THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870. VOL. 30.—NO. 210

Our Telegraphic Dispatches are from the American Press Association, via the S. P. and A. Telegraph Company.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Man and his Wife Murdered---The Daughter Forced to Elope with the Murderer.

From the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette, March 23

We are in possession of facts connected with the worst murder ever committed in this section of the State. The circumstances are so horrible that it seems almost impossible to believe such a state of depravity can'd be reached that would lead to the perpetration of a crime so daring and horrible. The scene of the unparalleled crime lies in the county of Tompkins, and the immediate location is what is known as Trumansburg Landing, in the town of Ulysses. The first intimation of a tragedy was the burning of a house occupied by a man named Lunger, on Sunday night last, and the discovery in the morning of the charred remains of the man, together with the half-burned body of his wife. The skull of Mr. Lunger exhibited a fracture as though he had been struck by a heavy weapon. This fact went to show foul play, and measures were at once taken to solve the fearful mystery of which there was evidence. It was soon afterward discovered that the daughter of Lunger, a young girl of about 18 years of age, was missing, and also a young man by the name of Ferguson, who is said to be a nephew of Lunger, the man found dead. Circumstances indicated that they had taken flight together. The girl was found yesterday morning at Swartwood's Hotel, at Pony Hollow, in this county, where she had stayed all night with the young man Ferguson. From her lips a terrible story of crime and villainy was learned. She says Ferguson came to her father's house on Sunday night and killed her father and mother with an ax. She states that she was abed at the time, and was awakened by a noise in her father's room. Getting up and going to the door, she saw her father in the act of rising from the bed, and Ferguson near him with an uplifted ax. She saw him strike her father on the head, she says, killing him with the blow. Ferguson turned to her and swore he would kill her also if she did not run away with him. She could do nothing but comply, as Ferguson seemed determined to kill her also. Her mother lay in the bed with her head cut open and dead, Ferguson first having killed her with the same ax with which he dispatched the old man, who was awakened by the noise made in killing his wife, and met the same terrible fate. Ferguson, so the girl's story goes, set fire to the house, and, impelled by fear, she went with him. They stopped Monday night at Swartwood's, at Pony Hollow, both occupying the same room. The landlord mistrusted that something was wrong, and detained the girl next morning, not letting her go on with the young man. Last evening two officers arrived in Horseheads, whither they had tracked the murderer from Sullivan, where he was seen yesterday morning. A man bearing the description given was seen in Horsehead's about noon. He went into Thorne's grocery and purchased two apples. He is represented to be about twenty-two years of age, a tall, light-haired, sandy-complexioned person. It is thought he took the road to Big Flats on leaving the village. The officers at once went in that direction, going to the village, but could find nothing of their man there. This morning they were in this city giving information to the police of the affair, and putting them on their guard. It is said the fugitive carries a gun. Up to the present time he has not been arrested, but it is not probable that he can much longer escape arrest. The cause of the reported double murder is that the young man was in love with the girl, and that her parents refused to countenance his attentions. Out of revenge it is supposed he committed the horrible deed.

A Man that Wouldn't be Hanged.

The following incident has happened at Flessingue, in Holland: A wife, exasperated by the continual drunkenness of her husband, threatened him with death. Some days ago she attempted to put this threat into execution. There was but an attic above the sitting room. To this she ascended, made a hole in the floor, and passed a rope through it, one end of which fell to the floor below, while the other remained fastened in the attic. She then descended, made a slip knot in the rope, and awaited her husband's return. He at last arrived, and was much surprised to receive no reproaches on his bad conduct.

"There is something underhand here," thought he. "I must see."

We must premise that this scene took place in complete darkness. The husband, whose suspicions were aroused, let himself fall into a chair, and appeared to sleep profoundly. After some snoring, he felt a rope passed around his neck. He then understood the little trick that was to be played him, but did not move. His wife went up to the attic, and taking advantage of this moment's respite, the drunkard relieved himself of his rope, and fastened it to the foot of the stove, which soon was all up to the ceiling with a frightful noise, caused by the fall of some crockery, which was standing upon it.

The wife, thinking the noise was caused by the fruitless struggles of her husband, ran to the police office to declare that she had found her husband hung. The police arrived in hot haste, and a candle was lighted, when all started back at the spectacle which presented itself. The stove was swinging gracefully in space, and the husbandest gravely smoking his pipe. Instead of a suicide, an attempt at murder was established against the wife, who was arrested.—*Le Nord, of Brussels.*

The following anecdote illustrates the course of universal suffrage in South Carolina: An old darky just before last election noticed his employer that he had to go to "bote" a week, so he would not be on to work. To oppose was useless, and so "Pompey" went, and received eight dollars to buy a coat. Leaving the nearest voting place, he met a friend, and was thus questioned by his employer—

"Well, have you voted?"

"Yes, sah I bote."

"Whom did you vote for?"

"I bote."

"Well, who for?"

"Why, I bote."

"Yes, I know, but whose name was on the ticket you voted?"

"Why, I—I, I bote for United States."

At a very successful seance in Cincinnati, the other night, a man burst into tears when the medium described very accurately a tall, blue-eyed spirit standing by him with light side-whiskers, and his hair parted in the middle. "Do you know him?" inquired a man at his side, in a sympathetic whisper. "Know him! I guess I do," replied the unhappy man, rubbing his eyes. "He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't died he would have been her husband instead of me. Oh, George, George," he murmured, in a voice choked with emotion, "why did you peg out?"

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday says: "The *Propagateur* is in receipt of a letter from Archbishop Odin, dated March 2, which conveys the gratifying intelligence of considerable improvement in the venerable prelate's health. Though the winter in France has been unusually cold, still his native air has been favorable to him."

At a very successful seance in Cincinnati, the other night, a man burst into tears when the medium described very accurately a tall, blue-eyed spirit standing by him with light side-whiskers, and his hair parted in the middle. "Do you know him?" inquired a man at his side, in a sympathetic whisper. "Know him! I guess I do," replied the unhappy man, rubbing his eyes. "He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't died he would have been her husband instead of me. Oh, George, George," he murmured, in a voice choked with emotion, "why did you peg out?"

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday says: "The *Propagateur* is in receipt of a letter from Archbishop Odin, dated March 2, which conveys the gratifying intelligence of considerable improvement in the venerable prelate's health. Though the winter in France has been unusually cold, still his native air has been favorable to him."

LISZT'S DANTE.

Rehearsal of the New York Philharmonic Society.

From the N. Y. Herald, 26th.]

At last the eccentric Abbe has found a subject worthy of his crazy aspirations, Dante's sublime "Divina Comedia." We heard it for the first time yesterday, and although a first rehearsal cannot be expected to develop all the extraordinary features of such a work, yet a definite opinion can be given generally of it. It is in three movements—*allegro frenetico, andante amoroso* and *maestoso*. Beethoven's choral symphony furnishes numerous points for the working up of some of the main features, especially when the voices are introduced. The opening recitative of trombones, followed by a tremolo of the strings and the terrible curse—*Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate*—given by trumpets and horns, with the wildest discords of strings, reeds and brasses that ever afflicted human ears, all show power and intimate acquaintance with all the resources of the orchestra, but it is power uncontrolled by judgment or taste. No matter how chaotic the subject may be there should be poetry in its musical interpretation. No man ever brought out richer treasures from the orchestra than Beethoven or Weber, and yet they never overstepped the bounds which divide true music from chaos. What can be more effective than the incantation scene of "Der Freischutz," in which Weber deals with *diablerie*, such as Cagliaostro himself would shrink from; yet it is music—true, melodious, soul-reaching music—throughout? What can attain the empyreal regions of sublimity into which Beethoven soars in the Choral Symphony? and yet he never divests himself of the garb of poetry and music. Simplicity is akin to sublimity in other things beside music; but never so much as in the divine art. High-sounding phrases do not constitute greatness in literature, neither do extraordinary musical phrases in the sister art. True greatness must be spontaneous; Liszt is never so. Therefore we take exception, despite its sensational character, to his musical description of *inferno*. There is neither harmony nor melody in it, and those are essential characteristics of music. The *andante* has some very pretty passages, or rather fragments of them, but the want of unity of idea in the movement neutralizes the pleasure that its component parts otherwise would give. We care not for any musical checkboard or Mosaic groundwork in which no two ideas assimilate. In this work one can see that Liszt is more successful with the wind and percussion instruments than with the strings. The latter form the principal part of every musical structure created by Beethoven and Weber. Liszt is a constant bungler with them. They seem in his hands to be tangled skeins, a Gordian knot, which he cuts by hurling on it all the power of the brasses. The themes in the *andante* are unmistakably Italian in origin, and some quaint dialogues between the clarionet, oboe and *cor Anglais* occur. After this episode a palpable reminiscence of the choral symphony comes in the working up and gathering together, so to speak, of the entire strength of the orchestra to a grand climax. It has not, however, the graduated power and sublime genius of Beethoven. In the one it is like a mighty billow, a wall of water, sweeping toward the shore to break thereon with resistless force; in the other it is but a succession of smaller breakers following in the wake of their larger predecessor. The close, in which everything from a fiddle to a dinner gong is introduced, is an instructive lesson to all Christians who lead good lives and not endure such torments as the damned must suffer if ever this symphony is played for them.

The next part, "Purgatory," is more tolerable. It opens quietly, and a feeling of sadness pervades it. A sort of fragmentary chorale, in which the oboe and *cor Anglais* are prominent, is followed by a beautiful theme given by the first violins. A fugue with an uninteresting subject introduces the voices (the vocal part at this point was omitted on yesterday), and works them up into a grand chorus. The resolution of the subject into a more joyous and triumphant strain, in which the "Magnificat" is sung by a chorus of boys is another reminiscence of Beethoven. We doubt if boys' voices are alone sufficient to give adequate expression to the hymn of triumph, especially with such an orchestra to overweigh them. Again, it would be better to place the boys more in front and not immediately behind the percussion instruments. Looking at this work in general, we are of opinion that much valuable time and talent have been wasted upon it, and that it can only be interesting as a musical curiosity. Machine music is the most appropriate name that can be given to it. What a relief from it were Beethoven's Coriolanus Overture, although it is by no means the most interesting of the Titan's works, and the ever welcome, never tiresome, overture to "Euryanthe," the brightest, freshest, most melodious and most varied ever written by Weber! It was indeed Paradise after Liszt's "Inferno."

THE NEW York *Tribune* says: There are lively times among the medical faculty of Philadelphia. It appears to be settled, that whoever may wish to buy a physician's diploma, in that city, can get one at a cheap rate, by applying to a certain doctor, whose name and business we shall certainly not advertise. The articles which he has to sell are no doubt highly respectable ones, and as handsomely engraved as any in the country. There is no doubt, either, of their being genuine skins, from institutions apparently respectable. We confess that under these circumstances, or, perhaps, any other, it is hard for us to comprehend the precise value of a diploma. A doctor stands or falls upon his merits, and he may possess all these without any parchment at all. A man who is taken suddenly sick, and who is obliged to summon a physician, in a strange place, never asks when he does so, to see the doctor's diploma. In difficult cases, doctors are selected by reputation, or by personal admiration, or for various other reasons. There are excellent doctors all over the country who have not seen their own diplomas since they graduated, although they have the mystic thing stowed away somewhere. There never has been a time when quacks were not numerous and flourishing, courted and caressed—and there never will be. For most patients any "doctor" serves the purpose; it is the title they want, not knowledge and skill. There are plenty of "doctors" with real, genuine, unmistakable and authentic diplomas who are marvels of pomposity and conceit, although every one of them should long ago have been indicted for manslaughter. It is the character that should sell. No doubt, Dr. Sangrado had a most lovely diploma, and showed it often enough to his poor patients. If men and women would but try to obtain some knowledge of their own bodies, and add to it a wholesome horror of dosing, the number of diplomas issued in this dyspeptic land would not be of much consequence.

A RADICAL register was yesterday ejected from office in Kansas City for registering blacks. Grant's proclamation about the Fifteenth Amendment hadn't reached Kansas, we imagine.

THERE is said to be no foundation for the story that Virginia intends to rescind her ratification of the bogus Fifteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON.

Magnificent Scheme for Plunder --- Texas done for and Disenthralled--Funeral Dirge to Statehood---The Funding Bill--Mechanics Honeyfuggled by Grant--Luck for a Carpet-bagger.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Probably to-day a prominent Senator will move to postpone the further consideration the San Domingo treaty for sixty days in order to give the President an opportunity to send to the island a commission of eminent citizens, with a small committee of Congress. The gentlemen will make a thorough examination of the subject, and especially ascertain the desire of the people of San Domingo concerning annexation, and the exact amount of debt which the United States will be required to assume. The commission will go in a Government vessel, and return in time to report to the present session of Congress.

The members of this jolly commission may constitute a ring to buy up all the coffee and sugar and cigars in the island and have them brought through the custom-house, duty free, by the simple process of annexation.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Texas bill was received back from the House to-day, and it passed the Senate, and was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. It will be reported in the House to-day during the morning hour and passed under the operation of the previous question without debate.

The President's proclamation, declaring the adoption of the 14th amendment, will be promulgated this afternoon. The proclamation is already prepared, and upon the admission of Texas will receive the President's signature.

The Western bankers here are vigorously fighting the Funding bill, especially the section reducing interest. Boutwell is strongly condemned for his officiousness in behalf of the measure. On Friday the details of the Tariff bill will be voted on.

Gen. R. M. Winn, of California, representing the mechanics of that State, presented to the President today the emblematic picture representing the characteristics, mechanical excellences of the State, and its establishment on the Pacific coast. Mr. Winn recited the history of the eight-hour law and the President's proclamation agreeing thereto.

The President, in response, tendered thanks for the compliment. Still, he had done only what the law required.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nomination: Horatio C. Hunt, Assessor for the Fourth District, Texas.

Messrs. Scammon and Medill, of Chicago, have just closed an argument in behalf of bank men against the clause in the funding bill, relating to national banks. They were very severe on Secretary Boutwell for his advocacy of the bill. Secretary Boutwell did not reply, deeming it best to leave the whole question with the Committee.

The Secretary of War stated to-day that all reports from Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia were of a more favorable character, showing a much better state of affairs in those localities.

Strange Natural Phenomenon.

The *Inland Empire* has the following remarkable statement concerning the process of change going on all over the great inland desert between California and Missouri. It says:

For some time past there has been a question before the people of this basin and of the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, that has as yet failed to be satisfactorily answered. It is, Why are the streams carrying more water than in former years? The great plains are fast losing their arid nature, and through them are running streams in places where, twenty years ago, there was not a drop of water; and where at that time there were small streams, they are now enlarged. In many cases this change has been of great value, as it has given to the traveler a supply of water that had previously been denied.

When the first emigrants crossed the plains to California the great objection urged to the trip was the scarcity of water on the route. Within a few years this has been all changed, and in the beds of the old streams that were dry when first found there is now water for all the purposes required.

The Laramie plains are not now destitute of water, whereas some years ago there was none, and the traveler had to carry water on passing over them. There can be no doubt that for the last ten years there has been a continued increase of water throughout the country between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada. The Arkansas was dry in 1862 from the Pawnee Fox to the Cimaron crossing, and previous to that time the Pecos was dried up so that at many places the inhabitants were obliged to dig for water. And the Moro Valley and Plains were at that time almost destitute of vegetation. Now the vegetation is luxurious, and it is one of the very best wheat growing sections.

Denver was built on the banks of an extinct creek, which it was supposed would remain dry, but after the settlement, to the astonishment of the people, it became quite a stream, and is now crossed by bridges. The Huerfano, the Rova Pecos, and others that were dry during the summer months ten years ago, are now constantly running in fair streams. We are satisfied that along the whole line of the Union Pacific Railroad there is much more moisture in the earth than there was only a few years since. Again, Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and it is constantly rising, and it has been urged by those who have paid attention to the subject, that the rise of water there would produce a solution of the Mormon question before Congress would act upon it. When the Salt Lake shall rise a few feet higher, we shall look for its overflow to reach the Shell Creek range as evidently at one time as water did cover what is now only an arid valley, not direct in its course, but cut up with ranges; still, the continued valley can be traced. This great increase of water will work a great revolution in the opinion of the people as to the capacity of the great plains for agricultural purposes.

The only reason why the great plains cannot be made into good fruit farms is the lack of water and timber, as the land in richness has no superior. The increase of water, of which we have spoken, will do away with one objection, and the discovery of coal over a distance east of Salt Lake for over six hundred miles will obviate the other. The man who travels over the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-five years from this time, will find that the sage brush has given way to crops of all descriptions, growing in the greatest luxuriance, and that the sturdy farmers have taken the place of the wandering red men. In our own State this increase of moisture has been noticed, and the old settlers do not hesitate to say that in many places the streams have increased more than one-fourth in size during the past ten years, and in some places where there was no water then, there is now small but constantly running streams.

Grant's Patience.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President is now waiting patiently for a reply from the Spanish authorities to his demand for the release of the steamers Lloyd and Aspinwall, now improperly detained at Havana since January 21st. A reply is expected during the current week. Should it not be received, or not be satisfactory, the country may look for sharp and prompt measures in redress of this outrage.

NASHVILLE.

Colored Hostility to Reconstruction --Wonderful Meeting in Nashville--Another Revels--Fatal Stabbing Affray--Nashville Loyal.

NASHVILLE, March 30.—The various ministers of the colored churches of Nashville, constituting the Preachers' Union Association, held a meeting last evening, and considered the subject of Reconstruction. The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted:

In view of the unsettled condition of affairs and in view of the nature and importance of their calling, they felt themselves imperatively called upon to raise their voice in behalf of peace, knowing, as they did, that their work was greatly burdened by present and anticipated troubles, and believing that if the State Government of Tennessee was overthrown and a military Government established in its stead, those troubles would be greatly increased, they would therefore humly and earnestly entreat the Congress of the United States not to subject Tennessee to such a dreadful calamity.

Dr. Revels, brother of Senator Revels, of Mississippi, also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to our people throughout the State to strive to cultivate friendly relations with the white citizens, that prosperity and peace may prevail, and that strife and confusion may cease.

The resolution was fully concurred in by every minister present.

Dr. Revels has opposed the reconstruction movement from the beginning, because he believes that it would prove ruinous, not only to the welfare of the State, but to its citizens, both white and black. He does not believe the State will ever be reconstructed, and thinks all plans looking that end, will and ought to fail. He leaves for Washington in a few days.

J. M. Pittman, late captain in Brownlow's militia, was stabbed to death to-day, by one Palley, a contractor on the street railroad. The difficulty arose about a debt of two dollars. They were old comrades in the Army of the Cumberland.

Many citizens met in the courthouse to-day, and adopted a resolution in respect for the late General Thomas.

NEW YORK.

The Funding Bill--Money--Bonds--A German Banker Sails In--Scandal in Court--Items from Sea and Land--Jim Fisk again Floored.

NEW YORK, March 30, 6 p.m.—Telegrams from Washington state that the Ways and Means Committee of the House gave an audience once more to the representatives of the national banks and heard further arguments against the funding bill. Representatives of the commercial interest of the Great West also gave their objections to the bill before the committee explained how agricultural and commercial interests had suffered by the agitation of the funding bill. To-day, for the first time, the community generally believe that the funding bill in the present shape will fail. The effect of this is very marked in all directions. The National credit advanced sharply, and throughout mercantile and commercial circles there was a more cheerful feeling than for a long time past.

Money is more active in consequence of the increased business in all departments. Call loans ranged from 4 to 6 per cent. Foreign exchange quiet at 108¾ to 108¾. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling 109 for slight.

One of our German bankers was drawing freely to-day, as was understood, against two million dollars' worth of Louisiana levee 8 per cent. bonds shipped to Europe, which the firm took at about 88 in currency. The sales of gold against this exchange, at times during the day, weakened the gold market a little. Gold left off at 111½ to 113, paid carrying, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. Governments strong.

There was a collision on North river last evening between the ferryboat Weehawken and a towboat. The latter sunk immediately. The fireman and engineer were drowned.

McFarland's counsel are investigating the facts connected with the visit of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland to Paterson in the summer of 1867.

Fisk, jr., has been defeated as Colonel of the 5th regiment.

Navigation will open on Monday on the Delaware and Hudson canal.

The steamship Harmonia, from Hamburg, March 16th, and Havre 19th, with merchandise and 710 passengers, arrived this morning, and reports that she experienced stormy winds, chiefly from southwest to north and northwest, and back again. On March 28th there was a heavy gale from the southeast.

Religious—Pious.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 30.—The New England Methodist Annual Conference on the 30th instant found Elder L. R. Thayer guilty of immoral administration.

The centenary contributions of 1866 were reported at $151,462.

A resolution was adopted recommending the removal of institutional restrictions from Bishop Roberts, of Siberia, so as to make him general superintendent to preside over the conferences in turn with other bishops.

The report looking to the union of the various Methodist bodies in the United States was adopted.

Professor L. F. Townsend was appointed to preach the sermon on ministerial education and Rev. A. McKeen to preach the conference sermon at the next annual conference.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 30.—Rev. Tobias H. Miller, Universalist clergyman, and one of the editors of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, died to-day, aged 68. Deceased was well known, both as an editor and preacher, and had been prominent in conference reforms and anti-slavery movements, forty years ago.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, March 30.—Mr. Tweed grew facetious after the passage of Frear's charter to-day, and remarked that on last Tuesday there was wailing in hell, and to-day rejoicing in heaven.

The Assembly took up the consideration of the New York charter to-day, after a feeble resistance from the Young Democracy.

But one section of the bill was read in the Committee of the Whole, when a motion to rise and report progress on the bill was made and carried.

On the Speaker taking the chair, a motion was made to order the bill to a third reading.

Kinney, Bell and others of the Young Democracy resisted, and desired the postponement of the bill.

Tilney ordered a third reading under the previous question, by a vote of 76 to 18.

Frear then moved that the bill now have its third reading, which prevailed, and the bill passed—yeas 116, nays 5.

During the consideration of the bill, Messrs. Tweed and Genet were on the floor of the House encouraging the friends of Tweed & Co., who appeared in high glee.

The Young Democracy all caved in, except Mr. Murphy, and voted for the bill.

The Republicans went for the charter blind and without consideration.

Horrible Depravity of Hoar Antiquity.

CHICAGO, March 30.—An old man, over eighty years, was arrested last night for attempting to poison his daughter and two grand children. He purchased a paper of nux vomica after midnight, and was about to empty the poison in a dish of potatoes prepared for breakfast, when a grandson, who had followed him, prevented it.

THE MIGHTY PROCLAMATION.

Fishy—The Fifteenth Amendment Done for.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, to all whom these presents may come greeting: Know ye, that the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed resolutions in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely: "Article fifteen section one—the right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition or servitude."

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty-nine States; and further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole United States; and, further, that it appears, from official documents on file in this Department, that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw from said ratification of said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this department; and, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department, that the Legislature of Georgia had, by a resolution, ratified said proposed amendment. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved 20th April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes, I do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the 94th.

[Signed.] HAMILTON FISH.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Italy.

ROME, March 30.—The General Congregation voted for the scheme De Fide.

From Spain.

MADRID, March 30.—In the Cortes the Government denied the occurrence of any hostile engagement in Cuba.

Prussia.

BERLIN, March 30.—[illegible]—The Prussian Government [illegible] orders to order an early dissolution [illegible] Chamber of Deputies.

From [illegible]

HAVRE, March [illegible] steamship Paraguay, from N[illegible] arrived here late yesterday [illegible] her way to London.

From Bremen.

BREMEN, March 30.—[illegible] steamship Frankfort, from New [illegible]leans and Havana, arrived here at [illegible] o'clock this morning on her way to Hamburg.

From Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 30.—The Tipperary Tenant League resolved to cease the agitation of the land question and devote their attention to obtain a repeal of the Union.

The Government intends to dispatch a steel battery and one thousand men to the Red river if the insurrection continues.

From England.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times* has editorial comments on the naval policy of the first Lord of Admiralty. The *Times* regrets his *reluctance* to reduce the naval estimates, and ascribes it to the chronic error that England is responsible for the police of the ocean.

A steamer service between Liverpool and Prince Edward Island is organizing here. The first steamer of the new line, the Lady Darling, will leave on the 5th of April.

Tennessee and Georgia railroad bonds were introduced in the market here to-day.

Ashbury, the owner of the yacht Cambria, writes a communication to the *Times* to-day on the subject of the contemplated yacht race; and says of the six courses offered, Bennett—assuming the Sappho to be within a point of the Cambria's size, New York measurement—accepts that calling for three heads dead to windward and back in the channel without any allowances. He also selects the 1st of May, or thereabouts, as the time for the race.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamship America, from New York, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning on her way to Bremen.

In Congress, yesterday, Mr. Randall offered a concurrent resolution declaring that the Senate and House of Representatives have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of General Thomas, who was endeared to the country by a series of unbroken patriotic services during a period of thirty years, and that his distinguished career in defense of the country, against foreign and domestic enemies, his never-faltering faith and zeal in maintaining the Union and the integrity of the Government; his stern execution of every trust confided in him, which constituted his record in life, has made his death memorable; and authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to make such arrangements, in connection with his obsequies, as will express the sympathy of Congress in this national bereavement. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The suspension of a prominent shipping and commission house occurred today, causing much surprise. They have large connections in New York and the South.

NEW YORK, March 30.—It is rumored that one of the largest shipping houses in South street, having extensive Southern connections, failed for the amount of sixty thousand dollars. The suspension, it is further reported, is owing to the firm not being able to fulfill large contracts for the delivery of wheat and breadstuffs.

LOUISVILLE papers are dressed in mourning because of General Thomas' death.

DANGEROUS $20 counterfeit notes circulate in Louisville.

There is to be a Convention of dentists at New Orleans shortly.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Wreck.

BOSTON, March 30.—The wreck found near Plymouth is supposed to have come from the steamship Tarafa at this port—the bodies having been thrown overboard by emigrants.

An Office that Didn't Pay.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—Adjutant General Veatch returned to this city last evening, and this morning tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 31st inst. An appointment of a successor has not been made.

Nothing Like it in Memphis---Never!

CHICAGO, March 30.—A suit has been brought by a candidate for the office of Town Collector against the successful candidate, on a note for $1500, given by the latter to the former to induce him to withdraw before the election. It has been decided void by the court.

Water and Lager.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The river is at flood hight, and still rising. The water reached the first floors of the buildings on Water street, compelling the occupants to move.

The City Council has passed the resolution authorizing the park Commissioners to allow the erection of a building for the approaching Sangerfest.

Extravagant Self-Appreciation---Modesty, Where is thy Blush?

CHICAGO, March 30.—Charles A. Dana, of New York, has sued the Chicago *Republican*, to compel the payment of notes amounting to $38,000, due for his services as editor of that paper, in 1865, and for stock promised him. It appears he was to receive $7500 salary, and $100,000 of the capital stock of the paper.

Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Mr. Campbell informed the House that a telegram had been received which confirmed the report of the shooting of a person at Red River by order of the insurgent Reilly.

The report that a case of small-pox was recently landed at Halifax by the steamship City of Brussels, *en route* for New York, has created a debate in Parliament as to the proper measures to be devised for the prevention of such occurrences in future. A motion to that effect was agreed to.

Shocking Brutality.

NEW YORK, March 30.—John Schultz made a desperate attempt last Tuesday night to kill his wife. Two years ago he went to California, at which time he made over to his wife, to guard against accidents, $20,000 worth of property. Since his return his wife refused to let him have any control over the property. Armed with a razor, he cut his wife's throat three times, finishing by knocking her down and kicking her brutally. She is not expected to recover. Schultz was committed, to await the result.

Honors to the Illustrious Dead.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—A meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow to express respect for the memory of the late General Geo. H. Thomas.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—Governor Baker, General Kimball and General Love this morning sent a dispatch to General Sherman asking whether if the remains of General George H. Thomas were on the way from San Francisco to Troy they would pass through this city. An answer has not yet been received. There has been a meeting called of citizens for to-morrow afternoon to take into consideration the death of General Thomas, and if the remains pass through this city, to appoint a committee to meet the cortege where it enters the State and escort it through the domains of Indiana.

XLIst CONGRESS---2d SESSION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Julian introduced a resolution extending the United States land laws over Alaska. Referred.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill admitting Texas, with a recommendation that the amendment be concurred in. The amendment is to strike out the provision that nothing in the bill shall effect the condition with which Texas was originally annexed to the Union.

Mr. Butler explained the amendment, showing that a proviso had been put on the proviso in the Senate that one of the original conditions was that Texas might be divided into four States, wherein slavery should exist. It would re-establish slavery there. He therefore protested against that construction of the bill. If it contained a direct proviso establishing slavery in Texas it would simply be void and of no effect. How could any man in his senses come to the conclusion that a proviso in a bill saying that nothing in it would effect that question would establish slavery, which was prohibited by the constitution? He was not surprised, after such an opinion being given by the Military Committee, to hear intimated that the consideration of the Texas question had been taken away from that committee.

The Reconstruction Committee expressed surprise at the facility with which the gentleman from Massachusetts changed his position. Paine, another member of the Committee, repudiated the construction put upon proviso in either end of the capital. He was willing, however, to have the proviso struck out, believing the law would not be effected, whether in or out.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, remarked that there were three guarantees given to Texas in the original annexation bill.

Mr. Butler asked whether these three guarantees, except, of course, as to slavery, would stand in rude contact. Mr. Butler gave his opinion that striking out the proviso would not alter or affect in any way the original guarantees.

Mr. Brooks said he was glad to hear that, and suggested the propriety of non-concurring in the Senate amendment and appointing a committee of conference appointed.

Mr. Butler did not concur in that suggestion, as the matter really was of too little importance, as Texas was waiting for admission to representation. The idea of reviving slavery under this proviso he regarded as too preposterous to find lodgment on this side of the capitol. The proviso had only been suggested by him as a matter of extreme caution lest it might be said the bill affected in any way the rights of private citizens of Texas, under the guarantees as to public lands, the debt, etc.

Mr. Winans inquired of Mr. Butler whether Texas, having, by the rebellion forfeited all privileges, could now come in with the original conditions.

Mr. Butler regarded that as a judicial question and not legislative, as this bill did not affect it one way or the other. The Senate amendment was concurred in by a party vote.

The House, in half past one, took up the business of the morning hour, the first question being on the passage of the bill granting the Marine Hospital at Natchez to the State of Mississippi, for educational purposes. The bill passed by a vote of 90 to 73.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Education and Labar, reported a bill to establish a system of national education.

Mr. Arnell called up the bill to allow the school trustees of Arkansas to enter forty acres of land on condition that a schoolhouse be erected thereon. Laid over.

Also, a bill to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau of Education to the Department of the Interior.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired.

At the opening of the evening session, Mr. Finklebury presented the credentials of Mr. Degerst, of Texas. Referred.

Mr. Cleveland presented a joint resolution providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not exceed the law providing for the purchase of bonds with the sinking fund surplus of the revenue remaining in the Treasury.

The House went into a committe of the whole on the tariff bill, and agreed to debate it to-morrow.

Messrs. Hoar and Maynard advocated the bill, when the President's Message was handed in, which was then read:

WASHINGTON, March 30.—*To the Senate and House of Representatives:* It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of promulgation, by proclamation of the Secretary of State, of the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem the departure from usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four million[illegible] people voters, who were heretofore declared, by the highest tribunal in the land, not citizens of the United States, and not eligible to become so; with the assertion that at the time of the declaration of independence, the opinion was fixed and regarded as an axiom in words as well as in politics, that black men had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind, from the foundation of the Government to the present day. Free institutions, like ours, in which the power is derived direct from the people, must depend on industry. I call attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every possible way to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by the laws, I would say withhold no legal privilege for the advancement to our new citizens. That the framers of the constitution firmly believed that the Republican government could not endure without intelligence and education. It is generally diffused among the people; the father of the country, in his farewell address, uses this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge in proportion, as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion. It is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and were again urged in his eighth message. I repeat, the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the need given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important must it be now with a population of forty millions and increasing in rapid ratio. I would therefore call on Congress to take all the means within their constitutional powers to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have an opportunity to acquire knowledge which will make them share in the government blessings, and not dangers. By such means only can any benefit contemplated by this amendment to the constitution be secured.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

Accompanying the Message was a proclamation announcing the ratification, from Secretary Fish, the reading of which was followed by great demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Peters moved to refer the message and proclamation to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wood desired that special reference be made to that point in the proclamation relating to the State of New York, that the State had not, as recited therein, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. Peters—We think she has.

Mr. Black said that portion of the proclamation which declares that the State of Indiana had ratified the Fifteenth Amendment was not true. A pretended ratification by the Legislature was made, and a certificate sent to the State Department was untrue.

A debate arising on Peters' motion, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Stewart, in the Senate, called up the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint special Committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Thurman opposed the resolution upon general grounds, particularly because he thought he saw in the proposition a disposition to make the Indian policy subservient to certain railroad companies which coveted the possession of the public domain. He thought he saw in it a great land trafficking scheme from the beginning to the end, which would result in the violation of existing Indian treaties.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, believed that there were no questions deserving more thorough scrutiny than those concerning Indian affairs. He preferred to have them revised by an independent Committee of the Senate.

Mr. Corbett spoke of the necessity of carrying out our treaty stipulations as a means of preventing Indian wars. He thought the agency of a joint committee might prove effective to that end.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by striking out the authority of the committee to examine witnesses and send for persons and