THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. VOL. 31.—No. 68

From a special printed elsewhere it will be seen that Lieutenant Governor Johnson, of Arkansas, while defending himself in the Supreme Court from the attempt of Clayton to unseat him, is active in the pursuit of the office and dignity to which he has succeeded by reason of the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching his persecutor. Governor Johnson has very properly, and as we think, not too promptly, demanded from Clayton the surrender of the Executive archives. That Clayton will accede to this demand we do not believe. He has plans for the future that would be foiled by his doing so. He will, therefore, continue to resist the law and public sentiment of Arkansas, until forced by the Legislature to vacate an office he holds in defiance of a majority of all the people of the State. The Johnson men are active and are prompted by shrewd, able and discreet advisors. They may, therefore, be relied upon to leave no stone unturned likely to insure a victory that will not only secure Mr. Johnson the peaceable possession of an office to which he has been called by the people's representatives, but peace to the State, enfranchisement to the intelligence of Arkansas, and the faithful and honest application of all the appropriations made for purposes of public improvement. Mr. Clayton has gone back on the solemn promises he made, by which he received the votes of the Democratic members of the Legislature for the office of Senator; he has failed to redeem them even in the slightest particular, and so has forever forfeited the good opinion of the people of Arkansas. He should not only be forced to resign the office of Governor, but also that of Senator. Only behind the most ineffable cheek can he find refuge from the scorn, contempt and loathing in which, for the future, he will be held by all good men, no matter of what party. He has disgraced himself in failing to keep his word, pledged to the enfranchisement of the property-holders and tax-payers of Arkansas; and he stands in the attitude of a wilful and malicious disturber of the public peace, a usurper of official station, a factious opponent of the Legislative branch of the Government, and an avowed enemy of law, order, decency and the welfare of the State. He is without even the shadow of a just reason for this attitude of opposition to the people, and can only find a pretext for it in his anxiety to control, for himself and political associates, the future of a great State. We sympathize with the people of Arkansas. We of Tennessee have passed through a similar ordeal, and realize fully the importance and weight of the advice of the Little Rock *Gazette*, that they stand unflinchingly in opposition to Clayton, until, as they must, they triumph over him, and put the Satan of Radicalism under their feet. So mote it be.

CURRENT NEWS.

The Holy See may be transferred to Belgium.

Boston contributes $7,900 for the suffering French.

Two children were burned to death at Clinton, Ill., on Sunday last.

Gladstone denies that he ever criticised the habitual conduct of the Pope.

Harry Flash, the poet, is in Galveston, Texas, dealing in pork and poetry.

Mrs. Beulah Evans Wilson is said to be writing another cyclopedian novel.

Garibaldians have been ordered out of Nice. They are said to be not nice fellows.

An unknown man, hailing from Mobile, committed suicide in Louisville on Monday.

All the Temperance Societies of Massachusetts are combining for more effective work.

The people of Mississippi will not allow negroes to ride in the cars with white passengers.

Miss Sallie A. Brock, of Virginia, is engaged upon a new collection of Southern war poetry.

Mrs. Martha Haines Butt Bennett, of Virginia, a popular writer of juvenile literature, is dead.

The President has signed a bill to provide for a territorial government for the District of Columbia.

Charles Dimitry, author of "The Old House in Balfour Street," is upon the editorial staff of the Washington *Patriot*.

Governor Alcorn has very properly vetoed the bill to prevent railroad companies from running trains on Sunday.

One hundred persons appeared in the New Orleans procession which represented the characters in Spencer's "Fairie Queen."

Ada Earle, a servant girl of Pittsburg, was on Monday fatally shot by an assassin who fired at her through the kitchen window.

Yesterday was very generally observed as Ash Wednesday. In all the cities of the country the Catholics and Episcopalians held services.

John R. Thompson, formerly editor of the *Literary Messenger*, and a poet of some note, is on the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post*.

The author of Valerie Aylmer, "Christian Read," is said to be Mrs. Bettie Johnson, of North Carolina. A new novel is promised by her, to make its appearance soon.

Mrs. Bates, of Spillyville, Iowa, gave birth the other day to four healthy children at one fell swoop. The Spillyville Bateses, it would seem, are a little inclined to put on heirs.

The *New Monthly Magazine* is the title of a new literary venture, issued by the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with the Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. D., as editor.

Grant is in favor of woman suffrage. He thinks that, in order to secure his re-election to the Presidency, it is necessary only to give his political friends the bayonet and their wives the ballot.

Swinburne, they say, has developed into a "red republican," and is devoting his poems to the exaltation of revolutionists and revolutionary principles. His "Songs Before Sunrise" is dedicated to Mazzini.

Panola county has placed an iron bridge across the Talleshatchie river at the town of Panola, 280 feet in length and erected 1200 feet of wooden trestle work in the approaches, at a cost of $45,000. Some public spirit in all that.

Anna Dickinson flatly told the Chicago folks, when some of them "got up and got" before she was through, that she regarded it as a sign of very poor breeding. The people who remained in their seats applauded enthusiastically.

Mrs. Jane Hollins Randolph, wife of Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, and daughter of the late Governor Wilson Cary Nicholas, died at the residence of her husband, in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 18th inst., in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

COTTON.

The Future of the Great Staple—Prospective Prices.

European Consumption in 1871—The Effect of Large Crops and Low Prices, Etc.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.]

THE FUTURE OF COTTON—PROSPECTIVE PRICES.

The prospect for remunerative prices to the cotton planter is not very encouraging. As the season is at hand for pitching crops and planting the seed, it behooves every planter to look the situation steadily in the face, and make his calculations accordingly. Opinions differ widely as to future prices. Our intelligent New York correspondent, Willoughby, has expressed and reiterated the opinion that during this year middling cotton will command eighteen cents in that city. *Per contra*, a well considered article, signed B. F. N., a recognized authority, presents some statistics which point to low prices for a long time to come.

The crop of 1870 is assumed to be 3,800,000 bales. This seems a moderate estimate. Of this, the estimated export to Great Britain is 2,750,000 bales. On the question of

EUROPEAN CONSUMPTION FOR 1871.

We quote from the writer as follows: "If we suppose every cotton spindle in Great Britain to be employed at full working time throughout the year, and that the production is of heavier and coarser fabrics, to the extent of two numbers of yarn (say six per cent.) in the average of all, the consumption of cotton in Great Britain may be increased over that of 1870 by twelve to thirteen per cent. Let us assume, then, that it shall be twelve and a half per cent. or one-eighth more than last year. The consumption on the continent defies accuracy of computation, because of the uncertainties caused by the war.

"Suppose peace to be made within this month, then there will be at first the consequent condition more or less of stagnation. The waste or diversion of capital and skilled labor cannot at once be made good to cotton manufacturing or any other business. Commercial capital and credit are necessary to life and activity in manufacturing enterprise, and these have suffered seriously. Bankruptcies must be settled, credits re-established, and capital brought back to its old channels before the restoration can be complete. All this requires time. It is, therefore, probable that, even with peace restored this month, the consumption of cotton on the continent during the first five months of 1871 will not exceed that of the last five months of 1870, and that the aggregate of the whole year can but little exceed, if it equal, that of 1870; for it must be remembered that the consumption of cotton in France and Germany together has been fifty-five to sixty per cent. of the whole consumption in continental Europe during the last few years. But suppose the increase for the continent shall be five per cent. Then from these premises we have for 1871 the following

STATEMENT OF WHAT CAN BE.

Stocks of cotton on hand in European ports January 1, 1871		*842,240 bales
Imports available from	America.... 2,750,000 bales	
	India..... 1,600,000 "	
	Egypt..... 300,000 "	
Other countries—25 per cent. less than in 1870	700,000 "	5,400,000 "
Supply available.....		6,242,240 bales

—which, at an average of 400 lbs. each, will be 2,559,318,450 pounds.

	lbs.	lbs.
Consumption (maximum):		
In Great Britain 12½ per cent. more than in 1870.....	1,212,989,674	
Continent, 5 per cent. more than in 1870..*	608,832,400	
		1,821,812,074
Leaving on hand December 31, 1871		737,506,376

equal to 1,800,000 bales, of 410 pounds each.

* The consumption on the Continent for 1870, and the stocks on the Continent at the end of the year, are not the actual figures, as they have not been received, but are computed from partial data and Liverpool estimates.

If from low prices, or other reason, 600,000 bales of the above accessible supply remains back in the producing countries, the stock in Europe at the end of the year will still be 1,200,000 bales, to be further increased by whatever the consumption shall fall short of the large quantities assumed for it above.

The pressure of 1,800,000 bales, or even at the lowest estimate, 1,200,000 bales on the European market at the end of the year, must inevitably keep down the price for another year to come. But will

LARGE CROPS AND LOW PRICES

have the effect of reducing the production and thus give the market a chance to rally? The writer answers the question thus:

"If so, it will be contrary to the experience of past years. The crop of 1850-51 was 2,454,442 bales, the largest ever produced up to that date except the crop of 1848-49. In 1851-52 it was 3,126,310 bales; in 1852-53, 3,416,214 bales. Under the sudden increase of supply from these two large crops in succession, prices broke down to 5½d. for Middling Uplands in Liverpool, and for four years the average price in any one year did not rise above 5½d., although the four crops next following 1852-53 were 3,075,000, 2,983,000, 3,665,000 and 3,094,000. The extent of the crops in old times was determined mainly by the character of the seasons, and very little if at all by the prices. The lower the price, the more must be produced. Then there was no other employment for labor readily available. To a great extent it is so now among the laboring people of the cotton growing States."

On the suggestion that planters should

HOLD BACK A PORTION OF THE PRESENT CROP,

in the hope of better prices, the following views are presented against that policy:

"If planters should, by general consent, withhold until next season, say one million bales, and the fact becomes known, doubtless the cotton going forward would command better prices; yet not much, for the existence of the million bales being known, it matters little to the European spinners whether the cotton be in their ports or on the plantation, except as the latter would relieve the markets of the additional pressure which would be felt if all went forward. The owners of the two millions of bales of American cotton which planters have sold, and the owners of the cotton of all other countries would get some advantage. But the American planters who are invited to give others that advantage should see some benefit to themselves before consenting to the sacrifice. To store up one million bales of cotton, to be added to the weight of another crop, in the season of 1871-72, even though that be a small one, would be to doom the whole to low prices most effectually. If the withholding sustained prices, it would in so far check the increase of consumption which is promoted by low prices, thus adding to the eventual accumulation, and would, for the present, encourage planting in other countries. Now, if the supply for 1871 is excessive, the quickest remedy is in the low prices which attend it. These drive consumption to the utmost, and under it the surplus melts rapidly away, while they reduce the world's production, and these again lead to better prices. Planters need not assume speculative risks. Following the rule of selling their cotton when ready for market (except in times of panic or other temporary depression), they may rely upon it that customers and speculators will make demand for the cotton at prices quite high enough for the relation of supply and consumption, and when, as now, the production has suddenly outrun, in large measure the consuming power, the sooner the surplus is taken up and distributed the better, though prices be distressingly low."

As a general rule, planters are not apt to take or seek advice from the papers on the subject of reducing their crops, or holding on to them when made. It is of some importance to them, however, that they should have brought to their attention the statistics of the trade, and the views of those intelligent parties who make the subject their study.

From the Goodman (Miss.) Central Star.]

THE NEGRO WILL NOT WORK,

Say you; then go to work yourself; set him the example of earning an honest living by the sweat of your brow. That is the ticket, and the only one that will win in this canvass. Quit cursing negro laziness; pull the beam out of your own eye, and take hold of the plow handles yourself, and you will soon see labor in plenty. There are more than sufficient men in the country to till all the arable land now open, if they will only go to work, instead of repining over the past. Don't be ashamed to turn a furrow yourself. That is the only way ever to become independent of the negro. When he finds you can do entirely without him, he will soon humble himself to your own terms, and we shall no longer witness the paradox of labor controlling capital. There is a dignity in labor that is not appreciated by our people. How much easier it is to earn with your own labor your subsistance and that of your family, than to be perpetually in debt, and worrying after a squad of worthless negroes, who impoverished your lands to no profit. The remedy for this people lies in three words—go to work.

From the New Orleans Times.]

PROSPECTS OF SOUTHERN STAPLES AND LABOR.

For several years after the war it was confidently prophesied that the cotton crop of the South would never exceed 2,000,000 bales. It is now less than five years since the war, and the crop approaches so near to four millions of bales as to justify many sagacious persons in wagering on that figure. The lowest estimate is 3,750,000 bales. This, too, upon a very loose and incomplete picking, with many fields abandoned for the want of laborers to pick the opened bolls.

The reflections suggested by this result are interesting and valuable. It is obvious that there is labor sufficient in the South to raise as much cotton as the world demands or needs, and that the production is no longer limited by the lack of labor. It is equally clear that that labor can be made available as long as the price of the product is remunerative. At what price it can be made remunerative is to be determined by many facts and considerations. If the prices of supplies and provisions do not decline in an equal ratio with that of cotton the planters cannot pay for the labor the high rates paid the past and previous seasons. Either, therefore, the production or the rates of labor must be reduced. It is better for all the parties that the labor should be reduced, so as to produce permanency and regularity, and at the same time secure the means of comfortable subsistence to the laborers than that by the abandonment of this crop these laborers should be driven from the plantations and compelled to pursue a vagrant life. It was the high rate of cotton which so unsettled our labor during the last year by drawing the laborers from the sugar plantations to the cotton. Not one-half of the sugar crop could be realized, from the scarcity of labor. With a good cultivation in the spring and summer, the cane would have yielded a third more than it did. But cotton paid so much better that the old hands were attracted to the cotton fields. The rapid and large decline in cotton has driven them back to their old plantations, and for sugar culture the prospects of a good cultivation this year, and of an abundance of labor, are far better than they were last season. Is it not better that the laborer should remain on the plantation to which he is attached, where he has his homestead, his family and friends, than be drawn away by a small advance in the price of labor to a new and strange place, and exposed to the contingency of a reduction in the rates of his labor?

The great prosperity of the South, and the welfare of the planters as well as the laborers, will, we think, be alike promoted by a fixed and regular, even if a lower, rate of prices than that of the seasons previous to the present. Better small profits than constant and sudden fluctuations.

SAN DOMINGO.

Soundings from Samana Bay—McClellan's Report Indorsed.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The *Tribune's* Samana Bay correspondent, under date of January 30th, says:

Professor Blake has made a most interesting report of his expedition to the mouth of Guna river and the supposed coal beds. He visited all the places mentioned by McClellan in his report. He took the bearing and names of all places, headlands, bays, etc.; so his report is topographical, as well as geological. He found that the peninsula of Samana was practically an island, a branch of the Guna river, during high water, severing it from the main land; at other times the point connecting the peninsula with the main land is low and swampy. He reported only two feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the Guna, which is gradually filling up with sand. Professor Blake found no coal, but immense seams of lignite; which may be defined to be impure coal. It belongs geologically to the latter formation, and contains less carbon and more water and volatile products than coal. Lignite is not good for ocean steamers, but can be profitably used in manufactures and for river boats; and locomotives have been constructed to burn it.

Special to the Tribune.]

SANTO DOMINGO, February 22.—We left Samana early Monday morning, the 30th, and steamed slowly along with wind and sea against us. Yesterday morning we came in sight of Santo Domingo. We cast achor in Roradstead, where we were tossed by a heavy sea, and were made extremely uncomfortable.

SAN DOMINGO CAN NEVER BE A PLACE OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE,

for it has no harbor for vessels drawing over ten feet water; therefore we are compelled to remain outside at anchor. We were cheered by a pithy remark of a West Indian pilot: "In case of a storm or strong wind from the south, be prepared to ship your cable and put to sea; for if your anchor will not hold, or if it holds the cable will part, and you will drift on the rocks."

Bequests to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The will of Louis Bernard, who died of pneumonia, at St. Vincent Hospital, Monday last, bequeaths to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, founded in this city, $100,000 in bonds and real estate. The deceased had lived for years in a low tenement house on Wooster street, in all the squalor and wretchedness of the most abject poverty. His gift to the society comes with three other bequests—two from Quakers, amounting to $200,000—which, with the $100,000 pledged by President Berg, places the society upon a permanent basis.

ARKANSAS.

The Case of Lieutenant-Governor Johnson in the Supreme Court.

Important Testimony—Johnson Demands the Surrender of the Executive Office and Archives.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 22.—The Supreme Court was occupied to-day in hearing testimony in the Johnson case, which is now being tried, upon the fact whether he qualified in the time, fifteen days, prescribed by the Constitution.

Captain J. L. Hodges testified substantially as follows: "That he was President of the Board of Canvassers, and as such signed the certificate of election of James M. Johnson as Lieutenant-Governor, and that the same was forwarded to him, and that he qualified within the time prescribed by law."

Hon. Joseph Brooks, a member of the Board of Canvassers, corroborated the above.

Colonel Gantt read a certified copy of the journal of the Senate, showing that the oath of office had been administered and that he had entered upon his official duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

Governor Johnson has made a formal demand upon Clayton for the books, papers and facilities appertaining to the Executive office. The order will be presented in the morning.

The Senate met this morning. The Johnson minority and three of the Clayton faction were present—not enough for a quorum.

This being a National holiday, there was no session of the House, the members observing Washington's birthday.

HOME DISPATCHES.

Fire in Petersburg, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., February 22.—A fire in Petersbug, last evening, destroyed two buildings occupied as furniture stores and commission houses. The latter contained 500 bales of cotton. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $60,000.

Stormy Times in New Brunswick

ST. JOHNS, N.B., February 22.—To-day, the Hon. Mr. King, Attorney-General, announced that Galt had resigned, and the Lieutenant-Governor had called upon George L. Hathaway to form a Government. A stormy discussion followed, and the House adjourned.

Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A fire this morning, at 29 Beekman street, destroyed property worth $72,000; it was partly insured. Another fire, at 43 Gold street, threatened at one time the destruction of an entire block; loss $100,000.

Discharged.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Two hundred and fifty men, of the steam engineer's bureau, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have been discharged by order of the chief officer of the bureau at Washington. The men were on short time previous to their discharge.

Banquet to the Press.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The Carnival Committee gave a splendid banquet to the press to-night at Arlington. Among the guests were journalists from abroad and members of Congress, now or having been connected with a newspaper.

Seven Firemen Suffocated to Death.

NEW YORK, February 22.—This morning seven firemen on the steamship Ismalia at pier No. 10, North river, suffocated from burning charcoal in a close room. Five of them have died; the others have been taken to the hospital. But little hopes are entertained for their recovery. All natives of Scotland.

The British Commissioners.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The Cunard steamer Cuba, with the Joint High Commissioners, is expected to-morrow morning. They will be met, probably, by E. M. Archibald, the English Consul at this port, and by the representative of the British Legation at Washington. If they land in time they will probably proceed the following morning to the capitol.

Negro Convention.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—A convention of delegates representing the colored people of Tennessee, met in Nashville this morning. The object is to obtain information relative to the mental, moral and pecuniary condition of the race in this State, and to take steps for their improvement. The convention was organized, and committees appointed to further the object of the meeting.

Frightful Accident.

CLEVELAND, February 22.—The *Herald's* special from Youngstown, Ohio, this evening, says that a frightful accident occurred this afternoon at the Brookfield coal bank, Brookfield township. Ten miners were about descending the slope in two cars, and through carelessness the chain was not attached, the cars went down at a fearful rate and a man named Edmonds was instantly killed. Five of the others cannot recover, and the rest are more or less injured.

Utopian Dreams.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Secretary Feras, of the De La Republique Universalle of this city, has received a letter from the President in Hungary ordering him to hold his commandery in readiness for immediate action; orders may arrive by next mail. The society numbers nearly 7,000 in the United States. Louis Blanc, Kossuth, and Guiseppa Mazzina, are leading members. Their headquarters is in Leicester Square, London, with branches in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Naples and Florence. The President is in the United States. It is said he is ill in New Orleans. All dispatches are sent in ciphers.

The Kentucky School of Medicine.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—The eighteenth annual commencement of the Kentucky School of Medicine took place to-day. There were sixteen graduates. The first prize of honor, a gold medal, was awarded to C. F. Dupree, of this city. The anatomical prize was awarded to Clarence B. McClure, of Indiana. The Faculty's valedictory was delivered by Prof. J. M. Holloway, and the class valedictory by Clarence Cullens, of Pontotoc, Miss. The exercises were largely attended.

The New Hamburgh Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 22.—A Coroner's jury, to-day, in their verdict on the New Hamburgh disaster, say they believe the oil train could not have been stopped soon enough to prevent the accident. The employees of the oil train used all the means they could command promptly after the signal of the coming express train. The signal men did their duty in the premises. The express train was half a mile from the obstruction when first signaled, and could have been stopped, provided all the appliances had been effective, but for reasons to the jury unknown, the patent brakes were not effectively applied.

GRAND JUNCTION.

Election for the County of Bell—Two-Thirds Majority for It.

Special to Memphis APPEAL.]

GRAND JUNCTION, February 22.—The election for the new county of Bell passed off quietly. The vote, so far as heard from, is as follows: Pocahontas, 168 for and 0 against; Saulsbury, 137 for and 83 against; Grand Junction, 246 for and 1 against; La-Grange, 287 for and 13 against; Moscow, 160 for and 12 against; Lafayette, 176 for and 98 against—giving the two-thirds majority very easily for the new county of Bell. Big Hill, Middleton and Ubet are still to hear from.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, February 22.—*House*—The House proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, appropriating $10,677,525, which includes the following items: Reporting and publishing debates, $120,000; New York postoffice, $500,000; Boston postoffice, in addition to an unexpended balance for the purchase of a site, $64,278; court-house, Madison, Wisconsin, $21,892; court-house, Portland, Me., $20,970; appraiser's store, Philadelphia, $40,000; public printing, paper and binding, $225,000; cavalry and artillery horses, $200,000; army contingency, $150,000; army medical supplies, $100,000; army pay, mileage and clothing, $2,045,000; Quartermaster General's Department, $755,000; Freedmen's Bureau, $140,000; collecting revenue from imports for half year, $2,750,000. The last item is not included in the aggregate. In the discussion on items for the Boston postoffice, Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said a member of this House was interested in the granite contract for the building, and also had used, for decorating his house, costly mirrors belonging to the Treasury Department, one of which was worth some ten thousand dollars, and which had been broken in carrying it backward and forward. Mr. Fitch, a member of the committee on the subject of the granite contract for the Boston postoffice, said no evidence could connect Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, with it. Butler denied using the mirrors, and likened Farsworth to a mud machine, throwing mud on him.

Farnsworth declared that Butler's house had been adorned with mirrors belonging to the Government, and some of them were lost or broken. Also, that Butler was interested in the granite contract for the Boston postoffice. He said the first charge had been proven before a committee of the House, and he held in his hands the documents proving the second.

In a discussion about the contingent expenses of the House, Mr. Dawes explained that the principal cause of the exhaustion of the contingent fund was in payment of the contestants' seats in the House, who had received during the present Congress $75,000, besides $28,000 paid for expenses in connection with those cases.

Mr. Wood moved to strike out the item for the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Hoar characterized the effort as an additional illustration of the malignant hatred which the Democratic party entertained toward all poor and oppressed and downtrodden people in the land.

Cox declared that the Freedmen's Bureau was rotten from top to toe, and had been used in connection with the army for a prostitution of the ballot box, and was an injury to the negro race, and now the House had heard a long tirade against the Democratic party from the gentleman from Massachusetts. Now, why did not that gentleman take care of his own poor in Massachusetts? A member on the Republican side once said there were more people starving to death in poor houses in Massachusetts than were killed in the Crimean war. Why did not Massachusetts take care of her own insane? Why did not her people mind their own business? Why did they not keep their noses out of other people's business? That the insane asylums of Massachusetts were a shame and a disgrace. The people of Massachusetts sold their paupers and starved their criminals. They had the worst governed State in the Union [laughter] and yet read lectures to other people, and "put on their garments and made broad their phylacteries." [Laughter.]

The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

The House then adjourned.

Senate.—The credentials of Lott M. Morril, Senator from Maine for six years from the 4th of March next, were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Warner presented and had read a petition from citizens of Dublin, Fayette county, Alabama, praying for protection against the Ku-Klux, and asserting their preference for military rule to their present unprotected condition. Referred.

The Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and disposed of a number of amendments. One section was modified so as to permit the hiring of allies by Indians, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Afairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting their receiving a greater amount of pay than might be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The bill was reported to the Senate, when the amendments were reported, with others making additional appropriations for the Indian service, a number of which were adopted.

The Senate then took a recess.

At the evening session there was a meagre attendance.

The annual Postoffice Route bill was considered and passed.

The Indian Apportionment bill was taken up, and a long discussion occurred on the expediency and propriety of the Indian civilization policy. Amendments making apportionments to be used at discretion for the present in the instruction of various tribes in the arts of civilization, were adopted. Without finally disposing of the bill, The Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The House Naval Committee is entitled to to-morrow morning to complete the consideration of the Brooklyn Navy Yard bill. There is but little probability that there will be another morning hour this session. Motions to suspend the rules can now be made at any time, and votes taken upon these motions.

The Appropriation bill has not yet passed, and the disposal of several privilege reports will fully occupy the time of the House until the close of the session, thus cutting off the morning hour and other regular order of business.

THE FENIANS VISIT GRANT.

The Fenian exiles, thirteen in number, called at the Executive mansion to-day, in accordance with a previous arrangement, and were introduced to the President by a member of the City Council of Washington. After paying their respects, a short conversation ensued, the Fenians assuring the President that their treatment in English prisons had told severely upon the health of some of them, and expressing anxiety to present a written statement of their case to this Government. The President replied that they could do so and whatever was proper to be done by the Government would be performed.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FRANCE.

THIERS' SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, February 22.—All the journals of the city approve the speech delivered in the Assembly on the 19th by Thiers. *La Liberte* is convinced that Thiers is intent on a legal endeavor to found a Republic.

FRANCE MUST DECIDE AT ONCE FOR PEACE OR WAR.

VERSAILLES, February 22.—The *Official Monitour* says that France must decide for war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon injuries formerly inflicted and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries, the demands are moderate, and the longer he delays the harder will be the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux—if the German terms are rejected the war continues.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The *Siecle* says M. Remesat has been appointed ambassador to London, and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference.

Missions to Florence and Vienna remain as at present.

Some French frigates have been sent to Corsica for the purpose of repressing, if possible, all disturbances.

Sir or Olozaga goes to Paris as Spanish Minister.

M. Ponyer Quertero has been added to the peace commissioners.

The proposition for the neutralization of Savoy is under discussion by the government, as also the commercial treaties with other countries.

TROCHU'S BACK UP.

LONDON, February 22.—The *Daily News* says that General Faidherbe's troops continue to embark at Dunkirk for Cherbourg.

A letter from General Trochu condemns the proposed entry of the Germans into Paris. He says that Paris has deserved the honors of war, and advises Paris to shut her gates and let the enemy open them with cannon. The removal of the Government to Tours or Blois is much talked about, but really there is no probability of its being done.

ARMISTICE EXTENDED TO THE 26TH.

In consequence of the negotiations between Favre and Bismarck, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times, the armistice has been extended till Sunday evening.

PREPARING TO SHOW A BOLD FRONT.

AMIENS, February 22.—Chausey issued a proclamation to the army of the Loire, in which he urges the troops to prepare for renewing the struggle if arrogant claims be demanded by the Germans.

ABOUT PEACE.

Special to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, February 22.—The police fear that Trochu's letter will cause difficulties. The new ministry was not received favorable. The Lefts appointed temporarily are too old to transform the army. Favre should be allowed to close peace negotiations, and then retire. Lambrecht as Minister of Commerce is unpopular, being a protectionist.

A train left for Boulogne last night, but was stopped to day by the Prussians.

The mortality is decreasing, in consequence of improved food and milder temperature.

The destitution is still great. Four thousand people are in the street, outside the Mayor's establishment, in the Place Petitio Peres, waiting for the Mayor's food. Twelve thousand six hundred tons of food and fuel arrived yesterday. Medicines and drugs are terribly wanted, there being none left.

Peace is almost certain, but Von Moltke has laid before the Emperor his plan for the campaign in case of a renewal of the war.

The word Republic has been stricken out of all public acts, and La France substituted.

THIERS AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS February 22.—The Consultative Commission of the Assembly accompanied Thiers to Versailles to-day. A speedy result of the negotiations is expected.

The Journal *De Paris* says the amount of the war indemnity, demanded by Prussia, will not exceed 500,000,000 thaiers. Bourse is stronger; rents, quote at 51 francs, 91 centimes.

ENGLAND

AMERICANS PRESENTED AT COURT.

LONDON, February 22.—The Queen held Court yesterday at Buckingham Palace. Among the persons presented by Mr. Moran, the American Charge d'Affairs, were Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Wm. Hoffman, Mrs. Augusta Hamilton and the daughter of Commodore Rogers. The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Livermore as United States Consul at Londonderry.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The navy estimate about to be presented to the House of Commons shows an increase of £386,000, as compared with those of 1870. The increase is mainly in the items of steam machinery and ships built by contract.

The prize, Prince Adolphe, captured by the Germans, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Norway. The crew, with one exception, was saved.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

LONDON, February 22.—After the declaration of peace the National Assembly will prorogue its sitting, and upon reassembling will meet in Paris.

Dispatches from Constantinople say the Porte has recognized the new French government.

It is reported that Baucle has been appointed representative from France to the Black Sea Conference, in London.

PRUSSIA.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPRESS.

BERLIN, February 22.—A letter has been received from the King of Saxony, urging the coronation of the Empress, which as a political event seems expected, but which Bismarck opposes.

Minister Bancroft will give a grand party in honor of Washington's birthday.

THE GERMAN DEMANDS.

BERLIN, February 22.—A provincial correspondent says that the German demands are so distinctly confined to things indispensable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly. A proclamation of an armistice for a few days is dependent on the acceptance of the main German demands.

The Coal Dealers Desire a Panic.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The coal dealers are doing their best to stop the production of coal, and a panic in prices will probably be the result. The dealers say that there are only fifteen thousand tons of anthracite coal in the hands of retailers available for domestic use in this city. The scarcity of coal is undeniable, but fortunately the stock of bituminous coal available, is large, so the public will not actually suffer. At some of the coal yards up town, coal was quoted yesterday, at $12 to $12 50 per ton. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have a very small quantity in their yards, some are entirely empty. They keep the prices at retail name, as fixed in November last, namely, egg, $6 50; stove, $7, delivered, but will sell only one ton at a time to each family.

General Elzy Dead.

BALTIMORE, February 22.—General Arnold Elzy died in this city this afternoon, after an illness of three days. He was a graduate of West Point, and at the breaking out of the late war entered the Confederate service.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, February 22.—Port list: Argonaut, from St. Louis for Tennessee river, 10 p.m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 11 p.m.; Bismarck, from Cairo for New Orleans, 11 p.m.; Henry, Ames, from New Orleans, for St. Louis, 2 a.m.; Robert Mitchell, from Louisville, for New Orleans, 4 a.m.; J. H. Goesbeck, from Cincinnati, for New Orleans, 4 a.m.; Belle Memphis, from Memphis for St. Louis, 8 a.m.; Hawkeye No. 2, from St. Louis for Pittsburg, 9 a.m.; H. S. Turner, from New Orleans for St. Louis, 10 a.m.; Liberty No. 4, from New Orleans, for Cincinnati, 11 a.m.; Marble City, from St. Louis, for Vicksburg, 6 a.m.; Little Condor, from Memphis, for Pomeroy, 6 a.m. The river rose 17 inches. Weather clear. Mercury, 64.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—No arrivals. Departed: Mary Houston, for Louisville; Olive Branch, for St. Louis. Weather clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—River falling, 9 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, February 22.—Down: Pargoud, 12 o'clock last night; Garret and barges 2 a.m.; Mollie Able, 4 p.m. Up: R. J. Lockwood, 10 o'clock last night; Boaz and barges, 3 a.m.; Viola Belle, 4 a.m.; Virginia, 8 p.m. River falling. Weather clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—River 28 feet, risen 18 inches, 74 feet bridge space. Arrived: Robert Barns, from Memphis. Departed: Silver Moon, for Memphis; Alaska, for New Orleans. Weather clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURG, February 22.—The weather is clear and mild. Monongahela scant 8 feet and falling. Departed: Savannah, for St. Louis. No further coal shipments.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—The weather is clear and pleasant. River rising slowly, 7 feet 10 inches in the chute, 9 feet 10 inches in the canal, 6 feet 9 inches on the rocks. Arrived: R. C. Gray, from Arkansas river; Leclare No. 2, from Tennessee river. Departed: Charles Bodmann, R. C. Gray, for Cincinnati; Glencoe, for New Orleans. The Bodmann broke her capstan ascending the falls on Tuesday evening and was delayed till this morning. Fourteen coal boats for New Orleans will be put through the canal to-morrow. The falls pilot is pumping out three barges which sunk on Tuesday below the bridge. The Katie made a trial trip to-day running 13 miles in 58 minutes, 8 minutes of which she claimed to have been lost time.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Arrived: James Howard and Glasgow, from New Orleans; Shamrock, from Cincinnati; Sam. Brown, from Cairo. Departed: M. J. Wicks and Great Republic, for New Orleans; Grand Tower, for Memphis; Bon Accord, for Mound City. River rising; plenty of water to Cairo. Weather clear and warm.

TELEGRAMS.

Business in the north of France is improving.

Montana is getting to be as bad as Chicago for murder.

Charles de Remasat will represent France in the London Conference.

The weather in New York yesterday was clear and exceedingly cold.

Herr Wachter has been appointed a member of the Peace Commission at Versailles.

The National Guard of Paris is to be dissolved before the Germans enter the city.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the payment of the March interest on the 24th, without rebate.

The Minister of War of the Cuban insurgents, has made a proposition to surrender to the Spanish authorities.

The negroes and Chinese are becoming very troublesome in Jamaica. They are burning sugar crops and houses, and much timber.

A dispatch from Lille yesterday says it is rumored that the articles of peace have been signed, the basis of which is the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine.

Washington's Birthday.

NEW YORK, February 22.—There was no municipal celebration of Washington's birthday either in New York or Brooklyn, except a display of flags from the public buildings. The State courts were closed, but United States courts were sitting. Stock and produce exchanges, the Gold Board, and various banks and insurance offices were closed. The Custom-House was open from nine till ten o'clock, only for entrance and clearance of vessels. The Postoffice was closed at ten o'clock.

VIENNA, February 22.—Minister Jay entertained the Americans here at a supper on Washington's birthday. Speeches were made, in which the approaching centenary of American independence was referred to.

Mr. Jay announced that through the courtesy of the Emperor the new National American history has been brought to light in the Imperial archieves. Several volumes containing the correspondence of Baron Beiler was sent to America by Emperor Joseph. The letters are dated New York and Philadelphia, 1784 to 1787. Mr. Jay stated that permission had been given him to take copies, and he hopes soon to be able to lay these valuable records before the American people.

The healths of the President and Emperor of Austria were drunk with cordial applause.

Canada and the Joint Commission.

OTTAWA, February 22.—The following is a portion of Sir A. T. Galt's motion on the Joint High Commission, which will be brought up as soon as the correspondence is printed, and before Sir John A. McDonald goes to Washington:

Resolved, That this House has always been and is now prepared to concede most free and unrestricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States, upon receiving, as equivalent therefor, a complete modification of the United States commercial system, directed so as to insure the free and liberal interchange of the productions and labor of the two countries. The concession to the United States of the freedom of the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence without compensation, would deprive