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BROWNLOW.

He Writes a Letter, and Proves Himself as Full of Venom as Ever.

He Proposes to Wipe Out our Legislature, Abrogate the Constitution, and have a New Election Under the Old Law.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870.

WM. RULE, ESQ.: I have received the first number of your new paper, the Knoxville *Chronicle*, and I have examined it with care. It is quite a readable weekly, and I would like to see it in every Republican family in the State. The type and paper are good, the selections are judicious, and the mechanical part of it well executed. Inclosed I send you the names of three subscribers, and I will hand you the money when I see you.

Having now spoken of the good qualities of your newspaper, I must say a word of its bad qualities. It is too mild in its tone, and altogether too conciliatory, considering the party with which you have to deal, and how violent and hostile toward the loyal people that party is. We have Governor Senter with us, and, as I am told, he has been before the Reconstruction Committee of the House. His testimony is said to have been strong against the Ku-Klux party, and altogether satisfactory to the Republicans. I expect the committee of the House to report a bill looking to the reconstruction of Tennessee. *We propose to wipe out the Legislature and the late Convention, and order an election of a new Legislature under the old law, and with a new registration, leaving the Executive and Judiciary undisturbed.* The bill will meet with opposition in the House from the Democracy and the tender-footed Republicans, but will, nevertheless, pass. In the Senate, we will have less trouble, as we are divided, politically, sixty Republicans to ten Democrats. They will, of course, go on to elect judges in Tennessee. What Gov. Senter will feel it his duty to do, I am unable to say, but if I were Governor, I would refuse to commission their judges and other officers. That party have made a great noise over the increase of the State debt by the issuance of bonds to pay the five years' interest they had repudiated by the rebellion, and bonds issued under my administration to put our railroads in order. They call it the Brownlow despotism, extravagance and swindling. They promised to wipe out Radicalism, and renew an era of prosperity. What have they done? Are they building up the towns and waste places? Is real estate and rents advancing or falling off? Let the mechanics and day laborers of Knoxville answer the question. The fifth month of the present session is passing off rapidly, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that I am the only man in the Senate who has never been absent a day. I make no speeches, but the ayes and nays show me to be always right, voting for extreme Radical measures. If I had not lost my voice, it is likely I would be talking, too, though we have quite too much talking in both Houses.

The death of Gen. Thomas has cast quite a gloom over the whole country. The country seems now to appreciate him. Why not? I hold that he was the greatest man of the war, and the only General of whom it can be in truth said he never lost a battle nor made a mistake. I have extended this letter beyond what I had intended, and therefore hasten to a close.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Last Efforts of the Tennessee Radicals—Boone's Testimony.

The Extremists Cannot Carry Out Their Revolutionary Programme.

From the Nashville Banner.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The testimony of Boone, of your State, given before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, is likely to be the last in the Tennessee case. The Committee will not take any vote on the question of reconstruction or no reconstruction until after the Georgia bill is disposed of, and when the vote is taken, you may rely on it, the revolutionists will not carry their point. Even poor, decrepid old Brownlow, who has heretofore been sanguine about the reconstruction scheme, is now frank enough to own what he is at last compelled to believe, that the interference bubble is burst. In saying all this, I do not mean to have it inferred that all attempt toward territorializing Tennessee at an end, but simply that those in favor of the scheme form too insignificant a minority, morally and numerically, to accomplish anything. Jerusalem Smith is still as fussy as ever, but the more the little villain has to say, the worse it is for his case, as he is generally despised. Stokes, Maynard and Arnell command a little more respect, but their influence is powerless to accomplish what is so dear to their hearts. Of late they have been piping rather low in their claims, compared to their insolent demands of a few weeks ago. They now modestly declare they do not want Congress to go any further than to declare the present Legislature illegal, on the ground of frauds in allowing unregistered citizens to vote. Radical as all, as Congress is, it understands what these gentry want, and that is another less of power. *Repeal again, that though the effort will be made, the extremists can not muster the strength to carry out their revolutionary programme.*

The action of the Senate on the Georgia bill is a bitter pill to Bulloch, who wanted the Legislature continued in power until 1872. The bill, as it came from the Senate, is not exactly as Conservatives would have it, but it is much more palatable to them than to the Radical faction. The impression is general that the House will concur in the action of the Senate.

SENTER.

More Proof of his Having Turned his Back Upon the People of Tennessee.

From the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times.]

Gov. Senter was before the House Committee on Reconstruction to-day, in reference to the trouble in Tennessee and the political condition of that State. He stated to the committee that between the months of November, 1869, and January, 1870, he offers $29,000 reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of murders in the State, and that out of that amount only $200 was claimed and paid. It appears that no reward offered was higher than $500, which would make 115 murders in three months, and only one conviction.

From the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.]

Gen. Butler examined Gov. Senter very closely as to the effect a general amnesty would have upon the rebels. Senter did not think it would do them any good. In his opinion the only remedy was militia or troops of some kind. The ex-rebels, he said, had a marked respect for power, and a thorough contempt for anything like weakness.

The children of the Sunday school of the Church of the Nativity, Huntsville, Ala., presented the handsome sum of $204 25 to the Rector, as an Easter offering.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Letter from Our Special Correspondent.]

The Heaviest Blow ever Delivered—A Wonderful Man and a Great Knave Danger of the Hour.

CINCINNATI, April 20, 1870.

Here in Cincinnati, in Washington, and along the whole line of railroad, Morton's infernal speech is the subject of conversation. Drake caught up the disgusting theme, Sumner echoed it, smaller men in the House chanted the doleful refrain, until a continent echoes with hideous lies, in the diffusion of which wealth and genius, and telegraphing and the printer's art, exhaust themselves.

Morton's speech has cost the South, perhaps, ten millions of dollars. The mere fact that Federal soldiers may garrison Georgia and Tennessee, that our local system of government may be overturned, signifies much as the liberties of the people of the United States are involved; but pecuniary losses that flow from this revolutionary legislation are comparatively trifling, when a Senator in the United States Congress, perhaps second to none in intellectual vigor and in that moral power yielded by an ardent supporter of Lincoln's administration, rises in his place and tells mankind that 10,000 people within the past five years have been murdered in the South, when such a man declares that no northern citizen south of the Ohio is safe, when southern people are described as more murderous than Thugs, and bloodier than the Borgias, and when this story is disseminated everywhere in Europe and America, the mischief done these States cannot be exaggerated.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

I encountered this morning a gentleman from Buffalo, New York, on his way into the Gulf States. He was the agent and precursor of twelve others They dared not enter the south with their families until they learned whether Morton and Drake spoke truth or falsehood. After this gentleman has made the investigation required at his hands, he will publish his conclusions in the Buffalo *Courier*, and perhaps in the APPEAL. He should visit the scene of Morton's and Drake's "battles in the clouds" wherein ten thousand radical heroes are said to have fallen; he should count the gravestones of the dead, and learn one simple truth that the freedmen's bureau, to which Morton is indebted for his facts, could only exist on the supposition that blood and whisky flowed, two mighty currents of desolation and death, through every district of the South.

Morton's speech was drawn from the foul, stinking, disgusting excretions of the bureau, as full of political sores and pollution as Morton himself.

BAD, VERY.

It is a sad thing to have, as the embodiment of the genius and force of a reckless party, a man whose physical condition makes him a desperate adventurer. Morton is yet young, and already death holds him by the arms and legs. He hobbles into his place in the Senate Chamber with a crutch on one side and stick on the other. He occupies his chair while his pleasing accents resound throughout the capitol. His left arm is upheld by an iron framework, while he gesticulates with his right. His memory is faultless, and though the written speech lies before him, he rarely directs his eye to the perfected manuscript. Men listen, whether they approve or not, for there is a nervous force and vigor and earnestness of matter and manner that magnetizes an auditor. Then, too, the hearer is conscious that the speaker is a doomed victim of incurable malady, and this fact invests each utterance with singular interest. And it is this certainty of approaching dissolution and this rage with fortune, which denies long life, that maddens Morton as it did Stevens. He must achieve, within the year, all the aims of insatiate ambition. He must die, but would be immortal. He would light up with inextinguishable flames a fairer temple than was ever lared in honor of heathen gods, and in destroying freedom in the South, die beneath the ruins of the country's constitution and laws. Proximity of death maddens as many as it lifts into the brightest empyrean of beatitude and hope. Morton is crazed by ambition, which he is conscious cannot be appeased; and Drake is simply a hideous, stiff-haired, black visaged fiend. There is an apology in his physical condition for Morton's misanthropy and demoniacal passions and hates, but Drake is simply a devil without a redeeming virtue or the heaven-descended gift of genius which decks with rainbow hues the frightful conceptions and orgies of Morton, as baleful as comet lights that dance over a felon's grave lean the ruddy fires that flash forth from the jaws of a volcano, when there is nothing but redness and ruin and the fires of the damned within.

WHY STAND WE HERE IDLE?

Almost every county in Tennessee has its Radical lobby member, dancing attendance upon Stokes and the Reconstruction Committee. Brownlow, of Jefferson, is the "head devil" of this organization. It is a prayer-meeting which one bellows Jacob, who, it is recorded, had to "lift up" his voice to weep. Senter, too, still loiters about the capitol. I am told by some of these gentlemen that the doings of our Convention will be annulled, and all acts of the late Legislature will surely be pronounced void. In fact, it is deemed better to have our whole system of republican government overturned than suffer these hungry, thirsty fellows to return to avocations for which they are adapted by nature and attainments. Having grown drunk they cannot abandon power. There is no crime, in morals or fact, that ignorance or knavery, once enthroned in high places, will not commit rather than retire to native obscurity. In this simple fact consists the danger to which Tennessee is exposed, and which we are making no effort to avert.

L. J. R.

FENIAN NEWS.

No Immediate Invasion of Canada to be Attempted—Riel and the Red River Insurgents to be Aided—The Western Fenians to do the Fighting—The Congress Harmonious—General News.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Fenian Congress assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, and immediately entered upon general business. The doors are locked and a corporal's guard. It is evident from the general appearance of things now that no immediate movement will be made on Canada. It is decided, however, that Riel shall have assistance in the shape of men and arms. The Western Fenian soldiers are to be called upon to attend to the fighting business in the Red River District, and it is probable that about the same time a blow will be struck nearer home.

The business of Congress will be concluded to-morrow night. The delegates are working hard, and the utmost harmony prevails in their councils. No danger is anticipated of a split with the Western Fenians.

MONTREAL, April 22.—On arrival of the American train last evening, three men were arrested on suspicion of being Fenians. Their names are William Burns, Simon Murphy and Pat. Griffin. The prisoners were returning to Quebec from the States, where they had been working all the winter.

MONTREAL, April 22.—The Argenteuil Rangers, four hundred strong, arrived at 10 o'clock last night. They are to do duty at Freleighsburg, Stanbridge and Bedford.

QUEBEC, April 22.—The volunteers are still under arms, and they drill twice a day, both here and at Point Levi. The muster rolls are nearly filled. The Megantic Fifteenth and the Quebec Eighteenth battalions have offered their services for the Red river expedition, with the understanding that they shall be accepted as volunteers.

Congregational Convention.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Pilgrims' Memorial Convention will be held next Wednesday and Thursday at Farwell Hall, in pursuance to a call made at the conference in Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 2d of March. It is designed to raise $5,000,000 during the year, for the purpose of extending Puritan ideas and doctrines. Five hundred delegates have sent in their names as intending to be present. The opening address will be made by Mr. James Post, of St. Louis, and Bacon, of New Haven, on Tuesday evening. President E. O. Haven will address the Secretary of Inquiry on Wednesday evening; the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, the Rhetorical Society, on Thursday evening. The anniversary of the Theological Seminary will be held. Six of the graduates of one of the professions will deliver addresses. The triennial Convention of the Congregational churches of the Northwest will meet at the same time for the purpose of electing directors, and other business.

Fast girl (to sporting gent): "I say, Dick, the Colonel has won the Grand National by a neck. You owe me a pair of gloves." Gent: "I do. What sort?" Girl: "Boxing Gloves."—*Punch.*

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Two Men Killed—Elevator Falls Down—A Number of Families Poisoned—Fire—Sentenced to Penitentiary—Fire—A Steamship Lost—Murder of Scott at Fort Garry. Terrific Explosion, Loss of Three Lives—Slaughter of the Innocents.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22.—The fall of a pile of lumber in a yard near Fox Point in this city, this morning, caused the death of Gilbert, a fireman, and Simon Head, an employee. Both were young married men.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—A steam elevator in a hatchway of the whisky refinery of W. & C. Taylor, fell down to day, carrying with it John Boyle, an employee, and seriously injuring him.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—A number of families of this city have been poisoned by eating cheese that they bought from a carter who had been engaged by a warehouse firm to haul it away and bury it. Instead of doing this, he peddled it at cheap rates. No deaths have occurred from it.

COVINGTON, KY., April 22.—A fire, at 2 o'clock this morning, partially destroyed the fine residence of William Forree, on Russell, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Loss $5000. No insurance.

Eleven prisoners, convicted at a recent term of the Criminal Court, in this city, were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort to-day. The sentences amount in the aggregate to twenty-three years.

LOCKPORT, April 22.—The brick of Vanzeant & Strong's buildings, with several dwellings, were destroyed by fire this morning.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Captain Laird, of the British steamer Doclan, arrived at this port this morning, reports that on the 20th inst., at 9 p. m., lat. 37.7, long. 79.15, he saw a vessel on fire and burn to the water's edge. He could not learn what she was, but supposed she was a steamer. The same day, at 12 m., lat. 38.58, long. 71.27, he saw a bark, showing a red flag with a white letter T, steering southeast. It is a reasonable inference that the bark alluded to had previously been in communication with the ill fated ship, and perhaps rescued her passengers and crew. The steamer, it is thought, was the Havana steamer Cleopatra, more than five days over due at this port.

OTTAWA, CANADA, April 22.—Father Richot and Mr. Scott were examined before the Police Court yesterday, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Thos. Scott, at Fort Garry. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the evidence was insufficient to procure the conviction of the prisoners. The case was postponed until to-morrow, and the prisoners released on bail.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 22.—The explosion of engine No. 24, of the F. W. and W. Railroad, was evidently occasioned by the absence of the requisite quantity of water in the boiler. The face of the explosion shows that the boiler did withstood more powerful pressure—much more than would be required by any test to which they are subjected. Whether the explosion was the result of carelessness or a defect in the pipe or pump carrying water to the boiler, will never be known, but the fact that it was occasioned by heating the boiler when it was not supplied with the proper gauge of water is generally believed. The engine was attached to a freight train awaiting the time for leaving. It exploded with a force seldom equaled, and with a report which startled our citizens in all parts of the city like the report of a cannon but a block distant. A piece of iron, or several pieces joined, entered the head of the fireman in a split and came out upon the opposite side in several places, killing him instantly. The engineer was struck in several places on the head, and a piece of the boiler passed through the lower part of the abdomen. He lived more than an hour. A brakesman who was on top of a freight car behind the tender was injured by being scalded and knocked from the car. The engine was standing still waiting its time to start, when, without warning of any kind, the explosion occurred. At the point the engine was standing, the rails were bent down and twisted by the explosion, and the engine then leaped from the track to one side about a foot and forward about a rod. Of the boiler, there remains upon the spot scarcely a vestage, two pieces landing on Broadway, a distance from the scene of explosion, more than a mile.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 22.—The wholesale slaughter of her children by Mrs. C. Marsh, on Thursday afternoon, has created an excitement in this city the greatest ever known before. The public are discussing the particulars. Mrs. Nellie Dwyer, the mother of the maniac, was alive at noon to-day, and it is thought she will recover. The murdered children were buried at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

CINCINNATI.

The Board of Trade Declare the Louisville Canal a Work of National Importance, and Oppose it Passing into Hands of Private Parties.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The Board of Trade, at a called meeting to-day, unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that a scheme has been inaugurated having for its object the control of the Louisville canal by a corporation of individuals, who propose to operate it for their own benefit; and

WHEREAS, Such scheme would be disastrous to the many navigation interests of the Ohio river, partial in its administration and oppressive to commerce; it is therefore

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be earnestly requested to oppose this measure, and to support in lieu thereof the recommendation of the sub-Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives to appropriate $200,000 for the purpose of widening and completing said canal.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board the Louisville canal is a work of national importance, and that it should be completed as soon as possible, and made free of toll to the navigation interests of the West and South.

The amount of income tax assessed in the second District of Ohio for the year 1869 is $22,183,638. The amount for 1868 was $33,187,914.

The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade publish a request to all shippers who have cause for complaint in relation to the injurious classification of railroad freight, to furnish the committee necessary information to obtain a modification thereof by the General Freight Agents' Association, now in session in this city.

RED RIVER.

Latest from the Insurgents—Riel Master of the Situation, and the People Submit to Him—Riel's Proclamation—He Pardons those who Rebelled against Him, Etc., Etc.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 22.—The first news for three weeks from the Red River Settlement, was brought by a messenger. The whole valley of the Red river is one vast lake.

Political matters were quiet. All the people were acting under the rule of Riel, and making preparations of defense against the Indians, who were getting very troublesome.

No news of the Canadian excitement had been received.

By the permission of Riel the Hudson's Bay Company had resumed business.

Riel issued a long proclamation on the 11th inst., to the people of the Northwest, of which the following is an extract:

"The Governor pardons all those whom political differences have led astray for a time.

"Amnesty will be generally accorded to all those who will submit to the Government; who will discountenance or inform against a dangerous gathering. From this day forth, the public highways are open to the Hudson Bay Company, who can now resume business, themselves contributing to the public good. They circulate their money as of old; they pledge themselves to elevate the cause. The attention of the Government is also directed, very especially to the northern part of the country, in order that trade may be carried on, and that no molestance in the Indian districts may thereby be all the more securely maintained. The disastrous war, which at one time threatened us, has left among us for the most depionable result that the people feel reassured, led by the grace of Providence and the clemency of our fellow-citizens to the highest in the Government of my country, I proclaim that peace reigns in our midst this day.

"Canada invites the Red River people to an amicable arrangement, and offers to guarantee us our rights, and to give us a place in the confederation equal to that of any other province connected with the provincial government. She recommends the old friendship which used to bind us, and by the ties of the same patriotism. Their lives are their liberty and their happiness. Let us remain united and we shall be happy."

The French Army to Vote on the Plebiscitum

PARIS, April 22.—It was announced today as certain that the French army, which never votes, will participate in the vote on the 8th of May.

NASHVILLE.

The City in a Financial Fix—All its Money Garnisheed—The Penitentiary—Healthy Reform in its Management—A Paying Institution now.

NASHVILLE, April 22.—The city authorities are suffering great inconvenience from the action of the creditors in garnisheeing all money of the city in bank. The money is likely to remain tied up until the meeting of the circuit court in May. This money is the only dependence for the payment of the current expenses of the present month. The mayor says the tax books have been made almost bare through close collection of taxes, and that it will be difficult to carry the city government on until the 1st of July, when the taxes again fall due. He thinks that, unless some unforseen relief should come, the police will be suspended, gas extinguished, the fire department closed, and the reservoir stopped on the first of next month, for the city has neither money nor credit by which any department can be supported.

Colonel R. C. McNairy, Major James Maney and Dr. Atchison, directors of the State Penitentiary, have made a complete revolution in the affairs of that institution. They have put every convict to some employment, and are now making it a paying institution. Fifty convicts are now employed on the Tennessee and Pacific, and twenty on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at one dollar a day each. Superintendent Thomas has applied for an additional number to work on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. The convicts leave the Penitentiary every morning, and return at night. One hundred and thirty-five are working in the quarry, and are building a substantial new wall in rear of the penitentiary. The remaining number are well employed in the shops. There are 630 convicts now in the penitentiary. The new street railroad, from Broad street to the Fairgrounds, in West Nashville, is to be built immediately. The contract has been let, and the contractor employed, the penitentiary convicts to do the work, which will be commenced next Monday.

WASHINGTON.

Those Bogus Dispatches—Who Sent them.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Navy Department has already taken the initiatory steps to investigate the fraudulent telegrams of yesterday, in relation to the Spanish troubles. It is believed that the perpetrators will be discovered.

Debate on Funding Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means agreed to a resolution providing for a session to-morrow night to discuss the funding bill.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad agreed to the Northern Pacific Railroad bill as passed by the Senate, in preference to the House bill.

The Funding Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means had no quorum this forenoon. They will in a day or two take up the Funding bill and act upon it.

New Negro Minister.

Preston, the new Haytien Minister, is in this country. He was introduced to the President by Secretary Fish this forenoon, and presented his credentials.

Torpedo Claim.

Mr. Alborger appeared before the Committee on Claims and advocated compensation for the torpedo invention, which blew up the rebel ram Albemarle.

No action was taken by the Senate committee.

The Question of the Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had a long discussion on the currency proposition before them, to-day, but took no action, having agreed to await the disposition of the bill before so doing.

Judicial Nominees.

The following were nominated to the Senate to-day by the President: R. J. Waters, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; D. C. Humphreys, of Alabama, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Bill to Enforce the XVth Amendment.

The Judiciary Committee was engaged this forenoon in preparing a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and will make such progress that it is expected a measure of a comprehensive nature will be ready for report next week.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day reversed the consideration of the McGarrahan claim, and heard the argument of Hon. Wm. Evarts, on that new dream, the Mining Company. Judge Paschal, of Texas, will argue for McGarrahan next Monday, when the case will be submitted.

The Income Tax.

An effort was made to-day, while the tariff bill was under consideration, to get in an amendment to reduce the income tax and increase the exemptions from it; but it was ruled out. Instructions were sent to Government officials not to interfere in the Winnepeg war.

Bribery and Corruption.

The Senate Judiciary Committee examined three witnesses to-day concerning the use of money in securing the defeat of the Sumner amendment. That railroad bonds were used, was proved. They are on track of where the money was used. It is alleged they expect to prove who the parties were that received it.

The Infamous Bullock of Georgia.

Notwithstanding the denials of Bullock and others, that the investigation of the Judiciary Committe have led to any important result, there is authority for the statement that evidence, when published, will be damaging to Bullock and Branch. It is said there is evidence which leaves no doubt that Bullock's friends were ready to put up $10,000 in order to get Mr. Carpenter's vote for the scheme of prolonging the term of the Georgia Legislature, but Carpenter repelled the suggestion. It has been observed for several days past that Bullock has hardly been seen on the Senate at all, so that Edmunds' resolution of inquiry has done some good already.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Mr. Howard, from Committee on the Pacific Railroad, presented and asked for the printing of a voluminous report of the testimony taken by the Sub-Committee in relation to the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company.

Mr. Sumner, from Foreign Committee, reported adversely, a bill to pay Wm. McKenzie $5000 in addition to the $5000 already paid him, for Medicine Fenian prisoners.

The Senate then took up Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the President to appoint Commissioners to open a negotiation for the annexation of the Winnepeg district as a Territory or State. Mr. Chandler said he had offered a resolution in the interest of peace and good will, and proceeded to show the reasons upon which negotiations should be commenced. Mr. Ramsey inquired of the Chairman of the Foreign Committee—Sumner—what disposition had been made of the resolution he introduced similar to the one now pending. He thought the subject would, ere long, prove of great importance. The action of the British authorities in organizing the Canadian militia, in sending over British regulars, and in calling on the Indians between the west coast of Lake Superior and Red river, would require the attention of the American Government.

Sumner had no reason to believe that any British troops would ever go through the Sault St. Marie Canal, or that any request would be made by that Government for the use of the canal for the transportation of troops into the Red River country.

The resolution was sent to the Foreign Committee.

A bill prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late war, was taken up and passed.

A bill to prevent counterfeiting of trade-marks was passed.

A bill providing a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgments, records or decrees appertaining to the proceeding of the United States courts was passed.

On motion of Mr. Scott it was ordered that the Senate adjourn until Monday.

The Senate continued the call of the general calendar throughout the day, and disposed of a number of bills, passing among the latter of general interest the following bills:

A bill creating an additional land district in Colorado.

A bill making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1871.

A bill amending the act to establish and protect national cemeteries.

A bill for the relief of Colonel S. W. Price, of the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers.

A bill amending the act granting lands to the State of Kansas—alternate sections—to aid in building railroads and telegraph lines in that State.

A bill for the protection of settlers within Fort Ridgeley, Minn.

A resolution for the relief of Eloise Lincoln, and withdrawing moneys from Indian tribes holding American captives, was adopted.

At 5 p.m., on motion of Mr. Spencer, the Senate went into executive session and referred several nominations, after which, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE.

Mr. Knott, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, allowing the question of title to be decided by a court of claims, and addressed the House in explanation and support of it.

Mr. Julian opposed the bill, claiming that the lands in question were exceedingly valuable, and their title was in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Orth was arguing in support of the bill when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. O'Neil presented a communication, signed by many citizens of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, urging Congress not to re-enact the income tax.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, with Mr. Wheeler in the chair, resuming the bill at the following paragraph as amended on cast scrap iron: Every description six dollars, provided that nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use and fit only to be re-manufactured.

Mr. Butler withdrew his pending amendment, which was to substitute the word "or" for the word "and," and offered another amendment to insert the word "or" before the words "that has been in actual use." He explained and advocated the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Schenck.

Mr. Brooks sustained the amendment offered by Mr. Butler. He thought it was of the greatest importance to railroads and iron workers all over the country. The country needed more railroad iron than Pennsylvania and the other rolling mills could supply.

Judd offered a general substitute fixing the duties on sugar, tea, coal, pig and scrap iron at one-third less than the existing duties, and on coffee, tea, and on all manufactures of iron, except railroad iron, at one-fifth less, provided that no manufactures of iron shall pay less than 35 per cent. ad valorem; on all woolen and cotton manufactures, and railroad iron at one-tenth less, provided no woolen and cotton manufactures shall pay less than 35 per cent. ad valorem; also to reduce the income tax to 3 per cent. on incomes over $2500; and to repeal all special taxes on distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, brewers, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, cigars, snuff, and banks and bankers.

The Chairman decided that a substitute might be offered, but could not be considered or voted on until all the sections of those subjects had been passed. On the question then being taken on Butler's amendment, it was rejected by 55 to 68.

Mr. Cole moved to add to the duty on scrap iron ten per cent. advalorem, and advocated the amendment, which was rejected. The paragraph was passed over without any further amendment being offered. In the next paragraph was the following: On all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, including ends, clippings and punchings of new iron, less finished than bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, one cent per pound.

Mr. Brooks moved to strike out the words "including ends, clippings and punchings of new iron."

Mr. Kelly opposed the amendment as one which would facilitate the commission of frauds—it being to the interest of the people of Southern Illinois to sustain the Committee of Ways and Means in the latter iron.

Mr. Logan resented the pretensions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelly, to represent the people of Southern Illinois, and said he had been talking of what he knew to be those interests. There was no desire on the part of any man in Illinois to have that gentleman as their representative in the matter of tariff. It was therefore an offense in that gentleman making an appeal on behalf of the people of Southern Illinois.

After further discussion, Mr. Brooks' amendment was adopted by a vote of 63 to 59.

Mr. Allison moved to make the duty, in the paragraph as amended, $18 per ton instead of one cent per pound.

The regular order of business was demanded and Mr. Schenck stated that he was not sick yesterday, as announced in the House, but was gone with the Ohio excursionists. He claimed the right to one day's rest, and was now so much refreshed that he would move for an evening session.

Mr. Kelly opposed the amendment. Hearing his remarks he called attention to the fact that during these reductions on other iron no members were present.

Mr. Allison. If the gentlemen predicated their hopes on the votes given in the Committee of the Whole he apprehended they would be disappointed. When a full House came to act upon the bill they would then revise the action of the Committee in reducing the duty on pig iron below the reduction reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Holman moved to amend Allison's amendment by inserting fifteen instead of ten dollars. Rejected.

Amendments fixing the duty at twelve, at six, seven and at seventeen dollars were successively rejected.

Allison's amendment at eighteen dollars per ton was finally adopted, 79 to 59.

Maynard moved to strike out the whole paragraph. Negatived.

Mr. Randall moved to add a proviso fixing the duty on clippings, punchings, etc., of new iron at half a cent per pound. Negatived.

Mr. Butler submitted a proviso that all ends, clippings, punchings, turnings and filings of new iron, at only to be manufactured, $11 per ton, which was adopted 66 to 61.

Mr. Conger submitted a further proviso that any such clippings, ends, etc., done, cut, stamped, or any particle prepared for any article of manufacture when attempted to be entered, will be forfeited to the United States. Pending vote by letters, Committee at 4:30, took recess until 7:30, p.m.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Flour less active and scarcely so firm; sales 9500 barrels; $4 90@5 10 for superfine State, $4 70@5 30 for choice State; $4 85@5 65 for superfine Western; $4 75@5 40 for extra western; $5 45@6 00 for common to fair extra; $6 10@7 75 for good to prime extra; rye flour is quiet; sales 100 bbls at $4 25@5 25.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; sales 50,000 bushels at $1 08@1 09 for spring; $1 09@1 14 for No. 1 do, 1 22@1 25 for winter red and amber Western; $1 35 for white Michigan. Corn less active and lower; sales from 20,000 bushels at $1 16@1 18 for new mixed western; $1 19@1 19 for old do in store. Rye dull and barley quiet; barley malt dull. Oats firm; sales 70,000 bushels at 62@70c for Western, and 69@70c for State.

Provisions—Pork quiet and firm; sales 300 bbls at $27 25@28 for Mess. Beef is firm; sales 1000 bbls; shoulders 12c, and hams 15@16c. Middles are quiet. Lard 18@19c for steam, and 18@19c per kettle. Tallow quiet; sales of 25,000 at 5[illegible]@5[illegible]c. Sterine quiet; sales 50,000 lbs at 15[illegible]@16c. Grease quiet, with sales of 20,000 lbs at 9[illegible]c.

Whisky firmer; sales of 100 bbls Western at $1 08.

Cotton quiet and steady, at 20[illegible]c for Middling Uplands, Mobile 20[illegible]c, Middling Orleans 21. Texas—sales 382 bales; 139 by export, 972 for spinning, 67 for speculation, 8972 in transit. For future delivery—sales of 100 bales, April, 22[illegible]c basis; Low Middlings 100 bales, May, at 22[illegible]c; 400 do, June, 22[illegible]c; 100 do, July, at 22[illegible]c.

Petroleum without change and quiet at 14[illegible]c. Crude, in bulk, 5[illegible]@8c.

Standard Carolina white rice without activity, but firm at 6a7c; sales 180.

Coffee—Rio firm; sales of 8[illegible] bags, ex steamer, on private terms, part of which were sold last night.

Money—Offering on call largely in excess of demand. Loans on stocks made at 4 to 6 on Government, and, with exceptions, at 7 per cent. to leading banking houses. Prime discount at 7 to 8 per cent. Exchange dull at 109 for 60 day bills. Gold is strong and higher, with an advance from 113 to 113[illegible]@113. Rates for carrying 4, 3, 2 and 1 flat. Governments firmer, in sympathy with rise in gold. Southerns quiet and firm; Tennessee 6s, ex-coupons, 60@61[illegible]; new 56[illegible]@56[illegible]; Virginia 6s, ex-coupons, 69[illegible]@71; new 60@61; Georgia 6s, 85@87; do 7s, 84@85; South Carolina 6s, ex-coupons, 26@27; new 22[illegible]@22[illegible]; special tax 22[illegible]@22[illegible]; South Carolina new 85@88; Missouri 6s, 92[illegible]@92[illegible]; Louisiana 6s, ex-coupons, 72[illegible]@76[illegible]; new 71[illegible]@72[illegible]; levee 6s, 75[illegible]@77; 8s, 91@95; Arkansas 7s, 75[illegible]@75[illegible]; Alabama 8s 99[illegible]@100; Union Pacific 6s, 101[illegible]; income 8s 86[illegible]; land grant 75[illegible]@76[illegible]; first mortgage 81[illegible]@81[illegible]; Central 104@106. Railways steady and higher. Last prices of to-day made at the close. N. Y. C., Lake Shore, Northwestern, Reading and Ohio, and N. Y. C. touched 93[illegible] for stock; 99[illegible] for scrip; Lake Shore advanced to 46[illegible]; Jersey Central declined to 104[illegible], afterwards rallied to 105[illegible]. Miscellaneous—Canton strong and advanced to 51[illegible]. Pacific Mail weak and declined to 36[illegible]. Other shares dull. Stocks strong.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Flour—Winter family, $5@5 75; extra, $4 75@4 90; superfine, $4 25@4 50; low grades, $3@3 25; spring, $4 75@4 15, as to quality and brand.

Grain—Wheat—Red winter, $1 12 for No. 2 and 1, in elevator, but little offering. Rye—In the market No. 1 and choice sell at 86c; No. 2 at 82@83c. Corn—Demand good, at 9[illegible]c for sound ear or shelled, but holders are asking 92c, with some sales at 90c for lots at the latter figure. Barley—No demand, and market nominal; fall held at 90@1 00; Canada Spring, $1@60, and State spring, 70@80 cents.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $20@21; fair, $17@18, and common, $14@15 per ton on arrival, and $20@22 for higher grades, from store.

Hemp—In moderate demand, and market quiet, but holders are firm; rough sells at $160 to $165 per ton for Kentucky, and $140 to 145 for Missouri; dressed, 12[illegible]@12[illegible]c per pound.

Groceries—Molasses—N. O. 77 to 78c per gal; choice sugar-house syrup, 80c; Orleans and sorghum 90 to 95c per gallon, as to quality.

Provisions—The market is more active, with an improved tendency; prices improved; [illegible] city packed, in demand at 22[illegible]c but 25 to 50c per barrel higher is asked; where offered at all, country is quoted at $26 25; ramp, $22@23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders held at 11c for loose, on the spot, and at interior points; rib sides firm at 14c; clear rib at 14[illegible]c, and clear 15c. Bacon—Shoulders are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides, 15[illegible]c; clear sides, 16[illegible]c, for packed, with some jobbing sales, but few are offering these figures; light sugar-cured hams 17[illegible]@18[illegible]c, for canvassed and packed, as to brand.

Lard—Prime city kettled leaf sold at 19c in tierces.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Flour is dull; superfine $4 25; XX $4 75; XXX $5 50.

Grain—Corn is dull at $1 04@1 05. Oats 61@63c.

Hay quiet at $26 50. Bran firmer, and held at $1 40.

Provisions—Mess Pork $30@30 25. Bacon—shoulders 12[illegible]c; clear rib 16[illegible]c; clear sides 17[illegible]c. Hams firm at 18[illegible]@19c. Lard 16[illegible]@18[illegible]c. Molasses 68@75c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Tobacco—sales of 185 hhds at prices ranging from $5 35 to $32 50.

Cotton firm; Middlings 22c.

Bagging 25c.

Flour—ex family $5.

Corn, in sacks, $1 05. Oats, do, 62c; wheat, red and white, $1 10@1 20; barley 75@1 10; rye 95; hay $20 50.

Provision market active; Mess Pork $29; bacon—clear sides 16[illegible]c; clear rib sides 16c; shoulders 12[illegible]c. Hams, 18@19c. Lard 16[illegible]c in tierces, keg 18c.

Sugar in good demand at 10[illegible]@12[illegible]c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Grain—Wheat is steady; amber $1 05; No. 2 red $1 08. Corn is lower; No. 1 81@82c; No. 2 91c. Oats quiet; No.