Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

In the United States Senate, the resolution of the Iowa Legislature ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment was presented. Mr. Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, reported a bill for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Department of State. Various resolutions of inquiry were adopted, including one directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether the act of 1862, prescribing an oath of office is now in force. The resolution providing for the consideration of Indian treaties in open session was agreed to, with an amendment excepting treaties transmitted by the President for confidential consideration. A bill relieving a large number of ex-rebels from political disability was passed. The Census bill was considered. The House bill to supply deficiencies in naval appropriations was reported, with amendments increasing the amount to $3,000,000. The bill to prevent encroachments upon harbors was reported. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Paine gave notice that he would offer a resolution for the drawing of a special committee for the trial of each contested election case. A resolution offered by Mr. Laflin, declaring the publication in the Congressional Globe of printed petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the directions of the Postmaster-General, was a wasteful expenditure of public money, and directing the discontinuance, was discussed, and tabled by a vote of 72 to 53. Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to introduce for reference a constitutional amendment, declaring that Congress shall have power to issue United States notes and make them a legal-tender. The report in the case of Covode vs. Foster, giving the seat to Covode, was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON Feb. 9.

In the United States Senate, on motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the President was asked for information regarding action relating to a claim of the Central Pacific Railroad for lands and bonds of the United States. On motion of Mr. Ferry, the Judiciary Committee were directed to report whether the Georgia Legislature has been organized in accordance with the provisions of Congress. Mr. Trumbull, from the same committee, reported a substitute for the House bill, admitting Mississippi, omitting the conditions; also, the bill changing the Judicial Circuits, with amendments, one of which provides that the Justices shall be residents of their respective circuits. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill increasing the number of the Supreme and Circuit Judges to eleven, which was referred. Mr. Morton spoke in advocacy of the bill to prevent the transhipping of vessels and war material to foreign powers, to be used against insurgent colonies or districts. His bill and that of Mr. Howe relative to neutrality were then referred to the Foreign Committee. The Census question was considered, and on motion of Mr. Conkling, the House bill was laid upon the table by a vote of 46 to 9. Mr. Chandler, on leave, introduced the bill "to promote commerce among the States," which provides for the construction of a railroad from Washington to New York, and railroad and telegraph lines from Washington to Pittsburg, and Cincinnati. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the report of the Election Committee, declaring Mr. Covode entitled to the seat from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, was adopted, and he was sworn in. Mr. Lawrence, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to enforce Constitutional Amendments, which was passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Banks, the President was requested to furnish information in regard to the number of American citizens in Cuba. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1870.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Shurz introduced a resolution providing that no State shall in future receive aids for agriculture and all mechanical colleges, unless such colleges are open to all, without distinction of color. Mr. Chandler, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill reorganizing the Marine Hospital service. Mr. Ramsey from the Postoffice Committee, reported the House Post Route bill. The bill making transfers in naval appropriations was passed. The Mississippi bill was discussed but the Senate adjourned without acting upon it.

In the House, Mr. Roots introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a steamship line to Indianola and China, etc. The resolution calling for information in regard to American citizens imprisoned in Great Britain was discussed. On motion of Mr. Butler, the Secretary of State was asked for information as to why the Spanish Government had not paid in coin the interest on claims of American citizens, under the treaty of 1834. Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the bill to remove disabilities, and it was recommitted. The Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba. He said the people would no longer tolerate the indifference of the Government towards Cuban affairs. Mr. Sumner said the facts before the Foreign Committee relative to Cuban affairs were not official, and did not warrant definite action. The resolutions were referred to the Foreign Committee. The bills abolishing the franking privilege and admitting Mississippi were considered. The death of Representative Hopkins, of Wisconsin, was announced, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Schofield to amend the Bankrupt law; Mr. Dyer, to further reduce the tax on Ketchum, relating to purchase of navy supplies and naval enlistments. Resolutions of inquiry were adopted as to expenditures by the Freedmen's Bureau, and the aggregate public and private expenditures in the District of Columbia since the establishment of the seat of Government. The death of Mr. Hopkins, of Wisconsin, was announced, and after the usual marks of respect the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The U. S. Senate was not in session today. In the House, Mr. Starkweather introduced a bill regulating the rank of staff officers in the navy. Mr. Judd introduced a bill to exempt from tax, as manufacturers, hog packers, lard renderers, persons engaged in curing hams and meats in pickle, and those in the provision trade; and ordering the refunding of such taxes already collected. The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. On motion of Mr. Hinck, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to state the amount of unexpended balances for the various departments at the end of the fiscal year. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

In the United States Senate, the report of the Secretary of War on affairs in Georgia was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee, along with the credentials of Senator elect Miller, of that State. Mr. Carpenter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges. It gives the Chief Justice $12,000, and each Associate Justice $10,000, the Circuit Judges $6500, and the District Judges $5000. Mr. Morton introduced a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, which was referred. Mr. Harlan introduced a bill, which was referred, giving soldiers who enlisted when over 45 years of age, and served full time, the same bounty and pension privileges as those who were within the military age. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported with amendments, the bill giving artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, and bounties to soldiers and sailors who were slaves. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bills regulating the jurisdiction of U. S. Courts, to provide for summary trial of minor offences against the United States, to prevent collection of taxes on property exempt from taxation, and declaring against the power of any State to enforce the passenger tax. Mr. Trumbull said a bill on the latter subject had been reported by the Commerce Committee. The Mississippi bill was discussed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Gillilan, allowing bounties to discharged soldiers who have entered the civil service; by Mr. Dewees, to "provide homes for the homeless" in the late slave States, repeal the test oath, and abolish the duty on salt; by Mr. Lawrence, to fund the debt at a lower interest; by Mr. Ingersoll, to amend the Constitution so as to allow Congress to make paper a legal tender; and by Mr. Hay, to repeal the mileage law. Mr. Loughridge offered a resolution directing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill increasing the currency at least fifty millions. Mr. Wood moved to lay the resolution on the table, but this motion was not carried, the yeas being 74 and the nays 93. The resolution lies over until next Monday. The Military Academy and Naval Deficiency bills were taken from the table, the Senate amendments rejected and a conference asked. Mr. Morgan introduced a substitute for Mr. Sherman's Currency bill, which was referred. The Judiciary Committee reported against increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges. Mr. Logan called up and advocated his resolution looking to the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba, and it was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Wood offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, as to whether the Spanish war vessels Vitoria and Lealtad are going to be repaired on the Government docks at New York, and if so by what authority. Mr. Wilson, of Minn., introduced a bill to reduce the number of naval officers. After considering the Legislative appropriation bill the House adjourned.

LOVE AND MURDER.

A Young Man Shot in a Church by a Young Woman for Refusing to Fulfil a Promise of Marriage.

PIQUA, Ohio, Feb. 13.—While the congregation at St. Mary's Catholic Church, in this city, were engaged in worship, this morning, a young woman named Miss Mary Maher, entered the church and took a seat. In a few moments thereafter she deliberately took from her pocket a pistol and shot a young man named Thomas Wise, who occupied a seat immediately in front of her. Wise, after being shot, arose and stood towards the entry. The woman pursued him, endeavoring to shoot him a second time, but was prevented by a policeman, who arrested her. The cause of the affair is not fully known, but it appears from various reports in circulation that Wise had promised to marry her, had determined not to fulfil his promise to her, and had since engaged himself to another, which engagement was announced in church this morning. Wise's condition is rather critical.

The State Legislature.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

In the Senate the fee bill was passed. Among the bills introduced was one authorizing Quarter Sessions Judges to appoint prison inspectors every May; also, one protecting the people of the State from improperly educated physicians. A bill was passed prohibiting any railroad from ever being constructed through Fairmount Park.

In the House a bill was passed creating a commission to establish a house of correction. At the evening session a general discussion ensued on the State Treasury bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

In the State Senate, the bills requiring the Sinking Fund Commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals for redemption of the State loans on the first Tuesday of each month; giving the State Treasurer $6000 salary, and requiring $500,000 security; requiring the Commissioners' consent to the depositories, and punishing the use of the State funds for personal gain, were reported favorably. In the House, among the bills reported was one giving the street cleaning of Philadelphia to the "City Sewage and Utilization Company." A bill was introduced providing for a commission to erect the public buildings upon Penn Squares. The Philadelphia members have decided to report favorably the bill allowing a vote upon the site of the public buildings next October.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

In the State Senate, messages were received from the Governor vetoing the Metropolitan Police bill, and the bill allowing writs of error to the Supreme Court in murder cases (intended to affect Dr. Schoeppe's case). The consideration of the veto of the Police bill was postponed by 16 Republican yeas to 15 nays, Mr. Lowry voting in the negative with the Democrats. In the House, the Senate bill to prevent baggage smashing was concurred in, and a bill was passed exempting one sewing machine in each family from taxation.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11th.

In the State Senate, the bills providing for the election of the Attorney General and Secretary of State were reported negatively. A new Metropolitan Police bill was introduced by Mr. Henszey. It provides for five Commissioners, one being the Mayor *ex officio*, the other four to be elected by Councils after the passage of the act, and annually thereafter by the people, after their respective terms expire. The police appointed by them are to hold office during good behavior, and liable to removal only upon a public hearing before the Board. In the House, the bill to prevent the erection of public buildings on Independence Square was reported, also the bill authorizing a vote on the site of the public buildings at the October election. A bill was introduced authorizing the issue by the International Steamship Company, of five thousand bonds, of $1000 each, to bear six per cent. interest, to be paid, the interest to be secured by a first mortgage, endorsed by the State of Pennsylvania, etc. Mr. Davis, who presented the bill, said he knew nothing of its merits.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

The Senate was not in session and the House met at half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Bill, of Adams, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of damages sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of the Rebellion, and providing means therefor. It authorizes a State loan of $750,000, with 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, principal and interest free of tax. One-half the loan is to be payable after five and within ten years, the other half after seven and within twelve. The proceeds of the loan, including premium, are to be applied to pay claims for damages. In addition to the amount raised by the loan it is provided that the State Treasurer is authorized to pay upon the claims aforesaid, out of any moneys in the State Treasury, $500,000 on the 15th of March, 1870, and $300,000 in June and December each year thereafter, until the whole amount of said claims has been paid. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, immediately after the receipt of the loan and after dates, where propositions are made, to divide the several amounts among the counties in which the losses were incurred, in proper proportions.

Mr. Dill moved to suspend the rules and appoint a special session Wednesday afternoon to consider this bill.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was not agreed to, there being less than a two-thirds vote.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Webb, increasing the Supreme Court Judges to seven.

Mr. Ellis, of Schuylkill, making it a penal offence to sell coal at public auction.

Mr. Walton, urging Congress to prevent the construction of bridges over the Ohio river. Adjourned.

Senatorial Immorality.

It seems that Revels, the negro Senator from Mississippi has been discovered not to be by any means a Joseph, and some ugly stories are being circulated about his gallantries among the frail sisters of his race. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* is inclined to think the sable Senator can not be much worse in that respect than some of his Radical white brethren. He says:

"I heard a Senator say the other night thus:—"Newspapers are too reckless in making the most serious charges in our days. They have ceased to exercise the power they once had owing to at very reason. I mean they have lost that controlling influence they formerly possessed, because the public has come to believe that reliance can no longer be placed upon the statements of the bulk of newspapers."

The Senator who made that remark may be above reproach himself—and as far as I know he is—but he don't comprehend everything under the sun, or he is too charitable to his brother Senators. Has he been blind to the condition of three or four of his brothers, who, time after time, have strutted into the chamber with liquor-heated brains thickened, maudlined utterance and tottering limbs? Has he not heard of the looseness of others, "good fellows" enough, I believe, in other respects? Has he been denied the late and rich gossip about one Senator caught in an assignation house, another exposed with a colored lady in a boarding house, another expelled from the drawing room of a young and good looking widow on account of an indecent proposal? Has he not heard how the good looking widow seized the sword of the insulted husband, and, brandishing it in a theatrical way, compelled the aged and sinful Senator to beat a hasty retreat, leaving his hat and overcoat behind as trophies? Is he unacquainted with the harrowing tale of that frail young wife who got divorced from her husband because a fair Western Senator, famed for his championship of all the philanthropic movements of the age, came like the serpent into the home, and, by his tempting promises, induced her to forget the sacred ties of matrimony, to desert home and husband, and afterwards left her in destitution, and drove her to the life of the professional wanton? If he has not heard of these and other cases that might be mentioned his innocent protest against the recklessness of the press is susceptible of explanation.—But the bulk of his Senatorial brethren cannot be so unconscious of the realities, and therefore it was that I ventured the suggestion that mere immorality might not, under existing circumstances, be a good cause of objection to Revels. In saying which, I by no means am committing myself to the statement, that the secret of Revels' career in Kansas and elsewhere are veracious. They may only be the invention of some enemy who desires that the shadow of an obstacle may be presented to his final admission in order to blacken his character.

More About the Colored Mississippi Senator—He is More Indian than African.

The Nashville *Union* gives a sketch of the colored United States Senator elect from Mississippi, which shows that he is more Indian than African, very nearly a full-blooded aborigine. The *Union* adds:

There is very little negro in him. Persons who have lived up and down Cedar street to and from the Capitol see on the north side of the street a drug store with the sign of "Revels & Arry." The store is No. 92, and the senior partner of the establishment is Willis B. Revels, a brother of the veritable Mississippi Senator, who has taken his seat at the back of Charles Sumner. His residence is No. 62 Cumberland alley. We know something of Senator Revels.

Hiram Rhodes Revels was born in Chatham county, N. C., and will be fifty years of age on the 15th of June next. His paternal ancestry was Indian of the Choctaw tribe. His father was the Rev. Elijah Revels, who was a mixture of Indian and African, the former preponderating. His father reported as "big injun" in times of auld lang syne from the Mississippi's reservation, and his grandfather, it is claimed, fought with the patriots at Stony Point, with Mad Anthony Wayne. So much for the ancestry.

Hiram Rhodes grew up as boys generally do. Nothing remarkable about that.—Being very young at the time of his birth, he was, in early youth, started to school, and graduated at Galesburg College, Illinois, at the precocious age of thirty-six, when and where at which time he was regarded as a peculiarly sprightly boy.

Between the ages of thirty-six and forty-five he did that extraordinary feat of what we old fogies call sowing wild oats. But there was a change Hiram (that is a great name) went to Baltimore, where he remained for a while in the Monumental City. From there he went to Louisville, Ky., and we doubt not but the everlasting span of the big bridge which is to be "swung to-morrow" owes its completion somewhat to his sojourn there. From Louisville he went to St. Louis, and from statistics it is inferred that the larger population claimed by the latter city over Cincinnati is because Hiram Rhodes didn't stop in Porkopolis. Thenceward Hiram went to Vicksburg, arriving in Bluff City in 1860. From there his peregrinations led him to Leavenworth, Kan., and from that freedom-shrieking region back to Louisville. Finally he glided noiselessly and imperceptibly on his way to Natchez under the hill. In that city in 1869 he was elected a member of the City Council, of which he remained till with Alcorn he was sent to the United States Senate from Mississippi. He regarded Mr. Washington with, as we understand, a respectable colored family, and his chief regret with his Nashville brother is that Sumner sits in front of him in the Senate chamber, which is attributable, probably, to the fact that Hiram Rhodes is not full "nigger."

Revels and his brother were never slaves or in bondage.

There were 313 deaths in Philadelphia last week, an increase of 39 over the number for the previous week. Twenty-six of the deaths were from scarlet fever.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Why Cameron Left It—He Resigned the Secretaryship of War After He Lincoln had Removed Him—Senator Wilson's Account Corrected—A Letter From Alexander K. McClure.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In your paper of Wednesday you refer to the conflicting explanations given by political journals of the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the War Department, and call for the correct history of his displacement for Mr. Stanton. I can throw some light upon the inside history of the change.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for February contains an eloquent and just tribute to the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, from the pen of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. Coming as it does from a gentleman of high character for integrity, and one who is presumed to have been familiar with the inside political movements of the Lincoln administration, the vindication of the truth of history requires that one paragraph of his otherwise unexceptionable paper should be corrected. He says:

"The impatience of the public mind at the delays found expression in harsh and generally undeserved criticisms upon the War Department. Mr. Cameron felt the pressure of multiplied labors that crowded upon him, and he was not insensible to adverse criticisms. *He proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy. He suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The President acted upon the suggestion, accepted his resignation, and tendered him the mission to Russia.* Mr. Stanton was then named Secretary of War, with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Cabinet except Montgomery Blair, who bitterly opposed the appointment."

A writer in *Lippincott's Magazine* for February also discusses the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet, and approaches the truth, but does not fully explain the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment.

Mr. Cameron was *removed* from the War Department by Mr. Lincoln without any previous notice of the purpose of the President to make the change at the time. He never did resign, and was not consulted by Mr. Lincoln as to his successor.

The correspondence published in the newspapers, purporting to be Mr. Cameron's voluntary resignation and the President's acceptance of the same, was an afterthought. It was suggested and prepared after Mr. Cameron had been removed. I was charitably announced to break the fall of a Cabinet minister who had justly forfeited the confidence of the administration and of the country, and whose dismissal was an imperious necessity to save the national credit.

The first knowledge Mr. Cameron had of his "resignation" was information transmitted to him in a letter from the President, informing him that Mr. Stanton had been, or would be, nominated as Secretary of War, and that he (Cameron) had been determined upon for the Russian mission. The letter was delivered to Mr. Cameron by Mr. Chase.

I saw the letter very soon after it had been delivered, and distinctly remembered not only its general contents, but also the bitterness with which Mr. Cameron complained of the manner of his removal. His resignation was not requested, nor had it then been given.

The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter and the substitution of a correspondence, antedating the removal, was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my presence, and Mr. Lincoln's generous disposition was discussed and confidently relied upon to make no comment to which Mr. Cameron might object. He was appealed to on the subject, and agreed to it. Letters were then prepared giving the dismissal of Mr. Cameron the appearance of a voluntary and cordial retirement from the Cabinet, and Senator Wilson was unquestionably misled thereby. If Mr. Cameron 'proposed to resign,' as Senator Wilson states, I happened to be one of the several, at least, who knew that it was some time *after* Mr. Stanton had been installed as the Minister of War.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are both dead, and it is due to the memory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not be made to appear falsely in history as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or intended to perpetuate his policy. The change was made to redeem the Government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the seething caldron of the War Department. It was demanded not only by every dictate of patriotism, but it was formally and peremptorily called for in financial circles, with the positive assurance that no additional loans could be negotiated until dishonesty and incompetency were dethroned from the head of the War office. That demand removed Mr. Cameron, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. Stanton.

A. K. MCCLURE.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1870.

The Foster-Covode Case.

The last stage in this gross outrage on the sacred right of representation has been reached, and John Covode has been sworn in as a member of Congress from the district which elected Henry D. Foster. In the discussion of the case on Wednesday, Mr. Randall, a member of the Committee on Elections, made an able and exhaustive speech in support of the claims of Mr. Foster, and was well sustained by Messrs. Stiles, of this State, and Mr. Burr, of Illinois. The Democrats were resolved on giving the seat to Covode, and all argument was utterly wasted on the Radical majority. Mr. Randall presented the following recapitulation of the votes in the case:

Foster's admitted majority	41
Add illegal votes cast for Covode, as appears in the arguments, not embracing persons of African descent, two of which are conceded by the majority report, as per schedules marked A and B	54
Add votes offered to be cast for Foster, but illegally rejected by the election officers	3
Foster's majority	98
Deduct illegal votes cast for Foster, including those votes cast by lunatics, claimed and established by majority report, as per schedule C	36
Add votes offered to be cast for Foster, but illegally rejected by the election officers	6
Add vote supposed for Foster in excess of tally-list of names in Westmoreland county	1
Also one of like character in South Huntingdon	1
Actual majority for Foster	54

To overcome this majority it was necessary to throw away the entire vote in the two districts of Dunbar township, Fayette county, and Youngstown in Westmoreland. The attempt was first made to prove illegal votes in these two districts. That failing, there was nothing left except to throw away the entire vote. There is nothing more simple and easy when a Radical committee in Congress is resolved to perpetrate a great wrong than to familiarize the public mind to practice that it has long since ceased to excite the slightest surprise, no matter how monstrous the invasion of the sanctity of the ballot-box. With a creature like John Cessna on the Committee of Elections, such an outrage as this on the rights of the people of the Westmoreland District, is regarded as a matter of course by all who know him.—*Patriot.*

A Steamer Explodes Her Boiler—Four Persons Killed—The Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—The following is the very latest from the steamer Maggie Hays:

HELENA, Feb. 11.—The steamer Maggie Hays, of Pittsburg, exploded her middle boiler in the centre of Island No. 66, on her way from New Orleans, at 1.35 P. M., yesterday. The boat being filled with straw caught fire, and burned until she sunk.—Captain Barney Martin was blown into the air from the hurricane deck and his body was afterwards found in the hold. The second engineer, Hervey M'Dermitt, was badly scalded and died at 5 o'clock. John Reese, the second clerk, was slightly scalded. Three decks fell through and one fireman were killed and their bodies were either blown into the river or buried in the wreck. No other officers or any passengers were hurt. Willis B. Revels, a brother of the veritable Mississippi Senator, who has taken his seat at the back of Charles Sumner. His residence is No. 62 Cumberland alley. We know something of Senator Revels.

The steamer Commercial, coming up, landed and took on board all of the survivors who will arrive this evening at Memphis.

The following additional particulars have been learned here: A number of ladies from Pittsburg, who were aboard on a pleasure trip, escaped unhurt. The first clerk came by rail to this city some days ago, and has been here ever since waiting for the boat. He leaves for the scene of the disaster by the first boat. It is reported that the boilers were defective, and it is asserted that the explosion did not surprise some men who knew the boat. She is a complete wreck. She was owned by Captain Ben. Courson and James Reese, of Pittsburg, and was worth about $15,000. It is not likely that any insurance will be available. She was destined for St. Louis, and after this trip was to have entered the St. Louis and Pittsburg trade.

The cargo on board was light and consisted almost entirely of sugar.

The former second engineer made a lucky escape by leaving the boat at New Orleans. The man who succeeded him was killed.

The arrival of the Commercial here is anxiously looked for, as she has all on board that were saved.

Chase and Sharswood.

In January, 1864, the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, had before it two cases in which the constitutionality of the legal-tender act was involved. In one of the cases the debtor had offered legal-tender notes in payment of a mortgage, and the money was refused, whereupon citation issued against the payee.

The majority opinion of the Court held the act to be constitutional. Judge Sharswood, however, delivered an elaborate opinion, traversing all the ground essentially occupied by Chief Justice Chase, in the case lately decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, and which sustains Judge Sharswood. After thoroughly stating the case, Judge Sharswood sums up as follows: "On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal-tender, is unconstitutional."

For this he was denounced by the Radical press throughout the State, as a "copperhead," "traitor," &c. Time and the Supreme Court have demonstrated the soundness of his views.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Horrible Cruelty and Savage Murder Committed by Negroes—The Victim one of their own Color.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 11.—A most brutal murder was committed in Norfolk county a day or two since, at a place called Hickory Ground, the particulars of which are as follows: A negro family named Seguine, had a boy in their employ whom they sent to a grocery store to purchase a dollar's worth of pork, giving him a $10 note. The boy purchased the pork, but on the way back he lost the nine dollars change. Seguine charged the boy with stealing the money, and gave him an unmerciful beating with a horsewhip, breaking his collar bone. On the following morning the boy started off with the intention of having Seguine arrested for beating him.—Seguine fearing the result, started in pursuit of the boy, accompanied by one or two others of the family. They overtook the boy near a piece of woods into which they dragged him, and in blind fiendish rage cut out his tongue by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by cutting his throat from ear to ear and hid the body in the woods. The boy's absence was noticed, suspicion fastened on Seguine, and a number of other negroes started in search of the boy, whose boy was discovered where the Seguines had left it. Sheriff Stevens proceeded to the place to hold an inquest, while the Seguines getting wind of it, left suddenly for parts unknown. The missing change was afterwards found near the house where Seguine resided.

COUNTERFEIT 5 CENT COIN.

The Entire Country Flooded with Spurious Nickel.

Some months ago the Sub-Treasury in this city began to redeem the five-cent nickel coin. The banks poured them in at the rate of several hundred dollars a day. The coins were received in fifty dollar bags, and were counted by various clerks in the Sub-Treasury. Some weeks ago Mr. John O. Johnson, one of the keenest clerks employed by Assistant Treasurer Folger while counting a bag of this coin, noticed several suspicious pieces of a peculiar color and slightly differing in general appearance from the others. There seemed to be no particular points of difference, but Mr. Johnson thought he had handled too many five-cent pieces to be mistaken. He threw out a dozen of the coins, and called Mr. Folger's attention to them.

Mr. Johnson told Mr. Folger that he was confident they were counterfeit, and Mr. Folger agreed with him. The oldest and most experienced clerks, however, seemed to think they were genuine. The die was so well executed, and the alloy was so skilfully made that it was impossible to decide generally undeserved criticisms upon the War Department. Mr. Cameron felt the pressure of multiplied labors that crowded upon him, and he was not insensible to adverse criticisms. *He proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy. He suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The President acted upon the suggestion, accepted his resignation, and tendered him the mission to Russia.* Mr. Stanton was then named Secretary of War, with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Cabinet except Montgomery Blair, who bitterly opposed the appointment."

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I saw the letter very soon after it had been delivered, and distinctly remembered not only its general contents, but also the bitterness with which Mr. Cameron complained of the manner of his removal. His resignation was not requested, nor had it then been given.

The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter and the substitution of a correspondence, antedating the removal, was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my presence, and Mr. Lincoln's generous disposition was discussed and confidently relied upon to make no comment to which Mr. Cameron might object. He was appealed to on the subject, and agreed to it. Letters were then prepared giving the dismissal of Mr. Cameron the appearance of a voluntary and cordial retirement from the Cabinet, and Senator Wilson was unquestionably misled thereby. If Mr. Cameron 'proposed to resign,' as Senator Wilson states, I happened to be one of the several, at least, who knew that it was some time *after* Mr. Stanton had been installed as the Minister of War.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are both dead, and it is due to the memory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not be made to appear falsely in history as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or intended to perpetuate his policy. The change was made to redeem the Government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the seething caldron of the War Department. It was demanded not only by every dictate of patriotism, but it was formally and peremptorily called for in financial circles, with the positive assurance that no additional loans could be negotiated until dishonesty and incompetency were dethroned from the head of the War office. That demand removed Mr. Cameron, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. Stanton.

A. K. MCCLURE.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1870.

How the Veto Was Received in Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.

The Metropolitan Police bill was sent to the Senate to-day, about half-past twelve o'clock.

It was entirely unexpected. It appears that early this morning the Attorney General had an interview with the Governor. The Attorney General was known to be favorably disposed toward the bill. The interview lasted from about nine o'clock till the time at which the bill was sent into the Senate, at the power of the Attorney General not having sufficed to convince the Governor that the bill was right. As soon as the reading was commenced in the Senate the excitement was great. Democrats and Senator Lowry were jubilant. Large numbers of the members of the House, and many Philadelphians who were in Harrisburg, hastened to the Senate chamber to listen to the reading.

At the conclusion of the reading, a motion was made to consider the veto, and by vote of the Senate either to sustain it or pass the bill over the Governor's veto. The latter course was impossible, and finally the consideration was postponed by a vote of 16 to 15. Subsequently there was much excitement in both Houses, and the Senate chamber many heated controversies.

The Governor's private Secretary, Dr. Gihon, at one time entered the House and speedily became informed in a discussion as to the Governor's course. It was intimated that his Excellency had been influenced by corrupt motives.

This was stoutly denied by the Secretary, and in the sharp and spicy controversy which ensued, Republican members of the House, special representatives of the Philadelphia newspapers and visiting politicians became involved.

The general tone of the message exceeded the views of the most sanguine Republican members. They had supposed that even if there was a veto, it would be upon special objections to the Police bill, which might be remedied by subsequent legislation. Instead of this, however, the veto of the Governor complains not only of the machinery, but of the *principle.*

It is very doubtful if any similar project will be attempted. Even the friends of the measure concede the impossibility of passing any bill.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post*, Republican, says:

The announcement of the veto of the Metropolitan Police bill by Governor Geary yesterday came like a thunderbolt in Philadelphia. The Republicans who favored the bill couldn't understand how the Governor could have the daring to turn his back upon them, and they censured him in the most uncompliimentary manner. Lulat, dead-beat, and other such titles were heaped on the devoted head of the hero of Lookout Mountain, and he was votoed the most unworthy of all human beings in this Commonwealth. The Republicans opposed to the bill congratulated each other and pronounced the Governor's head level.

Of course the Democrats were jubilant.

Mining Accidents.

According to official reports from May 1st to December 31st, 1869, there were 57 men killed and 140 injured in the coal mines of Schuylkill county, Pa. Of the deaths, 22 were caused by falls of coal, 9 by explosions of powder, 4 by explosions of gas, and 3 men were killed by being crushed by the cars. Of the injuries, 56 were caused by the explosion of gas, 21 by the falling of coal, 9 by explosion of powder, and 8 by being crushed by the cars. Thirty women were made widows, and over 132 children become orphans. The deaths during the eight months reported were one to every 67,800 tons of coal mined, and the injuries, one to every 42,400 tons of coal mined. The following figures are given in Ure's Dictionary, as the result of the examination of ten years' returns of colliery accidents in Great Britian, involving loss of life. Number of accidents each year, 851; Lives lost by above accidents, 1069. Number of collieries, 3180. Quantity of coal raised annually, 94,000,000 tons. One life lost for every 93,181 tons. Value of coal raised at pits' mouth, $115,000,000. One life lost in the production of coal to the value of $109,015.

Horrible Cruelty and Savage Murder Committed by Negroes—The Victim one of their own Color.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 11.—A most brutal murder was committed in Norfolk county a day or two since, at a place called Hickory Ground, the particulars of which are as follows: A negro family named Seguine, had a boy in their employ whom they sent to a grocery store to purchase a dollar's worth of pork, giving him a $10 note. The boy purchased the pork, but on the way back he lost the nine dollars change. Seguine charged the boy with stealing the money, and gave him an unmerciful beating with a horsewhip, breaking his collar bone. On the following morning the boy started off with the intention of having Seguine arrested for beating him.—Seguine fearing the result, started in pursuit of the boy, accompanied by one or two others of the family. They overtook the boy near a piece of woods into which they dragged him, and in blind fiendish rage cut out his tongue by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by cutting his throat from ear to ear and hid the body in the woods. The boy's absence was noticed, suspicion fastened on Seguine, and a number of other negroes started in search of the boy, whose boy was discovered where the Seguines had left it. Sheriff Stevens proceeded to the place to hold an inquest, while the Seguines getting wind of it, left suddenly for parts unknown. The missing change was afterwards found near the house where Seguine resided.

The Methodist Book Concern.

The Entire Country Flooded with Spurious Nickel.

Some months ago the Sub-Treasury in this city began to redeem the five-cent nickel coin. The banks poured them in at the rate of several hundred dollars a day. The coins were received in fifty dollar bags, and were counted by various clerks in the Sub-Treasury. Some weeks ago Mr. John O. Johnson, one of the keenest clerks employed by Assistant Treasurer Folger while counting a bag of this coin, noticed several suspicious pieces of a peculiar color and slightly differing in general appearance from the others. There seemed to be no particular points of difference, but Mr. Johnson thought he had handled too many five-cent pieces to be mistaken. He threw out a dozen of the coins, and called Mr. Folger's attention to them.

Mr. Johnson told Mr. Folger that he was confident they were counterfeit, and Mr. Folger agreed with him. The oldest and most experienced clerks, however, seemed to think they were genuine. The die was so well executed, and the alloy was so skilfully made that it was impossible to decide generally undeserved criticisms upon the War Department. Mr. Cameron felt the pressure of multiplied labors that crowded upon him, and he was not insensible to adverse criticisms. *He proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy. He suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The President acted upon the suggestion, accepted his resignation, and tendered him the mission to Russia.* Mr. Stanton was then named Secretary of War, with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Cabinet except Montgomery Blair, who bitterly opposed the appointment."

A writer in *Lippincott's Magazine* for February also discusses the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet, and approaches the truth, but does not fully explain the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment.

Mr. Cameron was *removed* from the War Department by Mr. Lincoln without any previous notice of the purpose of the President to make the change at the time. He never did resign, and was not consulted by Mr. Lincoln as to his successor.

The correspondence published in the newspapers, purporting to be Mr. Cameron's voluntary resignation and the President's acceptance of the same, was an afterthought. It was suggested and prepared after Mr. Cameron had been removed. I was charitably announced to break the fall of a Cabinet minister who had justly forfeited the confidence of the administration and of the country, and whose dismissal was an imperious necessity to save the national credit.

The first knowledge Mr. Cameron had of his "resignation" was information transmitted to him in a letter from the President, informing him that Mr. Stanton had been, or would be, nominated as Secretary of War, and that he (Cameron) had been determined upon for the Russian mission. The letter was delivered to Mr. Cameron by Mr. Chase.

I saw the letter very soon after it had been delivered, and distinctly remembered not only its general contents, but also the bitterness with which Mr. Cameron complained of the manner of his removal. His resignation was not requested, nor had it then been given.

The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter and the substitution of a correspondence, antedating the removal, was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my presence, and Mr.