A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

He Writes to the Confederate President, Favoring a Union with the Peace Party of the North.

The following letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Robert E. Lee to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and dated "Headquartes Army of Northern Virginia, June 10, 1893," is published in the New York *Herald* of Sunday:

"*Mr. President*: I beg leave to bring to your attention a subject with reference to which I have thought that the course pursued by writers and speakers among us has had a tendency to interfere with our success. I refer to the manner in which the demonstration of a desire for peace at the North has been received in our country.

"I think that there can be no doubt that journalsts and others at the South, to whom the Northern people naturally look for a reflection of our opinions, have met these indications in such wise as to weaken the hands of the advocates of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal government and give much encouragement to those who urge a continuance of the war.

"Recent political movements in the United States and the comments of influential newspapers upon them have attracted my attention particularly to this subject, which I deem not unworthy of the consideration of your Excellency nor inappropriate to pe adverted to me in view of its connection with the situation of military affairs.

"Conceding to our enemies the superiority claimed by them in numbers, resources and all the means and appliances for carrying on the war, we have no right to look for exemption from the military consequences of the vigorous use of these advantages, except by such deliverance as the mercy of Heaven may accord to the courage of our soldiers, the justice of our cause and the constancy and prayers of our people. While making the most we can of the means of resistance we possess and gratefully accepting the measure of success with which God has blessed our efforts as an earnest of his approval and favor, it is nevertheless the part of wisdom to carefully measure and husband our strength, and not to expect from it more than in the ordinary course of affairs, it is capable of accomplishing. We should not, therefore, conceal from ourselves that our resources in men are constantly diminishing, and the disproportion in this respect between us and our enemies, if they continued in their efforts to subjugate us, steadily augmenting. The decrease of the aggregate in this army, as disclosed by the returns, affords an illustration of the fact. Its effective strength varies from time to time, but the falling off in its aggregate shows that its ranks are growing weaker and that its losses are not supplied by recruits.

"Under these circumstances we should neglect no honorable means of dividing and weakening our enemies, that they may feel some of the difficulties experienced by ourselves. It seems to me that the most effectual mode of accomplishing this object, now within our reach, is to give all the encouragement we can, consistently with truth, to the rising peace party of the North. Nor do I think we should, in this connection, make nice distinction between those who declare for peace unconditionally and those who advocate it as a means of restoring the Union, however much we may prefer to the former.

"We should bear in mind that the friends of peace at the North must make concessions to the earnest desire that exists in the minds of their country for a restoration of the Union, and that to hold out such a result as an inducement is essential to the success of their party. Should the belief that peace will bring back the Union become general the war would no longer be supported and that, after all, is what we are interested in bringing about. When peace is proposed to us it will be time enough to discuss its terms, and it is not the part of prudence to spurn the proposition in advance merely because those who wish to make it believe, or affect to believe, that it will result in bringing us back to the Union. We entertain no such apprehensions, nor doubt that the desire of our people for a distinct and independent national existence will prove as steadfast under the influence of peaceful times as it has shown itself in the midst of war.

"If the views I have indicated meet the approval of your Excellency, you will best know how to give effect to them. Should you deem them inexpedient or impracticable, I think you will nevertheless agree with me that we should at least carefully abstain from measures or expressions that tend to discourage any party whose purpose is peace.

"With the statement of my own opinion on the subject, the length of which you will excuse, I leave to your better judgment to determine the higher course to be pursued.

"I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General."

JENKINS'S EFFECTIVE CHARGE.

Four Mexican Mutineers Killed and Twelve Captured in Short Order.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Secretarp Lincoln has received a telegram from Major-General Pope, commanding the department of Arizona, forwarding a telegram from Lieutenant McDonald, dated January 25, in regard to his engagement with Mexican mutineers on the Mexican frontier, on the 20th inst. He says that his troops were in ambuscade when the leaders came along, and the man in front made a break with his revolver, which caused the troops to fire. A charge was then made by Lieutenant Jenkins, and four mutineers were killed and twelve captured in about fifteen minutes. The mutineers were scattered along the road for a long distance. The day after Lieutenant McDonald left the field the Governor of Lower Crlifornia came along with about thirty armed men, claimed to have been picked up from the ranches, and gathered in nine others who were still in hiding, half-starved and frozen. Indian runners informed Lieutenant McDonald that more mutineers were coming to water at Pilot Knob and were anxious to fight the troops. No attention was paid to the challenge and the two parties marched away together until they had passed a few hundred yards into Lower California. Instructions are asked as to dealings with the Governor of Lower California and the party who crossed the line at Indian Wells. Lieutenant McDonald is very indignant at the conduct of the Governor and protests strangly against turning the prisoners over to him.

—The widow of Tom Thumb wants to marry.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN EVINS.

Tributes to his Memory, Delivered in the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives on the 20th January, Mr. Bratton, of South Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. John H. Evins, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that fitting tribute may be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect, the House shall, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Touching these resolutions Mr. Bratton spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, these resolutions are offered for the consideration of the House, that we may perform a sad duty to departed worth; that we may do honor to one who has occupied a seat on this floor for several successive terms. His career in this House is best known to the honorable gentlemen who were associated with him here, and is confidently intrusted to their care. In the exercise of the melancholy privilege claimed by myself on this occasion, I speak necessarily rather from the standpoint of the constituents of my distinguished and lamented predecessor, of those who knew him as boy and man at home, and who attested their appreciation by repeatedly returning him to this truly important field of service.

John Hamilton Evins was born in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, on the 18th day of July, 1830. His father, Samuel Evins, being a man of ample means, gave his son the benefit of a good academic and collegiate course. Mr. Evins graduated at the South Carolina College in the class of 1853, and at once began the study of the law, his chosen profession. In December, 1856, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in the town of Spartanburg. He continued to be so engaged until he was called by his State to leave this quiet pursuit and serve her in another field. He joined the first company that was organized in his county for military duty in the war between the States; was elected lieutenant; afterward became captain, and served the cause he had spoused with faithfulness and gallantry until disabled for field service by a wound received at the battle of Seven Pines. Though retired from the field he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assigned to light duty in the rear. While thus employed he was called upon by the people of Spartanburg to represent them in the State Legislature, which he did to their entire satisfaction.

At the close of the war Mr. Evins reopened his law office in the town of Spartanburg, and devoted himself closely and successfully to his profession until 1876, when he was called to a higher sphere of honor and usefulness. He entered the Forty-fifth Congress as the Representative of the fourth Congressional district of South Carolina, and served in that capacity, with faithfulness to his immediate constituents and fidelity to the whole country, until stricken down by disease. His death, though sudden, was not unanticipated by himself and his friends. His health had been declining for a year prior to his demise; and, after consultation with eminent physicians, he became satisfied that his disease was incurable. This conviction did not turn him aside from the path of duty; he entertained it with calm, Christian resignation, and moved forward in the discharge of his public duties as undisturbed as if no shadow of death was impending over him.

On the 20th of October last, at his home in Spartanburg, in the bosom of his family, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while seated in a chair, the messenger came to call him across the river.

He was not found unprepared for the summons. In early life he had made a profession of religion and attached himself to the Presbyterian church, the church of his fathers. In 1867 he was chosen one of the deacons of the Spartanburg Presbyterian church, and in 1870 was called to be a ruling elder in the same church. From 1868 to his entrance upon his career as a member of Congress he was superintendent of the Sunday School of his church, and devoted himself to this work with characteristic earnestness and singleness of purpose.

Such, Mr. Speaker, are, as it were, the stations which mark the course of the life which has passed away; the prominent events which, in the lives of men as of nations, are the hill-tops and mountain summits seen from afar and affording a general idea of their progress or decay, but no definite knowledge of the causes producing them, nor any intimate acquaintance with their real history. They are but points of observation from which the thread of the real life may be traced, from which the real character may be read, and the full history studied and learned. Subjection to such scrutiny is necessary to bring out the true force and merit of Mr. Evins.

From this, the highest plane of public service to which he attained, the track of his life down through its fields of usefulness to his State, his county, his town, his church, and into the privacy of his family circle, glowed with the same light, and was characterized by a constant and consistent uprightness born of high principle. His cultured and highly developed moral sense kept him ever alive to the duty of the hour, whether it led him to the mountain-top or through the lowly vale, whether it called him to positions of distinction and honor or along the humble walks of true charity among the weak, the poor, and the needy.

In that great conflict between the principles of good and evil which seems to be the heritage of humanity, and of which this world seems to be the battle-ground, the life of this pure-minded gentleman, guided by sound principles of morality and true Christian sentiment, has made for itself no uncertain record. As a man, as a citizen, as a neighbor, in the conduct of his private and professional business, in the service of his State in both peace and war, in every relation of life, his influence was elevating and for good.

And when, at a critical period in the history of the State to which I belong, while the weight of aspersion and misrepresentation and of misapprehension was bearing upon us with ruinous pressure, we succeeded in sending Mr. Evins here as our representative and exponent, it was with the expectation that the purity and sincerity of his character and the honesty of his political sentiments would vindicate us from the one and relieve us from the other. From the earnest expressions of regret for his loss with which I have been greeted since my entrance upon this floor by gentlemen of both political parties and from all sections of this country, I now venture to indulge the hope that our expectations have been realized; that his influence here, as elsewhere, has been for good, has been a potent contribtion toward the restoration of those relations of respect and confidence between the members of this "indissoluble Union" which is so necessary to the full enjoyment by any of the blessings which our incomparable system of government was designed to secure to all.

In the death of Mr. Evins we have lost one with a character for honesty so high that slander could not reach it, a merit so modest that envy never assailed it, a public spirit so uniform that suspicion of self-interest never impugned it, a Christian consistency so unassuming that it escaped the sneers of the scoffer, and one whose moderation and wisdom in his public life, unmoved by partisan or sectional purposes, were doing much to close the gap of estrangement between the two great sections of this Union which happily for the good of this whole country is every day becoming narrower and narrower, and will soon, I hope, be a thing of the past.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Dibble and Tillman, of South Carolina, Browne, of Indiana, Hardeman, of Georgia, George, of Mississippi, Dowd, of North Carolina, and Lanham, of Texas.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

THE EXPOSITION.

A Good Day's Attendance—Hanging of the Bell—Enlarging Exhibits and Space—Iowa and her Butter.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—There was a large attendance at the Exposition to-day. Visitors are rapidly arriving. Most of them are to remain until after Mardi Gras. In the main building all exhibits are in place, and in a few days the sound of the saw and hammer will be unheard except in the way of improvements. In this connection many exhibitors having gained confidence by the favorable turn in the tide of affairs, are enlarging their space where it is admissable or beautifying the displays which had heretofore been deemed complete. In the government building very little remains undone. Commissioners of various states are looking forward to their respective days when excursion parties, now in process of arrangement, will arrive from different States. It was the original intention to place the liberty bell on a platform in the centre of the government building, but this evening it is learned that the committee having the matter under discussion have decided to place it just as it hangs on the car in the main building near the Mexican silver nugget. This locality is ons of the most conspicuous points on the grounds and its selection would not involve the handling of the bell, which would otherwise be necessary in placing it upon a platform in the government building. It is further understood that the final locating of the bell will take place Wednesday next, with appropriate ceremonies. Iowa was awarded the gold medal and sweepstakes for the best butter made in the world. She was also given the first premium for the largest and best display of potatoes and other vegetables, and the first premium for fruits from Northern States. Premiums in corn, wheat and other grain will be awarded to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—The weather to-day was bright and balmy, and the Exposition grounds were crowded with Northern visitors, having really their first experience of a true Southern climate. Newly planted trees have revived under the genial warmth and make glad the hearts of horticulturallsts. Orange trees bearing fruit and blooming plants are features which impress the visitor by their novelty. Among the arrivals to-day were a carload of excursionists from Iowa who, by special arrangements, will make a ten days stay here, living during their visit in their sleeping cars. They came in over the Southern Pacific route.

Commercial Failures for a Week.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 317 and for Canada 37—total 354, against 411 last week and 420 the week previous. There is a decrease in every section of the country, though the failures in the West and South are still very numerous.

Cunningham Photographed.

LONDON, January 30.—Cunningham, the man charged with causing the explosion at the Tower of London last Saturday, has been photographed by the police and copies of his photograph have been sent to New York and Paris for the purposes of identification, there still being some doubt as to his identity.

ABOUT THE OFFICES.

Faithful Officers will Serve out their Terms—There will be few Changes at Present.

[*Special to the Philadelphia Times.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29.—Ex-Representative Joseph Powell, of the Fifteenth or Bradford Congressional District of Pennsylvania, is in this city, taking in the situation in view of the change of Administration about to take place. Ex-Representative Powell is a Democrat and was a member of Congress about ten years ago. In order to post himself on the general situation from first sources, Ex-Representative Powell visited Albany very quietly about two weeks ago and called on his old friend, Lieutenant-Governor Hill, now Governor of New York. The Lieutenant-Governor introduced him to the President-elect. It was under these most favorable auspices that the genial, dignified and handsome but somewhat frosted ex-Representative from Bradford approached the next Chief Magistrate of the nation.

At Mr. Cleveland's request Mr. Powell gave him such information as he possessed concerning politics in the Northern Tier, after which the President-elect said: "I presume your people begin to talk about the offices and are making their plans for a sweeping and a summary change?"

"Yes, I think a general change in the offices," said the ex-Representative, "is expected. The Democratic party has control of the Administration and its members want the patronage."

"Do they understand," said Mr. Cleveland, "that where an officer has been faithful and efficient he will be allowed to serve out the term of his commission at least, whether it be one, two or three years? To make an efficient Administration we need experienced officers. There will be few changes at present at least. The details of administration should go on, and the changes which are made should be made in the regular sequence of business. Then there will be no embarrassment to the transaction of business nor sudden disturbance of the Government. This can be accomplished by taking up such individual questions as they arise."

Mr. Powell said that he had heard that such would probably be the position of the new Administration, but that he did not know how true the declarations were.

"Yes, that is correct," said the President-elect, "and I wish it understood where an officer has been faithful I do not think it good policy to turn him out. This will apply in a political as well as administrative sense."

"But, Mr. President, where the parties have meddled in political affairs—where they have been bitter partisans?"

"I intend," replied Mr. Cleveland, "to move very carefully in filling the offices. I shall not make many changes, and particularly not until I am thoroughly posted. I must rely on my friends to aid me in this."

The conversation thus continued for about half an hour, the President-elect indicating very clearly that he would be glad to see his friends and hear what they had to say, but that he would have more important matters to deal with than the simple doling out of patronage. Mr. Powell says that he was struck with the statesman-like view of the President-elect takes of the sititation and the future, and he believed if the Democratic party knew its interests it would not seek to embarrass him, but abide his own time in all matters affecting party control and interest.

RAILROAD WRECK

Collision of a Passenger Train with Coal Cars—A Large Number of Passengers Wounded.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., January 30.—The Philadelphia express on the Reading Railroad was wrecked at Greenville this morning. Some lives are reported lost. The train consisted of four coaches well filled with passengers. The accident occurred between Danforth Avenue Station and Cemetery Bridge. The train was running rapidly when the wheel of the forward coach broke and the car was derailed. It ran into a coal train and was upset. The other three cars were wrecked. The accident was witnessed by a mounted policeman, who telephoned the facts to police headquarters. Various hospitals have dispatched surgeons and ambulances to the scene. Up to the present time twenty-five wounded persons have been removed from the wreck. Many more are to be extricated.

LATER.—No person was killed, and it is not supposed that any will die from their injuries; but an astonishing number of people were hurt, more or less serious. A good many limbs were broken, and the inmates of one car which had bumped over the ties some distance and then upset were clad principally in rags when rescued. Twenty insensible persons were taken from one car which had a similar occurrence; eight of these remained insensible from one to two hours after their rescue. The overturned stoves set fire to the wreck in several places, but the fire was promptly extinguished by the railroad men. The accident was caused by a broken wheel, but no explanation of the cause of the wheel breaking has been discovered.

PLOT TO BLOW UP THE CAPITOL.

A Woman in the State Department Said to Have Discovered Such a Scheme.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—It is reported here on excellent authority that a plot to blow up the capitol building has been discovered and is now being investigated. The matter is only known to a few government officials, and is being investigated. The story, is in brief, that a woman employed as translator in the State Department made this discovery some days before the London explosion and communicated it to a Democratic member of Congress. He talked with a few friends about it, laying the facts as she had them before them and they decided to put it in the hands of the State Department for investigation, which has been done. What the details are cannot now be made known.

The End of a Cincinnati Hurrah Party.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—Early this morning four men were found in a sleigh in the western part of the city, but one of whom was able to speak. One was dead and the other two so drunk and so nearly frozen as to be unconscious. The dead man's name was Petro Gerber. The party had been on a spree from early last evening, and had they not been discovered all would soon have perished from cold.

OUR EXHIBIT AT NEW ORLEANS.

What a Discriminating Correspondent Says of the Showing of South Carolina.

[*Letter to the Augusta Chronicle.*]

Readers of the *Chronicle* in South Carolina will be glad to knew that for variety of products and skill and taste in their display she will not be behind any of her sisters.

South Carolina has about 10,000 square feet of space in the Government building. One third of this, beginning on the west side, is devoted wholly to agricultural products. A pavilion, 20 feet square at the base and 40 feet high is the conspicuous object of this section. The roof is decorated with cereals, and in the midst of them is the name, "South Carolina," in large letters formed of timothy. The columns of the pavilion are decorated with stalks of maize, millo-maize (lately introduced into the State,) doura corn and cotton-stalks.

In the lower part of the pavilion will be placed on stands 900 jars of preserved fruits and 400 vases containing samples of grain. There will be exhibited also at this point bales of sea island cotton. Then comes the rice display.

The centre piece of the whole exhibit is

THE PYRAMID OF PHOSPHATES,

about 30 feet high. It is entirely covered with phosphates—both land and river rock—30 tons being used for the purpose.

Each of the four sides of the pyramid bears one of the following inscriptions, viz:

Annual shipment of pho-phate rock, 400,000 tons.

Fertilizers manufactured, $3,000,000.

Annual product of mines, $2,500,000.

Annual shipments of fertilizers, 155,000 tons.

Jars are ranged around the face of the pyramid containing ground rock and ingredients used in manufacturing it into fertilizers. There are also bags of prepared fertilizers.

The value of the phosphate mines in South Carolina is said to exceed in value the gold mines in any Southern State. The display is certainly the most unique in the whole Exposition and is attracting much attention.

On the east of the pyramid comes the display of naval stores. No outsider believed that South Carolina would dare enter the lists in an exhibit of this product with her "tar heel" namesake and neighbor, but she is doing so in very creditable style.

The exhibition of fossils is the largest in the United States. That of Indian relics is also fine, all of the latter coming from Chester county, and supposed to have belonged to the Catawba tribe.

The display of building material is very complete. It consists of granite, soapstone, marble, &c. There are also specimens of gold and iron ore.

The Haile Gold Mining Company has a case of special exhibits, among which are imitation gold bars showing annual output of mines.

Among the commercial fisheries display is a trout that weighed fourteen and a half pounds, several large carp, etc., and an alligator killed by Gov. Thompson.

There is a superb display of the natural history of the State from the Charleston museum.

Two huge lumps of chalk are shown one from the McNamer company, of Aiken county; the other from the Davies mine.

There are on exhibition manufactured goods from the following mills, viz: The Vaucluse, Graniteville, Langley, Charleston Manufacturing Company; Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, Huguenot, Cherokee Falls, Clifton Mills and the Columbia hosiery mill.

The Palmetto State is in the front also as a hay-producing State, there being on exhibition bales of Bermuda hay from the Hagood farm, Johnson grass from the Childs farm, besides crab grass, peavines, &c., from various contributors.

Timber and naval stores are special features of the display.

For the Exposition to bring the greatest practical and immediate benefit to States so far from here as Georgia and South Carolina, there ought to be reduced return rates by rail through those States. Then visitors here from the North and Europe would be led to return by way of those States and see for themselves in bulk what is here presented in detail.

THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

It Meet in New Orleans February 10—A Card From President Morehead.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 31.—Information received at the headquarters of the National Cotton Planters' Association in this city to-day is to the effect that delegates have been appointed by the governors of nearly all the Cotton States and many Northern States to the World's Industrial Convention, which meets in the grand hall of the Exposition, February 10, thus insuring the success of the Convention. Some of the most distinguished specialists in America and Europe have accepted invitations to make addresses. Among the most prominent speakers invited are Senators Harris, Bayard, Blackburn, Vest, Jonas, Garland and Ingalls, Speaker Carlisle and Congressmen Ellis and Breckenridge, Gen. John B. Gordon, Capt. Eads, Capt. Bedford Pim, Patrick Calhoun and George L. Wright.

Many railroads throughout the Union have reduced their present low rates. President Morehead, of the National Planters' Association, arrived here to-day to attend a meeting of the executive committee next Monday. The executive committee is composed of representatives from Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Texas, all deeply interested in the progress of the South. This committee, it will be remembered, located the World's Exposition at New Orleans and appointed half the board of management thereof by Act of Congress. The *Planters' Journal*, the official organ of the Association, just issued for February, says: "Since the entry into the industrial arena of the South one hundred years ago no event has transpired of such momentous significance to Southern agriculturalists as the Universal Cotton Convention to convene on February 10, in the grand music hall of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans. This is a cotton centennial exposition inaugurated by the planters and the Universal Cotton Convention to begin February 10. It has been determined upon as one of the means whereby the planting community may realize the best benefits from their own enterprises. The association has strong hopes that President-elect Cleveland will accept the invitation which has been extended to him to attend the meeting. A special car has been placed at his disposal."

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Election of Professors to Fill Two Vacant Chairs—The Perkins Professorship to be Filled Next May.

[*From the Columbia Register.*]

The Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary met in Augusta, Ga., on the 28th instant, the entire Board being present—thirteen in number.

The principal purpose of the special meeting was the election of professors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Professors Hemphill and Boggs and the removal of Professor Woodrow.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Lefevre, of Baltimore, Md., one of the finest Greek scholars on the continent and an accomplished teacher, as well as an eloquent preacher, was chosen to fill the chair of Biblical Literature. Dr. Lefevre had been on a previous occasion (in 1874) chosen to fill a chair in the Faculty of the Seminary—when Dr. Adger resigned on account of the action of the General Assembly in Columbus, Miss. There is good reason to believe, however, that he will accept this time, as he has a preference for the chair to which he was chosen on Wednesday last.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Tadlock, of Bristol, Tenn., who has been professor in Washington College, and who has for a number of years been president of King College, Tennessee, was chosen to fill the chair of Church History.

The election of the above professors was made unanimous.

The election of a professor for the Perkins chair was deferred to the meeting to be held in this city in May next. Many in the church think that the duties of the Perkins Professorship are too limited to occupy the entire time of a professor. The reports of the Board to the controlling Synods for the past three years show that the professor in this chair only gave two recitations a week, while the other professors had from eight to twelve recitations a week, and the feeling is very strong against making this chair almost a sinecure. There is a desire on the part of many to expand its duties so as to include the whole field of Christian apologetics, especially as this was the wish of Judge Perkins, the generous founder of the professorship.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

The Old Relic is Apostrophized by the Ex-President of the Confederate States.

When the train bearing the Liberty Bell drew up at Beauvior, Miss., Monday, among the crowd assembled at the station was Varina Davis Hayes, a little grand-child of Jefferson Davis. As soon as the train stopped a gentleman caught the child in his arms and lifted her to the bell, which she warmly clasped and reverently kissed, exclaiming, "God bless the dear old bell." The incident was greeted with cheers, which had not entirely subsided when Mr. Davis himself drove up with an escort of gentlemen who had been sent for him. Upon his arrival Frank Bacon, United States Commissioner of Kansas and President of the Committee, greeted him and invited him to accompany the bell to the Exposition.

Mr. Davis replied:

"I feel most deeply complimented by this reception and the expressions that accompany it. I was sick in bed when this notice reached me, and I immediately rose when I heard that the glorious old bell was at the station. I thank you and your associates, and trust that your anticipations of the harmonizing tendencies of this journey of the old bell across the States of the Union, some of which had not sprung into existence when its tones first filled the air, may in every respect be fully realized. I think the time has come, when reason should be substituted for passion, and when men who have fought in support of their honest convictions should do justice to each other. You, sacred organ that gave voice to the proudest declaration that a handful of men ever made when they faced the greatest military power on the globe, when a handful of men declared to all the world their inalienable rights and staked life, liberty and prosperity in defence of this declaration, then it was with your clear tones you sent notice to all who were willing to live or die for liberty, and felt that the day was at hand when every patriot must do a patriot's duty. Glorious old bell, the son of a Revolutionary soldier bows in reverence to you, worn by time, but increasing in sacred memories. Mr. President, accept my thanks, which are heartfelt and sincerely given."

Proposed Return of War Taxes.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The House Committee on Claims decided to-day, by a vote of 9 to 4, to report the bill providing for the refunding of the tax imposed by the Government on the States and Territories as a war tax under the Acts of Congress of August 5th, 1861, and June 7th, 1862, and releasing those States which yet owe the tax. The following table shows the amounts due the United States and released under this bill: Alabama—imposed $529,313, due $5,20,822; Florida—$77,523 and $33,993; Georgia—$581,367 and $512,960; Mississippi—$113,695 and $338,312; North Carolina—$576,195 and $190,000; Tennessee—$669,498 and $281,776; Virginia—$729,071; South Carolina—$363,571. The vote of the committee was: *Yeas*—Dockery, Price, VanAlstine, Tillman, Brown, of Pennsylvania, Ray, of New Hampshire, Ochiltree, Snyder and Wood; *Nays*—Warner, Love, Dowd and McMillin.

—Charlotte, N. C., has been designated by the Signal Service Bureau as a cold wave station, and the service will begin next week.