accused, his step-son, Berton, aged 32. The former had married in 1864 the mother of the prisoner, and the two men lived on bad terms, Berton constantly fearing that all his mother's property would be squandered by Delbor. Another cause of jealousy was that they were in the same trade. On the 15th of October last the elder man, while entering his stable, was struck from behind on the head with a hammer, and died five days after, declaring that his murderer was Berton. A verdict of guilty was now returned against this latter, and he was sentenced to hard labor for life.

From Bavaria.

MUNICH, February 19.—It is reported that F. DeGrasser, the present Minister of Public Instruction, will succeed Prince Hohmlake as President of the Ministry.

XLIst CONGRESS---2d SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—*House.*—The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the amendment appropriating $91,000 for a branch mint at Carson City was agreed to, Mr. Dawes remarking that he would call the yeas and nays in the House.

Mr. O'Neil moved an appropriation of $100,000 for a Bureau of Education, and pending action thereon the committee rose.

Mr. McCreary introduced a bill to provide a stay of execution in certain cases. Referred.

This bill is intended to afford some relief against the operations of the legal tender decision. It gives a stay of execution on all judgments founded on debts contracted prior to the 11th of July, 1862, the date of the passage of the first legal tender act, for from one to four years, according to the amount. But it provides that if, after a suit and judgment, the creditor will receive his pay in currency, there shall be no stay, and whenever specie payments are resumed all stays under this act shall terminate.

A petition was presented from the citizens and business men of Cincinnati for a repeal of the tax on sales.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following rule: "The Committee on Elections, for the XList Congress, shall consist of fifteen members, and each contested case may be assigned by the Chairman to a special committee of three members thereof, for their exclusive consideration, and such special committee shall report its decision directly to the House." He made some remarks in support of the proposed rule, and said it was understood, although it could not be so stated in the rule, that the Speaker would appoint five members to represent the Democrats, and ten members to represent the Republicans, and the sub-committees of three would consist of two Republicans and one Democrat.

The rule proposed by Mr. Paine, from the Election Committee, would be too much a matter of choice, and the Committee on Rules was not willing to report it. He spoke the sentiments of the Committee when he said the whole practice of settling contested election cases was one that all must deplore. It was a sad state of affairs to have a judicial question decided on strict party lines.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Cox and Brooks, from the same Committee, who assented to the report although they did not entirely approve of it, but because the system proposed was better than the existing one.

Mr. Stevenson also spoke in support of the rule, which was then adopted, and the House again went into a Committee of the Whole for general debate, and speeches were made, or permitted to be printed, by Messrs. Stevenson, Cox, Johnson, Munger, Falman and McCormick, after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Senate.—The Vice-President submitted the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for the removal of political disabilities incurred by the people of Virginia by the late war. Tabled.

A joint resolution for the return of certain private papers of Thomas Jefferson to his executors, was passed.

The House bill to defray the expenses of witnesses in the investigation concerning the sale of cadetships was passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill that the balances of unexpended appropriations shall be carried into the treasury at the end of two years from the time they were originally made, and that at the beginning of each fiscal year such portions or unexpended balances shall be carried into the treasury as the respective heads of departments shall certify are not required for use during said year.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether any officer, contrary to the treaty with the Cherokee Nation, had collected taxes upon the products or manufactures therein, and sold within the Indian Territory. Adopted.

The Post Route annual bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Spencer advocated the claims of the laboring classes in the Government employ, and urged the passage of the pending bill upon the subject, without amendments.

Mr. Tipton referred to the reading of the telegram to Sumner, from the Governor of Nebraska yesterday, announcing the ratification of the XVth Amendment, and said he believed that parliamentary courtesy required that such intelligence should be communicated by one of the Senators representing the State. He would ask his colleague whether he had received official information on the subject.

Mr. Thayer said he had received from the Governor a dispatch similar to the one read at the suggestion of Mr. Sumner, and the Governor had desired the reading of any telegram from him. He (Thayer) thought the Senator from Nebraska would be the one preferred to make the request.

Mr. Williams called up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a telegraph and railroad line from Portland to Astoria and McMinville, in the State of Oregon.

Mr. Thurman spoke against the land grants contained in the bill, which was variously amended and a provision adopted prohibiting the taking up of any lands containing iron or gold, and passed.

A message was read from the President relative to the recent conflict between Colonel Baker and the Indians, after which the Senate adjourned.

Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The State Department will next week send to Congress a large batch of documents bearing on Cuban affairs, including what is technically called the Sickles correspondence with the Spanish authorities. Persons who know what is in these papers, say they will throw a great deal of light on our diplomacy since Grant came into power, and fully justify the administration in the course it has pursued concerning Cuba. They will also show that Spain understands and admits that she can't much longer sustain her ancient colonial policy, and that the present leaders do not think it will be wise for her to attempt doing so. They concede that Cuba will be an independent State at no distant date, and assert that the home government would rather this have given the Cubans an advance toward that end but for the fact that they persist in maintaining a hostile attitude.

The stories so industriously circulated within a few days, that the President had changed front on the Cuban question, and that one of the foreign committees of Congress is about to declare for belligerent rights, are of a piece with other sensationals. The President, in a talk to-day, declared that he had neither done nor said, nor contemplated anything to give color to the report that he intended interfering in Cuban affairs. He said his personal sympathies were still, as they had been from the beginning, with the patriot cause; but the insurgents were losing ground, and he was decidedly of the opinion that no good would result from a recognition of the belligerents.

In the Senate Foreign Committee, Cameron is the only member who shows any serious disposition to push things for the Cubans, and it is by no means certain that he would vote for belligerent rights. The House Committee is nearer recognition than the one on the other side, but not likely to do more than report for strict neutrality between the Cubans and Spaniards.

The North German Parliament has been the scene of animated discussions during the past few days. The policy of Bismarck was bitterly attacked by many members.

HAVANA.

The Murdered American---The Remains Buried in a Nude State.

The Assassins Still at Large, and no Efforts Made for their Arrest.

[From the New York World of the 16th.]

HAVANA, February 10.—No arrests have as yet been made of the volunteers who on Sunday murdered Mr. Isaac Greenwald, and so severely wounded the two American citizens, Hugh Johnson and Thomas K. Foster, and I still believe none will ever be made. Captain-General Rodas is anxious to have the guilty parties brought to justice, but, instead of being seconded by the volunteers, I have good reasons for saying he is opposed by the majority of them. He has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the man who first assaulted Mr. Greenwald, but has neglected to put in his description of the man that he wore upon his hat the cockade of the volunteers, an omission that in part justifies the volunteers in screening their guilty companion.

THE BRIEF OF MR. GREENWALD'S FAMILY.

As Mr. Greenwald has left a wife and seven children in New York, in rather straightened circumstances, General Rodas has contributed $1,000 toward their assistance, and the *Casino Espanol* has started a subscription to treble the sum, for there is a minority of highly respectable Spaniards who deeply regret the murder as well as all the other lawless and bloodthirsty proceedings of the volunteers. And well they may! The more the attack of last Sunday upon our countrymen is sifted, the worse it appears.

AN EFFORT TO SAVE FOSTER.

The Marquis of Forbyn Janson, the French Consul General here, was passing near by in his carriage, as the volunteers were engaged in their bloody work. He tried to save Mr. Foster, who stepped toward the carriage, but was brought down to the ground, by a couple of bayonet stabs from as many infuriated volunteers, before he could reach the Consul. Mr. Janson says the whole affair was of the most disgraceful, outrageous and unjustifiable nature on the part of the volunteers, and other witnesses, including the estimable lady of the British Consul General, repeat the statement.

REFUSAL TO DELIVER UP GREENWALD'S BODY.

But worse than the murder, or at least meaner and more scandalizing, is the after proceedings of some of the Spanish officials. Mr. Greenwald's lifeless remains were first taken to the office of the Alcade of the Tacon Ward. There the official mentioned declared he must have a sort of autopsy of the body held, before it could be delivered up to his friends. These, of course, had to agree to this, but before departing from the office notified the Alcade that the body was wanted for embalmment, to be afterwards sent to New York. The Alcade made no reply, which was ominous of what was to occur. When the friends returned for the body they were surprised to learn that it had already been buried. They thereupon asked for a permit to disinter the body, but this was bluntly refused, and they had to report the case to Captain-General Rodas, and get an order from his Excellency to the Alcade before the latter would give the permit. Then at the cemetery the priest in charge in his turn became an obstacle, refusing to present to the disinterment, so that General Rodas had again to be applied to.

AN UNCHRISTIAN BURIAL.

On Tuesday the body was disinterred, and then Mr. Greenwald's friends were horrified not only at finding the body buried in that part of the graveyard reserved to paupers and malefactors, but that it had been buried *unenffined and stark naked.* When murdered, Mr. Greenwald had on new and fine clothing. This had all been stolen by the Spaniards, and a knowledge of this fact no doubt was what impelled the Alcade and the priest to so strenuously oppose the disinterment.

MORE OUTRAGES OF THE DEAD.

I understand that nearly all the persons murdered of late by the volunteers have been interred like Mr. Greenwald—hurriedly, among criminals, unenffined and naked. As the American citizen, Vicente Daumy, murdered on the 2d, is of the number, his case, joined to that of Mr. Greenwald, should at once induce the American government to exact explanations from that of Spain as to these disgraceful, horrible proceedings. Mr. Greenwald's body having been embalmed, leaves to-day per steamer Blenville for New York, where, let me hope, the Americans will turn out in mass at his funeral as a protest against the outrageous conduct of the Havana volunteers and certain Spanish officials.

INDIGNATION AT HAVANA.

Captain Barker says that great indignation was expressed by all classes of persons in Havana at the perpetrators of the crime. The firm which employed Mr. Greenwald say that his family shall never suffer from poverty, and there is no doubt that although Mr. Greenwald's family can never be comforted for his loss, it will be placed beyond the reach of want.

MR. GREENWALD'S RELIGIOUS FAITH.

The murdered man was of the Jewish faith, and the Jewish society of which he was a member, the I. O. B. B., takes charge of his funeral. According to the Jewish custom, which prescribes the constant watching of a corpse from the time of death till that of burial, a delegation from his society sat up all last night beside the corpse.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—There was a heavy snow storm this afternoon. To-night is cold and wintry.

Two cases of relapsing fever occurred during the past week in crowded tenements.

The President yesterday sent to the House a correspondence upon the recent assassination in Havana, the substance of which is already published.

Greenwald proves to have been a German citizen.

Senator Wilson has received numerous letters asking for the form of the temperance pledge which the Congressional Temperance Society propose shall be administered throughout the country on 22d February. It is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith and honor, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as beverages, nor traffic in them, and that we will not furnish it as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discontinue its use."

The St. Louis Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The coroner's jury have found that the explosion of the Union Car Wheel Works on Thursday, was the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer in not keeping water enough in the boiler, although the testimony before the jury shows that the boiler was very old and worn, and had not been inspected since 1867.

Something of a raid is being made on several large intelligence offices in this city. Several agents are under arrest.

The caisson of the east pier of the bridge at this point is now eighty-two feet below the surface of the river, and only twelve feet from Red Rock.

The west pier has sunk thirty-four feet, and thirty feet from the rock men can now work only two hours at a time in the air-chamber under the east pier, owing to the dense atmosphere.

John Grimes, another one of those wounded by the explosion on Thursday, has died.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Cadetships.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—J. R. Sypher and Leonard Myers publish a card emphatically denying that they ever received any money as a consideration for procuring cadetships.

From Havana.

HAVANA, February 20.—The Saget and Perilla plantations in the Sagu, were fired and destroyed by the rebels.

Several skirmishes are reported recently in Cinco Valla district, in which twenty-nine insurgents were killed.

Death of Commodore Champlain.

BUFFALO, February 20.—Commodore Stephen Champlain, last surviving commanding officer in the battle on Lake Erie, and who commanded the Scorpion, on which vessel the first and last gun of the engagement was fired, died this morning.

Texas Legislature.

AUSTIN, February 19.—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments finally passed both Houses of the Legislature. Resolutions were presented asking Congress to establish a general postal telegraph system. Tabled.

The railroad bridge over the Brazos river between Hempstead and Brenham has been burned.

Freshet in the Kennebec.

SKOWHEGAN, ME., February 20.—The Kennebec river is at an extraordinary hight. The freshet is without parallel in this section, and many bridges above have been carried away. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad was washed out in one place fifty feet in length and a depth of thirty feet, but has since been repaired. Several bridges have gone on Androscoggin river.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The Secretary of the Navy, it is reported, has instructed Admiral Gordon to enter into no arrangement with the Spanish officers for the repair of the war vessels Victoria and Leakad at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until the result of the Congressional movement on the neutrality question is known.

The O'Neill Fenians have within the last few days accumulated a great number of arms at headquarters, indicating, it is said, an early movement on Canada.

Geo. Arensburg, a compositor in the *Times* office, yesterday set 29,64 ems solid minion in one hour, said to be the fastest type-setting on record.

Kohler & Kawenna, proprietors of the great Lager Brewery at Gutenburg, are charged with revenue frauds and held to bail in $3500 each to await the decision of Governor Hoffman.

The steamer Tyber, from St. Domingo, brings news that Baez has completed arrangements for the popular vote on the question of annexation with the United States. The feeling in favor grows to a large majority for it. It is expected the revolutionary movement is virtually ended. All quiet at Samana. An American force was landing cargo for the naval station, and preparations are making for the erection of Government buildings.

President Baez had received a communication from influential parties in Venezuela, asking his influence with the American Government in favor of the annexation of Venezuela to the United States.

A Washington special says that the President has withdrawn the Kaw Indian treaty now in the hands of the Senate could find time for its ratification.

Seven hundred hatters are on a strike in Orange to compel employers to dissolve their protective society.

Jas. P. Byrne, was convicted in Newark of arson in setting fire to his own house to get the insurance.

The Erie Company have reinstated some of the Jersey City strikers.

A decision was given in the Superior Court yesterday in favor of the Empire Transportation Company, who seized an invoice of oil from Pittsburg to Jas. Bishop & Co., because freight on previous shipment was unpaid.

The steamer Rakare brings advices from Rio Janeiro to January 18th; also, a number of American emigrants whose return passage was paid by the Brazilian government.

It is reported that a Brazilian loan failed in England.

The Brazilians have captured eighty Paraguayans at Belle Anesta, and forty more at another point.

The Argentine troops have nearly all returned home.

A Brazilian scouting party found a thousand women in a starving condition, of whom only four hundred had strength to come away, and report the roads covered with other women, who had been lanced or had their throats cut by the scouts of Lopez.

Deserters report that Lopez is constructing canals to cross the Paraguay and to descend the Parana; also, that he is habitually drunk; and that he has a fortification three hundred and fifty yards long, defended by seven hundred men and four guns, at Pandeiroon, on the Aguary river.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From France.

PARIS, February 19.—It is reported that the Ministers, in spite of police orders