THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 75

GENERAL TOOMBS, of Georgia, is a plain, blunt talker. Being asked his opinion of Grant's administration, he replied in his inimitable style: "Sir, if you were to throw a thousand tons of ipecac into hell, it could not vomit forth a greater mass of corruption."

OUR WASHINGTON correspondent says he lives like a prince at the National hotel, and that it is the headquarters of the Democracy and of the Schurz-Brown Possumists. Possum-and Potato Plowhandles Democracy will yet restore honesty and purity in the conduct of the infamously corrupt government.

WE DID not pretend to approve or condemn one word of the letter from the Tipton *Record*, referring to several gentlemen as future candidates for congress, and least of all did the APPEAL approve criticisms upon the conduct of our tirelessly laborious and efficient member of congress, Mr. Vaughan. No one could do us greater practical service in the house than this excellent gentleman.

WITHIN the year made memorable by the completion of the Kansas City road the mill-owners of that and intervening cities will transfer to Memphis their flouring mills. Here wheat will be most abundant and cheapest brought in bulk from the new Northwest, and here there is a boundless market for flour. Food will be cheaper here than elsewhere on the continent, and then manufactories of all descriptions will be multiplied.

E. O. PERRIN, of New York, whose splendid abilities are unquestioned by the many of this city who knew him years ago, has been requested to address the people to-morrow evening on the political condition of the country and the relations and conduct of parties. He states in reply to the note addressed to him, that he will revisit Memphis within two weeks, when he will be pleased to comply with the wishes of his friends of the olden time "before the flood."

THE campaign in New Hampshire has fairly opened. The Democrats are marshalled by one of the shrewdest political managers in New England, and the fight is animated, with the chances decidedly in favor of the Democrats. Governor Weston, says the New York *Herald*, the present Democratic incumbent, will be reelected by about two thousand majority. Senator Henry Wilson has left his seat in the senate and is now stumping the State for the Republicans. Election March 12.

DENMARK, Centerville and Whiteville, ancient little villages along the line of roads proposed to be built through Fayette county, have given to this city some of its wisest and most enterprising citizens. These should exert themselves in behalf of the subscription to be made by Fayette county on the 2nd prox. New life and energy will thus be infused into those old towns, and they will give birth to a new race of men, fired with the progressive spirit that distinguishes the age and country in which we live.

THE Little Rock *Gazette* thinks the consolidation of the Memphis and Charleston, Memphis and Little Rock, and Little Rock and Fort Smith roads under Mr. Tom Scott, insures the completion and putting in good condition of these great enterprises, and direct connection with the Atlantic and Pacific, the completion of the Cairo and Fulton, connecting the Arkansas capital with the International railway of Texas, the building of the Hot Springs, the completion of the Central, and the bridging of the Arkansas river at Little Rock, together with street railroads, the building of mills and manufactories, and other substantial improvements for which the live and energetic population of Little Rock are impatient.

MISSISSIPPI.

Legislative Proceedings—The Kuklux Examination.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, February 26.

Bills were introduced in the legislature to reorganize the congressional districts, to incorporate the Natchez and Brookhaven railroad, and to facilitate the construction of the Vicksburg, Pensacola and Ship Island railroad.

On Saturday Welling was seated as a member of the house. At that time he signed an obligation that unless his county gave a Republican majority in the presidential election, he would resign. His conscience tormented him to such an extent, however, that he to-day tendered his resignation to the governor. It now rests with the governor to accept it.

In the United States court, Dred Finley, the most important of the government witnesses, was examined. The prosecution failed to prove anything except the negroes, last March, at Meridian, were of the most vicious and wicked character.

JACKSON, February 27.

In the United States court a witness for the government was sent to jail for perjury. His statements were the most exaggerated yet introduced. His vision was extraordinary. He saw directly through several brick walls and other obstructions, and witnessed the shooting in cold blood of men who are yet alive and have never been molested. The defense notified the court that they proposed to send a number of other witnesses to keep him company.

The legislature passed a bill to quiet tax titles to lands held by the State. Its provisions are that the auditor shall immediately return to the respective counties all the delinquent lands, and they shall there be advertised by the county clerk at least sixty days before the sale. By this means thousands of acres of land now held by the State without the knowledge of the owners, and on which the taxes have been regularly paid.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Grenada, Louisville and Meridian railroad; also, to build a street railroad in Genada.

POOR JACK.

How the Sailors Retreat, Staten Island, is Managed.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The legislative committee from Albany filed that the Seamens Retreat, on Staten Island is very badly administered, and that infectious diseases have been disseminated from it. Patients have been excluded from improper motives of the management.

PERSONAL TELEGRAMS.

The trial of Mayor Hall is still in progress in New York.

The report of the death of Porfiri Diaz, a general officer of the Mexican insurgents, is confirmed.

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool, a Republican, has been appointed Health Officer at New York, in place of Dr. Carnochan.

Hon. Charles Sumner, on Monday night, was tendered the thanks of the negro boot-blacks, whitewashers and scavengers of Boston, for his efforts in behalf of equal rights.

The Prussian squadron bearing the fortunes of Alexis, arrived at Havana yesterday at noon. Salutes of welcome were fired from the forts and Spanish vessels of war in the harbor. The time for the disembarkation of the Ducal party has not yet been fixed.

Edward B. Bingham, past-assistant surgeon of the United States navy, a native of Philadelphia, who had served in the North Atlantic squadron and on James river during the war, died instantly of paralysis of the heart at Oakland, California, Monday.

CAUGHT FROM THE CABLE.

The steamship Arago, from New York, has arrived at Bristol.

It is reported that M. le Comte de Chambord will be requested to leave Antwerp to-day.

General Sherman, and party accompanying him, are now at Naples and will leave that city on Friday next.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the French bishops asking them to support Count de Chambord for ruler of France.

Count DeChambord has left Antwerp and gone to Dardsecht, a town of the Netherlands, ten miles southeast of Rotterdam.

The Cunard line steamship Parthia, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday morning for Boston, came in collision with two Spanish steamers, and sunk one of them. The Parthia was so badly damaged as to necessitate her return to Liverpool for repairs. No loss of life reported.

NEW YORK NOTES.

NEW YORK, February 27.

The case of Mayor Hall is adjourned till to-morrow. No jury yet.

At two o'clock seven jurors had been sworn in for the mayor's trial.

The Oyer and Terminer grand jury brought in several more indictments to-day.

The board of assistant aldermen, yesterday, voted in favor of limiting the city advertisements to a few papers.

The funeral of Legrand Lockwood took place this morning, attended by a large concourse of bankers and prominent citizens.

The judiciary committee have adjourned the examination of the charges against Judges Barnard and Cardozo till Monday next.

Hank Smith, president of the Bowling Green savings bank, has been indicted; but it is understood that he has compromised with depositors to prevent arrest.

The counsel for Stokes rested their case this afternoon, and the evidence for the prosecution will commence tomorrow. The district attorney says the case will occupy only a few hours.

Stokes' trial was resumed this morning. The proceedings were opened by an address of the counsel for the prisoner, animadverting severely upon the grand jury which indicted Stokes.

George S. Skellman, a lawyer, was fined seventy-five dollars to-day by Judge Barnard, for contempt of court, in that he told Barnard he didn't believe there was any justice to be obtained in that court.

A committee was appointed on behalf of the customhouse, to have prepared a tariff of general order and charges which are to be presented to the chamber of commerce with a view to securing their adoption.

At Newark, yesterday, Robert P. Lane, of Pennsylvania, was held in the sum of $300 to answer to the charge of attempting to bribe a juror in the case of the Consumers Coal company, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, against Hutchinson, mentioned yesterday.

A meeting of the Committee of Twenty-two, appointed by the grand sachem of Tammany to provide a plan for the reorganization of the society, was held yesterday evening. Mr. Ottendorfer was elected chairman of the committee. Invitations for a conference have been issued to prominent Democrats.

ACCIDENTAL AND CRIMINAL.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, February 27.—The boiler of Best's South-side brewery burst this morning at half-past ten with a terrific concussion, smashing the windows in the neighboring houses and carrying fragments of the boiler and engine-room for blocks around. One side of the building is a perfect wreck. No lives were lost. The damage is estimated at about $5000.

A Total Wreck.

CLEVELAND, February 27.—The boiler of a stationary engine at Elyra, Ohio, which pumps water for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads, exploded this morning. The engine's engine house was totally wrecked, and parts of the engine were hurled across the river, a distance of two hundred feet. Charles Coe, the engineer, was severely injured, and will probably die from the effects of his injuries. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Death of Very Reverend Henry Benedict, Vicar-General of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Very Reverend Henry Benedict Caskey, vicar-general and administrator of the ArchD-iocese of Baltimore, died this morning at the Arch-Episcopal residence of pneumonia, after an illness of several weeks, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Deceased was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and has been vicar-general of this Arch-Diocese since 1849. In 1854 he declined the appointment by the Pope of bishop of Portland, Maine. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at nine o'clock.

ESCAPED LIGHTLY.

Dakota Reports Having Passed a Very Mild Winter.

FARGO, DAKOTA, February 26.—Only six inches of snow has fallen in Dakota territory this winter. The prairies are now bare, and all transportation west of Cheyenne is done on wheels. The grass is green, and some ponies were found in a splendid condition, which had subsisted on buffalo grass all winter.

FROM THE WEST.

The Union Pacific Clear Once More—The Bridge.

OMAHA, February 27.—Reports from the west say that the weather is warm and the trains are running regularly. The river is rising slowly. The temporary bridge is still in use. The permanent track is being rapidly laid upon the high bridge and its approaches, and trains will be able to cross u[illegible] in a few days.

[illegible] and at 9[illegible]

England's Case.

An Abstract of the Case of Great Britain as Presented to the Geneva Arbitrators.

NEW YORK, February 27.—The Tribune this morning publishes an abstract of the British case submitted for arbitration at Geneva. In this statement Her Majesty's government complains that it has had to reply to an argument not yet presented; when that shall have been presented and the claims of the United States shall be defined precisely Her Majesty's government will exercise the right conferred on it by article fourth of the treaty to submit to the tribunal an additional statement of facts as the case may exact. Until a comparison of cases presented by both parties shall determine the points really in dispute between the two governments, it will refrain from all discussion intended to maintain its own position, and will limit itself, at present, to submitting to the judgment of the tribunal the following considerations:

"As ships, whatever may be the circumstances, were procured in British ports for war purposes and were employed as belligerent cruisers against the United States, while Great Britain herself remained neutral, and that these events have been causes of displeasure and regret to the government of Her Britannic Majesty, and that this regret exists despite the following facts, which it must be conceded are important to arrive at a just appreciation of the question:

"The vessels were procured by cunning and clandestine means, which baffled the vigilance of the government officers. Not one had the least armament. Some had been constructed as ordinary merchant vessels, having nothing which would adapt them especially for war. In number they were very small, and finally the persons who obtained possession and control of them, and employed them for belligerent purposes, were themselves American citizens, which the United States has always maintained."

Such facts should seriously affect the mind of every impartial man.

As to the question relative to the responsibility of a neutral government: The United States government professes to have a right to pecuniary indemnity for claims which it says resulted from the acts of these vessels—that is to say, warlike operation were carried on by means of these ships by the persons who had them in their possession. It is evident that the pretensions of this nature are such that Her Majesty's government, animated as it is with the most amicable sentiments towards the United States, could not, by virtue of the respect it owes to its rights and those of neutral nations in general, consent to admit, since it believes that it is not founded on justice. It devolves on the United States to establish the proposition it has advanced, to state clearly the international duty or duties on which they are based, and to demonstrate the violation of which it complains. A charge against a sovereign government of having evinced culpable negligence in the exercise of one of the powers of sovereignty is an imputation which should be sustained by strong, solid reasons. A nation ought not to be held responsible for a delay or omission which may be due simply to accident and to want of foresight or reasonable care. Finally, it does not suffice to demonstrate that an act has been committed which the government should have foreseen. What must be advanced and proved is, that the government failed to exercise the same amount of care that it usually employs in internal affairs and which it may be reasonably required to use in matters affecting international interests and duties. If the tribunal decides that Great Britain has incurred any responsibility whatever toward the United States, the question will then arise as to what will be the just measure and extent of that responsibility. Her Majesty's government abstains at present from entering on this question, and reserves it for a more advanced period of discussion all observations that it shall determine to submit on this point in the name of Great Britain. If claims of this kind were admitted without reserve a belligerent could ask to be indemnified by a neutral for results which justly ought not to be laid to the act of the latter, but should be placed to his own incapacity and deficient initiative. Her Majesty's government is obliged to point out that, in regard to ships which form the object of the preceding statement, the the United States government or its officers evinced extraordinary tardiness in employing the naval forces at its command and that if ordinary activity were exercised to capture or intercept these vessels the losses of which the United States complain to-day, would have been in great measure partly averted.

A Nation's Joy.

England Giving Thanks for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, February 27.—The thanksgiving celebration in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales, was of the grandest character. The streets were thronged and the houses and public places were gorgeously decorated. Spectators were numbered by the million and fabulous prices were paid for available seats to witness the procession. Twelve thousand soldiers and almost the entire police force guarded the lines.

The interior decorations of St. Paul's Cathedral were superb, and it is estimated that fourteen thousand persons were within the cathedral. The procession moved at noon.

When the procession moved, the ringing of bells and the chorus of thirty thousand children was heard. The great bodies of the kingdom were all represented and crack regiments of the army furnished detachments. The Prince looked stronger than was expected. Immense cheering greeted the Queen.

The day was observed as a legal holiday throughout the entire kingdom. Thanksgiving services are reported to have been held in the principal cities of Ireland. A special prayer was offered by the order of Bishops of the Irish churches. In Dublin, the Te Deum was sung at St. Patrick's church.

The Queen arrived at the cathedral between one and two o'clock. The entire assemblage arose as her majesty entered, and remained standing until she took her seat on the throne. The Te Deum was sung by a monster chorus of picked voices, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a sermon.

After the conclusion of the services at St. Paul, the procession returned to Buckingham palace, the Prince riding in the same carriage with the Queen.

The weather was fine, and the celebration a complete success.

EVENING.

Great preparations had been made for the illumination of the western front and entire dome of St. Pauls to-night, with ship lanterns and lime lights. The Bank of England, clubhouses, and all public buildings and appointment stores will be illuminated, and thousands of private dwellings and stores are making similar preparations. The streets through which the procession passed will be festooned with parti-colored lanterns along the entire route.

A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The royal procession commenced to move from Buckingham palace at half-past eleven o'clock this morning. As the Queen left the court-yard of the palace, a chorus of thirty thousand children sang the national anthem "God save the Queen." The service at St. Paul's consisted of the singing, by the grand chorus, of "Te Deum," written for the occasion from psalm 115, the reading of prayers and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty seats in the cathedral were set apart for workingmen, free of expense. At the special request of the Queen the choir was composed of picked singers from various royal chapels. At the conclusion of the religious services the procession was again formed, and moved westward. The whole route to and from the cathedral was seven miles in length, and the procession was four hours in motion. The best estimates place the number of spectators who witnessed its passage at four millions. There were eleven thousand troops, besides the London police force, engaged in keeping the streets clear so that there might be no interruptions or accidents along the entire route. Strong fences were erected, and behind these were double-files of infantry and police to keep the eager crowd from overthrowing the barriers and obstructing the passage of the procession.

Every shop and house along the route brought a fabulous rental. Ordinary four-story buildings were let for one hundred pounds for the day. One vacant space brought four hundred pounds.

The ex Emperor Napoleon and his party had a house in Oxford road. They had been invited to share the facilities of the army and navy club, of which the ex Emperor is a member. It is reported, too, that Napoleon declined the invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham palace and witness the departure of the royal concourse.

The decorations are said to have surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of the distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the metropolis. At the crossing of Farringdon street was a splendid triumphal arch, the erection of which cost four thousand pounds. Another hardly less splendid spanned Oxford road. Flags festoons and tapestry wreathes of every conceivable character were displayed from house-tops and windows and across the streets, a perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and blue cloth, gold fringe and other gorgeous decorations waved from balconies and portioces. The Americans in the city were active in contributing to the success of the day. Next to the British the American flags were the most numerous, and were often entwined with mottoes such as, "Friendly Union best settlement of the Alabama question," etc. The offices of London, representatives of American newspapers and the west-end offices of the Associated press were finely decorated.

The batteries and artillery thundered salutes from several points along the line as the procession moved and the bells of churches in the metropolis added their peals with the joyful din. The illumination of to-night will be repeated to-morrow night. In spite of the great excitement which has existed all along among the enormous masses of spectators there was little or no disorder; the police at times found themselves powerless to resist the tremendous pressure of the crowd and were obliged to call on soldiers for assistance.

At Berlin and elsewhere on the continent the English assembled in their churches and held thanksgiving services.

A special dispatch from Bombay states that the garrison and the officials attended the cathedral in state. The Parsees assembled in their fire temples, the Jews in their synagogues, the Hindoos in their temples and the Mohammedans in their several places of worship and offered thanksgiving according to their various rites, for the recovery of the English Prince.

SEVERAL SERIOUS ACCIDENTS

happened to day owing to the pressure of a great mass of spectators in line of procession. One man was crushed to death in Trafalgar Square, and numbers of people were more or less injured. Two stands, each containing one hundred and fifty persons, fell and many were badly injured.

Dispatches from Dublin state that the celebration was a splendid success. There was a procession to St. Patrick's cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung in presence of the lord-lieutenant and all the principal officers of the government. In the evening the city was illuminated.

CINCINNATI JUBILANT.

Celebration of the Opening of the New Louisville Canal.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—The arrival of the steamer Potomac at two o'clock this evening was made the occasion for firing a salute at the landing. A keg of powder was burned. The special ground of rejoicing was that she was the first arrival here of a boat that had passed through the new canal locks at Louisville. The boat that was first to pass through these locks, the Mollie Ebert, from New Orleans, will arrive to-night. This will bring the largest class of boats to this port.

There was no truth whatever in the report which was circulated last night, of the accident to the steamer United States. Exactly how it originated is not clear, but it seems to have been started actively by some malicious person, or one who little calculated or cared for the solicitude that would be awakened. There appears to be more significance about it, inasmuch as a similar false report was in some way put in circulation concerning a boat of the mail line sometime ago. Much anxiety was felt here for a few hours. The newspaper offices dispatched messengers, who traveled down the river till a late hour in search of the truth concerning the rumor.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Active Operations on the Part of the Contending Factions.

NEW YORK, February 27.—A special dispatch from Mexico says that the military operations at and near San Louis Potosi, were exceedingly active. The opposing forces are becoming still more concentrated and numerous. It is conceded pretty generally that the fate of the Republic would be decided by the men now in arms, within a brief period. The revolutionists did not credit the report of Diaz's death.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Financial Matters as They Stand in the Palmetto State.

NEW YORK, February 27.—A Columbia, South Carolina, dispatch state that the committee on ways and means reported last evening unfavorably on the bill validating several issues of the State bonds which some said had been illegally issued. The bill granting State aid to the Blue Ridge railroad to the extent of two million dollars has passed the house and is expected to pass the senate to-day.

NOTICES TO QUIT.

Combination in St. Louis to Defeat a Landlord.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—A meeting of parties interested in the ejectment suits recently brought by Geo. Mackey, of New York, for the possession of a section of land in the Northwestern part of the city, was held last night, at which it was decided to combine for common defense, employ the best legal talent, and assess themselves pro rata to defray the expense. These suits will be vigorously contested.

Forty-Second Congress

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

SENATE.

On motion of Senator Ramsey the bill for the relief of Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, passed.

On motion of Senator Sherman a bill was passed authorizing the free import of protographs, paintings and statuary for the Cleveland exhibition.

Senator Conkling called up his resolution requesting information from the President as to the persons recommended to office by the Senators from New York, Illinois, Nebraska and South Carolina.

Senator Ferry spoke in opposition and the resolution went over.

The debate was resumed on the resolution as to the sales of arms to the French, Senator Wright [Iowa] having the floor.

He said the greater part of the session had been spent in mere political debate. He then proceeded to give his reasons why he would not vote for amnesty, either universal or limited. Passing to the pending resolution, he said whatever others might do he would not vote for it with or without the preamble, because discussion had shown beyond all question that there was no warrant whatever for an investigation. He believed it had been demonstrated beyond all doubt that there was absolutely nothing to throw the least suspicion on the nation or its officials. This was an era of investigation, and he would always vote for a proper investigation for legitimate purposes. He would not vote for this investigation, because he believed it was neither for the interests of the country at large nor for the protection of the rights of any of the citizens of this country. In its main purpose this measure would certainly fail, for the people had already decided that General Grant should accept of the executive chair for another term.

Senator West followed, taking similar grounds. Referring to the Missouri Liberal Republican platform, he said of the resolutions composing it that they were not inconsistent with Republican principles and therefore there was no reason why any Republican should leave his party for the sake of them.

Senator Scurz said he wanted to say a few words in reply to Senator Frelinghuysen's remarks yesterday. That senator had said that if this was not a question in violation of the neutrality law it was nothing, and it had seemed to imply that he [Schurz] and Sumner had been engaged in trying to make a case for Germany.

Senator Frelinghuysen said that he had not impugned the motives of the senators. He had merely spoken of the effects of their acts. He would not say that of the senator, but he would say that the measure was unpatriotic.

Senator Schurz said he was glad to see that the senator did not mean to impute to himself or to Senator Sumner any designs, sympathies or interests that were not purely American. Senator Schurz then contended that the resolution was not meant for Germany, the case as it stood was emphatically our own business and not Germany's. As to our relations with foreign powers the only way that mischief could come out of this matter was by wantonly undertaking to defend the false position of any of our officers who have wantonly betrayed us into any such position when it was to our manifest interest to disavow their actions and take a stand that we could honorably and safely defend.

At this point Senator Schurz gave notice that he would move to amend the resolution so as to direct the committee to inquire as to whether breech-loaders and other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders were sold in such quantities as to seriously impair the defensive capacity of the country.

The discussion then drifted into New York general order of business which was debated upon at some length by Senators Schurz, Harlan and Sumner.

Senator Schurz finally said: It has been said that I am on the point of going over to the Democrats. Let me set at rest the souls of those who make that suggestion. I shall not go over to the Democrats; I have never thought of going over to the Democrats; and I do not think of it now, but what I do think is this. That there will be an opportunity of opposing the reelection of the President without voting for the Democratic candidate. I think there will be an opportunity of voting for as good a Republican as there is on this floor without voting for General Grant. [Applause in the galleries. The presiding officer directed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest the persons who applauded.] The people, he said, were grateful to General Grant for capturing Vicksburg and other places, but they were still more thankful that Vicksburg and those other places were no longer to be captured, and what they want now is free, honest, and pure government.

Senator Frelinghuysen briefly replied. He disclaimed any attempt to arouse native-American prejudices, and denounced this as the first attempt to make the American senate take ground against the honor of our own country.

Senators Edmunds and Conkling discussed Senator Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Senator Conkling's amendment was adopted, and insisted that Senator Schurz had admitted that he had held unauthorized communication with the agent of a foreign power.

Senator Sumner obtained the floor for the purpose of reviewing the whole question, but said he would peferr not to proceed to-day, and moved to adjourn.

The senate, without reaching a vote, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

Petitions were presented from Pennsylvania miners, remonstrating against the reduction of the duty on coal and iron, and from the citizens of Harrisburg, to repeal the duties on tea and coffee.

On motion of Mr. McGrew, the committee on ways and means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the legacy succession taxes occurring prior to October, 1870.

The bill for the retirement of mutilated bank-notes was made the special order for the first Tuesday in April.

A bill authorizing banking officers to whom were presented counterfeit bills to stamp them as such, was taken up. The house refused, by a vote of 87 to 96, to pass the bill. It was recommitted.

Mr. Merriam reported a bill to facilitate the bank clearing house exchanges, which went over until tomorrow.

The house went to business on the speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

The senate amendment to the house bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at St. Joseph, was concurred in.

The senate amendment to the house bill allowing the transportation of goods in bond was non-concurred in and ordered back to the committee on conference.

The senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, was passed.

The senate bill setting apart the Yellow Stone Valley, in Montana and Wyoming Territories as a national park came up and was passed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill.

The clause repealing the law for the publication of the statutes in the newspapers was struck out as not being in order.

Finally, after gutting through half the bill, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Chicago relief delegation was before the committee on finance to-day and will again appear to-morrow. They urged their objections to the bill already reported and want it to be more general.

The committee agreed to report a bill to admit, free of duty, paintings, statuary, photographs, etc., designed for exhibition only.

Representative Wheeler introduced a bill to amend the act of incorporating the Texas Pacific railroad, which was referred to the committee on Pacific railroads. It provides for a longer time for the completion of the west end of the road, and authorizes the issue of consolidated bonds of this road and roads which it absorbs, namely: Southern Pacific and Memphis and El Paso.

The following nomination was sent to the senate to-day: J. W. C. Bryant, assessor of internal revenue for the fourth district of Tennessee.

Among the first cases to be presented to the grand jury of the criminal court next week, will be on information against M. F. Prosser, charging him with having received certain moneys for prosecuting a claim before the quartermaster's department while a representative in congress.

The house committee on commerce to day agreed to Representative Shellabarger's bill with amendments. This bill was founded on the bill heretofore recommended to the committee by the secretary of the treasury and approved by the secretary of the navy in an amended form. The secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the postmaster-general and the secretary of the interior are to constitute a board of commerce. They are authorized to contract for a line of steamers from New York to England and the continent of Europe; another from some other point of the Atlantic coast to Europe; a line from New York to Mexico; a line from San Francisco to Australia and other East India lines, and one from New Orleans to Mexican ports, and to pay ten dollars per ton per annum for five years, to an extent not exceeding five hundred thousand tons, one hundred thousand tons the first year, fifty thousand tons to be distributed to the Atlantic and Gulf States, twenty-five thousand tons to the Pacific and twenty-five thousand tons to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the great lakes. For iron ships of American construction, eight dollars per ton; for wooden ships of over four hundred tons burden and six dollars per ton for wooden ships of over two hundred tons burden.

The bill authorizes the commissioners to allow the same tonnage bounty to the lines already subsidized, which include the lines from New York to Brazil and from San Francisco to China.

The bill also includes the line from New Orleans to Brazil, as introduced by Representative Sheldon.

The committee consented for representative Lynch, to offer an amendment in the house providing that imported materials used for the construction of ships shall be free from duty, or where American material is used an amount equal to duty shall be allowed.

The committee will be called next week, when the bill will be reported.

In five years the cost to the government would be $25,000,000, provided that ironships shall be constructed to the extent of five hundred thousand tons. The allowance to wooden vessels would be additional.

The cabinet was in session about two hours to-day. The reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville's note is not yet completed, though the points are agreed on. The American statement of the case will not be altered, as by the treaty full provision is made for an amicable adjustment of all differences through the tribunal of arbitrators, both parties having pledged themselves to accept their verdict as a full, perfect and final settlement of all claims referred.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Two Men Killed at Warsaw, Alabama—Vendetta on a Small Scale.

From the Macon (Miss.) Beacon, of the 24th we extract the following account of the Warsaw tragedy:

Certainly one of the saddest events occurred Thursday, at one o'clock, in Warsaw, Alabama, that is upon record. It was the killing of Captain J. J. Little and Ross Bearden.

Captain Little and Cad. E. Tart had a difficulty some ten days ago, at which time Little struck Tart, and to-day Captain Little rode into town and Tart stepped out of a store with a double-barrel gun, presented it at Captain Little and told him that he had him in his power and would use it, at the same time discharging one barrel loaded with buckshot, the contents entering his head. He fell dead. Tart made his escape at once.

W. T. Little, a nephew of Captain Little, came up and called for Ross Beardon, supposing him to be the slayer of his uncle, on account of a previous difficulty. Bearden stepped out of a store, and a rencounter occurred between the two which resulted in the death of Bearden. Little was slightly wounded.

Captain J. J. Little was about fifty-five years old, and leaves a wife and nine children. Tart is an old man with a large family. Both of the others were young men. Such a mournful exhibition of uncontrolled anger, attended by so tragic a result, is rare indeed.

A CHANCE FOR LIFE.

A St. Louis Murderer Awarded a New Trial.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Max Kleingler, the German boy who murdered his uncle and nearly killed his aunt here nearly four years ago, and who was convicted therefor and sentenced to be hanged, but reprieved on several occasions, has again had execution deferred until the 1st of May, to enable him to obtain a decision in his case now being heard before the United States supreme court.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

RIVERS AND WEATHER.—A rise of nine inches at this point to-day, points unerringly to the flood of water that is soon to pour out of the Mississippi. Of the tributaries, the Ohio rose twelve inches at Cincinnati and the Cumberland, at Nashville, swelled six inches. The weather was everything that could be desired.

ARRIVALS.—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; St. Luke, St. Louis; Julia, St. Louis; Pink Varnie, Evansville; Frank Forrest, Hailes Point; City of Alton, St. Louis; Nightingale, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.—Dardanelle, Arkansas river; Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Nightingale, Arkansas river; A. J. White, Napoleon; Legal Tender, White river; G. W. Cheek, Friars Point; Frank Forrest, Hailes Point St. Luke, St. Louis; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; St. Francis, Philippe Bayou; Undine, Osceola; John Overton, New Madrid; City of Alton, New Orleans; Julia, Julia, Vicksburk.

IN PORT.—Sioux City, Pink Varble, Commercial.

AT THE LEVEE.—The Edinburgh passed down from Cincinnati bound for Red river with all she could carry. The Sioux City, of White river, brought in five hundred and ninety bales of cotton and a lot of sundries to order. She reshipped two hundred bales of cotton at the rate of 50c per bale for New Orleans.....The St. Luke and Belle Memphis left for St. Louis with light trips.....The Julia from St. Louis put off forty head of stock, added a lot of way freight, and left for Vicksburg drawing six and a half feet.....All the local packets departed with fair trips of freight and people.....The St. Luke, from St. Louis, arrived with good trips, including two thousand three hundred barrels of flour, and two thousand eight hundred and fifty sacks of grain; also the Belle Memphis from St. Louis with a large cargo of grain and produce.....The City of Alton, from St. Louis, three days out, put off here seventy-five tons of freight, added thirty-six bales of cotton, and left for New Orleans drawing seven and a half feet.....The Nightingale from Cincinnati, five days out, with barge in tow, put off twenty tons of freight here and departed for the Arkansas drawing six and a half feet.....The Robert Burns departed for Cincinnati with five hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton and a fair passenger list.....The Pink Varble, from Evansville, discharged one hundred tons of freight here and leaves for the Arkansas at noon to-day.....The Memphis and Arkansas River Packet company will dispatch the Cleburne on Thursday and the Thos. H. Allen on Saturday for Little Rock and all points intermediate. Both are first-class boats and are well-officered.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.—The Cossanus, Captain Alf. Reader, leaves this evening at five o'clock for Red river and all way landing: Henry Worsham is her popular clerk.....The passenger steamer Susie Silver, Captain Shields, leaves this morning at nine o'clock for Vicksburg, New Orleans and all way landings. She has superior accommodations for passengers. Mr. Ed. Hawks is chief secretary.....The Andes, Captain McCullom, leaves to-day at nine o'clock for New Orleans and all way landings. Mr. Al. Croxell is chief purser.....The Commercial, Captain Taylor, leaves this evening at five o'clock for New Orleans.....The Nick Longworth, Captain Lew Kates, leaves this morning at twelve o'clock for Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati and all way points on the Ohio. Eugene Bowers is chief clerk.....The City of Chester, Captain Zegler, leaves this day at five o'clock for Cairo and St. Louis.....The City of Helena, Captain McKee, leaves this morning at ten o'clock for Vicksburg and all way landings. Mr. Powers is clerk.....The Sallie, Captain Johnson, leaves to-day at twelve o'clock for Little Rock and all points on the Arkansas.....The light-draught passenger steamer Sioux City, Captain O. T. Irons, leaves this evening at five o'clock for Davalls Bluff and all points on White river. Mr. Tom Whitledge is her purser.....The regular tri-weekly United States mail packet, Phil. Allin, Captain James Lee, leaves this afternoon at four o'clock for Friars Point and all coast landings. Stack Lee and J. C. Harris are her chief secretaries.

By Telegraph.

EVANSVILLE, February 27.—Weather clear and pleasant; heavy thunder storm with a little rain during the night. The river has fallen 7 inches. Port list—Up: Kate Robinson, 3 p.m. Down: Alice Dean, 1 a.m. Business active.

LITTLE ROCK, February 27.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling fast, with 4 feet water in the channel out.

PITTSBURG, February 27. — Weather clear and pleasant. The Monongahela is rising slowly, with 4 feet 5 inches water in the channel. A committee of prominent citizens left to-night for Washington to urge an appropriation for the new government building in this city.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—The river is falling, with 13 feet 8 inches water in the channel. Arrived: Potomac and Esperanza, from New Orleans. Departed: Minnesota, for Memphis.

CAIRO, February 27.—Arrived: Sallie, from St. Louis, 4 p.m; Alice Dean, from Cincinnati, 6 p.m; Colorado, from St. Louis, 7 p.m; Colossal, from St. Louis, 7 p.m. Departed: Sallie, for Arkansas river, 4 p.m. The river has risen 1 inch. Weather clear. Mercury 48°.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—The river is rising, with 7 feet 3 inches in the canal, and 5 feet 3 inches in the chute. Weather cloudy and cool. Business good. Departed: Shannon and Peyiona and barges, for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, February 27. — Down: Natchez, 6 p.m; Lotawanna, 7 p.m. Up: Tom Jasper, 7 p.m; Alaska, 3 p.m. River rising. Weather mild.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Departed: Atlantic, for New Orleans; Alice and Marble City, for Memphis. The river is variously reported as rising and falling. Weather fair and cool.

MARINE INTELIGENCE.

A large number of changes in all the departments of the Mare Island navy yard, California, have been made. Those removed, and the new appointees, are all Republicans, but friends of different congressmen.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SEE THIRD PAGE FOR GENERAL REPORT.]

MOBILE.

MOBILE, February 27.—The cotton market is firm; middling, 21¾c. Net receipts, 217 bales; exports—coastwise, 694 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 62,561 bales.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, February 27.—Cotton; good ordinary, 19¾c. Net receipts, 690 bales; exports—coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 450 bales.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, February 27.—Cotton is in moderate demand and buyers are reluctant to sell; middling, 21⅜@21½c. Net receipts, 1369 bales; sales, 4900 bales. stock, 67,187 bales.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, February 26.—The cotton market is quiet; middling, 21½c. Net receipts, 1240 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 22,483 bales.

MARRIED.

BEATTIE—BORLAND—Yesterday evening, while the music-loving population of the city were lapped in the joys of elysium by the wonderful melody at the Opera House, JOHN BEATTIE, of Ames, Beattie & Co., took unto himself an angel, and was transported to realms of supreme beatitude. He listened entranced to musical words that dropped like notes of dulcet melody from the lips of Rev. Dr. Landrum, and when a benediction was pronounced and vows were uttered in soft, low, half-whispered tones by the charming woman beside him, Beattie was blessed, and a halo of divine glory invested the fair brow of the beautiful blushing bride. Entranced she was, forgetful of the exterior world and dreaming vaguely of the new life on the threshold of which she stood trembingly. A sheen of splendor almost divine glowed about her fair face and love-lit dreaming eyes, and we thought of those pictures, of the blest which excited wonder in far-off days of childhood, in which crowns of sunlight encircled the brows of seraphs. Mr. and Mr. James C. Moores entertained many friends of the wedded pair, and the supervisor of all the incidents of the memorable occasion was the matchless John N. Christopher. Next after John Beattie, the benedict Christopher was supremely happy. The fair bride is MARY M., daughter of the late United States Senator Solon Borland. The attendants were Dr. John Millen and Miss C. E. Moores, and J. C. Mathews and Miss L. Bushy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HUTCHESON—On Tuesday, 27th instant, SARAH M., daughter of S. B. and J. T. Hutcheson, aged three years and