THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 71

JUDGE DAVIS ACCEPTS.

It will be seen from our dispatches this morning that the Hon. David Davis accepts the nomination of the National Labor convention held at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday. This nomination and acceptance opens the Presidential campaign, and from this time until the election politics will be the exciting topic. Should the Conservative Reform convention, which meets at Cincinnati in May, also nominate Judge Davis, it is highly probable all the elements opposed to Grant and favoring honesty, economy and reform will unite upon Judge Davis. The Democratic party is becoming aroused, and studious of itself, its duties and its opportunities. The platform upon which Judge Davis has been placed is eminently satisfactory, and if Judge Davis should be nominated by the Cincinnati convention and receive the support of the Democracy he will be elected by an overwhelmning majority. If the Democratic party determine to accept a Liberal Republican as the last and only means of defeating the corruptions of Grant and preserving the constitution and the liberties of the people, Judge Davis is the man. He was appointed judge by Lincoln; has been able and impartial in the discharge of his duties and denounced all the corruptions and reconstruction acts so abhorent to Democrats. Judge Davis is in perfect accord with the Democratic party upon every vital question before the country, and being a pure-minded statesman rather than a scheming, cunning, cold-blooded policy politician, he would be triumphantly elected if all the elements of opposition to Grant can unite on him. We earnestly hope that all who really have at heart the overthrow of Radical corruption and the extirpation of its attendant evils will unite upon a common platform and candidate; but so far as this paper is concerned it will co-operate with the National Democracy, which has for eight years fought the battle of the constitution.

A COPY of Sunday's (to-morrow's) APPEAL will be a mammoth sheet, containing a map of Memphis railways west of the Mississippi river. A copy of this number of the APPEAL will be delivered through the post-office, or by other means, to every tax-payer, outside of the city, in Shelby county. The whole edition published will exceed fifteen thousand copies. The map it will contain is excellent, and the paper will be preserved and read by every one. There was never such an opportunity for merchants to make themselves known by any single day's advertising. Send in orders for space in the pages of to-morrow's paper at an early hour today.

MISSISSIPPI.

Legislative Proceedings---Ku-Klux Trials---Death of an Old Citizen.

Special to The Appeal.]

JACKSON, February 23.

The proceedings in the legislature were confined to local matters.

In the United States court some half-a-dozen witnesses were examined whose testimony goes for naught—consisting principally of "hearing about ku klux," and exhibiting a few letters of warning, doubtless sent by mischievous boys. The warnings conveyed by the letters were never heeded, and consequently the subjects of the warnings were never molested.

Mr. Jacobson, the district-attorney, strives hard for his cause, but it is too weak to stand, even with the strong arm of the government to support it.

Colonel Robert Shotwell, an old, well-known citizen, died yesterday.

EXTRA SESSION.

Governor Brown's Proclamation---What is to be Done by our Lawmakers.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 23.

Governor Brown issued his proclamation to-day, convening the legislature in extraordinary session. He states that the purposes of this convocation are: To re-district the State, and provide for the election of congressmen as apportioned to Tennessee under the late census. To amend the act to provide for the sale of lands which have been sold for taxes. To have the report of the inspectors of the State prison examined. To confer additional powers on railroad commissioners. To receive the reports of the officers appointed to cancel State bonds and coupons. To provide for the appointment of agents to adjust claims between the State of Tennessee and the United States. To fill vacancies in the offices of registers and entry-takers. To supply the defects in the act of the regular session for the benefit of the hospital for the insane. The act to apportion senatorial and representatives districts in Tennessee, so as to prescribe times and places for comparing the polls of districts. To amend the act to create the office of county judge for Carroll county so as to provide said county with a legal court until the next regular biennial election. To afford relief to litigants by providing proper remedies for the speedy hearing of causes on crowded dockets, especially in the supreme court, and to consider the propriety of changing existing laws for editing and publishing the reports of the supreme court in response to petitions coming from the bench and bar and from other sources. To consider the propriety of republishing the former supreme court reports and revisal of the statutes. To appoint commissioners to settle the question of boundary between the States of Tennessee and Virginia. To authorize additional loans to meet the current expenses in anticipation of the revenue of the present year. To amend the laws relating to common schools and education in such manner as may be necessary. To provide for the preservation of the archieves and public property of the capitol; and to consider the propriety of enlarging the powers of municipal corporations to issue bonds.

POLITICAL.

Acceptance of Judge Davis.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 23.—The following dispatch has just been received from Judge Davis:

E. M. Chamberlin, president National Labor Reform convention:

Be pleased to thank the convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The chief magistracy of the republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen.

DAVID DAVIS.

Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, February 23.—The house took up the senate amendments, apportioning the State, refused to concur and tabled a motion asking for a conference committee. The committee of the whole considered and recommended the passage of the bill providing for the registration of county, city and township bonds with the State auditor, and the payment of the interest on them by a State agent. It also provides that all bonds heretofore issued may be registered and limits the amount of bonds to be issued.

The Prohibitionists.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 23.—The Ohio Prohibition convention assembled here to-day and effected a permanent organization by selecting J. A. Spruce, of Cleveland, president, and B. C. Mason, of Lucas county, vice-president, and Patrick O'Connor, of Trumbull county, secretary. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the platform of the National Prohibition convention of yesterday, and pledging support to candidates nominated by that convention. A resolution was also adopted declaring the time has come when leading Christian nations should take steps in favor of an international system of permanent arbitration. The following ticket was nominated: for secretary of state, Fred Schumacker of Summit county; for supreme judge, Chas. L. Fish, of Cuyhoga county; for member of board of public works, Milton Kennedy, Scioto county. After naming the presidential electors, one for each district, and chosing a State central committee, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

More of the Moves of the Missouri Radicals.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—After the adoption of a platform by the Republican convention at Jefferson city, last night, a band entered the hall playing "The Union Forever." Instantly the whole convention rose to its feet and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. Hats were thrown up, cheer upon cheer rent the air and finally all joined in accompanying the band by singing the chorus, following it with "John Brown," "The Star-spangled Banner," and other popular and patriotic airs.

After the adjournment of the convention, the delegates elected to the national convention assembled, and General Benjamin was elected chairman, and G. A. Masier chosen secretary. It was agreed to meet at the St. Nicholas hotel, St. Louis, on Friday, June 1st, at ten o'clock a. m. The State Central committee also met and organized by electing Hon. Henry T. Blow, chairman; N. M. Harris, secretary, and Constantine Maguire, treasurer. At a late hour several members of the legislature improvised a serenade to Governor Brown, which was acknowledged by that gentleman in a brief speech.

THE NEWS ABROAD.

CUBA.

Spanish Reports of the Situation in the Island.

HAVANA, February 23.—The insurgent General Manuel Agramonte, who surrendered to the Spanish authorities, has issued a document to his late companions in arms, which deprecates the continuance of war, and asks them to surrender to the Spaniards.

AUSTRIA.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday at Vienna.

VIENNA, February 23.—Mr. Jay, the American minister, gave a supper party last night, in honor of Washington's birthday, which brought together a large and brilliant company. Among the guests present were the members of the British embassy.

Herr Hengelmuller has been appointed secretary of the Austrian legation at Washington.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Diamond Fields--Decline in Value of the Gems.

LONDON, February 23.—The mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived. Encouraging reports from the diamond fields continue to reach Capetown. Diamonds are selling at auction at a decline of twenty-five per cent. on the prices reported by the previous steamer. Good order has been restored among the miners. Several persons who were prominent in lynching operations had been arrested and punished.

FRANCE.

A Miserable Abortion Upon a Decent Form of Government.

PARIS, February 23.—It is said that the government will make the passage of a bill increasing its powers over the press as a cabinet question.

The Gaulois has been succeeded by a new paper. The suppression of this journal is expected.

The royalist manifesto, in which hopes of a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleanist parties is based, is still circulating among the members of the right in the assembly for additional signatures. The document has not yet been printed, and its terms are kept secret. The prime leaders in the movement have addressed a note to the journals stating the publication of the documents is withheld at present in order to avert agitation, and that the best signatures is increasing and that when the crisis comes the party will be found ready.

BELGIUM.

A Chance for Dethroned Monarchs--Meeting at Antwerp.

LONDON, February 23.—The gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp is increasing daily, and is becoming formidable. It is confined to no nationality, although the French preponderate in numbers. The German and Spanish legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived yesterday, with a large party of supporters. The leading ultramontanists from Italy, Germany and France are also flocking to this city. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that the chiefs are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all deposed sovereigns.

The Crowd Increasing.

Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and Dukes Rahan and Tremaille have arrived here. The number of strangers is constantly increasing and their presence causes much agitation in the city. To night the streets were occupied by a tumultuous crowd and the police are out in force.

ENGLAND.

The Royal Family--The Viceroyship of India.

LONDON, February 23.—Queen Victoria has returned from Osborne to Windsor, where she will remain, so as to be in readiness to participate in the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's cathedral on Tuesday next. It is possible his royal highness the Prince of Wales may not be able to attend the cathedral on that day. The Standard of this morning says the Prince is suffering from a slight indisposition, which may compel him to be absent.

Although the appointment of Lord Northbrook to the viceroyship of India has been pronounced premature, there is but little doubt it will ultimately be made. The Marquis of Lansdown will probably succeed Lord Northbrook.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

Mr. Monckton, Conservative, has been elected to parliament from North Nottinghamshire to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Speaker Denison.

In the house of commons to-night, Bentinck gave notice that he should, at an early day, move that divisions of the house be conducted by ballot.

Hugessen, under colonial secretary, in replying to Dalrymple's inquiry, said that collisions between the American and Canadian fishermen were, in the opinion of the government, impossible, but precautions would be taken.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Fatal Shooting in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, February 23.—J. S. Johnston was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff C. C. Rowell, at Arkadelphia, Tuesday night, in a personal rencontre. Rowell escaped.

Prominent Clevelander Dead.

CLEVELAND, February 23.—Joseph W. Briggs, special agent of the post-office department, and only brother of Jas. A. Briggs, Esq., of New York, died at his residence in this city, at eleven o'clock to-night, aged fifty-eight years.

Oh, No! Dr. Huston.

BALTIMORE, February 23.—An evening paper of this city publishes an article charging Rev. L. D. Huston, a distinguished minister of this city, with the seduction of several young ladies connected with the Sunday-school of his church, "St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal."

Newspaper Change.

CHICAGO, February 24.—The interest of the McMullen brothers in the Chicago Evening Post was this day purchased by Hon. David Blakely, one of the founders of the paper, and who has been chief editor and editorial manager from the start. The office was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A Musical Festival.

MILWAUKEE, February 23.—Mr. Thomas Corwin, a well-known musical manager, has the arrangements nearly completed for a mammoth musical jubilee, to be held in Chicago in June next. The stock for the enterprise is already partially taken. Mr. J. R. Thomas and Carl Rosa will be applied to as contributors.

A Schooner for a Rudder.

HALIFAX, N. S., February 23.—The Anchor-line steamer India, twenty-seven days out, has arrived here, with the American fishing schooner Joseph H. Chandler in tow. The steamer lost her rudder on the 8th, and on the 21st fell in with the schooner, which she engaged to tow astern, to give steerage to the steamer. The steamer has 100 passengers on board.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The probabilities are that an area of low barometer will move eastward over Indiana and Michigan, to the lower lakes, on Saturday, preceded by brisk southwest winds, extending Friday night eastward to New York and Kentucky, with increasing cloudiness, and possibly a light rain will prevail on the gulf coast on Saturday, and southeast winds and cloudy weather prevail from Georgia to Massachusetts. Dangerous winds are not anticipated on Friday night on the Atlantic coast, but northeasterly gales are probable for Lake Superior, and a local severe storm is indicated for San Francisco.

Murderers Probably Captured.

HARTFORD, February 23.—There is no doubt that the two men arrested in Van Wert, Ohio, are David Scott and Michael Charest, who were charged with the triple murder at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, on January 24. A clue to their whereabouts was obtained by their interchanging letters with their friends in West Springfield, Massachusetts, which they dictated to some one, being unable to write. They have been working along the line of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad, in Indiana, and have called themselves Joseph and Frank Scott, of New York. Parties here have started for Van Wert to bring them to Connecticut.

The Western Fishermen.

BUFFALO, February 23.—At a meeting of the board of trade this forenoon James H. Dormer introduced a strong preamble and resolutions on behalf of the fishing industry of the lakes, that has suffered terribly under reciprocity, the high tariff on the materials used in the trade, such as linen twine, salt, etc., and especially by unjust and invidious discriminations in favor of New England fishermen. The resolutions also set forth that the western fishing industry, under the Treaty of Washington, is threatened with additional burdens, and promises to be utterly ruined. Congress is urged to extend immediate relief to the western fishermen, and western congressmen are requested to favor such an adjustment of the fishery question as will give the lake fishermen all the rights, privileges and drawbacks extended to the fishermen of other sections. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Pacific Slope Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—Between thirty and fifty thousand people witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the new City hall building yesterday. Three thousand Masons, in full regalia, were in procession, and the entire second brigade of the National Guards were under arms.

The brig Lawler, with another pirate-treasure-seeking expedition, sails for Locos Island to-morrow.

Extensive mines of copper, coal, and marble are reported discovered near Los Angeles.

The people in the Mexican territory of Lower California, are greatly excited over unfounded reports of a threatened filibustering expedition from this State.

GRANVILLE'S REPLY.

The Diplomatic Billet-Doux Entirely Friendly in its Tone—How it is Received at Washington—All Serene at Last.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The note which Earl Granville sent to Secretary Fish through General Schenck was read to the cabinet to-day. A general conversation ensued, continuing several hours, in which the merits of the questions presented concerning the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington, were discussed. There may be a further conference on the subject when the reply of the secretary of state to the friendly note shall have been prepared.

While this government does not seem disposed to modify its statement of the case, it will doubtless respond to the British objections in such a spirit as will show its earnestness for a settlement of the questions at issue in a manner altogether honorable to both nations through the tribunal of arbitrators provided by the treaty. This is known to be the desire of the President and members of the cabinet.

An application was made lately for a copy of the British note for publication, but without success, the refusal being based on the ground that to furnish it would not only be against precedent, but disrespectful to the British government at this stage of the proceedings.

It was further said to-night by a high executive officer, that not even the substance of the British note could now be communicated through an official source, nor had it been repeated to any private parties. At the same time it was remarked that as the note was of a friendly character and couched in delicate language, and as our reply would be in like temper, there was therefore no cause whatever for apprehension as to the continuance of peace between the two countries.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams remained at the executive mansion but a short time after the cabinet assembled, having spent a few minutes in conversation with them.

GAS AND GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, February 23.

Eleven new cases of small-pox have been reported within the past twenty-four hours.

Henry Quackenbush, lately on the staff of the Evening News, committed suicide in Central Park yesterday.

The Army and Navy club of this city have altered their constitution so as to allow citizens to become members under certain conditions.

Two of Mr. P. Flannagan's children were burned to-death at Tremont, Westchester county, this morning by the destruction of the shanty they lived in.

An admiralty suit to recover one hundred dollars, which was commenced in 1856 against L. Andenreid, by S. F. Kirk was to-day decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Suit was brought against the president of the Bowling Green Savings bank to-day by the receiver. Bail was fixed at $65,000. Other officials of this bank will be arrested soon.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says it is stated that Collector Arthur, of New York, has tendered his resignation, and that the place was offered to Treasurer Spinner, who declined it.

It appears that the examination of accounts of the bureau of roads in the department of public works, which was under the management of Tweed, show enormous charges have been made for tools and road repairs.

During an assault by Edward Schuler on James O'Conner yesterday, the latter, in self-defense, stabbed Schuler with a probably fatal result. O'Conner was arrested to await the result of the stabbing. Both were school boys.

Police Justices Seymour and Keese, of Jersey City, were held in $5000 bail each, for trial to-day, on charges of unlawfully imprisoning citizens. Police Commissioners Edwardson and Gross were held in $3000 and Fire Commissioner Boyd in $2000 bail, for malfeasance in office.

It was shewn in the quarantine investigation yesterday that enormous charges had been made for assistance which ship agents were compelled to receive from the agents of the quarantine department, and that bribes of various kinds always facilitated the inspection of vessels; it also testified that the quarantine property was undersold.

THE SHORT-LINE DISASTER.

Further Details—How the Accident Occurred—List of Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—The bridge on the Louisville Short-Line road was built of iron and wood and known as the Finck suspension truss. It was twenty-five feet in hight, seventy feet span and rested on two stone abutments. It had been considered safe. The train reached the bridge at twenty minutes past eleven in the morning, running about twenty miles an hour. The locomotive passed over safely before the structure went down, carrying with it two passenger coaches and the tender, baggage, express and mail cars and piling all in one mass of ruin below. The front passenger car was reduced to splinters, while the others fared but little better. The fragments of the front car were soon in flames, but by the promptness of Dallas Pullam, the engineer, they were subdued.

About sixty-five passengers were on board. Of this number two were killed and fifty-two wounded. Surgeons and supplies went from Covington at one o'clock in the afternoon, and a locomotive followed with other surgeons a short time later. The wounded were cared for and placed in cars. Passengers say the wounded were heaped in a horrid mass, and the scene following was exciting in the extreme. The unwounded passengers joined with citizens from the surrounding country and the officers of the train in the work of extricating the bodies.

THE KILLED

were John J. Brock, of Sparta, and Harrison Julian, the colored porter of the train. Both were badly mutilated. The mail agent was wounded, but not badly. A train took the wounded as soon as possible to Covington, arriving there at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

S. H. Albertson, Brownsville, Tennessee; head and shoulders, badly.

Mrs. Levy, Columbus, Mississippi; back, badly.

Craig and Mitchell, of Louisville; teeth knocked out, back and head injured badly.

W. B. Jacobs, of Warsaw, Kentucky; head, hips and legs badly.

Dr. B. F. Tomlinson, of Mount Zion, Kentucky; arm broken and head hurt badly.

Mike Madden, of Louisville; slightly.

W. Hukill, of Louisville; severely in hips.

S. B. Voris, conductor; hurt all over, tongue bit nearly in two, stove fell on him.

J. O. Mosely, of Lagrange, Kentucky; slightly.

Sami. Fox, of Cincinnati.

Henry Kladzpack, of Newport, Kentucky; badly.

Maggie Powers, of Perry county; severely.

Frank Demment, of Portsmouth, Ohio; badly.

Robt. Sherrard, of Canton, Mississippi; severely.

Andy Person, of Portsmouth; head and hips.

P. R. Kent, of Cincinnati; head badly.

J. S. Scroggin, of Bagdad, Kentucky; back, leg and arm.

Jno. W. Hume, of New Liberty, Kentucky; shoulder and side.

Mrs. Odell; breast and back. Two children of same, both hurt, one only slightly.

Nellie Clark, Chillicothe, Ohio; slightly.

Carrie Gee Lincoln, Fremont, Ohio; slightly.

William Chink, Chillicothe, Ohio; leg crushed.

J. L. Teff, Oakland Station, Kentucky; slightly.

J. L. Ledman, express messenger; slightly.

T. J. Martindale and wife, Racine, Wisconsin; severely.

S. Bull and wife, Racine; severely.

M. Shay, Covington; badly.

C. A. Coffin, Cleveland, Ohio; face cut and breast injured.

Fred Shofer, Cincinnati; slightly.

A. E. Hewitt, Derby, Connecticut; slightly.

B. Degraffe and Mr. and Mrs. Ira Degraffe, Winona, Minnesota; all slightly.

J. C. Martin, mail agent, Louisville; badly.

Preston Childs, Covington; badly.

William R. Conyers, Zion Station; slightly.

William Tull; badly.

Thomas Gayle, New Liberty, Kansas; severely.

Samuel Maddox, Poplar Grove, Kansas; badly.

Calvin Maddox, same place; badly.

E. C. McMichael, Anchorage, Kansas; severely.

James M. Hall, bridge carpenter; slightly.

J. S. Todd, Louisville, slightly.

Mary Martin, Springfield, Ohio; slightly. Child of same; slightly.

When the train with the wounded arrived at Covington, the sufferers were conveyed to the hotel and St. Elizabeth hospital.

William Tull, of Louisville, will probably die. The clothing of many passengers was literally torn from their bodies.

Dallas Pullam, engineer of the train, was the only officer escaping injury.

The cause of the bridge giving way is not explained. Some of the mail and all newspapers were lost in the fire and wreck. The Covington and Cincinnati mails were saved.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The French Arms Question Up Again in the Senate---Exciting Discussion among the Radical Members---What is Republicanism?

WASHINGTON, February 23.

SENATE.

Senator Sprague presented a resolution from the legislature of Rhode Island, protesting against interference with the inhabitants of Indian territory.

Senator Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to abolish stock gambling.

Senator Sherman's bill passed prohibiting individuals and corporations from issuing notes or bills as a circulating medium. The bill is aimed at those railroad companies in the South which are issuing small notes, thus setting up an unauthorized banking system.

The Moran-Sumner bill passed to provide a survey of the harbor and river at Washington, District of Columbia.

The resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to the French was taken up.

Senator Cole endeavored to have the final vote taken at three o'clock.

Senator Trumbull took the floor and addressed the senate. He said that every effort at reform in this body was met by assaults upon those who made the effort by aspersion upon their motives, by charges of bad party faith. Questions affecting the purity of the government and the welfare of the public are, in the opinion of some members of this body who assume to be peculiar exponents of the Republican party, no longer to be decided on their merits, but but only with the view to their bearing on the party. Chief among those who would subordinate the public welfare to party stands the senator from Indiana [Morton]. In the discussion of the resolution under consideration he has devoted two or three hours to assaults on those who have felt it to be their duty to favor this investigation; and, not content with that, he has taken occasion to wander away from the subject, and talk about a senatorial cabal. I do not know by what authority any member of this body assumes to be the peculiar exponent of the Republican party, or even of the administration. I intend to say something in reply to the repeated assaults that have been made by those who assume to be better Republicans than their fellow-senators. I intend to show the course of these senators, and before I have done, unless I misunderstand what the principles of the Republican party are, I think I shall be able to show that he who stands foremost here on all occasions to denounce others as assaulting the party, has himself forgotten the principles on which the Republican party was founded, and is himself at war with them. Senator Trumbull then reviewed the course of the majority in the senate on the question of removing Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations, on the resolution to investigate the management of the New York custom house, and on the pending resolution, and insisted that on each and all these questions the majority had avowedly acted, not with reference to the right or wrong involved, but wholly with reference to the supposed interests of the party. The senator from Indiana [Morton], speaking of the position of Senator Sumner, had boldly said that the question was not as to the propriety of the act, but was whether the majority intended to stand by the organization and usages of the party. That was a standard of duty for senators acting under oath. When it was proposed to investigate the abuses in the New York custom-house the senator from Indiana did all he could to defeat it, but now he boasts that it has vindicated itself from the suspicion that it was a white-washing committee; that the committee had not yet made its report, and he [Trumbull] would not assail it, but its conduct in making the investigation was public and was somewhat remarkable. The witnesses who testified that the customhouse officers had interfered with the legislature of New York were asked whether they were not there themselves for the same purpose, as if the people had not a right to take part in politics, and as if the committee could call the people to account for their political action. He had seen it stated too that notice had been given that witnesses brought before the committee for the purpose of exposing the corruption and malfeasance in office were themselves to be prosecuted—a good way to encourage witnesses to testify again. On the pending resolution, the same old cry of "party! party!" had been raised, and the senators who favored the resolution were threatened with fine and imprisonment. He would not comment on the motives of the senators, but the people were thoroughly aroused against fraud and corruption everywhere, and they would understand the motives of these senators very well. The senator from Indiana had denounced the platform of the Liberal Republicans as anti-republican and essentially Democratic, and he would now undertake to show that the man who held that view did not know the meaning of republicanism. He then went over the resolutions in the platform one by one, and insisted that they were all in complete accord with the principles of the Republican party. They were the principles he had contended for through all his public life, and, God helping him, he would contend for them to the end.

Senator Morton said Senator Trumbull had come into the senate with prepared a speech containing two things—an assault upon him by Senator Morton, and a defense of the Missouri Liberal Republican movement and its platform. It was unnecessary to show further than he had shown already that that was a movement designed to divide and defeat the Republican party. He was sorry that Trumbull had identified himself with it, but as he had done so, others could not do less than recognize the fact that Senator Trumbull had pretended that there was no evidence that the Cincinnati convention was to make a nomination for the presidency. He [Senator Morton] thought there was no doubt about that, but he would have the secretary read from a speech of Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the leader of the movement, to show that a nomination was to be made by that convention. Governor Brown in that speech delicately intimated that he expected the nomination himself, but at the same time expressed a willingness to stand aside for a stronger man from another State, and he [Morton] believed it was generally understood that Senator Trumbull was to be the candidate. The people generally understood that the Senator had stepped out of the Republican party, stepping, however, within easy returning distance, and was standing with his back all chalked over. "Barkis is willin'." [Laughter.]

Senator Morton reiterated the statement that the Liberal Republican platform was essentially Democratic, and that he based his criticism on the resolution, which declared the ku-klux law unconstitutional. He said that there was still rebellion in the South, and he believed more men had been killed and wounded by ku klux during the last four years, than were killed in the war of 1812. Senator Morton then criticized Senator Trumbull's votes on the amnesty bill, and insisted that if he and Senator Tipton had voted for the bill as amended, instead of against it, it would have passed by a three-fourths vote. Senator Trumbull talked much about civil service reform, but he had been informed to-day that that very senator had made one hundred and three recommendations to office since the administration came into power.

Senator Trumbull said he had no means of knowing exactly how many he had made. He was satisfied that in the last five years he not made a dozen recommendations, and that there were no men in office who had been placed there at his request.

Senator Morton said he was authorized to state that Senator Trumbull had made one hundred and three recommendations.

Senator Trumbull remarked that he would like to see the evidence.

Senator Morton said the senator [Trumbull] had charged that he [Morton] had attempted to defeat the investigation by raising the cry of "party." That charge was not true, but he acknowledged that he was a party man. Party was an indispensable instrument for the enforcement of the principles which he believed necessary for the elevation and preservation of the country.

Senator Morton claimed that Senator Trumbull had always been a party man, and had received at the hands of the Republican party the highest honors that could be conferred upon him, with the exception of the presidency, and now if he wished to desert that body he wished to know it, and if he intends to come forward and support the nominee on the 5th of June now is a good time to say it. As I said the other day, I don't want to be cheated, and I don't want my party to be cheated. Breckinridge, Toombs and Slidell, having decided to go into rebellion, staid behind in this chamber to betray the government and country. I hope their example will not be followed by others. If they mean to leave us I can bid them a kind good bye, but I am not willing they shall remain and fight us from our own camp.

Senator Nye obtained the floor, but yielded to Senator Morton to go into executive session.

The senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Getz presented petitions for a law licensing distillers according to their capacity.

Mr. Meyers presented a petition from the Philadelphians, asking for the erection of a government building in that city.

The consular diplomatic appropriation bill came up, and Mr. Voorhies spoke against it, because it contained an appropriation for the consulate of Havana.

He spoke of Spain as being a brutal, bloody power, against which the Cuban revolted, being supported therein by the sympathies of the people of the United States—a struggle that in Cuba, for the last three years, has been almost unparalleled. Although she had, in 1869, one hundred and seven thousand soldiers in Cuba, and fifty seven vessels of war in Cuban waters, it was given out by the State department here that the struggle was without positions worthy of notice.

Mr. Voorhees said he did not speak for the annexation of Spain, but for the recognition of her independence. Why the United States should allow Spain to insult the American flag, and not retaliate, was more than he could say. He had a list of eight peaceful American citizens, who had been shot in cold blood in Cuba, and nineteen who are languishing in Cuban prisons, while other had property confiscated, and the American name and authority had been treated with supreme contempt. He referred to the execution of the students, and to the last decree of Valmazeda, which, he said, was one of extermination. Even poor disordered Mexico had acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Cubans, while this country, with all its boasted power, hearing the dogs of war rending the flesh and crushing the bones of their victims, was silent. It was a sad, a miserable spectacle, a most pitiful spectacle, and what made it still worse was, that, within three months after the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, Spain had recognized the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy.

The debate being closed, Mr. Holman moved to strike out the enacting clause. Repealed by 9 to 110.

The amendment advancing the Russian mission to the first class, the Japanese mission to the second class, and reducing the Central American missions to one minister at Nicaragua, were severally agreed to, and the bill passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to reimburse the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the war by disorderly soldiers of the United States.

Mr. Strong opposed the bill, and stated that out of one hundred and three Democratic members, only eleven had voted for the bill to extend education to poor Unionists of the South, and now they were all found voting solidly for this treasonable and aristocratic institution and establishing a precedent which would take hundreds of millions out of the treasury.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, and Messrs. Farnsworth, Garfield, and Slaughter opposed the bill.

The committee arose without taking action, and the house adjourned.

The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

SALT LAKE.

Polygamy on its Last Legs—The-Seat Pasture to be Broken Up.

SALT LAKE, February 23.—There was great excitement in the convention to-day on the passage of section five of the ordinance, which agrees that the terms prescribed by congress as a condition precedent to admission, if ratified by a majority of the vote at the time and under the regulations prescribed by this convention, shall thereupon constitute a part of the ordinance. Many of the delegates very strongly opposed it. The Mormons generally are indignant at being compelled to sacrifice their hobby, polygamic religion.

The resolution was finally passed through the efforts of Prophet Fitch and Elder Cannon, who are influenced by the most mercenary motives.

Judges McKean and Gould have arrived. The schedule time on the Cheyenne road clears Japanese four hours behind them.

Bitter dissatisfaction is manifested by the Mormon press and church of the appointment by the governor of Justice Strickland to fill the vacancy during the temporary absence of McKean, but it meets the approbation of the entire Liberal party.

The famous Flagstaff mine at Little Cottonwood, with Buel furnaces, sold for one million five hundred dollars.

Pickpocketing was frequent on Broadway yesterday, and some twenty arrests were made.

WASHINGTON.

The Commerce of the Country - Appropriations for Fortifications—Internal Revenue Decisions—Agricultural Colleges—Contested Elections, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Representatives Shellabarger, of Ohio; Sheldon, of Louisiana; Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Lynch, of Maine, and Townsend, of New York, constitute the sub-committee of the committee on commerce to prepare a bill for the revival of American commerce.

The house committee on appropriations to-day completed the fortification bill, appropriating nearly two million dollars.

The cabinet remained in session until three o'clock, all members remaining until the close. Nothing is yet known regarding the proceedings other than the fact of the Queen's message having been laid before the meeting, and that there was a long consultation thereon.

The secretary of the treasury has directed the payment of interest due March 1st on ten-forty bonds from Monday next, without rebate.

The following internal revenue decisions have been rendered:

First—Commissioner Douglas decides that the issue of certificates to the amount of $23,036 000 on the 19th day of December, 1868, by the New York Central railroad company, is substantially a scrip dividend and taxable under the internal revenue laws.

Second—That the admission of the company, made and yet on record when said certificates were issued, that they were based on the earnings of the road and the expenditures of the company, equal in amount to eight per cent. of the stock of the company, $23,036,000 being the amount of scrip dividend, is binding and cannot be disregarded as against the rights of the government, though subsequently contradicted by the testimony of the counsel of the company, and that the commissioner, in the matter of admissions and contradictory explanations, has the power of a court to judge of and accept or reject explanatory evidence.

Third—That only such earnings, incomes, gains, or profits are represented after September, 1862, the date of the first income tax law, are liable to taxation.

Fourth—That the measure and valuation for the taxation of scrip dividends is generally the market value, but whatever, by the admission of the company, scrip actually represents dollar for dollar of its face than the valuation thus solemnly given by the company that will prevail in adjusting taxation. That as much dividend as belongs to the period from September, 1862, to September, 1868, is to be taxed. In this case the dividend, covering in time fifteen years' earnings, etc., six-fifteenths of the whole being the proportionate amount between 1862 and 1868, is what must be taxed. In this the six-fifteenth amounts to $9 214,400 on which a tax of five per cent. should be collected.

A bill was introduced by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to-day and referred to the committee on education and labor, appropriating to each State in which agricultural colleges have been established in accordance with the law of 1862, one million acres of public lands for their further endowment and support; no mineral lands to be taken under this act.

Senator Logan is engaged in preparing a report for himself and Senators Morton and Thurman against the claim of General Abbott to the vacant seat from North Carolina, and Senator Carpenter, for himself and Senator Rice, is preparing a minority report in favor of Abbot. The credentials of Governor Vance have never been before the committee on elections and privileges. This case disposed of, the question concerning the validity of the choice of General Ransom by the legislature will next be considered. It is anticipated that this subject will occasion a long debate in the senate.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SEE THIRD PAGE FOR GENERAL REPORT.]

MOBILE.

MOBILE, February 23.—The cotton market is dull and nominal; middling, 22c. Net receipts, 940 bales; exports—to Bremen, 2197 bales; coastwise, 1417 bales; sales, 500 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Stock on hand	64,881 bales
Net receipts	7,020 bales
Exports—Great Britain	2,197 bales
Exports—coastwise	2,109 bales
Sales	12,000 bales

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, February 23.—The cotton market is steady; good ordinary, 20@20½c. Net receipts, 674 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2714 bales; coastwise, 63 bales; sales, 5000 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Stock on hand	47,738 bales
Net receipts	3,368 bales
Exports—Great Britain	5,503 bales
Exports—Coastwise	709 bales
Sales	8,900 bales

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, February 23.—The cotton market is nominal, sellers apart; demandgood; middling, 22c. Net receipts, 1282 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 5655 bales; Continent, 1654 bales; coastwise, 179 bales; sales, 500 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Stock on hand	68,069 bales
Net receipts	8,204 bales
Exports—Great Britain	1,662 bales
Exports—Continent	3,954 bales
Exports—Coastwise	3,100 bales
Sales	11,500 bales

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, February 23.—The cotton market is quiet; middling, 22@22½c. Net receipts, 851 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 853 bales; coastwise, 581 bales; sales, 300 bales.

WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Stock on hand	24,374 bales
Net receipts	4,918 bales
Exports—Great Britain	3,025 bales
Exports—Coastwise	3,718 bales
Sales	3,000 bales

THE COFFEE TRADE.

NEW YORK, February 23.—A letter from Rio Janneiro, dated January 25th, states that coffee has advanced, with sales for a fortnight of 75,000 bags for the United States.

DIED.

GOLLADAY—Last night, at half-past nine o'clock, Colonel GEORGE S. GOLLADAY, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Methodist Church, second street, this (SATURDAY) morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Services by Rev. Dr. Slater.

JOHNSON—On the 23d February, JESSIE OLIVIA JOHNSON, aged one year, seven months and eight days, only child of F. J. and Virginia F. Johnson.

Our JESSIE has gone to that land of rest
Where angels love to dwell;
So patient in all her sufferings here,
Farewell, our JESSIE, farewell!

The friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, corner Sixth and Safarans streets, this (SATURDAY) evening, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages at Walsh's, No. 15½ Winchester st. [St. Louis papers please copy.]

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CLARK—The friends of R. G. CLARK are invited to attend his funeral this (SATURDAY) evening, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 69 Shelby street. Services by Rev. Mr. Boggs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**MISSOURI STATE LOT