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VOLUME IX.—NO. 233 NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2744.

Board of Health.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was to have been held last evening, but no quorum was present.

The following reports of sanitary inspectors have been forwarded to the board:

Dr. S. S. Herrick, of the First District, says the rainy weather has interfered with sanitary work. Vaccination in the public schools is near perfection, the number during the month being 132, with 15 outside; inspections, 1296; fumigations, 8; cases of small-pox, 11. Four coal oil accidents occurred. He furnished a table of the cases of small-pox.

Dr. J. T. Newman, of the Second District, reports the health remarkably good. A history is given of four small-pox cases. A nuisance of a basin of water and offal thirty yards in diameter is reported opposite the French Vegetable Market. Officers stationed in the markets should report nuisances. Inspections, 639; disinfections, 4; fumigations, 4; cases small-pox, 4, vaccinations, 30; certificates, 295.

Dr. Gustave Devron, of the Third District, states no death from malarial fever. The river sluices need to be repaired and Claiborne canal needs cleaning. On the small-pox question it is said that Dr. Hayes, of the Luzenburg Hospital, continues to fail to report cases either inside or outside of the hospital, and his continued disobedience to the requests of law and humanity leaves in the mind of Dr. Devron no other motives than a sordid and inhuman desire to see the disease continue in order to increase his charges of pecuniary profit. Inspections, 971; fulmigations, 3; cases small-pox, 12; vaccination certificates, 669.

Dr. Joseph Holt, of the Fourth District, reports excellent health, with some scarlet fever. Inspections, 336; disinfections, 24, fumigations; 24; cases small-pox, 17, none being on hand.

Dr. George K. Pratt, of the Fifth District, says good health, except scarlatina. Inspections, 421; fumigations 4; cases small-pox, 4; vaccinations, 16; certificates, 103.

Dr. R. A. Bayley, of the Sixth District, reports the general health good, with two mild cases of varialoid. Inspections, 205; fumigations, 1; cases small-pox 1; vaccinations, 37; certificates, 189.

Fifth Congressional District.

Yesterday an informal meeting of some of the prominent members of the Republican party from the fifth congressional district, present in the city, met for consultation, with Hon. William Murrell in the chair. After an interchange of views it was resolved, as the sense of the meeting, that it be recommended to the congressional committee of the fifth district that the next nominating convention be held at Delta.

It was recommended by resolution that one week prior to the meeting of the State convention would be the most suitable time for the convention to meet.

It was also recommended by those present from the thirteenth judicial district that the convention for the nomination of judge and district attorney be held at the same time and place, as was also the case with those present from the senatorial district composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Morehouse and Richland.

The chairman of the meeting was instructed to have the proceedings of the meeting communicated to the congressional committee.

It is stated that a majority of the congressional committee have united on a call for a convention to be held at Monroe, though it is presumed that the committee would as readily have called the convention at Delta, had they thought it specially advisable. It seems that for eight years past the conventions in the district have been held alternately at Delta and Monroe, those points being best suited for the convenience of the district.

Amusements.

The Varieties Theatre, with Mr. F. S Chanfrau as star, has done an immense business during the week with the comedy of "Sam." This play comes back fresh after many years of absence. It is a good acting piece, and Mr. Chanfrau makes of the hero a character as eccentric and captivating as *Lord Dundreary*. "Sam" will be repeated at the matinee to-day, and also at night.

Mr. Edwin Adams will close his engagement at the St. Charles Theatre this afternoon, playing at the matinee in the "Dead Heart." In the evening Ben De Bar will play *Blueskin* in "Jack Shepard."

Sunday Captain Paul Boyton will give three aquatic exhibitions at Lake Pontchartrain.

On Tuesday, the fourteenth instant, General Tom Thumb and wife, Minnie Warren and Major Newell, the greatest little folks in the world, will commence a series of levee entertainments at Odd Fellows' Hall.

In Congress.

In the House of Representatives last Monday Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to revive and maintain in force for one year rights of action in certain cases.

Mr. Ellis also introduced bills for the relief of Mrs. Jane T. Punch, widow of P. J. Punch, and of Charles E. Cate.

Mr. Nash introduced a bill to provide for a survey by the Secretary of War of Bayou Courtableau, in the State of Louisiana.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The second meeting of the extra session of the Senate was held yesterday. Nearly all the members were in their seats, but did not seem inclined to rush things. Immediately after roll call executive session was called, and when the doors were opened adjournment was agreed on until Monday noon. There is a belief that only a small portion of the ten days will be used.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows March 3: At 8 A. M., 40°; at 2 P. M., 59°; at 6 P. M., 58°. Lowest point during the night of March 2, 39°.

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more of tea at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

The following was submitted February 28:

No. 684. The State of Louisiana ex rel. John L. Macauley, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Clinton, Auditor, etc.—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows and Messrs. Durant & Hornor in support of the same, and by Mr. John H. Kennard and Messrs. Chipman & Hosmer in opposition therto.

Superior District Court.

Workingmen's Bank vs. Jean Berthin.—Petition on note of $4007.

T. J. Buffington et als. vs. Charles Clinton, State Auditor—On decision of Supreme Court, of February 24, 1876, mandamus issued ordering the delivery of warrants for $2214 30, under act No. 35 of 1875, the decision being that it was not necessary that the funds should be taken out of those of 1870, the money having actually been paid to a tax collector by error.

Workingmen's Bank vs. J. Rotge and S. M. Berniehon—On petition of defendants, injunction issued without bond against the sale of their property.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Jean Duriel—Embezzlement of 1095 francs from Joachim Allaine, intrusted to him for safe keeping in October, 1873. Verdict, guilty.

State ex. rel. Thomas Devereaux vs. sheriff et al.—Habeas corpus. Counsel for relator stated the accused was confined on a mittimus from the First Municipal Police Court, based on an affidavit made by Sergeant E. Chaumette, from information received charging the relator with killing Robert Harris, March 1, 1876, at the corner of Common and Carondelet streets. The evidence before the coroner's jury which contained nothing against the relator was read, and the finding of the jury that the death was caused by some person unknown.

The State called attention to the fact that the relator was held by a mittimus from a magistrate, with which no fault was found, on an affidavit that seemed satisfactory to him and that the magistrate had not yet investigated the case.

Counsel for relator argued that no citizen could be held on such documents. The signer of the affidavit had no knowledge of his own, but swore from information received, on perhaps a rumor of previous difficulty between the deceased and accused, and that he had produced none of his information before the coroner's jury. The magistrate, under the constitution, was only authorized to refuse bail where the proof was certain, or the presumption great, of a capital crime having been committed by the accused. Here neither requisite was shown. A discharge was not asked for, but only the privilege of bail, and any amount could be easily furnished.

Judge Steele, in refusing the application, said the court knew this. There was a citizen killed, probably a murder committed; an affidavit had been made before a magistrate of competent jurisdiction, and the accused committed. The coroner's jury found nothing against him, but the State was not bound to produce evidence of that character before that jury; it was enough that it should find the cause of death. It might be essential that the State should reserve other evidence until the examination. The killing took place March 1, and this was only the third. There was no allegation of a refusal of examination before the recorder or magistrate, and the evidence before the coroner's jury had not been before him. He had as yet made no examination of the case. If there were unreasonable delay, or an allegation of a commitment without authority, the court might interfere, but it would be establishing a bad precedent to interfere between the commitment and examination. It was certainly an inconvenience and misfortune to be confined even for a few days on such a charge, and he hoped Mr. Devereaux would be soon relieved from it, but the community could well afford to have many of its citizens so troubled rather than a bad precedent capable of working much harm should be established.

The writ was therefore discharged and the prisoner remanded.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Eleen Barrett.

Receiving stolen goods—Mrs. Blanck.

Malicious mischief—Mrs. Theophile Recoin.

Petty larceny—James Stevens, John Mackey, John Gwinn.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault—Frank Bartlett, Edward Frank.

CONVICTED.

Charles Curtis of petty larceny; Emma Hunter of assault; John Casper of assault battery.

SENTENCED.

Petty larceny—James Collins, nine months; Sallie Hamilton, one year; John W Hunter, nine months.

Charles Curtis, a very small colored boy, was tried on a charge of entering a store and with petty larceny, and was convicted of the latter charge, with a recommendation of mercy. He was one of several other boys engaged in the crime, and Judge Abell considering that he had been made a catspaw, was so young, penitent and tearful, only sentenced him to one day in the Parish Prison, instead of sending him the House of Refuge.

Second District Court.

Successions of Louisa Werner, wife of Frederick Seibel, Henry Albert Buchanan, Frank Hawthorn, Henry J. Budington, Francis A. Veirberg, and Margaret McArthur, opened.

The emancipation of Catherine Kuntz and Lizzie Giraud is prayed for.

Fifth District Court.

State ex rel. Jacob Gray vs. E. B. Pegram, keeper of Parish Prison.—Habeas corpus. A man was arrested at 9:50 P. M., March 2, on Basin street, by Officer Fitzgerald, for an assault and battery of a minor character. He was released by Captain Jacob Gray at 11:30 P. M., to appear the next morning before the First Municipal Court, on the guarantee of a responsible citizen. He did appear and was fined five dollars. He objected and the prosecutrix was directed to make an affidavit. The relator was then examined for a contempt of the court in releasing the prisoner, and committed to the Parish Prison. The petitioner alleges: First, the municipal court is not a court of record; second, that the justice (Adams) is out of his proper district; third, that it is powerless under the statute to commit for a contempt; fourth, that the matter is res judicata; fifth, that the commitment was irregular.

A rule for contempt was rejected by Judge Cullom, Justice Adams never having been before the court.

Judge Cullom stated the writ would be maintained as in the previous case and the relator discharged. He referred to the opinion of the Attorney General, but said he reserved the right to file a written opinion.

Rough on Hendricks.

The calling of the Indiana State Democratic Convention in advance of the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, is a great disappointment to the friends of Mr. Hendricks. Senator McDonald, who was chairman of the State committee, has taken the matter so much to heart that he has resigned. It is well understood that the State convention will pronounce in favor of soft money, which will complicate Mr. Hendricks' position very much before the National Convention; hence the attempt, which has been unsuccessful, to put off the State convention.—*Washington Correspondent St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more of tea at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

The Proposed Impeachments in the South—Let Us Make Haste Slowly.

We feel deeply with the Southern people in their troubles. We have done all in our power to help a genuine work of reconstruction. The Southern States have the elements of a great empire. In another generation this war need be more of a memory than the disease of infancy to the strenuous, lusty man. The South can never be great until it accepts fully the lessons of the war. We do not mean degradation and humiliation, for no one would impose these conditions upon a single citizen. We mean common sense. This the South lacks. There are no war issues at stake. That awful arbitrament was decisive. War made the negro free. Freedom means political equality. Common sense would teach the Southern white leaders that by the concession of political equality they can win the negroes. Common sense would also teach that where there is a large negro population—in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, where the negro is in the majority—the part of wisdom is to recognize the negro as an element in representative government, to teach him as we teach our myriads of aliens—that government means the election of good men to office. The one point which the Southern white man has never conceded is political equality. The negro has not been asked to unite with the white man. The Northern man is stamped upon as an alien, a "carpet-bagger." And yet the complaint comes up from every Southern State that there is no "good government" possible, because the white man can have no aid from the negro or the Northerner.

This policy of ostracism now bears fruit in impeachment. Impeachment is a political expedient in Louisiana. The fact that conservative men oppose it convinces us that this is so. In Mississippi the same state of things exists. Even as severe a critic as Mr. Nordhoff, in censuring Governor Ames, entirely exonerates him from corruption. Two Democrats voted against the presentation of the articles against him. Now let us concede, for the sake of argument, that in Louisiana and Mississippi the government is partisan and oppressive. Mississippi, however (it is due to some one to say), has only a trifling State debt. There have been no great railroad swindles, and there will be no such opportunity for wholesale repudiation as was seen in Georgia and North Carolina when the Democrats came into power. In Mississippi the Legislature, the other day overwhelmingly Republican, is now overwhelmingly Democratic. The removal of Ames seems to be assured. Kellogg hangs in the balance, but if the influences which dominate Mississippi can reach Louisiana we shall have Democratic Governors in both States within thirty days.

Is there no danger that impeachment will become revolution? Do we not find in the South, wherever the Democrats have gained power, a tendency to revolution? The logic which leads that way is clear: "The reconstruction acts are 'unconstitutional and void.' Everything done under them is 'unconstitutional and void.' The amendments about the debt and slavery are like the edicts of Germany annexing Alsace and Lorraine—the edicts of a conqueror. We accept them only as France signed the Frankfort treaty, because the sword was at her throat and the Vandal was on her soil. The sword was at our throat, the Vandal was on our soil. What the sword makes the sword breaks. We are not bound by anything done under the reconstruction acts." This is logical, but it is not the logic of a sound reconstruction. It will be disastrous to every interest dear to the South. The country will say, if this logic is good in Louisiana and Mississippi, why will it not apply to Washington and the general government? If the first duty of Democratic State governments in the South is to overthrow Republican governors and dismiss Republican judges; if every Republican in office is to be expelled by the force of a Democratic majority; if the debts incurred by Republicans are to be repudiated, what is to become of our national debt and those who remain in office? It may be said that the reason why Governors like Holden, Kellogg and Ames are removed is that they have been untrue to their oaths of office. Upon the same theory Jackson could have been removed by a Whig majority, Grant would be removed to-morrow. Grant is arraigned by his opponents for offenses as grave as those charged against Holden, Kellogg and Ames. John Quincy Adams in his diary shows that he, extinguished as he was, believed Jackson to be guilty of impeachable offenses. But Adams wrote like a partisan. So far as the debts are concerned, the reasons that lead to their repudiation would repudiate millions of our New York debt. The money raised by the repudiated bonds in the Southern States was stolen. So was the money raised by the Tweed *regime* and a large part of the money given to the Pacific railway. If impeachment is a remedy for Southern misrule and repudiation the remedy for Southern corruption, then why will not the same remedy apply to misgovernment in Washington, the Tweed bonds of New York city and the loans guaranteed for the Pacific railway and the District of Columbia.

The leaders of the Democratic party and Southern men like Hunter and Lamar must see that this whole business is dangerous. In all republican governments there is a remedy for misgovernment in the ballot. The will of the people is sacred. Once that this will is expressed, and sanctioned by the forms of law, only an extreme necessity should overthrow it. When John T. Hoffman was elected Governor of New York in 1870, men as eminent as Horace Greeley avowed their belief that he had been elected by fraud. Nor is it hard for us to dissent from that conclusion, knowing as we now do the infamies in stealing and repeating which marked the reign of Tweed. Suppose that the Republicans who followed Mr. Greeley had begun a campaign to impeach Hoffman as illegally elected, as guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors" in signing the Tweed charter, the Erie acts and the tax levies, and to repudiate the bonds issued by Connolly. It would have been a shock to every conservative mind in the State. It would have been a revolution. All that would have been gained, even from the Republican point of view, would have been nothing compared with the disasters that would have followed. It would have been disintegration, the beginning of what we have seen in the republics of South America—the pronunciamento superseding the ballot. The people of New York, even Republicans, saw that it was far better to bear the ills they had than to fly to others they knew not of—the evils of repudiation and revolution.

So we say to our friends in the South, and more especially to those in Mississippi and Louisiana, if it can be proved that Ames and Kellogg are guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," let them be removed. But be sure of the proof. Let it be something more than passion. It is not enough that Ames and Kellogg are "carpet baggers" and "scalawags;" that they have used their offices to help their party; that they are partisans; that they have dealt harshly with political enemies. Every act of the white men in the South will be scrutinized by the grand inquest of the nation. We shall have "repudiation" and "revolution" ringing from every husting. Ames and Kellogg will become martyrs. The war feeling will be invoked. There may be outbreaks that will call from the President military interference. The Southern States are good for 127 electoral votes, without which there will be no election by the Democrats of their President. It will only require an order from the War Department to swing at least fifty of these votes—those of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina—back again to the Republican line. The policy in the South is peace. Avoid all revolutionary expedients. Let impeachment be a remedy for "high crimes and misdemeanors," not a political expedient. Treat the negro as a political equal. Do not drive him into the arms of thieves. Teach him that suffrage means good government and low taxes. Do not accept every victory as meaning necessarily the extermination of political opponents. When Jubal Early defeated his Yankee adversaries, instead of pursuing his victory with order and discipline, he took to plundering his camp. Before the sun went down he was a routed fugitive. Let the Southern Democrats ponder well this example, remembering that victories, like those for which they are preparing in Louisiana and Mississippi, may bring in their train a defeat as terrible as that which sent the heedless Early "whirling down the Valley."—*New York Herald.*

Banning the Army.

The following abstract of General Banning's new Democratic army bill is from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* Washington correspondent:

Mr. Banning, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, and to consolidate its staff departments. The bill provides that the number of cavalry regiments be reduced from ten to eight, and the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty-three, and the Secretary of War is instructed to merge the enlisted men of two of the regiments into other regiments, and to assign the commissioned officers to duty with other regiments. The bill provides that there shall be no further enlistment in the army until the number of enlisted men shall have been reduced to 20,000, including Indian scouts, and exclusive of the enlisted force authorized for the Adjutant General's office and the signal service.

The bill abolishes the regimental organization of the artillery, and establishes a corps of artillery, to consist of five batteries of light artillery, sixty batteries of artillery, all with the organization now provided by law; one chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadier general; four colonels, of whom two shall be ex-officio inspectors of artillery when assigned by the President; six lieutenant colonels; twelve majors; sixty captains; 120 first lieutenants; sixty-five second lieutenants. The chief of artillery shall be selected from among the colonels of artillery, length of service, military record and efficiency in view; and the officers other than the chief of artillery shall take rank in the corps according to the existing dates of commissions in the artillery arm; the original vacancy in the grade of lieutenant colonel shall be filled by seniority.

The bill provides that no officer of the corps of artillery below the rank of major shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade without having passed a satisfactory examination before a board of three artillery officers senior to him in rank; and should the officer fail at such examination he shall be suspended for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and upon a second failure shall be, by the President, dropped from the army.

The non-commissioned staff of the present regiments of artillery shall be assigned to vacancies in the grade of first sergeant as they may occur. The non-commissioned staff, musicians and trumpeters of the discontinued regiments of cavalry and infantry shall be assigned to other positions, or otherwise disposed of, as the Secretary of War may direct. The grade of company wagoner in the artillery, infantry and cavalry is abolished by this bill, and the enlisted men now holding that position will be classed as privates.

The bill provides that the general officers may select from the army and shall be entitled to aids-de-camp, not to exceed as follows:

The General, three; the Lieutenant General, two; the Major Generals, two each; the Brigadier Generals, one each; Provided, that the selection and assignment of an officer as an aid to the General or Lieutenant General shall not carry rank, pay, and allowances in excess of what may be attached to the next grade above the officers actual rank in the army; and no aid to the General or Lieutenant General shall recieve higher rank, pay, and allowances than that, respectively, of colonel and lieutenant colonel. The Major Generals shall select their aids from the captains of the army, and the Brigadier Generals from the first lieutenants of the army. Aids shall be confined to actual service on the staff of the respective Generals. Sections 1096, 1097, and 1098, Revised Statutes, relating to aids-de-camp and the military secretary, are hereby repealed.

The bill provides that there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the Bureau of Military Justice, nor among the judge advocates of the army. Any officer of the bureau, inclusive of the judge advocates, may, on application, be honorably discharged from the service, with one year's pay proper for each and every term of eight years' service, and traveling expenses to his home. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments, as distinct branches of the service, are abolished by the bill and merged into one organization, to be known as the department of supplies, to consist of one chief with the rank of brigadier general, six colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, twenty-four majors and forty-two captains. The chief of the department of supplies shall be selected, length of service, military record and efficiency in view, from the brigadier generals of the present quartermaster's and subsistence departments; and officers of lower grades shall take rank according to their respective dates of commission in the existing departments: Provided, that the brigadier general not selected as chief shall be assigned as inspector of the department of supplies, and on the occurrence of a vacancy the grade and position shall not be filled. The two original vacancies in the grade of major shall be filled by seniority. The lieutenant colonels and majors of the department of supplies may, by direction of the President, and in addition to their duties proper, be assigned to duty as paymasters ex officio, when the demands of the service so require. All vacancies in the department of supplies shall be filled from the the first lieutenants of the army. All laws applicable to supplies and disbursements, including the bonds of officers, in so far as now governing the quartermaster's and subsistence departments, shall be continued for the government of the department of supplies. The Secretary of War shall prepare a system of regulations for the said department of supplies, the same to be submitted to Congress for approval; in the meantime such regulations as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of War shall govern.

The medical department of the army, it is provided by the new bill, shall hereafter consist of one surgeon general, with the rank of colonel; two medical purveyors, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, who shall give bonds as now required by law, and shall, when not acting as purveyors, be assignable to duty as surgeons; five surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to be appointed by seniority from the surgeons; forty surgeons, with the rank of major; 125 assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenants, mounted, for the first five years' service, and with the rank of captain, mounted, after five years' service. The number of contract surgeons, from and after January 1, 1877, shall be limited to fifty, and thereafter more than that number shall not be employed. The office of medical storekeeper is abolished. There shall be no new appointments to the grade of assistant surgeon until the number shall have been reduced below that as herein provided.

The paymaster general of the army shall have the rank of Brigadier General, and there shall be no new appointments to the grade of major in the pay department until the number of majors shall have been reduced below twenty, and thereafter the number shall be fixed at twenty.

In chills and fever use sedine, the recent discovery from the cotton plant, in place of quinine. Call for circulars at M. B. Morrison & Co.'s, agents.

Twenty thousand handsome Chinese tea canisters will be given away free this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL MISSION

THE MARAUDING KICKAPOOS

THEY REFUSE TO RETURN TO THEIR RESERVATION.

The Mexican Authorities Pledged to Prevent Their Depredations.

DIAZ AT BROWNSVILLE

PREPARATIONS TO PRESERVE ORDER

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SAN ANTONIO, March 3, 1876.

Captain Edgar, Indian agent, has returned from Mexico. Owing to local influence at Santa Rosa, the Indians refuse to return to the United States; but the authorities at the City of Mexico have given assurances that they shall be removed into the interior of Mexico, where they will be prevented from depredating on our citizens.

BEXAR.

No news at headquarters, except that Diaz is still at Brownsville, and the United States authorities are taking active measures to preserve order on the Rio Grande.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Wednesday, to the Galveston *News*, says:

General Diaz, who has been concentrating his forces here quietly for some time, now assumes a threatening position, and proposes to cross his forces into Mexico to-day or to-morrow. He will enter with his secret allies and take Matamoras by storm. Generals Pena Hinajosa and Gonzales are in league with him. Colonel Cristo, commander of the government forces at Matamoras, on the twenty-seventh sent a telegram to Col. Parrat, stationed with a body of government troops at Camargo, ordering his immediate return with the command to Matamoras, as they were in momentary expectation of being attacked by the revolutionists from Brownsville.

There is a rumor from good authority that 150 of Diaz's men crossed last night and were captured near Fort Iturbide.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The galleries were filled to-day.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill fixing the rate on third class mail matter and for other purposes.

By Mr. Robertson—To restore the franking privilege.

Mr. Morton reported and gave notice that he would call up, at an early day, the bill for counting the vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. Maxey presented a memorial of the Choctaw, Seminole and other Indians, remonstrating against the organization of the territory occupied by them into a Territory of the United States.

The resolution appropriating $15,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate for the Spencer investigation was adopted.

Pinchback case resumed. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, spoke in opposition.

Mr. Morton, replying, said that from the beginning this question had been governed by political considerations, and he proposed before the case was concluded to speak of it in its political aspects and consequences, and he would do so fearlessly.

Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of seating Mr. Pinchback. He said when he entered upon the discharge of his duties in the Senate the question had already been elaborately discussed, and it was not necessary for him to make extended remarks. He believed whatever seeming irregularities might be attached to the manner in which the will of the people of Louisiana was ascertained, Pinchback had a majority of the legal votes and was entitled to his seat in the Senate. If the Senate should refuse to admit Pinchback, it would be an admission that the Legislature which elected him and which had been making laws for the people was a mob; Louisiana was entitled to a full representation on this floor, and the Senate could not ignore its obligations to give that State a full representation. Whatever wrongs had been done in Louisiana, the present order of things in that State had been accepted by the nation and by the people of the State. He thought Pinchback should be admitted, in the interest of good will and good government. He then spoke of the personal qualities of Pinchback, and said he knew him to be an affectionate husband, and as a citizen, loyal and brave.

The select committee to consider the resolutions of the House in regard to the impeachment of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, consists of Messrs. Edmunds, of Vermont; Conkling, of New York; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Thurman, of Ohio, and Stevenson, of Kentucky.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned to Monday.

The following nomination was confirmed: Robert M. Wallace as marshal of South Carolina.

House.

The Judiciary Committee have permission to print the Emma mine testimony.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, made the following report in obedience to the order of the House:

"We proceeded to the bar of the Senate and in the name of the House and of all of the people of the United States of America we impeached, as we were directed to do, William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same; and announce that the House would present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was made: 'Order shall be taken.'"

The telegrams, orders and correspondence relating to the military court of inquiry for General Babcock have been ordered.

The political disabilities of William L. Maury were removed.

The House meets for debate to-morrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Articles.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Judiciary Committee commenced preparing articles of impeachment to-day. They meet again this evening. Probably will not report charges to-day.

Belknap at Home.

Mr. Belknap has not left his house since yesterday, and meantime has been called on by a few intimate friends.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

The Privileges and Elections Committee agreed to report the resolution referred to it for counting the electoral vote without amendment.

Professor Silliman Denies Lyon's Charge.

Professor Silliman has written that he is surprised at the mendacity of Lyon's statement. He makes denial, and demands an exhaustive examination.

At the War Department.

Secretary Robeson this morning entered upon his addditional duties as acting Secretary of War. He will merely attend to the routine business until the vacancy shall be filled. His hour at the War Department for the reception of members of Congress is from half-past nine to half-past ten o'clock, and at the Navy Department from half-past ten o'clock to noon.

Marine.

The signal service observer of Tybee island reports a ship on Stone Horse Shoals, three miles southeast of that station, at seven o'clock this morning. Further particulars soon.

The signal service observer at Kittly Hawk, on the North Carolina coast, reports this morning an Italian bark, name unknown, in ballast, bound from South Point, in Italy, to Baltimore, came ashore twenty miles north of that station on the night of March 1.

She went to pieces yesterday, and the crew, consisting of thirteen men, were all lost excepting four, who were picked up yesterday. The life-saving crew attempted to board the bark, and every man was drowned. Six bodies have been recovered and nine are still missing.

The vessel reported ashore on Tybee Island is the Carrie Dove. The captain and crew were saved.

Restoration of Embargoed Estates.

The Department of State has received information through the consul general at Havana that the necessary orders have been given by the Governor General of Cuba for the restoration of the embargoed estates of Ramon Fernando Exidio, Joaquin Delgado, Antonio Maximo Mora and Magdalena Farres de Mora, and also that a pardon has been extended to these parties. This is understood to remove any obstacle in the way of receiving possession of their property, and to be the result of the negociations that have recently taken place between the government of the United States and that of Spain.

Personal.

Charles T. Gorham, of Michigan, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Nominations.

John T. Mason, of Virginia, consul to Dresden; Henry P. Farrow, district attorney for the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia.

Representative Wilshire, of Arkansas, has inflammation of the lungs and nervous prostration from overwork over investigations.

Searching for Sitting Bull.

A dispatch from Fort Fetterman, March 1, says the Bighorn expedition, under Gen. J. J. Reynolds, colonel third cavalry, consisting of ten companies of cavalry and two of infantry, leave to-day. The cavalry will scout the country and strike the hostile Indians whenever found.

The Cabinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was determined to take steps to punish Belknap and all concerned with him in bribery and corruption. The Attorney General has been ordered to take the preliminary steps.

The Cabinet met at noon to-day with all the members and remained in session until after three o'clock in the afternoon. The subject that received consideration was the institution of criminal proceedings against ex Secretary Belknap and those who were associated with him in the practices of bribery and corruption that have just been officially discovered, and the selection of a new Secretary of War.

The President stated to the Cabinet that, while he could take no steps which might look to the persecution of any one, he had determined to shrink from no responsibility that rested upon him, and he therefore asked the Attorney General to take immediate steps to proceed with criminal charges against Belknap and Messrs. Marsh and Tomlinson, and others shown by any evidence that shall be adduced to have had part in the painful transactions that were the subject of attention.

Upon the determination of the President there were full and thorough expressions of opinion favoring such action as the President had determined upon, without delay.

The peculiar character of the case of General Belknap's offense, differing in many respects as it does from an ordinary case of bribery, was a subject of comment and discussion, the result of which was the reference of the entire matter to the Attorney General, who will take the necessary steps to enter criminal proceedings just as soon as the facts can be put in shape to be sworn to. As a part of the discussion it was mentioned that there should be no delay in the proceedings because of the progress of an impeachment trial. The two trials will be entirely independent of each other.

Judge Pierrepont remained at the Executive Mansion for a short time after the other Cabinet officers had gone to their respective departments, for the purpose of getting what facts the President might be possessed of in accordance with the determination to commence immediately the proceedings under his charge. The discussion relative to the appointment of a successor to Secretary Belknap was of considerable length, but no decision was reached, and there will probably be another Cabinet session about it. The assurance is given that the person who will be appointed to the office will be a man of high character and known personal integrity.

Senator Hamlin's New Postal Bill.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Hamlin, fixing the rates of postage on third class mail matter and for other purposes proposes for all third class matter the following rates of postage graduated according to the distance, viz: For distances not exceeding 300 miles one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; for distances between 300 and 800 miles, two cents; for distances between 800 and 1500 miles, three cents, and for each additional 1000 miles, one cent additional for each two ounces or fractional part. A special rate is, however, proposed for transient newspapers and magazines, namely, one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, but for any greater distance, double this rate is to be paid. The bill also provides that all occasional publications, prices current, catalogues and annuals, and all regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, shall hereafter be considered and charged as third class mail matter. Other provisions authorize the writing of a brief form of presentation or of a brief description upon books, magazines or any other articles mailed as third class matter, and allow insufficiently prepaid matter to be carried to its destination, in cases where there has not been an evident intention to underpay the full amount; provided, that double the deficiency shall be collected at the other end. Where the sender is known, however, he is to be notified and required to make full prepayment.

NEW YORK.

A Verdict Against Genet.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The city has obtained a verdict of $204,000 against Genet, for overcharges on the Harlem Courthouse.

Suspension of Coal Mining.

The coal companies have decided to continue the suspension of coal mining until the twentieth of March.

The Tweed Six Million Suit.

In the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed, Dudley Field made a splendid argument this evening before Judge Westbrook, on a motion to dismiss complaint. The principal grounds seemed to be the act of defendant in auditing alleged fraudulent bills was covered with the mantle of judicial protection, that no proof was given Tweed ever spoke to Watson, whereas suit was grounded on alleged conspiracy between Tweed and Watson. Counsel was very severe on the prosecuting counsel in his argument.

FOREIGN.

Winslow Committed.

LONDON, March 3.—Winslow has been finally committed for extradition. He will be held in London the fifteen days required by the treaty, then sent home.

A Village in Africa Burned.

The town of Little Polo, on the Gold Coast of Africa, was half burnt. Two thousand kegs of powder burned in one house, and fifty natives were blown to pieces while plundering the burning and abandoned houses.

Failed.

Thompson & Randall, commission merchants, failed.

Will it Lead to a War.

In the city court, McCarthy, agent of H. Mayo & Co., of Boston, was found guilty of selling without a license and fined $20 and costs. He appealed.

The Montenegrin Leaders.

A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* announces that the Montenegrin leaders in the insurrection in Herzegovina have retired.

Bismarck Out on Horseback.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says Bismarck rode on horseback in Thiergarten on Wednesday the first time for fully a year. He looks well now, and reported that he is in satisfactory health.

Manifesto of the Herzegovinans.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says a manifesto of the Herzegovinans is issued. It declares that the insurgents will summon Servia and Montenegro to openly wage war, and continues: "We hope Russia will prove a Messiah of freedom to the Servians. We believe she can not remain unmoved at the Turkish cruelty. The other powers will grant an indirect help. Let England open her eyes and leave Turkey to her ruin." The manifesto concludes: "We demand either true independence or death. We sign this declaration with our blood, and will accept no other proposal."

A Parley Agreed Upon.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says it is affirmed by professedly trustworthy authority that the insurgent leaders, fearing defeat if hostilities are protracted, have consented to a parley with the Turish envoys. The meeting is fixed to take place at Cettigne very shortly. The insurgents desire an explanation of the promised reforms, and are anxious to set forth their own grievances.

Crooked Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—It is stated the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have commenced an investigation into the nature and extent of the transactions which members of the association may have had with William Peers & Sons, brokers, charged with fraud. It has transpired that Robert Munn, one of the delinquent firm, is a lieutenant colonel, and a justice of the peace for Southport, Cheshire.

The Cotton Trade.

The Liverpool cotton brokers' circular issued last evening after the close of business, says: The market has been depressed throughout the week, and quotations of every description show a decline. American descriptions continue to be very freely offered, and a further decline has taken place of ½d in medium and a farthing in ordinary qualities, but good middling and middling fair grades are unchanged. In sea island cotton business has again been very limited, but prices are unchanged. Business has been moderate in futures, and quotations are about ½d below last week.

Marine.

SIERRA LEONE, February 15.—The bark Siberia, from New York, arrived here to-day.

The Flooded Seine.

PARIS, March 3.—The inhabitants of Asnaires were driven from their homes by the flooded Seine.

The Party of the Left Centre.

A meeting of members of the old left centre resolved to maintain the left centre as a distinct party in the coming Assembly, and to remain satisfied with the retirement of Ministers Buffet and Domaux, but demand a complete reconstruction of the cabinet and administrative staff, and inauguration of a frankly liberal policy. A programme was adopted declaring that the minimum necessary reforms comprise the appointment of mayors by the municipal councils, except in large towns; modification of the university education law so as to restore to the State the exclusive right of conferring degrees, and deprive the diocese of its recently granted corporate capacity.

The programme does not recommend a general amnesty, but proposes the appointment of a committee of pardons to review the indictments and evidence against political convicts.

M. Casimir Perier, who exactly represents the views above set forth, has had a long conference with M. Dufaure, at which the terms of the ministerial programme were discussed. No difficulty arose. He subsequently had an interview with Marshal MacMahon, who wishes to act entirely as a constitutional President, leaving to the chief of the cabinet the selection of ministers, in conformity with the ideas of the majority in the chambers.

The Archbishop's Opinion.

The Archbishop of Paris, in a letter to the clergy ordering prayers for the new Assembly, declares that the accomplishment of the programme of some members of the new Legislature, for instance the exclusion of religion from education and the separation of Church and State, would be equivalent to the destruction of France.

At the opening of a temporary chapel erected on the site of the national church to be built on Montmartre, the archbishop said the republic would either revert to Catholicism or not endure.

A Sensation in Paris.

The news from Washington causes a sensation here. Some of the evening papers express regret at the scandals,