THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 68

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

The Agricultural College Scrip—Letter from Senator Alcorn.

Contested Election Case from Desoto and Tunica—Memphis and Charleston Railroad — United States Court.

Special to Appeal.]

JACKSON, February 20. — Senator Alcorn addressed a letter to Governor Powers to-day in answer to a resolution of inquiry to the house, some days past in reference to the disposition of certain land scrip drawn by him from the general government last year.

The letter states that in July last he made a contract with George F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the sale of scrip at ninety cents per acre, to be paid in three, six and nine months. By some informality at Washington, not fully settled till September, the amount agreed upon would realize for agricultural college purposes nearly two hundred thousand dollars, but up to this time only about seventy thousand dollars have been received. The scrip is deposited in New York and Cleveland banks, and can only be drawn by Mr. Lewis on the payment of an amount of currency equal to the amount of scrip drawn. The funds already received are satisfactorily accounted for. Thirty thousand dollars he brought here with him, and twenty-eight thousand dollars are deposited in Memphis.

In the Senate the contested seat of Holloway, from counties Desoto and Munico, came up.

Abbott, from the Chickasaw district, offered a resolution declaring the seat of Halloway vacant, and requiring the governor to order a new election.

Mr. Steele offered a substitute that Holloway be declared duly elected, pending the consideration of which the senate adjourned.

Holloway will doubtles be sent back for new credentials through the medium of another election.

A bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Corinth was introduced.

A bill passed the house authorizing the Memphis & Charleston railroad to issue additional bonds.

No session of the United States court was held to-day. An additional hundred witnesses have been summoned by the government from Meridian to be supported by the government for several weeks to come.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Destructive Fire in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 20.—A destructive fire occurred at Worthington, Indiana, last night. Eleven of the business houses on Main street were entirely destroyed. Most of the goods were saved. Loss from $30,000 to $40,000, with very little insurance.

Curses Loud and Long.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Passengers recently on the Union Pacific generally denounce the management of the road in the bitterest terms. Many have united in a card for publication. Among the arrivals are Bishop Morris, of Oregon, and a passenger named Barroughs, from New York, who arrived almost in a dying condition. Goods shipped for New York, via Cape Horn, November 5th, on the David Crockett, arrived Saturday last, while goods shipped overland on the same day are not yet received.

Sad Accident at Bellair.

WHEELING, February 20.— A woman named McManus, living at Bellair, Ohio, while walking on the platform of the blast furnace belonging to Glenwood, near this city, yesterday, stepped on a loose board and fell to the ground a distance of twenty-five feet. She was carrying her little boy in her arms at the time the accident occurred. The woman was picked up for dead, but subsequently rallied a little. Her spine was injured, and she died last evening. The boy had his leg badly fractured.

Chess Championship.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—A game at the chess tournament last night, for the State championship, between Dr. L. Meredith, of this city, and Max Jerold, of Cleveland, with Meredith moving first, resulted in Meredith resigning at the forty-fifth move. The time occupied in playing the game was six hours. A. Johnson won two games over P. Hirst. The playing will continue until all the entries have played two games with every person entering. The winner of the greatest number of games will be declared the champion.

The West Virginia Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—The convention at Charleston, West Virginia, is still engaged discussing finances. It is equally divided as to empowering the legislature to make provision for the adjustment and payment to Virginia of the proportionate amount of the debt of Virginia prior to January, 1861. The convention yesterday adjourned without coming to a vote. The stars and stripes tendered by a New Yorker were received and displayed on the walls of the hall of the convention. The legislature yesterday visited Huntington, West Virginia, where they were banqueted by the citizens.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

Heavy and Destructive Gales.

LONDON, February 20.—A dispatch from Batavia reports that heavy gales prevailed throughout the island of Java. The clove crop has been destroyed.

SPAIN.

Sagosta's Ministry.

MADRID, February 20.—Sagosta has been induced to form the new ministry, which will be composed partly of his own adherents and partly of Unionists.

PRUSSIA.

Emperor William Seriously Ill.

BERLIN, February 20.—Emperor William is suffering from indisposition and passed a restless night.

Queen Dowager Elizabeth, who is now seventy-one years of age, is also ill. Fears of a serious result are entertained.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Matamoras dispatches say that Trevina, the commander of the revolutionists, has telegraphed to General Quirroga that he is moving on San Luis Potosi with twelve thousand men, and would take the city immediately. He says he will then proceed straight to the city of Mexico.

The revolutionists defeated the government forces in Sinaloa on the 21st of January.

ENGLAND.

An Amicable Letter from Gladstone.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The following is a cable dispatch to the World:

LONDON, February 19.—In reply to a letter of inquiry, addressed to him by me, Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter, explaining in an extremely amicable manner the present position of Her Majesty's government concerning the Treaty of Washington, and denying the utterance of the offensive passages in his recent speeches in the house of commons, as has been erroneously reported, in order to allay public excitement in England. I have furnished copies of Gladstone's letter to the press of London. It has now been published in every journal of the kingdom, causing profound sensation. In the house of commons this evening Bouvarie asked Gladstone if the letter addressed to the correspondent of the World was genuine, when Gladstone replied: "Yes; it is in reply to a letter asking for explanations in regard to my speech."

No Censure for the Ministry.

LONDON, February 7.—The resolution to censure the ministry for the appointment of Robert Colyer on the judicial committee of privy council, was rejected in the house of commons last night by a vote of 268 against 241.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

First Day's Proceedings of the Great Gathering in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20. — The Ohio river improvement convention met this morning at College hall, and effected a temporary organization by choosing Thomas J. Power, of Pennsylvania, temporary chairman, and Captain J. P. Santmeyer, secretary.

Committees on credentials and organization were appointed.

Letters were read from Senator Morton, Secretary Belknap, Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, Governor Baker, of Indiana, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, General Humphries, of the United States army engineers, expressing regret that they could not be present.

The convention will organize permanently at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Ohio river improvement convention this afternoon organized permently by electing the following officers: president, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Kentucky; vice-presidents J. W. Chalfant of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. W. Cowden of West Virginia, Captain R. H. Wolfolk of Louisville, Thomas W. Means of Hanging Rock, Ohio, James Howard of Indiana, T. J. Shannon of Illinois; secretaries, Captain J. P. Santmeyer of Cincinnati, Isaac Smith of West Virginia, and Colonel John Todd of Kentucky. Hon. Jesse D. Bright upon taking the chair made a speech in which he alluded to the proposition made twenty years ago by Commodore Elliet to dam the rivers that united at Pittsburg to form the Ohio, so that the water might be used to feed the river and make it navigable in dry seasons. He said the proposition then regarded as absurd had come to be thought feasible. After the address various standing committees were appointed, and Colonel William E. Merrill government engineer in charge of improvements on the Ohio also delivered an address.

Colonel Merrill said the plan of the improvement of the Ohio was about the same as that for foreign rivers, but owing to less dense population the same perfection was not attainable in this country. The Eliet plan of damming the Alleghany and Monongahela met with little favor from the engineers who had investigated it. Mr. Roberts estimated the cost of this plan at $60,000,000, not including incidental damages. He said locks and dams was the only practicable plan for the upper end of the river. Chutes could be made in these dams to allow coal-boats to pass. This plan would be impracticable below the falls at Louisville. Wing dams were found to answer there. Single-chute dams could be made at a cost of $34,000 each, while the dams on the upper Ohio would cost $15,000 each. He was in favor of continuing the present plan of improvement, that is of damming one channel at the island and wing dams on the bars. For lack of money he would not be able to do much on the Ohio river this year. Dredging he would resort to only in the upper part of the river. Elsewhere he would have that work to the current. He was in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the lighthouse board to the Western rivers.

There was no session to-night.

TEXAS.

The Election Frauds—The Case of Governor Davis—Governor Pease and Attorney-General Coke Ready for Prosecution.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—The Galveston News' special from Austin says: Marshal Purnell went to Governor Davis this morning and presented a capias from the Federal court, and asked if he would submit to the arrest. The governor said: "Sir, you will hear in a day or two from the department of justice at Washington. You will govern yourself accordingly, sir. You may keep your capias. The national government will protect me." The case rests. There is considerable talk among the governor's partizans about a receipt being found, which is said to have been given a member of the grand jury for bribery in a tobacco case some time ago. The intention is to cast odium on the grand jury. The receipt is believed to be a forgery. The governor and other officials seem to fear the pending investigation. Governor E. M. Pease and Judge Richard Coke, the attorneys for the prosecution, announce that they are ready for the trial. The defendants seem to prefer delay. Judge Duvall allowed the district attorney to substitute others for the stolen indictments against Fountain, whose case will be called to-morrow. Colonel Giddings is here to-day investigating affairs regarding his election. Registrar Booth, of Hill county, was brought here under arrest Saturday, charged with complicity in stuffing ballot-boxes at the late election in that county. The party who turned State's evidence attempted to escape, but was captured and put in jail.

TOM SCOTT IN NEW ORLEANS.

How he is Regarded in the Crescent City—Something about his Plans.

From the New Orleans Times.]

Colonel Thomas A. Scott and H. S. McComb arrived in our city on Saturday. The advent of these two distinguished railroad men, and the large interest they have taken in our Southwestern roads, very naturally excites general attention and hopefulness among our citizens, who begin to comprehend more clearly than they ever have done the immense results to this city of well-directed railroad enterprise. Upon this mainly rests the future of our city. Mr. Scott is at present the largest railroad manager in the world. His enterprise is coeval with the limits of this republic, and hardly limited thereby. Having occupied and developed the vast resources of the Middle States, he naturally turns his attention to the great Southwest, which opens the largest and most promising field for that sort of enterprise of any other section of our country. The hope is a very general one that Mr. Scott will take in charge the great Southern Pacific, and, by its successful prosecution, throw into the back ground the Northern routes, which pass through far less eligible country, and by a much longer route than that marked out in the South, which must start from this city and traverse the great state of Texas. Mr. McComb, who is associated with Mr. Scott, resumes his energetic labors in behalf of the great Northern Road and its various branches. He will spare no effort or expense to place that road on the best footing as a first-class railroad—worthy of its large patronage and great importance.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Glorious Speech from Carl Schurz—The Great German Orator too much for Grant's Henchmen in the Senate.

The San Domingo Job—The Senate Cabal—The Sale-of-Arms Job thoroughly Exposed—"Cash" the Motive of the United States.

A Scathing Rebuke of Conkling and Morton—Schurz Sustains Himself Fully—An Able Speech.

The Germans not to be Bought—They are Independent—The Reform Movement a Reaction against Jobbery and corruption.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

SENATE.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, presented a petition of lumber merchants against the Chicago relief bill.

Senator Harlan called up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge near Clinton, Iowa.

Senator Carpenter offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the bridge shall not interfere with railroad bridges.

Other amendments were made and the bill passed.

Senator Cole called up the bill providing for the transmission of the Pacific mails during a snow blockade. The bill went over, and debate was resumed on the bill to investigate the sale of arms to the French.

Senator Schurz addressed the Senate. The galleries were completely filled, and on motion of Senator Fenton the ladies were allowed to occupy the cloak-room.

Mr. Schurz then addressed the senate. He said the weakness of a cause is apt to disclose itself by the nature of the arguments used in its support. When we hear a cause advocated by insinuations and innuendoes with regard to the motives of those who have taken the other side, we are very apt to suppose that there must be something wrong. Nobody who has listened to the speeches of the senators from Indiana and New York [Morton and Conkling] would deny that the general rule applies to the present matter. The senator from Indiana tried to convince the senate that there could be no suspicion connected with the sale of arms by this government to certain persons, because every road out of the Republican party led into the Democratic [laughter]; and because the platform of the Missouri Liberals does not accord with his views, and must therefore be unrepublican and radically wrong; and because he is in favor of the reelection of General Grant, and is sure to have it. [Laughter.] The senator from New York [Conkling], whom I very sincerely regret not to see in his seat after his gallant exploit yesterday, followed in the footsteps of the senator from Indiana. He tried to convince us that the sales of arms must necessarily be free from blame because there is an impression abroad that there is a military ring in this country—because there is an impression of the existence of a senatorial cabal bent upon destroying this administration, and because the Democrats are circulating in New Hampshire speeches of certain Republican senators in order to defeat the administration party there. Now, sir, I will not deny that these things were very eloquently expressed and might have been very proper elsewhere, but certainly they did not throw much light on the question now under discussion, and I should be glad to pass them over did I not desire to devote a very few remarks to one thing which was said by that senator. With an air of triumph he held up the pamphlet purporting to contain one of my speeches, saying that it was circulated by the Democratic party in New Hampshire, and was producing greater effect than any other document. I have since inquired into that matter, and what do you think that pamphlet contains? It contains speeches of the senators from Illinois, Massachusetts and Nebraska, and myself; and they are speeches denouncing the corruption prevailing in the custom-house in New York. If, since things work against the success of the administration and the party, then the fault does not lie with those who denounce corruption. It is those sycophants who, by covering up every abuse, ever so glaring, and defending every violation, however so scandalous, who have brought the common wealth to the pass where we now find it. Yes, there is a senatorial cabal upon this floor! It is that cabal which defeated the San Domingo scheme. It is that cabal which forced an investigation of the corruption in the New York customhouse. It is that cabal which exposed those abuses and rendered necessary their reformation. And let me tell the senate that those speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect on the Republican voters in New Hampshire if it could have been said at the same time that those abuses which were laid open in all their deformity a whole year ago had been abolished, and if it could have been denied that Leet and Stocking were at that moment still plundering the merchants of New York. Senator Schurz then said the subject before the senate, stripped of all personal matters, raised three questions. The first was, what was done in accordance with the rule of conduct laid down by the government for its own action. The rule was that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent. The second was what was done in accordance with the laws of the country. Third—is there in the facts as they stand before us any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices connected with the transaction? In discussing the first, he said it was absurd to assert that these sales were made under ordinary circumstances surrounding previous sales. It was true that the government had been selling arms all along since the end of the rebellion, and no one found any fault, but when the great war between France and Germany had broken out, and the President had issued his proclamation of neutrality, would anybody say that no extraordinary precautions were then necessary in the sale of arms. Individuals might be pardoned for taking refuge behind the technical ignorance of the destination of arms, but a nation could not afford to do that, because its honor and its character among nations were at stake. Senator Schurz read a letter written by the chief of ordnance, describing, he said, the operation of the war department in making the sale of arms at that period. The letter stated that bids had been invited by sending out letters to the principal dealers in arms. It was remarkable, however, that Baker & Co., the only very great arms merchants in New York, were not notified, and only learned by accident that the sales were to take place. Upon making the discovery, Mr. Baker came to Washington and notified the Prussian minister. The minister went to the war department and asked that the sales should be put off for a few days and it was done. The senator from New York [Conkling] had said that Baker & Co. bought the arms which afterwards got into the hands of Germany. That was a mistake. He [Schurz] had been in communication with that house and had ascertained the fact, which was, that they had bid upon a quantity of arms for the purpose of keeping them from the French, expecting to be recompensed by the German government, but that government declined to have anything to do with the arms, and they passed into the hands of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and afterwards into the hands of the French. There were new calls for bids to be opened on the 20th of October. On the 21st of October at four o'clock in the afternoon the sale of a large amount of arms was completed and, according to a dispatch of the French consul, all those arms had already been partly paid for by the French government, on the 22nd instant, just one day after the sales from the department were completed. Certainly the business was done promptly, [laughter], and the question was naturally suggested whether and when Squires discovered, as the French agent, that the sales were not postponed in order to give him an opportunity to make arrangements with other parties. He did not charge that this was the fact, but he would ask every fair-minded man whether suspicion did not lie dreadfully near. Then came the sales to Richardson. When the war department was not offering to large arms dealers, did it address one of its letters to Thomas Richardson, Counsellor at Law, Ilion, New York? [Laughter.] The senator from New York had laid great stress on what he assumed to be a fact, that Richardson need not have appeared personally at the department in negotiating his purchase, and that it could have been done by merely sending in his bid, accompanied by twenty per cent. of purchase money. The senator showed however that business could not be done in that way because some effort was necessary in order to satisfy the conscience of the war department about the propriety of making catridges, and it showed also that that effort was made, not by Richardson in person, but by another gentleman (Remington), the same Remington who on the 15th of the preceding October had been discovered to be the agent of the French government. As further evidence that there did exist just grounds for suspicion, and therefore for investigation, Schurz read two extracts from the testimony given by Remington in France on the trial of Place, Remington being a witness under oath on oath: "I did not regard myself as obliged to make advances, and this still less inasmuch as I had myself to pay to the government of the United States an advance of twenty per cent." Again, before the investigating committee of the French assembly, he said: "But the French government and I were charged to treat with the government of the United States." This last statement also showed what brought Remington back to this country in December of that year. He came to transact business connected with the purchase, which was ostensibly made by Richardson, the lawyer, and it was after his return here on that errand that the interviews and negotiations described in his (Remington's) letter took place. The senator from Indiana [Morton] had objected to his [Schurz'] statement, the other day, that the government was not only bound not to sell to men whom they knew to be agents of either of the belligerents, but also to satisfy themselves, by all means of information in their possession that persons applying for arms were not the agents of one or other of the belligerents, but he [Schurz] was willing to accept Senator Morton's statement of the rule, which was that if the government had reason to believe that the person buying arms was an agent of the French government they had no right to make the sale, and that all the government was called on to know was that the purchaser was not the agent of one or other of the belligerents, and he insisted that the government had failed to do its duty, judged even by that rule. The senator from New York [Conkling] had said that "cash" was the purchaser. That might be well, provided this Mr. Cash was not the representative or known agent of the French government. No matter, says the senator from New York [Conkling]. "Cash" is the man who buys, and we look at nothing but "cash." But then where is our reasonable diligence; where is our good faith? No matter, says the senator, this great American republic of ours understands her good faith and interprets her neutral duties on strictly cash principles. [Laughter.] Proudly the standard of our national morality and honor was borne aloft by the senator from New York, with a dollar mark in cash as a cost-of-arms for this great republic of the United States. [Laughter.] Seriously speaking, are we honest men? Is this our rule of neutral duty? Is this rule to be observed, not only by us but toward us? Let me warn senators to pause before they commit themselves to any position so absurd, so mean, so utterly dishonorable. Let me tell them, it is not safe for nations to play little tricky games, and endeavor to cover themselves up with little quibbling technicalities. Mr. Schurz discussed this at great length, and as additional evidence that there was ground for suspicion and investigation, read a passage from the testimony given by Jules Lecesne, who was president of the armament committee at Tours, in France, while these sales were going on. The question was upon certain overcharges on a lot of rifles, and this witness said: "There was no expense beyond the percentage allowed Remington, since we had treated dire tly with the federal government of the United States, which delivered these arms without charge on board our vessels." After this and other statement he [Schurz] thought the Senators should cesse to talk about the want of patriotism of those who called attention of the senate and country to this matter. It was quite evident that the foreign governments were as well informed as they were or even better. [Laughter.] These statements made under oath in foreign courts left no course open for the United States except to investigate and show statements to be false if they were so, or if they were true to punish the guilty. The second question was—were the laws of our own country violated? He argued that it was at least a proceeding of doubtful legality to sell breech-loading rifles at all. The statute authorized the sale of old cannon, arms and other ordnance stores which were damaged or otherwise unsuitable for United States military service, or for militia in the United States, and under this statute the chief of ordnance had assumed the right to sell a large number of breech-loading rifles of the pattern of 1866, and that at a time when the militia throughout the country were armed with the old muzzle loaders.

Senator Morton said the breech-loaders sold were of a discarded pattern, and it was the intention of the government to arm the militia with an improved rifle. In view of this fact, therefore, the discarded rifles did not properly come within the classes of ordnance stores mentioned in the statute.

Senator Schurz said the secretary of war and chief of ordnance had some doubt about the propriety of their action at the time, and he had a letter from the chief of ordnance to General Belknap, stating that the arms so sold were fit for the United States service. He felt authorized, therefore, to charge a flagrant and manifest breach of law; he charged it on the showing of the chief of ordnance himself, and if there was to be any quibbling about this point he would be glad to hear it at once. Possibly an attempt would be made to explain it away too. But he would ask the senate what would become of popular respect for law if the law-makers thus recklessly quibbled away their meaning? What would become of constitutional government in this country if the executive officers of the government were to be allowed to feel that they might disregard the plainest provisions of law, and that, like Cæsar Augustus, they could always rely upon a submissive and obedient senate? He begged the senate to remember that there was more at stake than cartridges or cash. On the third point, Senator Schurz argued that the facts already shown were enough to justify a suspicion of corrupt transactions. The testimony of Remington and of the French officials already referred to, the anxiety of the chief of ordnance to aid Remington in settling his accounts in France relating to some transactions for which he [Remington] had been ostensibly driven out of the war department, the difference between the amounts paid by the French and those received by our own government, the jeopardizing of our national relations and the risking of our internal harmony, the flagrant and confessed violation of law by the war department, and the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money—all these facts and circumstances went to show that there was ground for suspicion and investigation, and the senators on the other side knew it and felt it keenly, as was shown by their attempts to divert the senate and the country from the question by charging those who urge this resolution with acting as French agents, and with want of patriotism. These charges were flimsy and absurd. It was the duty of the government to investigate the matter and the wrongs charged on the executive department; and if they have not been committed it is the duty of the legislative department of the government to frankly and boldly disavoy them as that was the only course worthy of the American republic, and therefore he was not afraid to discuss these matters in the senate and denounce the wrong in them for he remembered that Cobden and Bright when they warned the British parliament of the consequences of its conduct during the rebellion, they were far better patriots than those who decried for it. Senator Schurz then spoke of the amendment offered by Senator Conkling, ordering the committee to inquire whether any senator or American citizen had been in collusion with any foreign agent or spy, etc., and said it was a subject of rather a painful character; he regretted that the senator had introduced that amendment for his own sake; he reminded him that spies were used only in time of war, and suggested that he should strike out that word from the amendment, as likely to be offensive to the French government. Senators Morton and Conkling had offered a gross insult to the German government by assuming that the agitation of this question might affect the decision of the German Emperor as an arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain; and now the senator from New York was going to insult the French government also. If this amendment meant anything, it meant a collusion of an improper nature and for improper purposes; and everybody knew that it was aimed at three persons—Sumner, himself [Schurz] and the Marquis de Chambrun. He [Schurz] would vote for the amendment, and he would give the senate some evidence in advance of the investigation. The Marquis de Chambrun was no spy, he was the legal adviser of the French legation, of a distinguished family and of high character and attainments; further, that he was not the man who had given him [Schurz] the first information on this subject. [Laughter.] But, continued Senator Schurz, What is the spirit of this amendment? I have said that I regretted it for the sake of the gentleman who introduced it. I don't know that I can make myself intelligable to his mind or his moral feeling, except in one way, by supposing that I had introduced an amendment directing the committee to inquire; also whether all those who give letters of introduction to Remington to France were guilty of corrupt practices in connection with these transactions. Does the senator want to know why I did not do it? It was because I considered it infinitely beneath me. [Applause in the galleries].

Senator Conkling said he had not given Remington a letter of introduction to France, he had merely addressed a note to Remington himself the purport of which he had stated on a former occasion to Senator Schurz. If the senator had given Remington a note, stating that he had investigated all these transactions, and that he would be very glad if the French government would settle them, and that he had a personal interest in them, even then I would not be the man to offer this amendment. Senator Conkling said that Senator Schurz had been the last to drag in the irrevalent fact, and that he, Senator Conkling, had written a note to Remington, containing a statement which he had felt called upon to make in justice to a neighbor, and in the interest of fair play. Senator Schurz said that when the subject was first mentioned by him, he had repeatedly expressed the opinion that the giving of a note by Remington was only an act of neighborly friendship on Conkling's part. Mr. Conkling disputed this also, and said that his amendment was aimed, not merely at Schurz, Sumner and the Marquis de Chambrien, but at all who might come within its scope; and he meant to stand by it. He had drawn it, however, without having the statute book before him, and if Senator Schurz found any offensive phrase in it he was willing to withdraw that phrase.

Mr. Schurz—Oh, I have no doubt the senator is in earnest in this matter. I have never doubted that. It looks just like him. The senator has referred to the statute which he held up before us yesterday, threatening us with fine and imprisonment. Ah, sir it is a glorious spectacle. Here stands two American senators not entirely unknown to the country, and whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate abuses and violation of law and have them punished. Those senators are met here by one of the spokesmen of the administration, flourishing a statute in his hand and threatening them with fine and imprisonment. Let it be known in every nook and corner that he who was in earnest in setting his face against those in power, and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of law, is confronted by powers that be with the prospect of a dungeon. Why, sir, in such a desperate condition as that [laughter and applause in the galleries] they are developing very fast. How long will it be until you can't even get up testimony against Leet and Stocking, the knights of the general-order, without having some statute dug up that will fine and imprison, you for it. [Laughter.] But if the senator from N. Y. thinks that he can in this way strike fear into my soul he will soon find that he is greatly mistaken. On the path of duty that I have walked I have seen men more dangerous than he is and before a thousand of them, my heart will not quail. No, sir. I will vote for his amendment—vote for it with all the scorn it deserves. [Loud applause in the galleries.] Mr. Schurz then spoke of the charge that this was a move to allenate the German vote. The senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) and the senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) were very sweet on the Germans just now. [Laughter.] They had said that no man owned the Germans of America. That was a fact, and he was proud of it, for he was one of the Germans. No man, no politician, no senator—not even the President of the United States—owned the Germans, least of all were they owned by that class of politicians who desperately clung to the skirt of power, through whatever mire it may drag them. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] The Germans had fought Tammany in New York, and they would, in solid array, fight every Tammany, great or small, on whatever side it might appear. An attempt had been made to suppress this investigation by cracking the party whips, but those who made that attempt grievously mistook the time and spirit of the people. The people could be no longer deceived by misrepresentation of the motives of those who were fighting against corruption. When motives were called in question they knew that the motives of henchmen high in power were at least as open to suspicion as the motives of those who opposed them. Let me tell these gentlemen, said he, that we knew the road to patronage just as well as others did, if we had chosen to walk it. The crack of the party whip has lost its power. In these times mere party cant is stale and nauseating on the stomach of the people. If you think that the movement now spreading all over this land is all a report of politicians you will soon discover your mistake. It is a reaction against easy political morals and the spirit of jobbery which has been developed in times of war and great political excitement. It is an earnest uprising for honest and pure government. You cannot repress it by party discipline—you cannot kill it with penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to-day, but undertake to resist it, and you will find it a great moral and political revolution to-morrow. Whatever others may do, he had taken his lot. It is to this cause that my heart is devoted, and with this cause I will stand or fall.

Senator Morton said that one new point in Senator Schurz's speech was the passage quoted in the testimony of Lecesne, and insisted that the statement of Remington and the admissions of Senator Schurz, in his vicious speech, showed that Lecesne's statements must be false. The senator from Missouri had charged that an attempt had been made to stifle the proposed investigation by cracking the party-whip, but every senator, and every person acquainted with the proceedings knew, and the senate knew, that directly the reverse was true. Nobody had proposed to resist this inquiry, he had intended from the first to vote for it, and the resolution would have been passed without a word of debate, had not the movers of the resolution forced the debate on the senate by insisting on a preamble. The senator from Missouri had also asserted that the senatorial cabal had forced the investigation into the New York custom-house. That, also, was untrue. He (Morton) and all those on his side had voted for an investigation in New York, and their only offense was that they were not willing to organize a committee, a majority of which would have been enemies of the administration, and give them power to throw mud and smut on the President and his administration from that time up to the next election. He [Morton] was independent enough to support an administration which could be assailed only on personal grounds by falsehood and calumny, and because honest friends of the Republican party stood up in the senate to defend it they were called party henchmen. He cared not for the epithets of the senator from Missouri [Schurz]. The senator talked about clinging to the skirts of power, but up to the time when he fell out with the administration, that senator had made quite as many recommendations and obtained as many appointments to office as he [Morton] had. He heard it stated that senators had a personal difficulty with the administration which had grown out of the removal of his friends from office. Senator Schurz said he would authorize Senator Morton to tell everybody who told him so that he lied. Senator Morton was not convinced by that statement, the object of those who had forced this debate on the senate was to draw these crowds to the senate chamber and to make capital against the Republican party, the whole affair gotten up by a long previous arrangement. The charge was false from the beginning to the end, and the evidence brought to support it was trivial, but whether false or not the majority were willing to have it investigated. The movers of the resolution from over were determined to bring it before the country in advance of an investigation, because they knew that an investigation would amount to nothing. The object of the senator from Missouri [Schurz] was to separate Germans from the Republican party and from native citizens, in order to make them the balance of power. The senator was attempting to revive Know-Nothingism in its worst form.

Senator Schurz said no man in the country had more earnestly or more steadily opposed the formation of any political organization based on separate nationalities.

Senator Morton said he must judge the senator by his acts. He was responsible for the election of his Democratic colleague, Senator Blair, who was Senator Schurz's political offspring. [Laughter.]

Senator Blair said he had been elected to the senate not by his colleague, but by the people of Missouri. His colleague, however, had endeavored to give the people an opportunity to have a fair election, and, of course, Senator Morton did not like that.

Senator Morton said that was the pretense, but the election of Senator Blair was the result of a coalition of certain Republicans with the Democrats, and that the coalition had not yet been dissolved.

Senator Morton then charged that Senator Schurz was staying in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and he read an extract from a speech made by him [Schurz] in Chicago, in which he said that if General Grant were re-nominated he [Schurz] would not support him. The Senator had a right to leave the Republican party if he pleased, but he had no right to stay in it and attempt to defeat it.

Senator Schurz asked whether he meant to say that those who were not in favor of the renomination of Grant had no business in the Republican party.

Senator Morton said that he did not. Those who were opposed to the renomination of the President had a right to express their opposition; but if he should be renominated, and if their love for the Republican party and its principles was stronger than their personal hatred, they would submit. A man, however, who announced in advance that if the candidate most likely to be elected should receive the nomination, he would not support him, as it placed himself in a very questionable position in the party.

Senator Morton continued at length, and read extracts from Mr. Blair's speeches, to show that Mr. Schurz was guilty of what he had charged.

The senate, without voting, adjourned.

The employes of Bass & Allsop, London brewers, have "struck" for higher wages.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SEE THIRD PAGE FOR GENERAL REPORT.]

MOBILE.

MOBILE, February 20.—The cotton market is dull; middling, 22½c. Net receipts, 752 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3034 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 67,063 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, February 20.—The cotton market is firm, with a fair demand; good ordinary, 20½c. Net receipts, 424 bales; sales, 2000 bales; stock, 62,114 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, February 20.—The cotton market is quiet; middling, 22@22½c. Net receipts, 597 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 26,958 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, February 20.—The cotton market is firm for good grades, others nominal; middling, 22½@22¾c. Net receipts, 1168 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2366 bales; to Barcelona, 1300 bales; sales, 1700 bales; stock, 71,330 bales.

DIED.

JEFFERSON—At the residence of Mr. Jas McConnell, Tuesday morning, February 20th, 1872, at half past twelve o'clock, Mr S. W. JEFFERSON, aged fifty-eight years, one of the oldest and most valued citizens of Memphis, and a prominent official member of the First Methodist church.

The friends and acquaintance of Mr. S. W. JEFFERSON, deceased, and of his family, are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. James McConnell, on the old Raleigh road. Services by Rev. A. H. Thomas and E. C. Slater, at the First Methodist church, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon at two o'clock.

Carriages at Holst's and at the church.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ESSIG—The friends and acquaintance of PETER ESSIG and of his son-in-law, Hon. John Bullock, are invited to attend his funeral, from Judge Bullock's residence, 82 Mosby street, at two o'clock, (THURSDAY).

Carriages at McCadrey & Auer's, 323 Second street.

McDAVITT—The friends and acquaintance of James H. and Fannie M. McDavitt are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their only son, HENDERSON MOORE, from the residence, corner of Sixth and Mill streets, Chelsea, this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Services by Rev. L. C. Ransom.

Hacks at Holst's

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY, incorporated in 1822.

Official Drawings.

MORNING CLASS—No. 83.
17, 42, 64, 12, 7, 66, 10, 8, 56, 39, 31, 1, 2.
EVENING CLASS—No. 86.
44, 38, 52, 51, 13, 5, 60, 33, 43, 4, 75, 28, 11.

Lotteries drawn twice daily. Prizes from $10 to $50,000, paid in money by J. E. FRANCE, agt., 86½ North Court st., Box 167 Memphis, Tenn., P. O. MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

THEODORE THOMAS'S UNEQUALED Concert Organization —OF— Sixty Distinguished Performers

PRONOUNCED by the entire Press the largest and most perfect Concert Troupe which has ever undertaken a tour either in this country or in Europe.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

Tuesday Evening, February 27th,
Wednesday Evening, February 28th,
Thursday Evening, February 29th.

The following celebrated Soloists will appear for the first time:

Miss MARIE KREBS, the young and brilliant Pianiste.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREISER Cornet-a-Piston.
And others, together with the Unrivaled Orchestra of Over Fifty Performers.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Secured seats to Parquette and Dress Circle $2 00
Family Circle 1 50
Gallery 75
Admission, $1.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Friday morning, February 23, at E. A. BENSON'S, 337 Main street, where Programmes can be had. fe21

ELLIOTT & RIDGELY'S BAZAAR, 219 Main Street.

ENGLISH GILT JEWELRY—Newest designs.
WHITBY JET SETS—for Mourning.
REAL AND IMITATION SHELL SETS—For Dress Toilets.
BOHEMIAN CARNIAN COMBS—In real shell.
BUTTERFLIES AND BANDEAUX—In real shell.

TOILET ARTICLES.

LUBIN'S extracts, ATKINSON'S London perfumes. FARINDY'S Cologne, Combs, Brushes, etc., etc. PARIS and VIENNA fans. Opera Glasses Music Boxes, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, and an endless collection of articles of VERTU and curiosities from all parts of the world. Headquarters for

Berlin Wool and Embroidery Materials. fe21

FLOWERS —AT— SHORT NOTICE.

ALL KINDS. Plants purchased of me will be placed on lots free of charge. Moreover, plants purchased of me for lots in my charge will be watered in my Green House free. I will also keep no lots by the year. Cut flowers, bouquets, sodding, laying off walks, sodding graves, etc., promptly executed. Residence South side Elmwood Cemetery. [fe21] HENRY MOORE.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Board of Directors of the MEMPHIS AND RALEIGH RAILROAD COMPANY, a third call for Twenty-Five per cent. on the amount of capital stock subscribed, is hereby made, payable on or before the 1st of March next, to A. J. WHITE, Treasurer, No. 134 Front street.

fe21 E. W. BROOKS, President.

CITY PRINTING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 20, 1872.

The annexed resolution, offered by Alderman Pendergrast, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and on presentation to the Common Council the same action was had:

Resolved, By the General Council, that the Mayor and Printing Committee be authorized to advertise for bids for the city's printing for the ensuing two years, and that the Committee report the several bids and recommend the adoption of that deemed best for the city at the next regular meeting.

In accordance with the above resolution, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, 26th February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

fe21 JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock, noon, 1st of March next, for the erection and completion of the

PEABODY SCHOOL HOUSE.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Jones & Baldwin, architects. Bids to be left at the office of the Secretary, Odd Fellows Hall.

C. S. PENNIE,
N. J. WIGGENS,
H. H. MERRILL,
fe20 Building Committee.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPA'Y OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, $3,215,000

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
H. S. JUDAH, Ass't Sup't of Agencies.

RESERVE DIVIDEND PLAN,

AN ENDOWMENT PO