VOL. XV.-NO. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

Anxiety Net Yet Allayed.

Report of the Indian Commissioners

Permanent Peace Secured.

A Good Year's Work

THE TENNESSEE.

Interview with the Boston |Captain who Re-

A Boston despatch to the New York Herald says:-The Tennessee is pronounced to be safe at last, at least the best informed of the many veteran scafaring men about here say so, and their opinion, when, as at present, based upon careful comparison of, and almost inevitable deductions from, the facts in the case, is generally recognized as escablished truth.

When the vessel arrived in the stream, she was boarded by one of the Herald correspondents, who had an interview with her commander, Captain Hodgskins, who stated that he sailed from Miragoane, St. Domingo, on the 27th of January last, and when one day out he passed within about three miles of a very long, large, full rigged steamship, which was most unmistakably an American man-of-war. She was in longitude west, seventythree degrees twenty minutes, and latitude north twenty degrees, and was steering about west northwest. She appeared to have come out from St. Nicolas Mole, and was evidently heading towards the southern coast of Cuba. When first seen she was steaming along slowly and leisurely, but she suddenly set her sails and continued more rapidly in the direction already specified. Captain Hodgskins says he did not hail the steamer, nor were any signals whatever shown on the man-of-war; he, of course, knew nothing about the mission of the Tennessee, and was, therefore, ignorant of the fact that there was a prevailing alarm concerning her safety. While positive that she must be the steamer from which tidings are so anxiously awaited, he says that he is unable to give more than a very general description. Her extreme length impressed him, but he did not notice her guns particularly, or observe that she had four man noth smokestacks. St. Nicolas' Mole, from whence she appeared to come, is at the northwest extremity of the island of Hayti. From the fact that the strange steamer seemed to be taking her time and no signals were displayed, Capt. Hodgkins very sensibly reasons that everything was all right, and he has no doubt but her safe arrival will soon be reported. He reports unexceptionably fine weather, and argues from this that those on board were leisurely enjoying themselves in looking around the St. Domingo Island. The captain had an interview with the deputy collectors at about the same time as with the Herald reporter, and the substance of his story was telegraphed to Secretary Boutwell, and also to

out the country. The Anxiety Increasing. The New York Tribune this morning says: -At midnight nothing further had been heard here from the Tennessee. The despatch re-ceived by Secretary Boutwell has been the constant topic of conversation in all circles here to-day, and there are numerous conflicting opinions in regard to the identity of the ship seen by Captain Hodgkins. Duplicates of the despatch were sent to Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson this afternoon. The former en dorsed on it, "This was the Severn," and the latter, "This was the Tennessee," and the officers stationed at the Navy Department continue

the Secretary of the Navy, and the intellizence

was afterwards officially promulgated through-

The auxiety for the safety of the commission is daily increasing, not withstanding the repeated assurances of those whose opinion in regard to the matter is supposed to be of most value that there is yet no cause for alarm, and there will be a feeling of great relief when the news of her arrival is received.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners-A Good Year's Work-Improvement of the General Condition of the Indians-Permapent Peace Probably Secured. The Board of Indian Commissioners, through

its Secretary, Vincent Colyer, has presented its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, who has transmitted it to the President. The report begins by referring to the results of the last year's labor.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the past year much progress has been made in the improvement of the condition of the Indian tribes. A deep and widespread interest has been awakened in the public inind in regard to Indian affairs. A great improvement has been made in the manner of appointing agents, selecting them from men recommended by the various Christian missionary societies, and thus it is hoped permanently withdrawn those appointed from the arena of political strife for patronage.

THE THREATENED WAR. Soon after the close of the last report threatening indications of an extensive war on the dains reached us from the agents of Osages, Kiowas, Comsuches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. During the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the solemn pledge of the Government was made to the Orages in a treaty that their land should remain the property of their nation unless they voluntarily relinquished or disposed of them, and all persons were strictly forbidden to disturb them in their quiet possession. The Osages, however, were deceived into signing a fraudulent treaty dis-posing of their lands in Kansas, were driven rom their homes and went out on the platos, where they mingled with the wild tribes, tribes they gave such an impression of the perfidy of the whites, as with the experience of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and other tribes, and the failure of the Government to keep its promises with the Sionx, aroused the vindictive passions of these Indians so much that any slight additional provocation might, at any time, produce an outbreak of war. Affairs contipued in this condition until January last, when the memorable Blackfeet war, or, as it was generally called, the "Piegan Massacre," The news of this massacre spreading among the tribes, soon began to show its bad effects in demonstrations of hostility by the whole Sioux nation. The War Department immediately hurried forward troops and made preparations to protect the border settlements.

HOW WAR WAS AVERTED. About this time a proposition was made to the Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Benjamin Fatham, of New York, to invite Red Cloud to Washington, that he might let the Government hear his side of the story. While the Secretary was considering this proposal, a request came from Red Cloud himself to be allowed to come on and see the "Great Father." One effect of this visit was to stop the threatening hostilities that have been mentioned. effect of this visit, and the "Piegau Massacre," was to deepen the public interest in the rail men. Not only was the public moved, but the

attention of Congress and the Executive was called to the subject, and much good resu ted. The immediate effect of the publication of the affair of the Piegan massacre was to cause the House of Representatives to strike out the clause from the army bill transferring the In-dian Eureau to the War Department.

EXPENDITURE OF MONEY.

The report then goes on to give an account of the causes which brought about the legislation by Congress last session which placed the supervision of all expenditures of money in the Indian Office under the Indian Board. Facts which came to the board showing that contracts were being given out by the Indian Office with-out advertising, and at higher prices than should have been paid, were the causes in the first instance which led to it. The charges of Mr. Welsh, and what followed in ordering an investigation by Congress, are known to the

PERMANENT PEACE SECURED. The good impression from the just treatment of the Osages on the southern border of the plains, and of the Sioux on the north, and the prompt delivery of the goods to Red Cloud's band, and their superior quality, with the efforts of the board that both those nations should be undisturbed in the possession of their lands, so pacified these warlike tribes that an expensive war was averted, and the foundation laid for a permanent peace, if a wise policy continues in their treatment. This took the time of the board till September, after which the work of the board was divided out to the individuals. Part of their duty was to see that the payment to the Indians of the money appropriated by Congress was properly made to them.

WEST POINT.

The Misdemennor of the First Class-Defense of its Conduct by one of its Members.

The following defense of the conduct of the

members of the First Class in the West Point Academy, in recently "running off" two of their number, which has been so universally censured, is given by one of the class in a pri vate letter:-On the evening of the 2d of January, a cadet of

the Fourth Class, Baird by name, desiring to visit Buttermils Falls (which bears the same relation to Buttermils Falls (which bears the same relation to West Point cadets of bacchandian tendencies as Northampton, Chicopee, and Beichertown do to Amberst students similarly inclined), and desiring to screen himself from the inevitable punishment following such a proceeding, connived with his room-mate (Flickinger) to report "all right" to the sentinel in his absence, which was done. The case of the other offender, Cadet Barnes, was in great measure similar. He also reported "all right" to the sentinel on leaving his room, and made such a raport a false one by visiting in the room of Flickinger. a false one by visiting in the room of filebinger.
You will remember that nearly all the regulations of the Academy depend for their proper and eil-cient enforcement upon the regard for the truth which is cherished by the cadets themselves. And unless there be cherished in the corps a most sincere regard for the truth and a keen sense of honor, the whole body of regulations would cause from the whole body of regulations would cease from that moment to be effective as means of promoting and maintaining discipline. Now, to keep this matter of truth-telling up to its original standing, is semething here, as in all educational institutions, which falls within the province of the first class, and made up as the service is so much of custom and precedent, this rule operates possibly with more attributes at West Point than elsewhere. The first

strictness at West Point than elsewhere. The first class is looked up to in all things, and their example

is strictly followed by the vounger classes.

The issue was thus suddenly forced upon us.

Three of our comrades had been guilty of lying, and that, too, in its most aggravated form. If we failed to notice it there could be no telling where this habit, so suddenly and suspiciously commenced, after much careful deliberation it was decided that their case merited the usual punishment of running off. This was no boyish freak, no manifestation on off. This was no boyish freak, no manifestation on our part of youthful, childish feeling. It was, on the contrary, from its very conceptions most serious affair. We were about to terminate, in a most peremptory manner, the military career of three young men—to change almost in an instant the whole current of their lives. Towards them we had not the slightest hard feeling or ill-will, and none regretted more than we did that we were consider to result to such severe measures. But they obliged to resort to such severe measures. But they had lied, and could so longer remain with us; and so, without the slightest violence being done to them, and after having supplied them with money and clothing for their immediate necessities, we sent them away. It was, at best, a sail and painful duty that we had to perform, and I do most sincerely trust that I may never be called upon to do the like sgain. And yet it was after all the casiest way in which they could have severed their connection with the Academy. By going in the way they did the matter is kept entirely from their friends and the public, and they meet with no difficulty in finding employment, nor do they find, save in the army, the slightest obstacle to success in life. On the convers, and they remained and been tried by court-martial, they would have been dismissed, and it would have been published everywhere, and in every paper, great and small, and in articles ranging in size from the whose proceedings of the court-martial in the New York dailies, down to the brief amouncement that "Cadets A, B, and C had been dismissed for lying" in the most recent weekly in the Western confines of civilization.

You can see an example not only of this, but also

of the sound policy of keeping such matters quiet, in the unexpected turn which affairs have taken. In almost every paper in the land, whether for or against them, their names have been published as tars, which cannot fail to work much to their pre-

As to our feeling, it is much misrepresented and misunderstood. We are not in the least defiant, nor do we glory in our section. The whole affair was for us painful, and unfortunate in the extreme. Nor did we desire the inference to be drawn that in our action we were arraying ourselves against the antho rities, and taking the law into our own hands. the contrary, our action partook more of the nature of a social body expelling some of its unworthy members. True, in so doing, living as we do under the rules and srticles of war, and not under the milder code of civil life, we violated a regulation of the Academy, but our violation was of the letter ane not of the spirit of that regulation. We knew that we were rendering ourselves hable to savere punishment, but we would cheerfully submit to it in order to attain the end of maintaining, in its original integrity, that spirit of truth of which the Military Academy is so justly proud.

The report of the committee in the Congressional

Globe will give you with much truth the detailed fects in the case. And the articles on "The West Point Troubles" in last week's Nation and Army and Nary Journal and the Times of Feb. 11 (I think), will give you more successfully than I have been

FIGHTING EDITORS.

Perlis of Southern Journalism.

The perils of Southern journalism are illustrated in the chronology of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel before the war. This is the way the casualties ran: - Dr. Hagan took charge in 1837, fought a duel with the editor of the Whig, par-ticipated in a number of free fights, and was finally killed in 1849 in a street fight. His assistant, Isaac Partridge, died with yellow tever in 1849. Dr. J. S. Hall, associated with Mr. Partridge, was a noted duellist, and had a number of "affairs," in one of which he was severely wounded. The next unlucky editor was James Ryan, who, in vindicating his honor, was killed by R. E. Hamit, of the Whig. Next in order came Walter Kickey, who indulged in several street rows, and was repeatedly wounded. He killed Dr. Kacklin, and was soon after killed himself in the Lone Star State. The next editor was John Lavins, who, it seems, declined glory on the field of honor, and consequently is not entitled to a place in the niche of fame. He indulged, however, in the usual amount of indiscreet abuse, and atoned for his folly by serving a term in prison. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, in aspiring to immortality, came to an untimely end in a street fight with H. A. Crabb; Mr. Crabb was assassinated in the same manner in Sonora, F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, but not finding the editorial chair an easy one, he did the most sensible thing he could, and drowned his sorrows and his body at the same time in the Father of Waters. William Roy subsequently assumed editorial charge of Sentinel, and soon afterwards he celebrated the event with a street fight. This exercise was rejected at intervals, until finally he was accessinated in a street row by his book-keeper.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Caribaldi Leaves France

Illness of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Disorders in Paris.

Fearsof a Popular Rising

Fenian Riots in Cork.

The Joint High Commission.

The Hudson River Railroad.

Another Terrible Collision.

FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi Resigns Bis Command.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 14.-A letter was received resterday by the Government from Garibaldi, in which it is stated that, "seeing his mission is finished, he resigns command of the Army of the Vosges.

The Government forwarded a reply accepting his resignation and expressing on bahalf of the country thanks for the heroic services rendered by the General, and regrets that he feels compelled to leave the service of France. Garibaidi Left Bordeaux

last night for Marseilles, whence he will embark at once for Caprera.

The Alabama Claims Commission. LONDON, Feb. 14.-In the House of Lords this evening Earl Granville said the High Commission which was about to meet in Washington is without power to settle the question of the fisheries, but is only authorized to frame a plan of adjustment, on which the decision of the members must be unanimous, for sub mission to their respective Governments.

The British Colliers Sunk in the Seine. In the Commons Viscount Enfield, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, promised to lay before the House all papers relative to the case of the British colliers sunk in the Seine by the Prussians. In some remarks, the Viscount said the Government had no doubt Bismarck would amply redeem the promise he made to compensate the owners for the losses and injuries sustained.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- A riotous demonstration occurred in Cork yesterday, on the occasion of the welcome given to a released Fenian captain. The streets were cleared by mounted police with drawn sabres, and the mob scattered.

Reifort Destrous to Capitulate. CARLSRUHE, Feb. 14 - Evening-The Baden Minister of War has received a telegram from the commandant at Mulhouse, stating that the French garrison and people of Belfort have agreed to the armistice, and there is a general desire to capitulate.

Reported Disturbances in Paris. BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.-It is reported that disturbances have accurred in Paris, but the rumor has received no confirmation and is believed to be premature. It is known, however, that the people are very excited, and grave apprehensions are felt in the French capital of serious

The British Request for Peace Conditions Refused. BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 .- It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany has refused the request of the British Government to communieate the conditions upon which she is willing to

make peace. The Armistice Prolonged One Week. LONDON, Feb. 15. - The Berlin special correspondent of the London Times telegraphs [that, in consequence of the pacific result of the French elections, Count Bismarck has conceded a prolongation of the armistice by a week, but that it be made a definitive agreement, depen-

Illness of the Emperor. VERSAILLES, Feb. 14 .- The Emperor is very unwell, but persists in his

dent only on certain military conditions.

Intention to Enter Paris. As a resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended at headquarters, orders were given

Destruction of the Monster Guns in Mont Valerien.

Algers in a State of Siege. BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.-The Echo du Parlement says the city of Algers has been declared in a state of siege.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Railroad Collision on the Hudson River Raliroud Miraculous Escape of the

ALBANY, Feb. 15 -The Montreal express train which was to leave New York last night at 11 o'clock left thirty minutes behind time. On reaching the bridge at Spuyten Duyvil creek the engineer slowed down, when the Yonkers train, also behind time, came round the curve at full speed, and a collision took place, which almost totally demolished one car and smashed the platforms of several others The engineer of the Yonkers train jumped off, and the conductor was thrown down the embankment, while several passengers were thrown from their bunks and several severely injured. The passengers describe the collision and its effects as terrible, and wonder that many lives were not

will be ready for launching in June. The French Rellef Fund. The aggregate contributions here for the suf-

fering French amount to \$70,000. Baltmore, Feb. 15.—Cotton duil; middling uplands, 14%@15c, and low middling, 14%c. Flour duil and nominally unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; white Southern, 86@38c, yellow Southern, 81@89c, Oats active at 68@60c. Pork quiet but firm at \$22/23.50. Bacon only. Pork quiet but firm at \$23@23.50. Bacon quiet but 51m; rib sides, 12c ; clear rib, 121cc ; shoulders, 10

feeling at 18%c. Whisky more from at 93,304c,

SAN DOMINGO.

The Inte Negetlations-Important Correspondence Transmitted to the Scante by the Pre-Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The following letters appear in the correspondence recently transmitted by the President to the Senate, with the orders issued to the commanders of our naval squadron in the waters of the island of San Domingo since the commencement of the late

REAR ADMIRAL LEE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

REAR ADMIRAL LER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SEVERN, SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 9, 1871.—Sir:—The Severn arrived at Sanama December 24, 1870, and found the English man-of-war Raccon there, of 18 guns, Captain Howard, with Mr. Farrington, the English Vice-Consul, on board, bound to San Domingo City.

Captain Howard then called on board and asked me as to the extent of our protectorate over Dominics, and if it extended to our making good the Dominican bonds. I answered in substance that, pending the treaty between Dominica and the United States, the latter protected the former against its enemies in the island, and that I did not suppose the United States insured speculations in Dominican paper, yet the question might be asked by Lord Granville of Secretary Fish, if it was thought worth while to do so. Respectfully yours.

Rear-Admiral commanding North Atlantic Fleet, Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER IRWIN TO REAR-ADMIRAL LER. UNITED STATES STEAMER YANTIC (4th rate), SAN Domingo City, Jan. 1, 1871—Sir:—I arrived at this city August 29. I placed myself immediately in communication with the authorities. On the 30th of August President Baez sent for me and informed me that he had dismissed General Hungria, his Minis-ter of War, and that he had just received a note from the british Consul informing him that General Hungria had sought an asylum at the British consuiste. The President was anxious to add to the force at his disposal in the city, and asked me if I could not bring him some of his troops that were at Azua. I acceded to his request, and left this city for Azua on the list of August. We arrived at Azua on the 1st of September, and received on board sixty-live officers and men, and them at Azua could be a sixty-live officers and men, and them at Azua could be a sixty-live officers and men, and them at Azua could be a sixty-live officers and men, and ceiven on board sixty-nee omeers and men, and lanced them at San Domingo city on the 24 of September. As President Baez reported everything quiet, and that he feit perfectly secure, I started on the 2d of September for Samana, and arrived on the 3d. At Samana I found the Swatara and Nantasket, and received Commodore J. F. Green's instructions from Lieute nant-Commander W. N. Allen. Before leaving San Domingo City Lavarettained that. leaving San Domingo City I ascertained that Presi-dent Baez had intercepted treasonable correspon-dence between General Hungria and the partisans dence between General Hungria and the partisans of Cabral. General Hungria was no doubt aware of the fact, and considered himself in danger. I remained at Samana repairing until November 7. On the 19th of September 1 sent orders to Lieutenant-Commander McCook to proceed to Samana, as I thought it probable that I might need the services of his vessel. The Nantasket arrived on the 4th of October. All of our vessels were very short of coal, and not one of them ready for any emergency. I therefore sent the Nantasket to St. Thomas on the 14th of October to get a supply. The Nantasket returned to Samana October 24. During her absence I sent the Swatara to San Domingo City, as President Baez had written to me request-City, as President Baez had written to San Doming ing me to send a vessel. He desired my presence, but the Yantic was in but the Yantic was in no condition for service. Just after the departure of the Swatara two coal vessels arrived, containing 165e tons. The repairs on this vessel were completed on the 7th of November. As President Baez wished to consult with me, I started at once for San Do mit go city, arriving November S. On the 13th of November I received an order from Commodore Green to despatch the Swatara to St. Pierre, Mar-tinique, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello. I sent orders to Lieutenant Commander McCook to proceed to Sau Domingo city with all despatch. I had been informed by President Bacz that the partisans of Cabral, accompanied by a band of Haytiens, had been giving trouble in the vicinity of Azua. On the inin of November I directed Lieutenaut-Commander McCook to proceed to Azua taking with his services were no longer required at Azua and vicibity. The Nantasket returned with President Bacz on the 27th of November. On the 6th of De-cember President Bacz Informed me that he had information from Puerto Plata that the partisans of Luperon intended seizing that place, assisted by a number of vagab inds that had arrived from Turk's Island. I there ore directed Lieutenant-Commander McCook to proceed to Puerto Plata, and to use his force to suppress any such attempt. The Nautasket is still at Puerto Plats. On the 12th ultimo President Baez Informed me that he had positive information that cabral, with a force of Haytiens and Dominicans, was moving on Azus, and that the expedition was countenanced by the Faytien Government. President Bacz requested me to carry despatches to st. Thomas to be forwarded to our Government. I acceled to his request, forwarding his and my own despatches, and returned to this port on the 19th ultimo. The Swatara returned on the 22d ultimo. The last move-Swatara returned on the 22d ultime. The last movement of Cabral, favored covertly by the Haytien Government, is the flual endeavor to oppose the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States. President Baez will explain this to you fully. I am also aware that there is a large party in Hay i in favor of annexing that republic. They are composed of the followers of the President Salnave, and they are doubtless causing the present Government much anxiety. Cabral is still threatening Azua, but President Ba 2 is stronger than he has ever been before, as three hundred of his best men are armed with Remingtons, and he has about two hundred well-mounted tons, and he has about two hundred well-mounted infantry. It is his object to capture Cabral if pos-sible, and also to capture some Haytien, officers, in order to prove the complicity of the Haytien Gov-ernment. I am having correct copies and transla-

tions made of the several communications I have received from President Baez. They are my principal sources of information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your chedient servant, John Inwin, Commander, Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Navy, Commanderin-Chief North American fleet, flagship Severa, off San Domingo City.

GHASTLY OCCURRENCE.

A Corpse Driving a Herse Through Nashville.

The Nashville Banner of the 7th inst. says:-Dr. William Burdett, who resided at No. 839 South Cherry street, died at 6 o'clock last evening under the most peculiar circumstances. About half an hour previous to his demise had driven to the residence of Conductor Etward Wells, near the Decatur depot. After leaving some instructions with his patient he got into his buggy and started his horse home-

Sudden death, like a stroke of lightning, overtook him probably before he had driven more than a few hundred yards, and the late living, speaking human being, who a few moments be-fore had talked calmly and quietly, after his usual manner, to a patient and that patient's family, and had even joked with a little boy whom he met by the street-side as he entered his buggy, still sat stark and stiff upright upon his seat, the reins clutched in his hands, staring eyes looking out upon the street, driving homeward-a corpse.

Death looked out from those lifeless eyes, and was it he who guided the unknowing horse plodding towards his late master's door; and those who looked into that vehicle felt something awful and indefinable which made them shudder, perhaps, and hasten involuntarily forward. The horse drew up at the familiar hitching-post, but no master descended, and he stood gently pawing the ground, anon jerking the ines, but he got no answer to these signals,

however oft repeated.

And now Mrs. Burdett looks out of the window and says, "Well, I declare the Doctor's come; but why don't he get out?" She looks a moment, but he doesn't move, and she says, "Perhaps he wants something;" and then she trips out to the street, looks up into the buggy, and says, "Well, William, what is it?" No answer. And then she bends forward a little, and the light shines fuller on the figure there. It is her husband, but the face is livid and the eyes blindly staring. "William! O William!" and she grasps him by the hands, still clutching the reins; they are cold and stiff. He is dead.

Through the assistance of several gentlemen. Dr. Burdett's body was taken into the house.

where Coroner Brien held an inquest over his

remains. The jury returned a weedlet that came to his death from disease of the heart.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Assembly Elections.

Decided Monarchical Triumph.

To-Day's Washington News.

Nullifying Constitutional Amendments

Great Speech Tof Senator Morton

The Democracy Severely Handled.

No News of the Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Sepator Morton-Neathing Criticism of the Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Kvening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Governor Morton today called up the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature nullifying the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and proceeded to make a speech showing the position of the Democratic party relative to the new ameadments to the Constitution. He argued that the objection of the Democrats to the fifteenth amendment, to wit that it was declared and adopted before certain of the Southern States were represented in Congress, would apply with equal force to the fourteenth amendment.

The Trouble with the Democratic Party, he said, was that they failed to see the wrongfulness of Rebellion, hence they refused to admit that Rebel States had not the same rights politically as the loyal States. He held that the action of the Legislature of Indiana in nullifying the amendment does not amount to anything in point of law. It only shows the purpose of the Democracy. He argued that it is

Impossible for any State to Nullify in amendment to the Constitution after it has been ratified by three-fourths of the States. The Democratic majority in the Legislature of Indiana, and their action relative to this amendment, did not, in his opinion, represent the views of the people of that State. The issue tendered by the Democratic party is that it proposes to accept nothing that has been done in the way of reconstruction.

It has not only declared through all its conventions, State and National, that the reconstruction acts of 1867 were unconstitutional and void, but it now asserts that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are null, and will be by it disregarded when it comes into power. Men of all parties are rotified that the

Programme of the Democrats is revolution and retrogression. Mr. Morton charged that the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution were strongly opposed by the Democratic party in and out of Congress, that the Democratic party everywhere denied to Congress the right to require the late Rebel States to ratify the amendments as conditions to their restoration, and that no Democratic convention, Legislature, or leading statesman, so far as he knew, has accepted or admitted the validity of the amendments. Governor Morton

Adduced as Evidence the cases of Kentucky, California, and Indian . where Democratic Legislatures had sought to nu lify the amendments to the Constitution. He closed as follows; - "When we look at the

Reign of Violence in the South, the bitter and bloody persecution of men for opinion's sake, and at the ominous cloud of nullification which makes the political horizon black, who will dare to say that the mission of the Republican party has been performed?" Senator Morton's speech made a

among Senators on both sides of the chamber The Democrats were stirred to a great pitch of excitement at having revolution and retrogression charged upon their party. Messrs. Thurman, Blair, and Bayard all arose at once to reply. Mr. Thurman was recognized by the chair. Mr. Morton's speech is regarded as the opening gun of the campaign of 1873 on the

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Republican side.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. - Lientenant Commander Robeson is ordered to special ordnance duty at Springfield, Mass., and Second Assistant Engineers W. H. Harris and John F. Bingham to an examination for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Pearson has been de-

tached from special ordnance duty and ordered to the Worcester. Lieutenant Asa Walker is detached from the Jamestown and ordered to return home.

The bill prescribing an Oath of Office

to be taken by persons who participated in the

late Rebellion, but who are disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution has become a law, without the President's signature. He will, in a brief message to-day, state the reasons why he did not sign it. The President has approved and signed the act granting Pensions to Soldiers and Sallers

of the War of 1812 and to the widows of de ceased soldlers. No News of the Tennessee.

No intelligence has been received up to noon

concerning the Tennessee.

FROM MARYLAND. Curley Harris not yet Caught. ELETON, Md., Feb. 15. - The detective officer who arrived here from Philadelphia says that

the person arrested yesterday and detained by

the sheriff of Cecil county, supposed to be the

fugitive Curley Harris, is not Harris. The officer

returns to the city this afternoon. FROM NEW JERSEY.

Ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. TRENTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate to-day ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

The State Capital Removal Question. A committee of four has been appointed in the Senate in reference to the removal of the State capital to Elizabeth.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Elections Decid d Conservative BERLIN, Feb. 14 .- The Kreuz Zeitung estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in favor of moin at least a two-thirds vote in favor of mo-narchical institutions, and says scarcely one-third of the members chosen to the Assembly are Republicans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten, and the future of France seems to lie between the Bourbons and Orleanists.

to lie between the Bourbons and Orleanists.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Feb. 15—11'30 A. M.—Consols 92% for both money and account. American securities dull. United States 5-20s of 1862, 914; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; '0-40s, 87%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18%; illinois Central, 10%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

Liverpool., Feb. 15—11'30 A. M.—Cotton dull, with a downward tendency; uplands, 7%@7%d.; Orleans, 7%@7%d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from Charlesion or Savannah, at 7%0, for mideling.

Breadstoffs easier; California Wheat, 11s, 91,@11s, 16d.; red Western spring, 10s. 8d.@11s, for lowest grades No. 2 to highest grades; No. 1 red winter, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. Flour, 28s. 3d.

London, Feb. 18—12 M.—Consols quoted at 92 for money and account. The market is weaker in anticipation of a decrease of buildon in the Bank of England to-morrow.

England to-morrow. United States 5-20s of 1862, 91%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—12 M.—Unofficial report states that the cotton market is easier, but not quotably lower than yesterday.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike- Resumption of Work. MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Feb. 15 .- All the collieries here resumed work this morning except one, which will commence to-morrow.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 15. - The miners still adhere to the three dollar basis. Two collieries at this place are preparing to resume work.

New York Produce Market.

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New York Feb. 15.—Cotton dull and weak; sales 2000 bales uplands, 15½c.; Orleans, 15½c. Frour dt.ll and lower; sales 8500 barrels State at \$6 15@7-20; Ohio at \$6 85@7-50; Western at \$6 15.@ 7.757 Southern at \$6 95.@8 75. Wheat dull and nominally lower; new spring, \$1.53@1.55; winter red and amber Western, \$1.55@1.61. Corn dull and drooping; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83.@84c. Oars quiet; sales 16,000 bushels Western at 66% @70c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 93%c.

A POET'S FUNERAL.

The Obsequies Over the Memnins of Alice Cary Sad and Impressive Services-End of an Bionorable Life.

The funeral of Alice Cary, the poet, took place yesterda, afternoon at the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street. The church was filled with sorrowing friends, notwithstanding the raging storm, as Miss Cary was widely known and loved in private as well as public life. The members of Sorosis at-tended in a body to participate in the last sad rites of one who was their arst President, and who was an active working member up to the time of her death

death.

Prominent among the others present could be seen Wilham Ross Wallace, Rev. O. B. Frothingbane, Fanny Fern, James Parton, and many other well-known clergymen and literary celebrities. The services were concucted by the Rev. Dr. Deems, paster of the church. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, P. T. Barnum, Chver Johnson, O. J. Johnson, Richard B. Kimball, Frank B. Carpenter, and Dr. W. W. Hall. The coffin was of the thest rosewood, heavily mounted with silver, and upon the plate was the inscription:—"Alice Cary, A. D. 1829—A. D. 1871."

As the casket bearing the remains was borne into the church there sounded from the organ the sad, nourniful strains of the voluntary "I know that my Redeemer liveth." from the oratorio of The Messiah. Redeemer liveth." from the oratorio of The Messiah. The choir then sang the anthem. "What Sweetly Selemn Thoughts," composed by Miss Phoebe Cary, after which the pastor read the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. At the close of this service he said that his heart was too full of grief to allow of his preaching any funeral sermon over the remains of his friend, and he felt as if he should be seated among the mourners instead of standing in his among the mourners instead of standing in hi

In a broken, sobbing voice he continued :- "I cannot think of a single word to say to you to day, for all those of you who knew Africe Cary loved her, and to those of you who did not know her I cannot tell how true, how loving, how kind she was, and how she suffered. I was with her much during her suffering, and the paims of my hands have many times borne marks where she has sunk her naths in her agony." Here the speaker was completely over-come, and many sobs were heard throughout the

aucience. Recovering his composure at last, he said that she was not a parishioner of his church, but that she was a parishioner that came close to his heart; he loved her, and all he could do this day was to make his plaint over her in common with the rest; she was host of friends; there was little jealousy in her public life, and in her private life she was honored and re-vered by all. Here the speaker read her "Dying liymn," commencing:—

"Karth, and its dark and dreadful ills, recedes and fade He said there was another thing of which he wished to speak. Many of the admirers of her who had gone were young, and like her labored with their hands and brain, and when they saw her poems they said:—"It was so easy for her to write." This was an error; Alice Cary was one who worked hard, and one who by constant exertion had achieved for herself the reputation she enjoyed through life, and

which would live for ages.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the pastor completed the reading of the church service, after which the lid was taken from the coffin and the friends took their last farewell of the remains. But the niest affecting sight was when the only remaining sister of seven, Miss Phœbe Cary, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Deems, approached for the final leave-taking. Men turned saide to weep and wemen sobbed convulsively when they saw that sister, now left utterly alone, kiss for the last time the cold, dead lips of the one who had been her play-mate in youth, and her confident and daily comparion through life, and who was so soon to be laid under the earth.

After this sad ceremony the remains were taken in charge by the bearers, placed in the hearse, and tile mouruful cortege proceeded on its way to Greenwood, where they were deposited in their final rest-ing place, A. Y. World to-day,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. Matthias Reeder this morning owned up so steal-

ing a pair of horses from the Girard Avenue Rall-resd company. After taking the horses from the company's stables he went to Frankford, and prethe head also some coward home for sale, and the purchaser of the horses wishing to see them, they started . If to the farm, but being unable to find they stated in to the larm, but being unable to find it heeder was at once suspected, and said be had to stolen the horses at 'renton. A return of the money being demanded he refunded \$30, and was then taken to the station-house. The Superintendant of the railway company hearing of the matter looked up the horses, proved property, and took them away.

Frederick Krettzler, an aged German, was tried Frederick Krettzler, an aged German, was tried upon the charge of steating a \$1000 Government bond. The presecutor, who keeps a lager beer saleon, said that the prisoner boarded with him, and on the day that the bond was missed he repaired some window shades in the room where it was kept. A woman, who kept house for the prosecutor and was particularly familiar with him, said she saw the old man take the bond from the truck and here. was particularly familiar with him, said she saw the old man take the bond from the trunk, and he afterwards told her he had sold it and buried, the money in a cup in the cellar, and asked her to clope with him. She uncarthed the aforesaff cup, and finding it contained nothing but water, caused his arcest. The jury diclined to believe her story, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Kate Allen, the proprietress of a den at Sartain street and Girard avenue was charged with receiving stolen goods, the evidence being that Shocy Miller was found in her house, together with the goods he had stolen. On trial.

Nonauit. Nisi Prius-Judge Read.

Ann Charlotte Brown, et. al., vs. The Philadel-phis, Wilmington, and Baitimore Railroad Com-pany, an action to recover damages for the death of the husband and father of plaintins, who was run over and killed by defendants' cars at Wilmington, Delaware. Upon motion of defendants' counsel a that the cause of action arose in another State,