NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1868. NEW SERIES---NO. 94.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee and Missouri Contested Seats.

Probable Judgment of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender Act.

Proposed Increase of the Whisky Tax.

Surrender of the Insurgents at Cadiz.

WASHINGTON.

Nominations by the President—Adjournment of the Dyer Court of Inquiry, etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Henry Smith, to be Minister to Russia, Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, W. J. Callen, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Idaho and Montana, and Benjamin F. James, Chief Examiner for Patent Office.

Secretary Schofield has directed the adjournment of the Dyer Court of Inquiry until January 11.

Postmaster General Randall has sent to the House estimates of the money required for services of the department for the year ending June, 1870. The sum total is $24,500,000. Of this the inland mail transportation, including overland and sea mail to California, requires nearly $13,250,000.

The Secretary of War sent a communication to the House to-day, stating that it is impracticable to state with sufficient accuracy, the amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1868, on account of the Indian war, and that the amount expended for river and harbor surveys, and improvements for same period, was $3,400,000.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Revival of the Whisky Tax—The Alaska Purchase, etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Times says a scheme is on foot to have the tax on whisky again raised to two dollars, and Congress is being quietly secured in support of it.

The Times denies the reported story relative to the Alaska purchase money, and says $7,200,000 were sent from this city to Russia last August. The $5,000,000, referred to as having been sent from London, were in payment of the Russian railroad loans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Tribune editorially says: "We are advised from Washington that the Supreme Court is pretty certain to adjudge the legal-tender act unconstitutional. We are told that there will probably be but one dissenter from the court's judgment."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Committee on Reconstruction this morning examined the Republican Committee from Mississippi, relative to the alleged frauds in that State at the late election. The Committee on Elections will this week take up the contested cases from Tennessee and Missouri.

ARKANSAS.

White People Fleeing from their Homes—Continuation of Outrages by the Militia.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—Troubles in Arkansas continue. The Liberty arrived here this morning with a number of families, who had fled from Augusta. They confirm former statements in regard to the depredations of the militia. The Des Arc put her passengers off a few miles below Augusta, her officers fearing to trust the steamer within their reach, and returned here. The agents of the White River line have been instructed to hold all freight for Augusta and points above to prevent seizure by the military.

The Avalanche's Little Rock special tonight says the outrages committed by the militia are so flagrant as to provoke the condemnation of all parties favoring peace and order. The Republican (Radical organ) says this morning: This thing of martial power is not only unconstitutional, but oppressive, in as much as the circumstances of our condition are not of such an alarming character as to justify resort to such arbitrary, unconstitutional and extraordinary measures as setting aside the whole body of civil law, and we hope the legislature will pass a law prohibiting for her exercise of this power. The Governor's report to the Legislature shows Upham's forces in Woodruff only one hundred and fifty, he had taken fifteen prisoners at Augusta, and says he will kill them and burn the town if attacked by rebels. In the southeast the force is two hundred and fifty colored troops. Martial law has been proclaimed in Conway county, because private letters represented half the population as Ku Klux. He declines to publish the names of the writers.

THE PLAINS.

Moderation in the Weather—Travel Resumed—Mail Robbery, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14—An Omaha dispatch of yesterday says the weather has moderated considerably since Thursday. Thermometer to night 15 degrees above zero. The railroads east, west and south are clear of snow and running regularly. Most of the freights lately accumulated on the east bank of the Missouri river, has been transferred over the bridge.

A dispatch from Bryan Station to-day says Intelligence has been received here that large quantities of overland mail matter have been stolen from a coach near Fort Bridges, the robbers having cut open the pouches. A portion of the mail has already been recovered Strict inqury will be instituted as to the manner of carrying the mails.

BOSTON.

Election of a Democratic Mayor.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Sturtlif, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 1,500 majority.

INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—H. V. Clinton, who robbed Wm. Fargo of $200,000 in bonds, last January, was recently captured at Panama, and brought here for trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Carbondale, Ills., says that early Sunday John Freeley, who resides just outside that town, was found dead, sitting in a chair in his house, with his head split open. How he came to his death is a mystery. His wife testifies that he came home sometime after midnight, and shortly after she heard a blow, and looking out saw five black men, who threatened to kill the whole family. She screamed, and they fled.

CUBA.

Ominous Suppression of Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Dispatches prepared at Havana for the New York Associated Press, have been suppressed by the Cuban authorities. From this it is to be inferred that the Insurgents in the Island have won some important success.

ENGLAND.

A Commercial Treaty with China.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Lord Clarendon informed the foreign Ministers formally, on Saturday, that negotiations for a treaty of commerce are to be opened with Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embass.

LONDON, Dec. 14—The Times hopes England will adopt the American newspaper postal system. Gladstone promises to carry out the measures which he urged out of office. Grain, gold and currency to the West and South continues, four million dollars being shipped per week

CHINA.

Statement of Travelers Who Have Been There

MARSEILLES, Dec. 14—Advices from Sanfow, China, report the safe return of two ministers of the London Wesleyan Mission, who have been traveling through China They were well treated, saw an abundance of coal, and evidences of gold, silver, lead and iron mines. Catholic missions were very numerous, and Catholic converts were numbered by hundreds of thousands.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate the operations of that bureau from its organization to the end of the present month. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from colored persons in Georgia, asking a remedy for outrages to which they had recently been exposed. Appropriately referred.

Mr. Sherman presented a memorial and address of members elected to the Legislature of Mississippi and others, alleging that the Constitution was adopted by a majority of registered voters in that State, and praying Congress to recognize it as the Constitution of Mississippi, and put in operation the State government under it. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Morgan introduced the following bill, to provide for the redemption in coin, of the United States notes and fractional currency:

Be it enacted, That hereafter there shall be no sales of gold belonging to the treasury, and that which may hereafter accrue over and above the amount required to pay the interest of the public debt and for other specific uses, specified by law, shall be reserved and set apart for the redemption of United States notes and fractional currency.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of July, 1871, the Treasurer of the United States shall pay, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and at such other points as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, all notes and fractional currency that may be presented for redemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the national banks shall pay in coin such of their notes as may be presented for redemption, and shall, on and after the 1st day of July, 1879, reserve and hold in their vaults all the coin that may be received by them as interest on their stocks held by the government for the redemption of their stocks.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That until the 1st of January, 1872, at which time they are required to begin the redemption of their notes, the national banks shall keep and hold in their vaults whole reserve of legal tender notes, as required by law, and on and after that time the reserve of legal tender notes as fast as withdrawn, shall be replaced with coin in like amount, and said banks shall thereafter be required to hold a reserve in coin to the like amount, and for the same purpose as now required by law, to be held in legal tender notes, provided that the Comptroller of the Currency may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, allow said banks to hold a portion of said reserve not exceeding two-fifths of the amount required by law, in the United States notes.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may cause so many of the United States notes as may be redeemed under the provisions of this act to be cancelled as may in his judgment be necessary to the proper limitation of the currency, provided further, that all fraction of currency that may be redeemed shall be cancelled.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of January, 1872, the United States notes shall cease to be a legal-tender in payment of debts, but shall be redeemable in payment of government dues as now provided by law.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to negotiate and sell bonds of the United States to be due in thirty years and redeemable by the government at its pleasure after ten years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., the principal and interest payable in gold on such an amount as may be necessary to carry into operation the provisions of the second section of this act.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, relating to the judiciary, franchise, naturalization, education, etc, etc, and appropriately referred.

The Secretary of War was requested to furnish what information he had from officers of the Freedmen's Bureau relating to the recent disturbance in Louisiana.

A resolution was adopted, asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what number of troops are employed on the plains, and whether any volunteers are so employed, and if so, by whose authority.

Mr. Sherman, from the Select Committee to which it was referred, reported with amendments—

A bill incorporating the New York and Washington Railroad Company. The principal provisions as heretofore published, are unaltered by the reported amendments.

The Senate went into executive session at 1:45 P. M., and continued about fifteen minutes, after which, Mr. Cattell introduced a resolution censuring the President for his views in his message in relation to the national debt. The resolution was briefly debated by Cattell, Edmunds, Hendricks and Nye, and then was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Willey introduced a similar resolution, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relative to the Supreme Court. It is as follows: Be it enacted, etc, That the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and fourteen Advocate Justices.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the District of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, shall constitute the first Circuit Court. That of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, shall constitute the second circuit. That of New York the third. That of Pennsylvania and New Jersey the fourth. That of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, the fifth. That the Districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the sixth. That the Districts of Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, shall constitute the seventh circuit. The Districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, shall constitute the eighth circuit. That the Districts of Ohio and West Virginia shall constitute the ninth circuit. That the districts of Indiana and Illinois shall constitute the tenth circuit That the districts of Michigan and Wisconsin shall constitute the eleventh circuit. That the districts of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakotah and Nebraska shall constitute the twelfth circuit. That the districts of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas shall constitute the thirteenth circuit. That the districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the fourteenth circuit.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Chief Justice and seven Associate Justices be annually drawn by lots; shall hold one term annually at the seat of government, and such adjourned and special terms as they may find necessary for the dispatch of business of said court; and the Associate Justices not drawn to hold the term of said court at the seat of government; shall annually hold one term in each circuit and such adjourned and special terms as the business of the several circuits may require.

Among the cases argued in the Supreme Court were those from New York involving the question whether certificates of indebtedness are securities of the United States and therefore exempt from taxation by the State.

The Senate agreed to House resolution to adjourn from the 21st inst. to January 5th, and adjourned until to-morrow.

House.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, principally relating to finance and reconstruction. All referred.

Mr. Mullins introduced the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature, asking appropriations for the improvement of Tennessee river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Arnell offered a resolution reciting that Ku-Klux outrages were continually practiced in Tennessee and elsewhere, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to make careful inquiries into the whole matter. Adopted.

Mr. Stokes introduced a joint resolution granting 20 per cent. additional compensation to employes in the civil service of the government at Washington from the 30th June, 1866 to the 30th June, 1869.

Mr. Benjamin moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 73.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in his annual message to the 40th Congress at its third session.

[Here follows an extract from the message in reference to the liquidation of six per cent. bonds, by payment of the interest.—See last Wednesday's proceedings.]

And whereas, Such a sentiment, if permitted to go to the world without immediate protest, might be understood to be the sentiment of the people of the United States and of their representatives in Congress. Therefore,

Resolved, That all forms or degrees of repudiation of the National indebtedness are odious to the American people, and under no circumstances will they or their representatives consent to offer the public creditor, as full compensation, a less amount of money than that which the government contracted to pay.

Rules suspended by 135 to 29—party vote.

Mr. Randall moved to table the preamble. Rejected—37 to 132.

The whole resolution was then adopted by a vote of 154 to 6.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, presented a memorial from the Union League of New York, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate the irregularities and frauds, which are alleged to have occurred in the city and State of New York, affecting the recent election for Representatives to Congress, and the election for President and Vice President, with power to hold sessions in the State of New York and elsewhere by a quorum, or by a sub-committee, and to send for persons, papers, etc.

Under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 134 to 35, the resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the Secretary of State saying the publication of the correspondence relative to the Alaska claims would be premature and incompatible with the public interests. Referred.

Committee on Roads and Canals reported in favor of a military and postal road from Washington to New York. Recommitted.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to enforce United States laws in Georgia. Referred.

Banking Committee report for a gradual resumption will be brought up on the first Wednesday in January.

The Committee on Expenditures was directed to fully investigate the alleged improper use of $2,200,000 of amount paid for the Alaska purchase.

The Secretary of State was directed to inform the House if a Representative had been sent by the United States to Spain.

The Committee on Foreign Relations was directed to inquire why United States vessels were charged double the rates charged British and other vessels in Spanish West India ports, and what remedy is necessary.

The Postmaster General was called on for copies of advertisements relating to postage.

Mr. Sypher offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing the sixth section of the army appropriation bill of March 1867, which prohibits the organization of militia in the Southern States, which was adopted.

SPAIN.

Terms Offered the Insurgents at Cadiz—Gen. Roda's Proclamation.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Gen. Roda has transmitted a communication stating that, on being apprised of the events in Cadiz, he had left Lisbon to offer his services to the Provisional government. The Provisional authorities have replied that they respect him for his intentions, but he must return immediately to Lisbon.

Gen. Roda, yesterday, issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz:

"A revolution incited and fomented by the secret enemies of the country has already deluged with blood the streets of this beautiful city. It has found no echo in any other part of the Peninsula. I have come to suppress this rebellion with the forces placed at my disposal by our government. Lay down your arms and your lives shall be spared. This I guarantee in the name of the government upon whose clemency you rely. Such are the only means by which insurgents may escape being treated with inflexible vigor. I will grant you until to-morrow noon in order that the old men, women and children and citizens be peacefully removed and withdrawn from the town. It will not be my fault if with the means of attack which the imperious law of necessity compels me to employ, there should come for Cadiz a day of mourning and ruin. I shall regret such a result to the bottom of my heart, but I shall do my duty."

This proclamation produced a marked impression on the insurgents, who sent a delegation with the United States consul to Gen. Calberro. They offered to place their arms in such hands as may be designated. Gen. Roda expects to enter Cadiz to-day. Notwithstanding Roda's proclamation there are various accounts of collisions in different parts of Spain. Bitterness between the Republicans and Monarchists still continues.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—Foreigners have left Cadiz. It is thought the insurrection will be bloodlessly suppressed.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The insurgents at Cadiz surrendered yesterday, and gave up their arms.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President will nominate to the Senate Henry A. Smyth, of New York, to be Minister to Russia.

It is said in New York that Marshal G. Roberts has a good chance to be Secretary of the Treasury under Grant, and that he is not a candidate for the Senate.

David Mesmore, one of the parties in the Bourbon (Ky.) whisky fraud case is reported in a dying condition, a heavy cask having rolled upon him.

The St. Louis law school of the Washington University has admitted a young lady of that city as a student by the unanimous vote of the faculty.

A reporter, who described the recent sailing of the Siamese Twins from New York for Europe, say their attachment for each other continues unabated.

A Washington correspondent writes that the national suffrage amendment is not likely to pass Congress. A canvass of the House by some of its supporters show that it will not get a majority vote, to say nothing of the required two-thirds. The proposed amendment is pending before the Judiciary Committee of both houses, and that of the Senate is expected to report adversely to it at an early day. Among those who oppose the amendment are some of Grant's strongest supporters.

The Committee on Reconstruction has already a large amount of business before it concerning the States of Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. It will not recommend an investigation of affairs in Georgia until after the Congressional recess. A delegation from Mississippi will endeavor to have an early hearing and place before their constituents, in answer to the report of Gen. Gillem, and in support of their claim, that excluding the alleged frauds, etc., the State constitution was ratified, and therefore Mississippi is entitled to representation in Congress.

A Washington special of the 11th says: It is to-night asserted positively that Caleb Cushing embarked about two weeks ago for Spain, his mission being to convey a proposition to the authorities from Seward for the purchase of the island of Cuba. He is directed to obtain the best terms, and then to submit his proposition. He bears special letters from the Spanish Minister here, who is said to favor the sale, and so advises his government This is one of the many reports regarding the whereabouts of Gen. Cushing, and is given here because it is more generally credited than the report that he has gone to Europe on the subject of the Alabama claims.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.—The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M. by Speaker Senter. Eighteen members answered to their names.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Mathews: A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to issue his warrant to S. M. Henderson for $168, for services rendered as agent for the Finance Committee. Referred to the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means.

By Mr. Patterson: A bill establishing Agricultural College in Tennessee, to be situated on the Hermitage grounds.

By Mr. Lindsley: A bill allowing M. J. Green to peddle in several counties without license.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Senate refused by ayes 8, noes 11, to concur in House resolution adding Representatives Roach and Benson to the joint committee to investigate the matter of the issuance of bonds to railroad companies.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Speaker Senter presented the following communication from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 14, 1868.—Gentlemen of the Senate: I have appointed Charles Robinson and William Shane, of Nashville, and Mark. B. Murrell, of Morristown, Directors of the Penitentiary of the State of Tennessee, and hereby request your concurrence in the same. Respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor.

The communication was, on motion of Mr. Elliott, set for consideration at 11 o'clock next Wednesday.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company. On motion, House bill in regard to the same matter was adopted in lieu and passed its third reading—ayes 13, noes 4.

To incorporate Emerald Lodge, No. 377, Free and Accepted Masons, in Morgan county. Passed.

Authorizing a turnpike road to be built in Cumberland county. Passed.

To incorporate the Tennessee Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Appropriating $10,000 to purchase lands for the Hospital for the Insane. Passed

HOLDING RECESS.

On motion of Mr. Garner the House joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 21st and to reassemble on the 4th of January, 1869, was taken up and adopted.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Somersville Bank and a number of other banks. Mr. Aldridge offered an amendment to the bill, incorporating the Cleveland Bank, which was adopted. The bill then passed on its third reading.

To incorporate the Jackson Gaslight Company. Passed.

Senate adjourned until to-merrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 A. M., Speaker Richards in the chair and fifty-six members present.

BONDS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. Poston presented a protest against the action of the committee appointed to inquire into the disposition of bonds heretofore loaned to railroads, and vindicating his action with regard to the omnibus bill, as chairman of said committee.

Mr. Stone, as one of the committee whose action was condemned in the protest, vindicated the course of the committee, and insisted that the investigation had been fully and honestly made. He moved that the protest be referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Doughty, also a member of the committee, contended that the committee had faithfully carried out the provisions of the resolution under which it had been appointed; that recourse had been had to every reliable source of information which could have possibly been reached. His own course had been impugned by the protest, in connection with remarks alleged to have been made by General Cooper, and it was due to himself and the committee that the charges made in the protest should be thoroughly ventilated.

Mr. Richards held that the language used in the protest with regard to the action of certain Senators and members was not warranted by parliamentary usage.

Mr. Poston then withdrew the protest for amendment.

RECESS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

By Mr. Sparkman: Joint resolution to adjourn from the 21st inst. to January 11.

Mr. Murray moved to amend by striking out January 11 and inserting January 4. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

LEBANON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

By Mr. Cason: Bill to incorporate the Lebanon Manufacturing Company. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Incorporations.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill to change the site of Overton county, with an amendment removing the county seat of Franklin to Decherd. The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed.

To regulate the number of directors for the several railroads of the State. Passed.

To incorporate the Empire Paving, Roofing and Manufacturing Company, of Memphis, with an amendment incorporating the Clifton Cement Company. Passed.

To authorize the construction of the Norfolk and Northwestern Railroad through Tennessee.

For the repeal of the law appointing a County Judge for Perry county. Passed.

To incorporate the Paris Iron and Coal Mining Company. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senate bill regulating the publication of legal notices, passed first reading. It provides that legal notices of all sorts shall be published in only one paper in each county, and the Governor's proclamations in one paper in each grand division of the State.

House bill for the benefit of the Gallatin and Lebanon railroad was taken up and passed.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Columbia Cotton Market.

The Columbia *Herald* of Saturday has the following:

The cotton crop has not been coming into market quite as brisk as usual this week. The various cotton houses have made the following purchases:

W. M. Voorhies, agent, Bailey, Ordway & Co., 102 bales from 20 to 21½c.

Harris, Frierson & Co., 367 bales from 19 to 21¾c.

R. H. Jamison, agent, J. B. Woodside & Co., 46 bales, from 19 to 21½c.

John Frierson & Co., 67 bales, from 20 21c.

D. A. Davidson, 30 bales, from 20 to 21½c.

Martin & Pickard, agents for Wheless & Co., 63 bales, at prices raging from 20 to 21½c.

Grecian Bend on the Wane

The latest fashion report from Paris says:

The little rage for *panniers* has almost died out, and though they are numerous upon the street, they are not considered good style, nor is it advisable to make up new dresses in that form. More or less, *panniers* will flourish through the winter, but that will probably finish them. They are neither useful nor beautiful enough to obtain a lasting popularity.

Shooting Affray at Covington.

Last week a difficulty occurred at Covington, Tenn., between Wm. Williams, Thomas Massey and Mart Wormack. In the affray Wormack shot Williams and Massey, both of whom died shortly afterwards. The parties were all from Tippah county, Mississippi.

Death of a Local Editor.

Harry Beck, at one time, and for a year or more, local editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, died at Portland, Maine, on the 3d inst, while on his way to visit his father at Fredericton, N. B. He was in the thirtieth year of his age.

LYNCH LAW.

The Horrible Tragedy at New Albany.

Further Particulars of the Execution.

From the Louisville Democrat, Dec. 14.

The most shocking and bloody tragedy that has ever darkened the annals of Indiana, took place in New Albany at an early hour on Saturday morning. The city was invaded by a body of men, supposed to be the Jackson county Vigilance Committee, or Ku-Klux Klan, as such organizations have been termed in the South. They wore scarlet masks, and immediately upon their arrival proceeded to the county jail, which is located on the corner of State and Spring streets, in the very heart of the city. A portion of the mob, which has been variously estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, forcibly entered the jail and hung the four express robbers, Frank, Simon and William Reno, and Charles Anderson. From the New Albany *Ledger* we glean the following history of this horrible affair:

THE ADVENT OF THE LYNCHERS.

At about three o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Luther Whitten, one of the outside guards at the jail, after making his usual rounds, went into the jail office and sat down by the fire a few moments. He had been inside but a few moments when a noise was heard outside, and approaching the door to open it, was met at the entrance by a party of men, who presented pistols to him, demanding silence on pain of death. Whitten shouted, however, but he was roughly seized by several of the mob and thrown into a corner, and informed if he uttered another sound his life would pay the forfeit.

SHOOTING OF SHERIFF FULLENLOVE.

By this time the jail office was filled with men, who commenced searching for the keys to the jail doors. Sheriff Fullenlove, who was sleeping in a room across the hall from the office, heard Whitten shout, and opened the door only to meet a large force of men. Comprehending the situation at once, he rushed down the stairs leading to the basement of the jail residence, for the purpose of giving the alarm. As he went down the stairs he heard several voices say, "Shoot down the stairs," but he was too quick for them, and gained the door leading to the grounds on the west side of the jail. Here he met another force of armed men, the jail being surrounded with them, and, upon seeing pistols pointed at him, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, don't shoot me, I am the Sheriff." Just as he said this, one of the gang fired, the shot taking effect in the right arm near the elbow, inflicting a very serious and painful wound. The Sheriff shouted "murder! help!" at the the top of his voice, but was soon silenced by a blow over the forehead, from a heavy pistol. He was then taken into the jail hall and placed under guard. The keys of the jail and the cells were demanded of him under a threat of death if he refused to deliver them up, but Fullenlove, notwithstanding cocked pistols were pointed at his head, toll the mob that they might kill him before he would give up the keys, or aid them in any way

THE SEARCH FOR THE KEYS.

All this time, which, however, was but a few moments, men were searching every part of the jail residence for the keys. About a dozen entered the room where Mrs. Fullenlove was in bed, and demanded of her the whereabouts of the keys. Sheriff Fullenlove hearing the demand of his wife, called to her to let them kill her rather than tell. She did refuse to give them any information, but they succeeded in finding the object of their search in a wash-stand drawer in the room.

These in their possession, no time was lost in opening the jail doors. Here the mob had some difficulty, as they could not unlock the cells, not being acquainted with the keys, each lock being different. They returned to the hall and demanded that Fullenlove should go with them and open the cells, but this he most emphatically, although again threatened with death, refused to do. At this some one remarked, "here is a man"—pointing to Thomas Matthews, one of the inside guards, and several pistols were pointed at his head. Matthews dropped to the floor, as though he was shot, but was soon compelled to do as he was directed—open the cells of the men the mob had determined to hang.

HANGING OF THE VICTIMS.

The first victim dragged from his cell was Frank Reno, whose piteous cries as the mob placed the fatal noose about his neck, are described as most heart-rending. He was held up by some of the mob while the rope was made fast to the iron pillars from the platform around the second tier of the cells. Wm. Reno was the next man brought out, and he was hung along side his brother and to the same pillar. Simeon Reno was next brought forth from his cell, but he fought the mob with great desperation, knocking one or two of them down before he was overpowered and left suspended between the ceiling and floor. He was left hanging at the southwest corner of the jail cells, his feet nearly dragging the floor. Charles Anderson, the last victim, was heard to beg for the privilege of praying before the fatal noose was adjusted, but he was told by his relentless enemies to shut up, and soon his body was hanging from the pillar at the southwest corner of the jail cells.

HEARTRENDING SCENE.

The wives of Frank Reno and Charles Anderson have been temporarily residing in this city for several weeks. Miss Laura Reno, the sister of the deceased who has shown such devotion to her ill-fated brothers, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, a dispatch having been sent to Louisville, where she was attending a Catholic school. As may be supposed, she, as well as Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson, are in deep distress at the awful butchery. When taken to view the remains of her three dead brothers, lying in a row, the distress of the sister was a spectable never to be forgotten. Her cries were piteous and heartrending. The youngest of the brothers seemed to be the special object of her affection, for, as she stooped over the lifeless form, she exclaimed, "Oh! my brother! my baby brother!"

WHAT INSTIGATED THE SCARLET MOB TO THE LYNCHING.

It is understood that Reno and Anderson intended to apply before Judge Bicknell for a writ of *habeas corpus*, saying that they could show that they were not concerned in the Marshfield robbery. The so-called Vigilants probably got wind of this, and hence the terrible tragedy of this morning.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Anderson stated to our reporter that Charles Anderson was in bed with her, his wife, at their residence in Windsor, Canada, on the night of the Express robbery at Marshfield. She also states that Frank Reno was boarding at her house, and was there that night. Mrs. S. V. Reno, wife of Frank Reno, asserts that Wm. Reno was at the Rader House in Seymour on the night of the robbery, and that Simeon was at Rockford. The party were no doubt bad men, and had committed crimes against the law, but they were at least entitled to a fair trial.

It may be remembered that Charles Anderson and Frank Reno had their residence at Windsor, Canada. Soon after the Marshfield express robbery, an application was made to the Canadian authorities for their surrender under the extradition treaty, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery. A lengthy examination ensued, and a great many witnesses were examined. One witness swore that he recognized the two men as being concerned in the robbery, but by others they proved that they were at Windsor on the night of the robbery.

WEARY OF LIFE.

Agony, Remorse, Starvation and Death—The Gaming Table and Suicide.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 12.

A room in Cochran block was the scene of tragedy Thursday night with circumstances of a peculiarly distressing character. They told of a young life taken by its owner through despair, whose recital would almost melt a heart of stone. We have seldom been required to record an event fraught with more melancholy.

About half past ten o'clock Thursday night Mr Loeb, who has charge of the Memphis Club rooms, in Cochran block, entered an apartment occupied by a young Israelite from St. Louis, named Frederick Kornick. Upon opening the door he was startled at the sight of the dead body of the young man, which, already rigid, was lying near the side of the bed. Kornick's head was in a small pool of blood, which had oozed from a small hole in the right temple. A Smith & Wesson repeater, with one chamber empty, was lying scarcely beyond the reach of the clenched hand—a mute but truthful witness of the tragedy.

On a table in the room was a sheet of paper, on which, partly with ink and partly with pencil, young Kornick had written a letter to his father. It bore date of the 7th, though it was evidently not finished until the afternoon of the tragedy. But rather than a letter it is a broken heart, stretched bare upon canvas. It is misery, agony, want, despair, frenzy, without a ray of hope save in death. A more touching story than is contained in its lines, blotted and blurred as they were with tears, could scarcely be told:

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 7, 1868.—DEAREST FATHER: I at last set me down to write to you. How to begin I scarcely know, for I am certain the contents of this letter will give you much pain. Dearest of fathers—for you have been the best of father *to me*, more so than to any of the rest of my dear brothers and sisters, for I have tried your patience more than all of them put together, and still you bore with me—if you knew how many *bitter, bitter tears it cost me*, you would really forgive me. Dearest father, I pen these lines with a very heavy heart, for I am discouraged and disgusted with life. I have nothing to live for; there is nothing left for *me*, if I *live*, but to *steal* or *beg*. Yes, father, it has come to this. I have tried everything to obtain employment, but have failed, with the exception of Hirsch & Bro. and Lew Wexler. Through your last letter I see that you are aware of the reason why I was *discharged* from both places; it was for *gambling*. Although both parties deny that it was the reason why they discharged me, I really believe that it was that and nothing else. Dear father, many and many a time did I wish that I never was *born*, or that I was *dead*, and it would have saved us all a great deal of pain and trouble if I had died when yet a child; but no use crying over what might have been. Dear father, I will now let you know how it happened that I was found in a gambling house. Mr. Wolfort proposed to me to play him a game of billiards, and, knowing that I could beat him, I accepted. So we went out to find a billiard saloon, and we found a place where it stood—Eldorado billiard saloon. So we went up to play, and instead of finding billiards, it was a keno room, and as we were up there we would watch the game, when Wolfort said to me, "Let's play one card together." As it was only fifty cents a card, I said "all right," and we won over twenty dollars. Dear father, may the Almighty God never forgive me if I tell a lie when I say that I never have played in all my life in a gambling house before. I swear it! Dear father, I have tried everything to get something to do, and have failed. Been nearly two weeks without a cent of money, and Loeb has told me to get another room; as much as to say that I should leave the house; and he has done more, which I have not the patience to write. I wanted to leave town, and have tried to borrow five dollars, and have been flatly refused. I have even been refused money to get shaved with. I have grown desperate grown desparate. I swore never to come home again, unless I come with money. Dear father, forgive me. Death is all that is left me now. I cannot write. My dearest mother! may God bless her, and give her long life. I cannot write any more. My head aches. I can hardly see. My dying love to all. May God bless you all. Let my brothers take warning from me. Your loving son, FRED.

P. S.—God bless you all, and may he forgive me. I shall pray for you all. Farewell, forever.

On another piece of paper was written, evidently for the Coroner or any of his friends:

"Break the news gently to my *parents*. Yours, resp., FRED. KORNICK."

The action was the result of deliberate purpose, not the sequence of momentary frenzy. While, with the calmness of despair, contemplating taking his life, his love for his brothers caused him to present them his own sad experience as a warning.

It is said that Kornick's father is a clothing merchant of St. Louis. The deceased had been here several weeks. Coroner Samelson yesterday held an inquest on the remains of the unfortunate young man, and a verdict of "death by his own hand" was returned. The body has been taken in charge by Kornick's friends.

A Baltimore dispatch says: Advices from the regions of the Allegheny coal counties state that since the assassination there of Douglass Love, a highly respectable gentleman, by unknown parties, intense consternation prevails throughout the whole country. It has been discovered that a secret organization exists among the Irish laborers, who have sent threatening notifications to many of the citizens, on the principle of the Ku-Klux Klan, to leave immediately at the peril of their lives. Coffins were sent to some, with threats of death, and others have been similarly warned. A committee is now in Baltimore endeavoring to get Gov. Swann to offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the apprehension of the klans. They offer to pay the largest share of the reward themselves. This affair has partially suspended mining operations.

The Chilton (Wis.) *Times* says that, in the town of Woodville, an Indian and a she bear were found lying dead together. The Indian had put six shots into the bear, and then attacked her with his knife, and in her dying struggle she had grappled and squeezed the life out of him.

It is said that the House Committee on Banking intend the present week to take up a bill proposing certain amendments to the national banking laws which will prevent, among other things, the mischievous system in vogue in New York of certifying depositors' checks in excess of deposits.

A "new rebellion," it appears, has been started at Bainbridge, Ga., where the ladies are said to have resolved to leave off Yankee goods, and wear homespun, which they will manufacture themselves.

NEWS FROM THE SUN.

Important Discoveries During the Late Eclipse.

The news from the sun continues to increase in interest. We shall soon have a daily bulletin of the changes that take place in that important part of our planetary system. The agent of the French government, M. Jeanson, who was sent highest up into India to observe the total eclipse of the 18th of August, at first sent a telegraphic dispatch saying that the rose-colored protuberances belonged to the sun, and were of a gaseous nature, and that he had also made an unexpected discovery. He afterward sent a letter which has just been published in the *Moniteur*, and the following extract will show the results obtained and the nature of the important discovery made:

"Immediately after the total eclipse commenced two magnificent protuberances appeared. One of them was more than three minutes in height, and shown with a brilliancy it is difficult to imagine. The analysis of its light showed me immediately that it was formed by an immense gaseous incandescent column, principally composed of hydrogen gas. The analysis of the circumsolar regions, where Mr. Kirchoff places the solar atmosphere, did not furnish me any evidence in favor of the theory of this illustrious astronomer; the observations I made, however, will, I think, lead to a knowledge of the real nature of the solar spectrum. But the most important of these observations is the discovery of a method, of which the principle was detected while looking at the eclipse, which will permit the study of the protuberances and the circumsolar regions at all times, without the necessity of the interposition of an obaque body over the solar disk. This method is formed on the spectral properties of the light of the protuberances—a light which resolves itself into a small number of very luminous bnadles, corresponding to the obscure rays of the solar spectre. The day after the eclipse the new method was used with success, and I was enabled to follow the phenomena as if presented by a new eclipse lasting a whole day. The protuberances of the preceding day were profoundly modified; there remained but few traces of the great protuberance, and the distribution of the gaseous matter was entirely different. From that day on to September 4, a period of seventeen days, I constantly studied the sun from the same position. I have drawn up maps of the protuberances, which will show with what rapidity (often in a few minutes) these immense gaseous masses change in form and in place. During this period which was like an eclipse of seventeen days, I collected a great number of facts which presented themselves, so to speak, without being sought for, on the physical constitution of the sun."

THE AIR-SHIP

Five Miles Above the Earth—Thrilling Adventure.

One dull day in August, just after noon, a balloon rose in the air at the foot of Cloet Hills, on the western edge of the central plain of England It was inflated with the lightest of gases which chemical skill could produce, and it rose with amazing velocity. A mile up and it entered a stratum of cloud more than a thousand feet thick. Emerging from this, the sun shone brightly on the air-ship; the sky overhead was