THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872. VOL. 32.—NO. 78

A DISPATCH from Nashville informs us that ex Senator Fowler, Chancellor Post, and other Liberal Republicans of Tennessee, will to day issue an address invoking the Republican party of the State to send delegates to the Cincinnati convention. The address condemns the administration of Grant, particularly in its treatment of the South, and calls for reunion and reform.

PERSONAL TELEGRAMS.

MARSHAL CANROBERT has arrived at Paris.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S visit to Prussia will be of two week's duration.

PRESIDENT GRANT will probably receive the Japanese Embassy on Monday or Tuesday.

A. J. LAFOUNTAINE, one of the oldest job printers in California, died in San Francisco yesterday.

COLONEL SIMON JOHNSON, a prominent lawyer of Washington, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease.

THE AMERICAN REGISTER in announcing the death at Genoa of Mrs. Grinnell states that Mr. Grinnel's health is failing.

EMMA JOHNSON was her name, and she poured coal oil in the stove in a boarding-house in St. Louis, on Thursday, and was buried yesterday.

MISS HARRIET BECHER STOWE was very seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by falling yesterday, at her home, near Marianna, Florida.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE has been reinstated in his rank as admiral in the French navy, and Duke de Aumale in his military rank as general.

GENERAL L'ADMIRAUTE threatens to resign his office as governor of Paris because the Rappel newspapers has been permitted to reappear.

MR GIBBINS, Lord Mayor of London, has been made a baronet, and the honor of knighthood has been conferred on Sheriffs Bennett and Tressott.

A GRAND BANQUET has been tendered to Lord Northbrook, at Winchester, his home, to take place on the 9th instant, the eve of his expected departure for India.

WILLIAM TULL, the baggage-master injured by the accident on the Short Line railroad, died in Louisville last night from injuries received, complicated with pneumonia.

GENERAL SHERMAN and party had a special audience with King Victor Emanuel, at Naples, on Thursday, and afterward attended a military review by royal invitation.

SENATOR SUMNER is said to be suffering from the same complaint by which he was prostrated last year—brought on by excitement engendered in the late debates in the Senate.

EX-SENATOR FOWLER, Chancellor Post and other Liberal Republicans, will issue an address to-day, invoking the Republicans of Tennessee, to send delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

A GRAND BALL was given at the German Embassy in St. Petersburg on Thursday night, which was attended by the Emperor and Archdukes, all wearing the German uniform.

REV WM. H. DAY, of Cleveland, Ohio, died there Wednesday evening after a very brief illness. He had been identified with the building up of the Bethel in that city for thirty-seven years.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, it is now stated, will go to South France instead of the Italian lakes. A special dispatch from Paris says he is expected to arrive in that city to morrow, en route to Nice.

EX CONGRESSMAN STORES was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for having prosecuted a claim against the government while a member of congress.

HARRY H. BYRNE, late district attorney a San Francisco, formerly of the New Nation and many years a prominent lawyer in California, died yesterday morning. He was the first husband of Matilda Heron, the actress.

LATE ENGLISH PAPERS announce the deaths, on the 16th ultimo, of Protestant Bishop Daly at Waterford, Ireland, aged ninety years, and Colonel Charles Wyndham, Keeper of the Regalia in London Tower, and a Waterloo officer.

A VERA CRUZ LETTER states that it is generally credited in Mexican government circles that the visit of William Cullen Bryant is of a political character, embodying some proposal from the American government to President JUAREZ to a protectorate by the United States over that country. This report has gained such credence that the official organ has been obliged to deny any knowledge of such mission.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

The judiciary committee of the New York senate are at a dead-lock on the Erie railway bill.

The corner-stone of the new Chamber of Commerce at Chicago was laid yesterday afternoon.

The steamship Japan, sailing from San Francisco yesterday, carried away $1,433,000 for China.

George A. Small was yesterday found guilty of counterfeiting in Madison, Wisconsin. His sentence will be given in to-day.

Nelson Walker, a colored lawyer, was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Tennessee yesterday.

The pioneer Grant Club, of New Orleans, the oldest Grant Club in the Union, was reorganized yesterday with one hundred and ninety members.

Charles Lieber, charged with the murder of Charles Geminwein some time since in Louisville, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 17th of May next.

The thirty-fifth annual commencement of the Medical university of Louisville, at Weisiger hall last night, was attended by a large audience. Eighty-four graduates received the degree of M D.

The Southern Baptist Educational convention assembled at Nashville yesterday, Charles Manley presiding. Nearly all the Southern States were represented. The chief purpose of the convention is the initiation of measures to establish a university.

George Johnston has been arrested, charged with forging a check for $2300 on the Bank of North America, purporting to be drawn by Jones, Garvin & Co. He was identified as the person who recently attempted to swindle another bank of a large amount of bonds.

CAUGHT FROM THE CABLE.

The American fleet sailed from Nice on the 26th ultimo for Cannes.

A public meeting is to be held in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday next to protest against the Parks regulation bill.

A committee of the French assembly has reported in favor of a restoration of their property to the Orleans princes.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish minister of war for the formation of the eighty provincial battalions of infantry.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who was one of the joint high commissioners on the Washington Treaty, writes to the London Globe, excepting to the unfavorable comments of that journal upon the promotion of Lord Ripon to the marquisate for his services on the

A London special states that the English Erie stockholders never compromised with Jay Gould, and they earnestly hope that such laws will be passed as will enable them to reap a portion of the dividends

commission, and says that the ex-commissioners are silent upon the charges of negligence, slovenliness, and other faults which have been made against them, from discretion to not further complicate the unfortunate difficulty which he trusts may yet be satisfactorily solved.

In Frankfort-on-the-Maine, yesterday morning, a building in which a large number of persons resided fell, burying the inmates in the ruins. Fourteen corpses have thus far been taken from the debris. A large force of men are engaged in searching for the bodies of the other victims.

The London Lancet, the well-known medical journal, gives the number of casualties in that city, on Tuesday last, caused by the failing of a stand that lost its equillibrium from the moving of a vast number of people congregated to view the thanksgiving demonstration, at 229, only two of which, it says, resulted fatally. Most of the injuries consisted of broken legs, ribs, dislocations and limbs cut.

The assault upon the Queen, on Thursday, by O'Connor, is the theme of universal comment and condemnation in the journals Previous to the assault, O'Connor scaled the iron railing, ten feet in height, which surrounded the court-yard of Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carriage of the Queen he first saw Lady Churchill, a lady-in-waiting who was riding with her Majesty, and was about to assault her; but he soon discovered his mistake, and turned upon the Queen. Her Majesty's groom, John Brown, who was riding behind her carriage, upon witnessing the action of O'Connor, leaped from his horse, and arrested and disarmed the assailant. The prisoner will be brought to Bow street station-house this morning, when a preliminary examination will be made. All approaches to the Bow street police station are jammed by an immense concourse of people, who have gathered in the hope of catching a glimpse of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen. The father of the prisoner is an Irishman, while the other portion of his family are English, and belong to the Protestant church. O'Connor's house has been thoroughly searched by detectives, but nothing whatever was found to criminate anyone with him in his dastardly act.

NEW YORK NOTES.

NEW YORK, March 1.

In the Stokes case to-day Mr. Graham continued his argument as to the illegality of the grand jury summoning.

A bill was passed in the New York assembly last night striking the word "white" from the military code. This will allow negro militia companies and regiments.

The trial of Mayor Hall commenced this morning. The case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. Clinton. He said the case was one of the greatest importance. High as the defendant's official position was, he is not higher than the law, which grasps him as it would the lowest, meanest criminal. He continued at length, claiming that the great power conferred upon the mayor by the city charter was made to inure to political favorites at the expense of the public treasury.

MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of the Trial of the Alleged Participants in the Meridian Riot.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 2.

The ku-klux trials were more interesting and reliable to-day. Sheriff Mosely of Lauderdale, and Henderson, clerk of the court, were examined. Bob Mosely is the Radical sheriff originally appointed by Ames, renewed by Alcorn, and by a small majority elected at the last election. He testifies that on the day of the riot he had reason to apprehend a serious disturbance. His suspicion was based on the fact that a large number of negroes were parading the streets in armed squads. To prevent any breach of the peace he organized a squad of special deputies under the command of the most prominent and reliable citizens of Meridian—such men as General Rundall, General Patton and Captain Henderson. He will be recalled by the defense.

Captain Henderson's testimony corroborates Mosely's, particularly as to the disposition of the white people to preserve order.

The defense is ably represented by Colonel Coleman, the leading counsel, who leads the poor ignorant negro over many rough places, and each one has a frequent fall to the depths of perjury. One witness is already in jail for perjury, and another the district attorney sent from the court after asking her one question, fearing she would go to jail. To-day he asked the court to instruct a witness to sit with her back to the defense, because she could not stand the battery levelled upon her by the able counsel. The judge so instructed

In the legislature the past two days were occupied on the funding bill and the bill to regulate finance.

The bill passed incorporating Olive Branch, Desoto county.

A strong protest was entered by the Democratic members regarding the action of the house in expunging the proceedings in reference to the college land scrip lately held by Governor Alcorn, saying that the only proceedings on record is Alcorn's own statements, and the precedent is established they cannot examine the conduct of any state official, but must submit to his personal statement in any case where the interests of the people are involved.

JACKSON, March 1.

The government closed with the case of Belk, the Meridian prisoner. The last two witnesses examined were a man and wife, the former reputed to have been taken by a mob from his house, where he was in company with his wife. Notwithstanding that they were together and witnessed the approach of the crowd and all actions of the parties, their testimony is utterly at variance one with the other, as to the time of night, conduct of the mob, identification of the parties, etc. Rev. Aaron Moore, who has been regarded as a most important witness, and who has been held as the crowning exemplifier of the affair, was not introduced. The district attorney doubtless was afraid of testing Aaron's Christianity on the witness stand. The defense will proceed with the case on Monday.

In the legislature the senate occupied the day on the funding bill. The house was occupied with the Arkansas City and Grenada railroad, which passed.

WASHINGTON.

The secretary of the treasury to-day called in $5,600 000 of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates. The denominations of the certificates called in are from 9415 to 3519 of $5000 each, and from 3349 to 3435 of $1000 each, on which interest will cease April 30, 1872.

Wm. F. Sanders has been nominated attorney-general for Montana.

The laying of Cameron's resolution naming a French arms committee on the table, should not be understood as a final disposition of it. This action merely sends the resolution over to be called up at any time.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW YORK.

Killian Seated to the Exclusion of Aleck Frear.

ALBANY, March 1.—The assembly decided the contested election case from New York in favor of Killian, throwing out Aleck Frear, the Tammany candidate.

KANSAS.

Last Day of the Session—Senate Yet Hard at Work.

TOPEKA, March 1.—The house, after half-past ten o'clock, refused to do any more business except to receive and act on messages from the senate and governor.

The senate has been hard at work, and will probably continue in session most of the night. Both houses will adjourn to-morrow. Total appropriations of the session about $675,000.

MISSOURI.

Expenses of the State in the Late War—Debt of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The lower house of the legislature to-day passed a concurrent resolution requesting our national representatives to use their influence for the passage of a measure authorizing the appointment of two commissioners by the President and two by the governor to examine and report the claims paid by the State, or any county in it, for the support of federal forces during the war.

The senate confirmed the bill to authorize the county of St. Louis to issue $60,000 worth of bonds for the payment of the bonded debt and building a new poorhouse.

WISCONSIN.

The One-Term Principle—The New Apportionment.

MADISON, March 1.—The assembly was occupied last night and this morning discussing resolutions indorsing Mr. Sumner's one term amendment to the United States constitution. The whole subject was finally laid on the table, by—yeas 49, nays 38, absent or not voting 13.

The senate passed the apportionment bill by a strict party vote—yeas 22, nays 8, absent or not voting 3 The senate also passed a bill appropriating forty thousand dollars for a new iron fence around the capitol park, and agreed to an amendment to the constitution increasing the number of judges of the supreme court from three to five.

OHIO.

The Contested Election Case—Miscellaneous Legislation.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—The Kemp-Taylor contested election case was practically settled to-day by voting down all the amendments offered by Mr. Dougherty (Democrat) to correct the senate journal of February 16th declaring that Mr. Taylor is entitled to a seat as senator from the third district.

The house bill allowing the Masonic and Odd Fellows' associations to increase their capital stock was passed.

In the house the following bills passed: House bill, compelling judges of election to remain in session without adjournment until all the votes cast have been counted; senate bill, to provide that recognizances of justices of the peace need not be recorded in full in common-pleas courts, and that witnesses need not attend at court until the day set for trial of the case in which they are called to testify.

LOUISIANA.

Disintegration of the Thieving Mob Known as the "Louisiana Legislature."

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The legislature adjourned last night *sine die*. Several plundering schemes were pushed through before adjournment. Very little was done in the way of reform.

The Times of this morning says: "The body called the general assembly of Louisiana terminated last night its career of unparalelled infamy. It would be a trite phrase to say that the history of modern times furnishes no such example of the gross abuse of power, of such flagrant immorality, corruption and indecency as have marked the career of this disgraceful assemblage."

SPEECH FROM PINCHBACK.

When the senate adjourned last night, Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, being called upon for a speech, said: "*Gentlemen*—I thank you for your courtesy in requesting me to address you, but regret that the implied compliment to me cannot with any justice or honesty be returned to the worst legislature, in my opinion, that ever assembled, and you feel no more rejoiced than I at the knowledge that its session has terminated finally. If the government cannot be carried on without the scenes which have been enacted in the house of representatives, I reiterate what I said this morning, that the sooner the Republican party goes down the better."

ST. LOUIS.

Representation—Suit for Damages—Methodist Conference.

ST LOUIS, March 1.—The senate committee on congressional apportionment has been instructed to give St. Louis three representatives.—Henry A. Clay, who had both shoulder-blades and his collar-bone broken, his skull fractured and his hip and back badly crushed in the railroad accident at Wellsville, on the North Missouri railroad last November, has brought suit against that company for fifteen thousand dollars damages.—The Democrat's Kansas City special says that the Methodist conference yesterday organized, Bishop Scott presiding. Over one hundred delegates were present. In the evening the anniversaries of the Sunday schools and the tract society were held, which were largely attended.

THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

Murder and Outrage—A Stage Company's Ranche Attacked.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A dispatch from Wyckenbourg, Arizona, says that the Apaches attacked two trains between that place and Phoenix, and murdered Samuel Callamber and Tom Harris. At Martinez ranche they run off the stock and plundered the station of all movables. Callember and Harris were employes of the stage company. The station is but four miles south of Camp Dale creek, where are posted three companies of regulars, two of infantry and one of cavalry. The ranche is distant about twenty-five miles from the scene of the Wyckenbourg massacre, where Loring was killed.

A WHISKY FAMINE.

A Fact for Old Soakers whose Jugs are Empty.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—A leading member of the heaviest whisky firm in this city stated to a reporter today that there is not over twenty-five barrels of Kentucky whisky, made between the years 1865 and 1869, in store in this country. Liquor men say that the fact that the stock of fine old Kentucky whiskies are very scarce is well known to the trade.

OFF FOR JAPAN

Blooded Stock and Agricultural Implements for Japan.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A large assortment of blooded live-stock and improved machinery have been collected at this point by A. B Capron, for shipment to Japan. It will go forward to San Francisco next week in charge of George Mayo, of Owosso, Michigan.

"SIGN OR DIE!"

The Grandson of the Great Feargus O'Connor Attempts to "Free Ireland" with a Flint-Lock Horse-Pistol.

Absence of Powder and Ball Renders the Weapon Harmless—The O'Connor Captured and Caged—Trial Before Bow Street Magistrates.

Text of the Pardon to which the Young Liberator Desired Her Majesty to Affix the Royal Sign Manual.

LONDON, March 1.—The assailant of the Queen was brought before the police magistrates at Bow street at noon to-day, for examination. The courtroom and all its approaches were densely crowded.

THE PRISONER

presented a very boyish and not unpleasing appearance, and to-day was quiet and unassuming in manner. On being interrogated by the magistrate, he stated that his name was

ARTHUR O'CONNOR,

was born in England and his father was a native of Ireland and it was subsequently elicited that his grandfather was the well known

FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

one of the leaders of the Chartist movemovement.

John Brown, Her Majesty's groom, Colonel Harding, Equerry to the Queen, and Prince Leopold testified to the circumstances of the assault, of which they were eye-witnesses. Their statements do not differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed to the Associated Press.

One of the policemen, into whose custody O'Connor was delivered, swore that the prisoner said that the reason he had not loaded the pistol was because it was broken, and that he repeatedly exclaimed,

"I WISH TO GOD I HAD SUCCEEDED!"

that he avowed he had intended to present the petition for the Fenian amnesty to the Queen in St. Paul's cathedral, on Tuesday, when she was surrounded by her ministers; that he then had pen and ink ready for her to sign the document; that he would have made the attempt but the crowd was so great that he could not get near Her Majesty.

TWO PAPERS

found on the prisoner when he was seized were produced in court and read. One, pardoning all Fenian convicts, is in substance as follows:

"I, Victoria, Queen by the grace of God, make the following declaration:

"WHEREAS, There are now confined in various prisons throughout the kingdom, a number of Irishmen known as the celebrated Fenians; and,

"Whereas, They were imprisoned with my sanction, having rebelled and conspired against the Crown, to weaken and destroy my power; and,

"Whereas, Sympathizers with these men have petitioned for their pardon, and notwithstanding they are still unliberated; now,

"I, Queen Victoria, etc., do grant a full pardon to each and every Fenian prisoner, unconditionally; and notwithstanding this, my agreement, is made under fear of my life, I will not depart therefrom."

This is dated February 22, 1872.

THE OTHER DOCUMENT

is a commutation, in advance, of the punishment of the prisoner for his present foolish attempt on the life of the Queen, and is dated February 27, 1872.

At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes, and was taken back to the gaol under a strong escort.

It is evident that the papers found on the prisoner are

HIS OWN WORK,

and it is the impression of all who heard them that they are the product of a deranged mind.

The Queen left Buckingham Palace to-day for Windsor Castle. On her arrival at Windsor she was met by almost the entire population of the place with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

THE QUEEN

has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, saying she is very anxious to express her own personal very deep sense of the reception that she and her dear children met with on Tuesday from millions of her subjects. Words are too weak for her to convey how deeply she was touched and gratified by the immense enthusiasm and affection of all, from the highest to the lowest. She returned her heartfelt thanks to the whole nation, and declares that she herself and all the members of her family will ever affectionately remember the day of thanksgiving.

Forty-Second Congress

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 1.

Senator Sumner, in personal explanation, stated that his health would not permit his serving on the committee for the investigation of the sale of arms to the French. He regretted this, but the effects of injuries received since still clung to him, and as he had been painfully admonished within the last few days by his physicians, who had imperatively prescribed repose.

The credentials of Senator Sargent, senator elect from California, were presented.

Senator Sherman, from the finance committee, stated that he was authorized to announce that if the duty on tea and coffee were repealed, the law would not take effect before July 1st.

Senator Bayard offered a resolution asking the President for the instructions given to the district attorney relative to the prosecution of New York merchants for giving gratuities to customhouse officials.

Senator Conkling asked him whether he had not read the correspondence in the papers.

Senator Bayard said he had not. He wanted to know from the President whether they were authentic. If the merchants of New York were to be selected for prosecution, then the main channel by which the investigating committee could discover abuses in the customhouse would be effectually closed.

Senator Buckingham saw no reason why violators of the law should be exempt because they were merchants. He did not, however, object to the resolution.

Senator Bayard said the question was whether the main channel for discovering abuses should be closed.

The resolution went over.

Senator Cole reported the naval appropriation bill with amendments.

A resolution was adopted that the foreign committee ascertain the amount equitably due John P. Hale, late minister to Spain.

Senator Sherman reported a bill reestablishing the branch mint at New Orleans.

Senator Anthony reported a bill providing for reporting and printing the debates in congress. Obtaining unanimous consent for its immediate consideration, he said the publisher of the Globe had printed the debates nearly a year without a contract, relying on the good faith of congress for compensation. The printing committee agreed to report this bill renewing the old contract with the Globe until the end of the present congress, with an amendment for a less expensive index. The bill was passed.

Senator Cameron moved that the vice-president appoint an investigating committee into the alleged sale of arms to the French agents.

The vice-president declined.

Senator Cameron then offered a resolution that Senators Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Harlan be the committee. He explained that owing to the declination of Senator Sumner he substituted Senator Hamlin.

Senator Trumbull said he thought that one of the senators who brought this matter before the senate ought to be on the committee, and he thought, as Senator Sumner was not on the committee, that Senator Schurz ought to be.

Senator Sumner thought that in ordinary fairness one of the two senators who had taken prominent part in instituting this inquiry should be on the committee; that he [Sumner] could not serve, and it seemed to him that the senator from Missouri [Schurz] should be on the committee.

Senator Boreman moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, which was carried—yeas 25, nays not counted.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the secretary of the treasury to employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States, whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, on such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States; but providing that they shall be paid no compensation except out of money and property so secured.

The amendment proposing to abolish the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, was rejected.

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

HOUSE.....WASHINGTON, March 1.

Mr. Beatty, from the committee on printing, gave notice of a bill providing for the publication of congressional reports.

A bill for the extension of the Wisconsin railroad land grant came up, and a great deal of filibustering ensued thereon.

An amendment was offered that a proviso be inserted that only American iron be used on the road.

There was considerable debate and short, filibustering speeches involving tariff and protection as a side issue, the question being a reference of the bill, with instructions to the public lands committee to report any time next week, after Monday, and that the bill, when reported, shall be open to debate and amendments.

The instructions are that the bill shall be amended so as to grant to the State of Wisconsin all the land which would enure to the Northern Pacific Railroad company under the existing laws by any location of its road, if this grant were not renewed, and to limit the grant to such legislation as might be taken by the Northern Pacific railroad; also, providing that the act shall not be construed to enlarge the grant of land to the Northern Pacific Railroad company, or to authorize the company to select lands elsewhere in lieu of any lands specified in this bill; also, that the extent of this grant shall be determined by the secretary of the interior and the attorney-general; also, that coal lands be excluded from the grant.

The senate amendment to the bill removing the stamp duty on canned fruits, etc., was concurred in. The bill goes to the President.

The bill passed for a more effective system of quarantine in the Southern and Gulf ports, and authorizing a detail of army surgeons to confer with the local authorities on the subject.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. There was considerable discussion in the progress of the bill, principally on the improvement and extension of the capital grounds and on the utility and cost of the storm-signal service. So much was said in favor of the signal service that Mr. Farnsworth, who made an antagonistic amendment, withdrew it, remarking that "babies will soon be weaned by these signals."

The committee rose without disposing of the bill.

Mr. Banks offered a resolution authorizing the speaker to extend an invitation to the Japanese Embassy to visit the house of representatives at such time as should convenient to the Embassy and consistent with public business. Agreed to.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow, when the session will be for general debate only.

Everything is Lovely.

The Foreign Relations of the United States Not in such a Muddle after all—The English Tiff Settled as it Should be.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The result of an inquiry is that there are no such serious complications with European powers as some of the newspapers and members of congress imagine or assert, on what appear to them substantial grounds.

The most important of pending questions is that between England and the United States with regard to the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington. The note of Earl Granville has been answered in amicable terms, so as to leave no doubt in the English mind of the friendly feeling of our government, and its desire to have a full, perfect and final settlement of all claims through the means specified in the treaty—namely, either by arbitrators, who may award a sum in gross, or by assessors, who are required to subscribe to a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them. Of course, should the arbitrators end the question by awarding a sum in gross, there will be no occasion to resort to the ultimatum of assessors.

Thus the United States government adheres to its position as heretofore indicated, and sees no occasion to modify its statement of the case. Having in good faith submitted the questions involved to the arbitrators or assessors, it will, as required by the treaty, abide the result.

The reply of the secretary of state was sent to New York by this evening's mail, and will be dispatched thence by to-morrow's English steamer. The cabinet was agreed on all the points presented, and was in session several hours on the subject.

It is true that there have been remonstrances from the government of Spain regarding Sickles's interference in Spanish politics, but they were of a friendly character.

The case of Marsh, minister to Italy, has been discussed in diplomatic circles, but has not been brought to the attention of the state department.

MURDERER COMMITTED.

The Kramer Murder in Pennsylvania—An Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Isaac Hummel, Emmanuel Achenbach and William Kramer, arrested at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Daniel Kramer and the probably fatal wounding of his wife, were released to-day. Joseph Brown, the alleged murderer, was committed to answer the charge at the April term of the criminal court. Mrs. Kramer returned to consciousness, and is still living, though in a precarious condition.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN

A Man Fatally Injured by Jumping from a Train.

ALBANY, NEW YORK, March 1.—James Falkner, of Delaware, Ohio, yesterday jumped from a Central railroad train while in motion, some eight miles from this city, and was so badly injured that it is thought he will die. He is in the hospital here.

THE BALTIMORE SCANDAL.

Two Sides to the Story—The Girl's Side from Her Young Baltimore Friends.

How the Affair Came to Light—The Mother's Statement—Confession of the Girl.

The Reverend Gentleman Submits His Case to an Ecclesiastical Court—His Previous History.

The girl whose young life has been blighted by the touch of the seducer, as the tender rosebud by the early frost, was a pupil of the Western Female high school, the daughter of a lady well known to many of the people of Baltimore as a lady of culture and refinement. She was a fair scholar, stood well in her classes, and up to the day of the melancholy discovery there never was anything in her conduct that excited the least suspicion on the part of her companions or her teachers. A pretty face and a well-rounded form are precious gifts, but sometimes they expose the possessor to perils from which those less favored are exempt. The "evil eye" had gazed on this budding beauty, but the charm of modesty and at least the emblem of innocence still remained

There is no truth in the story which has been published to the effect that suspicion was first aroused by finding an improper note in her desk. Two weeks since one of the assistant-teachers at the high school told the principal that a rumor had come to her ears seriously affecting the reputation of this unhappy girl. The principal was much perplexed as to what course to pursue. He was desirous of avoiding the scandal which any

INVESTIGATION

would create, and yet he thought that the girl ought not to remain in the school if the rumor was true. On the following day a note was placed in the hands of the principal by a young man to whom it had been addressed. There was nothing particularly improper in the language used in the note, but there seemed to be an undercurrent of inuendo that was suspicious. The name of the young man is not known, except to the party to whom he delivered the ill-starred missive. The principal determined to show the note to the girl's mother, and to ask her to withdraw her daughter from the school quietly, so as to prevent the necessity of any action on his part. When the daughter was brought before her mother to explain the language of the note she had written, she made the confession which has driven the Rev. Dr. Huston in disgrace from his church and from his adopted city. Up to this time there had been no mention of his name—the inquiry started at the high school had no relation to him—and until the poor girl told her sorrowful story to her mother, there had not been a suggestion that implicated him in the least.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MOTHER.

We yesterday had a prolonged interview with the mother of that one of the children whose name has been most prominently connected with this terrible affair. We found her overwhelmed with grief, and while relating the story of her child's terrible wrong was at times scarcely able to articulate.

It appears that about four years since she attached herself to Dr. Huston's church, and at his his request sent her two daughters to the Sabbath school. Very soon after that the Doctor either conceived or pretended to conceive a great liking for the younger of the two, and urged the mother to allow him, as the child was fatherless, to perform a father's duty toward her and aid in her instruction and moral and religious training. From that time during the four years that have since transpired scarcely a day has elapsed that

THE CHILD

did not spend some time in his company, and on some days he would call at her house four or five times, nominally as he said to kiss her sick sister, but really to fasten his meshes more secure around his fatherless victim. The mother at the same time feeling all the devotion and attachment to her pastor which were so universal in Dr. Huston's congregation, thought her daughter always safe when she was with him, and returned thanks to God that such a shield had been vouchsafed for her protection. As timed moved on, and her child approached womanhood, the attentions of the Doctor became more constant and prolonged, he frequently calling for her to walk with him, or to go to certain places, always with the cant of hypocrisy on his lips and lust burning in his heart. She appeared to care for the company of no one else, and showed an attachment and affection for him such as is sometimes developed by a child for a father.

THE TERRIBLE REALITY.

Still the mother rested in happy security, and it was not until a few weeks since that the terrible reality came to her knowledge, which in detail exhibits such systematic villainy that it seems almost incredible. It was his constant habit to kiss all the young girls, and during the first two years he contented himself with kissing and hugging this one of his victims, but two years ago he took her out with him, nominally for the purpose of a walk, but really to an assignation-house on Caroline street, kept by a colored woman whom he had brought here from Virginia, where he accomplished her ruin. Subsequently he often took her to this house, and taught her, in her childish innocence, that there was nothing wrong in it, at the same time frequently making her swear, with her hand upon the Bible, that she would not divulge the matter to her mother or any living soul. On some occasions he took her to a house on Penn street, and others to a house on Josephine street, and

THE MEMBERS OF HIS CHURCH

will remember that during the camp-meeting last fall he returned to the city for one day, as he said, to baptise a sick infant, but in reality to satisfy his wicked lust. Early in the morning of the day he spent in the city he called at the house of his victim, and asked her mother to allow her daughter to spend the day with him at his house, as it would be a holiday for her; having left his family at camp, it would be so lonesome for him, and he would assist her in her studies after he had finished the sermon he had come home to prepare. The deluded mother consented, and now the daughter confesses that it was nothing more nor less than an assignation for the most unholy of purposes, under his own roof. He returned next day to the camp ground, and took part in the exercises, preaching and exhorting up to the close of the meeting.

THE ALLEGED LETTERS.

But this is not all the villainy charged against this monster. The letter which was found his victim positively avers was written at the suggestion of Dr. Huston, who had taught her to believe that such things were common, and that by so doing she might save him from trouble. He told her to pick out among her acquaintances any young man that she thought would best serve the purpose and invite him to take her to one of the houses to which he had so frequently taken her. His object evidently was to blast her character for reliability in case any disclosures should at any time be made against him, and the letter subsequently intercepted by her mother was undoubtedly written by him and signed by another name to throw doubt on the mother's mind as to the truth of the revelations her daughter had made to her. No such person lived at the house where the letter was dated from, and no such person was known by the daughter. It was a forgery for the object of blasting the credibility of the unfortunate child.

THE OTHER VICTIMS.

We have intentionally alluded to [illegible] and the sorrowing [illegible] child beg us to mention none others, as they would shield his other victims from the sorrow which has almost crushed their hearts. Suffice it to say there were other children whom he held in the same wicked snare, who visited the houses named with him, and who were bound by like oaths not to divulge the secret. They fortunately have not been brought to the public gaze, but outraged parents would have taken the life of the villain if he had not precipitately left the city.

SENTIMENT OF HIS CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Munsey, in his sermon yesterday at Central church, while not alluding directly to this terrible affair, left no room in the minds of his hearers that his whole discourse was based upon it. It was the children of St. Paul's church that had been corrupted by this villain, and it was he who, after listening to his protestations of innocence, with his hand upon the Bible, charged home to him his guilt, and ordered Dr. Huston to yield up his license and fly from the wrath which his conduct had awakened. Those who listened to him were under no uncertainty as to his conviction of the guilt of the accused His language was emphatic and strong against those who play the hypocrite and use the livery of Christ to serve the devil and minister to their own passions.

PAST HISTORY.

There seems to be but little known of Rev. Dr. Huston previous to his coming to Baltimore. He was once an itinerent Methodist preacher in Virginia, and afterward the editor of a religious journal in Nashville, Tennessee. The paper which he conducted was called the Home Circle, and was intended to teach religion and virtue and purity at the fireside.

From Tennessee he went to Kentucky, and it is said that he left that State under a cloud, although he came to Baltimore with regular credentials from the Kentucky conference. He was a man of fair ability, pleasant address and agreeable presence.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The following particulars have been obtained from authoritative sources: On Friday or Saturday of last week a young girl, an attendant pupil of the Western Female high school, whose name, though known, is for obvious reasons suppressed, addressed a note to a gentleman acquaintance requesting him to meet her at a house of ill-repute. This note, on reaching its destination, greatly astonished the recipient, who, though grieved at the discovery, deemed it his duty to communicate the fact of its having been written to Professor Hollingshead, the principal of the school. This he did, and on Mr. Hollingshead becoming acquainted with its contents he in turn communicated them to the mother of the girl, a respectable lady residing in the western part of the city, who was thrown into the profoundest grief at the discovery. The next step of the principal was to expel the girl from the school, deeming her an unfit associate for the other pupils. Her expulsion created among her immediate friends considerable feeling, and inquiries were propounded to her by her friends as to the cause of it. To them she represented that some eighteen months ago she had been led astray by Rev. Dr. Huston, while she was a Sunday-school scholar of St. Paul's church, and since that time had been intimate with others.

THIS STATEMENT

was rapidly circulated, and on Monday morning the particulars reached the ears of the prominent members of Trinity church, who at once, after consultation with several of the leading ministers of the Church South, commenced an investigation of the charges against Dr. Huston, which investigation has not yet been completed. The committee have, however, received from the girl her statement, which does not seem to differ in any essential point from that above given, but which, it is proper to add, has not been yet corroborated by others, or by any circumstances tending to convict Dr. Huston of the offense with which he stands charged. They visited the house of Dr. Huston and laid the charges before him, with all the detail given by the unfortunate girl, and many other small points. He appeared very much amazed, and persistently declared his innocence, and upon the matter being urged by the committee he took a Bible, and placing the same upon his heart, fell upon his knees, and looking toward Heaven said in a clear tone of voice:

"IN THE PRESENCE OF A JUST GOD," and at judgment day I can swear that I am innocent of the terrible crime of which I am charged." As another effort to gain information, the young ladies whom the girl had tried to implicate with herself were each called upon and carefully questioned as to the matter. The result was that they were entirely cleared of any suspicions, and their good names were completely vindicated. The trial of Dr. Huston, by an ecclesiastic court, will take place at the approaching session of the conference at Warrenton, Virginia, which meets on March 6th, proximo. Several prominent gentlemen connected with Trinity church, some of whom have been engaged in the investigation, make the following statement in reference to the affair: Some time last week a young lady in this city, having no connection whatever with Trinity church, addressed a note to a male acquaintance, requesting that he would meet her by appointment at a house of assignation. The gentleman, on the receipt of the note, stated the fact to her school-teacher,

THE GIRL WAS AT ONCE DISMISSED

from the school and the cause stated to her mother. On being closely interrogated by her mother as to her disgraceful conduct, she asserted that she had been led astray by Rev. Dr. Huston, of Trinity church, and gave the names of several young ladies—none of them having any connection with that church—whom she asserted had also been intimate with Dr. Huston. When informed of this statement, Dr. Huston at once denied the charges as being utterly without foundation, and expressed a desire that they should be fully and promptly investigated. An investigation has been commenced by the church authorities, and the charges will be thoroughly sifted. Pending the result of this investigation, Dr. Huston has resigned his license as preacher. By the advice of friends, Dr. Huston, who is in very delicate health, has left the city temporarily, but will present himself before the authorized tribunal of the Church at such time as may be necessary for the trial.

OIL AND RAILROADS.

A Good-Sized Row in the Pennsylvania Oil Region.

OIL CITY, PA., March 1.—There was a tremendous mass meeting here to-day to oppose the mandates of the Southern Improvement company, which proposes to control not only the prices, but the refining interests, and monopolize the entire oil trade.

The morning session was spent in drafting resolutions in favor of another outlet for the oil regions. The meeting was not extravagant in its demonstrations, but means strictly business, and intends, in less than sixty days, to have an outlet which will be free of all cliques or combinations. In the afternoon dispatches were read from various portions of the country, encouraging the prospect to carry their plans through for a new means of transportation.

A dispatch from Buffalo states that Buffalo will meet the oil regions more than half way with a railroad within four months. Erie guarantees a railroad that way in less time. The transportation will be by water from Buffalo or Erie.

Galbreath, of Erie, says he wonders that the people of Pennsylvania do not go in a body to Harrisburg and overthrow a legislature which permits and encourages the growth of such a powerful monopoly as the Pennsylvania Central railroad, which wields greater power than the State legislature.

A large number of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

Resolved, That no producer should sell any oil to the Southern Improvement combination.

It was also

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to see what figures the purchase of the Oil Creek and Alleghany River road could be negotiated for, as they offer to sell the road at a less figure than a new road can be