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VOLUME X.—NO. 233. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1877. WHOLE NUMBER 3008.

BULLDOZED.

L RISING OF THE WHITE LEAGUE

MY MASSED IN A NIGHT

THOUSAND ARMED MEN

tionhouses, Courtrooms and Arsenal Captured.

TE HOUSE IN A STATE OF SIEGE

TORY FOR A DAY

THEN WHAT?

On the Streets.

p d'état of former years was re- esterday in part, omitting blood- e White League was fully pre- a demonstration, the members direct understanding as to the be taken. Early in the morning en, singly and in squads, not uni- ore seen in almost every section ity. They gradually centered fayette square, and the ease with n found their commands proved thing in the way of detail had nded to by the persons in com- was well known that General s in charge of the armed men, termed White Leagues, militia and diery. There were companies of ty-five or 100, their weapons com- several kinds of arms, some of s as dangerous to the man at the e one in front. The men were eir manners, generally speaking, pparently determined and meant Occasionally individuals and uld branch off and finally disap- others would take their places.

e square, in the earlier hours, g town rendezvous, but there vident indications that the men t to remain there long; all signs in- t a movement was to be made— ward another point.

leven o'clock pertsans of two com- rmed on the banquette in front of gue building, Poydras street, and ds marched to the police head- on Carondelet street, and cap- the offices. There was no opposi- nly Captain Flanagan and two or emen were present.

w men took charge of everything tant, and Major Manning assumed , remaining so until Mr. Boylan

rdock was the only commissioner ed after he looked up his private retired in good order.

en, wearing small white badges, out to beats, some or most of ed. One arrest was made of a o was found where he should not

past eleven o'clock about 4000 n appeared at the third precinct tion and State arsenal, opposite square, which was in charge of acob Grey, of the first precinct e crowd forced open the large leading to the Supreme Court h is on the second floor, over the and getting in the court room, e occupied by policemen, com- to surrender. The crowd then, ed control of the upper part of g, immediately surrounded the arsenal, and forced Captain render, with his force of about men. The captain did so under portion of the crowd, under Dr. ed the policemen who held the ssal as far as Canal street, then dispersing and going to e houses, with their uniforms d not been intimidated.

olice stations were all cap- hite Leaguers before noon. was about the same as at

nor was commissioned as f the fire alarm and police Mr. C. A. Adams deposed. er of operators remain on

e were no Metropolitan Po- , and it was reported that State House. The new po- as busy as possible, doing but they did not disturb people who wandered in Only a few persons visited tail, and the Democratic ot disturbed by visitors. mbers did not sit easy in doubtless some of them pate in the out door exer- of them did so.

nd squads were detached, Lafayette square, under eral Ogden, Messrs. Wil- B. Penn, T. Shute, J. O. ckner, Dupre and others, n the levee and thence to chads and Jackson square. dies joined them and one be composed of Washing- mbers, had two small field ey pointed toward the upper The men then closed up to ting and took possession a shot—not even an acci-

s of the White League ir surrounded the State table, consisting of good t behave well, being dis- mable. It was that rabble indows of the Auditor's ffice, which caused some- e a few random shots, stand on the roof of the ying navy uniforms. One a signal flag, which so allingers to the Custom- ehouse and another they were content to

ition were dispersed in

the Orleans Hotel, and they kept all doors tightly closed, but when persons had business with them an officer was ready to attend to them. Sight seers did not halt long to look at them.

The crowds around the State House and Jackson Square were the most restless, and some of the rabble were probably bent on pillage. A few were slightly inebriated, and four of the roughest indulged in a fight on Chartres, near Toulouse street. Two of them drew knives, but notwithstanding they used their fists freely, held their steel in reserve. No arrests.

Almost everybody looked for United States soldiers to appear in the vicinity of the State House, but none showed themselves.

Between two and three o'clock last evening Major J. E. Austin drove up to the State House and began to address the throngs, announcing that he was the bearer of a message from General Nicholls. He read it aloud:

I would be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana, at this moment, so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excesses whatsoever. There is danger in collecting together in large bodies. I urge you, therefore, to retire at once peacefully to your homes.

The greater the wrongs to which you have been subjected, the greater to your credit should you recognize and recollect your own simple and plain duty as citizens. Let no one be injured, however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are law-abiding, just and moderate.

This had but slight effect on the crowd, and very few of them heeded it until two hours later. Shortly the Nicholls militia began preparations to move from Jackson square, and at about five o'clock the companies formed in line and marched up to Canal and Camp streets, after which they dispersed to their homes, it is said. When these armed men disappeared the rabble melted gradually, but the Nicholls police remained on duty at all the central places. It was asserted that militia remained in the State arsenal and in the captured court house; it is true that organized bodies were in both buildings. The arsenal had barely been surrendered when rifles and other weapons were distributed to the crowd.

With most people it is a matter of conjecture as the number of White Leaguers and other armed bodies that were out, but good guesses place the figure at 4000.

Last night the Nicholls police kept guard all around the State House, and prevented people passing through their lines either way, but it was easier to travel away from than to reach the building.

In the State House.

During the morning ingress and egress to the State House was as free as during the past week, and after that there was no restriction on the entrance of any person who was entitled to admission by the authorities within. In the afternoon, though all who desired were permitted to leave, it was well understood that no one of any importance to the government would be permitted to re-enter by the pickets established by those opposing it.

In the Governor's office were Governor Packard, Governor Kellogg, and a large number of State officials, patiently awaiting developments, the room being tolerably well filled. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives generally remained in their respective houses, a few occasionally dropping into the Governor's office to ask if there were any news from the outside. Attorney General Hunt was unable to reach his office until late, having been detained at the Supreme Court, and experiencing some difficulty in reaching the State House on account of the crowd.

The police and militia were under arms, as they have been since inauguration.

At about three o'clock, a mob on the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets made threatening demonstrations, some stones were fired, and two shots fired through the glass of one of the Chartres street doors of the office of the State Auditor, the bullet marks being about six or seven feet from the floor. This was construed as an intention of giving notice of an attack, but none was made. No restriction was placed on those within at this or any other time. They were at liberty to go out of the State House if they wished, except that the members of the General Assembly were restrained by the vote of their respective houses directing the sergeants-at-arms to bring in absent members.

After this the mob were restrained beyond the limits of St. Louis street by those in authority in the streets. About five o'clock the espionage around the State House was complete and no one, except by favor, or as an officer of the United States, was permitted to enter the square. The State House was by this means placed in a state of siege, and, so far as the pickets could prevent, nothing was allowed to enter. Even women desiring to send food to their husbands were refused.

Within, however, there was bread and meat, patience and good spirits, all being confident that sooner or later the trouble would be at an end, and with it opposition to the government would die away. This seemed to be the opinion of the majority and croakers were at a discount.

At the Courts.

When the Supreme Court met yesterday morning, the sheriff refused to open the court, and Alfred Bourges, Esq., was appointed sheriff and performed the duty.

By order of the court, the commissions of the justices were spread on the minutes.

Chief Justice Ludeling read two opinions and Justice Leonard one, and the court adjourned, on motion of the Attorney General, seconded by W. S. Benedict, Esq.

After the adjournment the room was taken possession of by the forces of the Democratic government and the appointees of Mr. Nicholls, Messrs. T. C. Manning, R. H. Marr, A. De Blanc, W. R. Eagan and W. B. Spencer, occupied the bench as a Supreme Court.

The court was opened by Deputy Sheriff General John L. Lewis, and Mr. Alfred Roman was appointed clerk.

Carleton Hunt, Esq., delivered a eulogy on the death of Judge Arthur Saucier, and the court adjourned.

The judges elected, as promulgated by the Returning Board, appeared in their several courts, and opened and adjourned, each presenting commissions from Mr. Nicholls.

Judge Cullens, of the Fifth District Court, had opened and adjourned court before the arrival of his successor.

Raising the Siege.

At about ten o'clock last evening Marshal Pitkin informed General Augur that his deputies had been refused admission to the State House. General Augur immediately comunicated with General Nicholls and stated, through a staff officer, that this must be stopped.

General Nicholls said it was not by his order, and directions were then given which caused such arrangements to be made that there were no restrictions on any person either entering or leaving the State House or vicinity.

The Nicholls police patrolled the streets last night and looked around pretty lively, but made few or no arrests.

At midnight but few men were on the streets and most places were closed.

A train of cars from Mobile brought in several companies of United States soldiers at eleven o'clock last night.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, but no quorum was on hand. Two hours' patient waiting obtained sixteen Senators, but no more. After that time the streets were guarded and no more were expected.

House.

Like the Senate, the House was opened without a quorum, but refused to adjourn or take a recess. The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to bring in all absent members, but no more than forty-four were within his reach.

Getting a Quorum.

The *Picayune* report of the House branch of the Democratic caucus at Odd Fellows' Hall, yesterday, says: "After prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer, Ridgely, a colored member of the House, was sworn in." This is calculated to injure the reputation of the colored members of the real Legislature by insinuating that a Republican had seceded. Mr. Ridgley has never been elected, and could not claim a seat. The candidates for members of the House of Representatives in the parish of Concordia were Anderson Tolliver, George Washington, James Rondell and William Ridgley, all colored men and Republicans. Tolliver received 1777 votes and Washington 1749. Both of these members were elected and took their seats in the House. For the defeated candidates, Rondell received 1088 votes and Ridgley only 1068, but in the desire felt at Odd Fellows' Hall to have Concordia represented, to have a quorum, and above all to have one colored man in "the people's Legislature,"—as the body is called—Ridgley is spoken of in the language of Shakespeare, which says:

"He'll make a proper man:
The best thing in him is his complexion."

And so they swear in Ridgley, declare him a member without election; and Ridgley, nothing loth, believes a seat with Democrats will do him no harm, under the circumstances, and goes in. These are wondrous times in which men are so disposed to act.

The Democratic Caucus.

Mr. Wiltz did not take his seat as presiding officer of the upper branch, he having other engagements. Mr. Ogden kept the chair. The clerk announced that nineteen members were present.

Mr. Robertson reminded his colleagues that it was in order to elect a United States Senator for the term to commence next March.

It was agreed to confirm the election of Mr. J. B. Eustis, who claims a seat in the United States Senate until 1879.

Mr. Boatner nominated Mr. Robertson. Mr. Kelly nominated Mr. R. L. Gibson. Mr. Ellis nominated Mr. B. F. Jonas. Mr. Goode nominated Mr. R. C. Wickliffe. Mr. Perkins nominated Mr. W. B. Egan.

No election was had, and the other branch was informed that there would be a joint session held to-day to elect a Senator.

The lower branch yesterday admitted William Ridgely, a colored man, of Concordia, in place of Mr. Tolliver, who beat him in the election by several hundred votes.

Mr. Kernochan, of Plaquemines, was given the seat of Mr. Milon.

Balloting for a United States Senator was indulged in, but no one was agreed on. The candidates are Messrs. Egan, Jonas, Wickliffe, Robertson and Gibson.

Death of Hon. Arthur Saucier.

The community was much surprised and pained yesterday on learning that Hon. Arthur Saucier, late judge of the Sixth District Court, died suddenly on the day before.

Judge Saucier was a man universally respected, publicly and privately, as a counsel and judge, and admired for his integrity, fairness and moderation. He made no attempts at brilliant display, and was averse to making himself prominent, especially while on the bench. It was not often that he reduced his opinions to writing, and when he did so they bore the evidence of great effort at condensation, but completely covering the deciding point in the case as he had studied it. His manner on the bench toward counsel, witnesses and parties was pleasant, and even when he found it necessary to be peremptory it was but a trifle more austere than his habit in conversation. He was an ornament to the bench of Louisiana, and entitled to a lawyer's epitaph—a good man, a faithful counsel and a just judge. Others of his profession may leave a more distinguished name; none can claim higher characteristics than these, and many fail to attain them all.

The Superior Civil Court.

The quiet and unobtrusive proceedings of this tribunal amid the stirring scenes of yesterday were somewhat remarkable. The civil sheriff open the court by deputy, and Judge Shaw proceeded to business. Motions were made by Messrs. Flanagan and Horner and Benedict in civil cases transferred from the late Superior District Court.

Eulogies were then delivered on the late Judge Saucier by W. S. Benedict, Charles S. Rice, P. J. Kraemer, Thomas A. Flanagan, J. Q. A. Fellows, F. B. Earhart, F. Michinard, Charles Lounge and Judge Shaw, who ordered an adjournment of the court in respect to the memory of the deceased. In addition to the speakers quite a number of new bars of the bar were in attendance.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Southern Subjects—The President's Principles—Cronin's Cost—Colorado Coming In—Democratic Doubtings—Chandler "Still Hunts"—Old Prob's Promotion—Going for the Grasshoppers—Police versus Gamblers—Personals.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1877.

The President on Tuesday received from the Governor of Louisiana a resolution passed by the Republican Legislature of that State calling for protection against threatened violence. The precedent in such cases has been to refer the requisition to the Attorney General for examination and report, but no overt act being alleged in this case, no action has yet been taken or decided on, although it is understood the President will sustain the Republicans. The general opinion in official circles seems to be that there are enough troops already in New Orleans to preserve the peace, unless open rebellion should occur. It is to be hoped that, whatever action may be decided on, a preventative for the future as well as a cure for the present may be administered.

In an interview held last Saturday with an agent of the Associated Press the President delivered himself of some strong opinions upon the political situation which must commend themselves to all taoughtful and candid observers, irrespective of party. He said that there had certainly not been a fair election, such as was intended by the constitution. In his opinion both the law and precedent gave to the President of the Senate the right and power to open and count the votes, but that when he came, upon the fourteenth of February, to do so there would undoubtedly arise serious questions between the two houses which might result in a division. That in such an event a settlement would not be reached before the expiration of the present executive term, in which case, under the constitution and the act of 1792, the President of the Senate would become the acting President, and the Cabinet officers continue uninterrupted as such. He also stated his doubts whether he had the power to call a session of the new House of Representatives in case there was no presidential election by the fourth of March.

The Senate committee yesterday commenced the examination in reference to the Oregon electoral case. Mr. Cronin was examined and stated that when he accepted the certificate from Governor Grover, the question of right never entered his mind, but that it was simply a matter of expediency. He had received $3000 from the Democratic State Central Executive Committee of Oregon to defray his expenses to Washington. Cronin appeared very much embarrassed during his examination, but nothing of much importance has been obtained from him thus far.

The majority and minority reports in the Colorado case have been submitted to the House; the former recommending the admission of Belford and the recognition of Colorado as a State, and the latter, of course, holding to the contrary. This not only brings the matter before the House in proper form for action, but shows that the Colorado member will undoubtedly be admitted as he should be.

All but the most sanguine Democrats have at last virtually abandoned both Florida and South Carolina, holding to Louisiana as the pivotal State in which to make the strongest fight and final struggle. What capital they may expect to make there at this late day is scarcely apparent, but it is evident that their next step will be an attempt to impeach the Returning Board for honesty and fair dealing. Of course the final settlement must be by Congress, where the State can only go to Tilden by a break in the Republican ranks. But if Blaine, Conkling and Edmunds hold firm, there will be no danger.

Notwithstanding all the cries raised in that direction, Secretary Chandler's attention does not appear to be so closely taken up with political matters but that he finds time to carry on a "still hunt" through the Interior Department. Three more heads came off this week by reason of irregularities on the part of the respective proprietors of said nobs. The Jimmycrats, when they come in, will not find much room for "reforrum" in this department.

Hereafter the Navy Department is to cooperate with the War Department in carrying out the one simultaneous meteorological observation, it being the first time such an attempt was ever made by any nation. A recent order of the Secretary of the Navy requires that on every naval vessel and at every naval station an observation shall be taken daily, similarly as is now done at the Signal Service offices. If these improvements continue, Old Indications, nee Probabilities, will become Dead Surety.

Wade Hampton's letters to Messrs. Hayes and Tilden have all the dampening effect of a wet blanket on the Democratic party here, and the worst or best of the matter is that no one amongst them appears to know what he means by them. Unless a satisfactory explanation be forthcoming, Mr. Hampton, with all his lines out, will stand an excellent chance of being shut out of his own party.

For the second time Congress has been called upon to furnish a grasshopper commission, the request this time coming from the Governors of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, and most of the State entomologists. The petition asks that a commission consisting of three entomologists and two practical *grasshoppertons* be appointed and that they be directed to examine fully into the past and present history of this capering pest, and suggest some means of total annihilation as shall prove most practicable.

The investigation by the board of police commissioners continues, but as yet nothing has been developed to show collusion between Major Richards and the gamblers beyond the fact that he has always stated as his opinion that gambling could not be broken up, and consequently has made but slight efforts to carry out the laws in relation thereto. One good effect of the investigation, however, has been to close up the halls so effectually, that none but professional gamesters can find them. Heretofore they have been almost as public as the ordinary billiard halls.

Barnes, the recalcitrant manager of the New Orleans office of the Western Union telegraph, arrived here Monday, and found both open arms and sergeant-at-arms awaiting him. He was arraigned at the bar of the House yesterday for contempt, but given until to-morrow to answer. It is understood that ex-Governor Tilden is about to take up his residence in Washington, probably to remain until Hayes' inauguration. Miss Henri Carrancahi, the celebrated French financier, is spending her time in Washington, and is doing good sleighing everywhere she calls in preparation for a visit to the residence of Mr. Kate.

THE HOWE COMMITTEE.

Eighteenth Day.

Senator Howe's committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. James De Gray, whose direct examination took place last Saturday evening, was the first witness called for cross-examination. Nothing was elicited which had not been previously brought out in the examination in chief. Mr. De Gray explained that the account of that examination stated that the assembling of 400 or 500 armed men in Clinton occurred at the time that Gair, Ray and Smith were driven from the parish, and not the night after Gair was killed; and that instead of being ordered to have nothing further to do with politics previous to being requested to recommend one of three names for sheriff, the facts were reversed.

Minor Holmes, colored, sworn—Reside in East Feliciana parish; am a minister of the gospel; voted this year on an affidavit; was not registered; voted the Democratic ticket; have always heretofore voted the Republican ticket; witness lived in the vicinity of Port Hudson; was arrested near Mount Pleasant when the fight at that plantation took place, on charge of having had something to do with it; it was ascertained by the white people that witness was guiltless of any participation, but it was thought necessary to keep him underguard with the other colored prisoners; was put in a Baptist church; in the night strangers came to the church, and, despite the guard, hung the witness and another man to a beam in the church; he was taken down and remained senseless for some time; Messrs. Scott McVey, R. T Young, W. B. Loudon, and other white citizens did what they could to protect the witness.

Henry Lawson, colored, sworn—Reside in East Feliciana; was whipped by disguised men during the summer; voted the Democratic ticket; have always heretofore voted the Republican ticket; was taken from bed; was perfectly naked when whipped.

Alexander Pool, colored, sworn—Reside in East Feliciana; the trouble commenced July before last; they did not whip me, but think I would rather have been whipped than be-deviled so much; they would come to my house pretending to look for some one else, and first thing I know they would have me; the first time they come after Henry Smith; the next time they were looking for a colored minister, Jeffry Williams; they took me out in the woods and deviled me to make me tell where he was; I did not know; voted the Democratic ticket; there was no other to vote.

William Hansbury, colored, sworn—Live in East Feliciana; joined a Democratic club and did what I could to elect the ticket because I was threatened by William Maxwell; he said I could not live in that country if I went against the white people; did not intend to vote at all; have heretofore voted a Republican ticket scratched.

Samuel Robinson, colored, sworn—Reside in East Baton Rouge; have up to this year voted the Republican ticket; thought as times were getting worse and worse I would try a change and vote for the Democrats; was never threatened; was vice president of a Democratic club; the club went in a body to Port Hudson and voted the Democratic ticket.

Sim Williams, colored, sworn—Reside in Baton Rouge; am a preacher; voted the Democratic ticket without intimidation; was given a certificate to show I had voted the ticket; heard of colored people sleeping out for fear of the bulldozers.

George Winfree and Ed. Plunket, both colored, testified that they had voted the Democratic ticket without intimidation.

Zeb Lange, Benjamin Parker and William Patterson, also colored, gave similar testimony.

The committee adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

THE WADLEIGH COMMITTEE.

Eleventh Day.

The Senate sub-committee, consisting of Senators Wadleigh, McMillan and McDonald, assembled at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and continued the investigation of affairs in East Baton Rouge.

The first witness called was Lieutenant S. N. Holmes, for the Democratic side.

To Senator McDonald—Am lieutenant in Company C, Thirteenth Infantry; was stationed last summer in Clinton, East Feliciana parish; on election day was in Baton Rouge; visited some of the polls; witnessed no disturbance of any kind; attended several Democratic meetings; appeals were very generally directed to the colored men; there was nothing in the speeches in the nature of a threat; attended Republican meetings; saw no interruption.

Mayor Leon Jastremski, of Baton Rouge, who had been requested by Senator McDonald to obtain from the proper officers of the society 298 permission to state to the committee the objects of that order, submitted a letter which he had written to "Judge William R. Whitaker, W. M., Orleans Conclave Order 298;" submitting the request and the reply of Judge Whitaker, the substance of which is as follows:

"I should be glad to aid in such arrangement, but I know of but one practicable way. Our order is secret and we can communicate its secrets to the members of the committee only by initiation. While suggesting this fact to the Senator, you can aver that the order requires nothing of its members inconsistent with their religious or political faith or affiliation."

The letter further invites the members of the committee to join the order. Mayor Jastremski said that arrangements had been made to have the ceremony come off at the St. Charles Hotel if the Senators were willing.

Senators McMillan and Wadleigh respectfully declined.

The committee took a recess until one o'clock.

A. Reasom, colored, sworn—Reside in East Feliciana; was taken out by a band of men and hung, but not killed.

John Brooks, colored, sworn—Lives in East Feliciana; never voted anything but a Republican ticket; did not vote in 1876; thought my life would not be safe if I voted the Republican ticket; was told I could not retain my property if did not vote the Democratic ticket; about 150 armed men came to my house and asked for Rev. John Brooks; said that they understood I collected seed cotton for my salary or my rent; assured them that it was not so; they rode off.

Senator Howe said he did not understand about this seed cotton. Was it poison?

Witness replied that "seed cotton was an excuse used to gain a certain point."

The Senator said that explained one phase of the seed cotton question.

Aaron McKenzie, colored, sworn—Reside in East Feliciana; was taken out and beaten; ends of my fingers were all whipped off; [witness showed his hands, the nails of which had evidently been stripped off;] promised to vote the Democratic ticket and did so.

Alonzo Brooks, colored, testified to the impossibility of organizing the Republican party in East Feliciana on account of intimidation.

Wesley Smith, Abram Carey and Charles Wilson, all colored, testified to acts of violence in East Feliciana.

Rev John A. Riley testified to a general condition of violence and intimidation toward Republicans in the parish. He read his statement, which was a very clear and lucid story, of the events which have been testified to by other witnesses.

On cross-examination Mr. Riley said, in relation to the killing of John Gair, that it was alleged he had been guilty of a crime, but that the man was killed without trial, and the witness was killed also; think there have been bad officers in the parish; the cotton seed evil was a great one; the white storekeepers induced colored men to steal the cotton; have suffered from that cause myself; the dissatisfaction with officials is not confined to Republicans; there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the administration of the school funds under Mr Crouch; in last election a presidential winner at Democratic tickets do not think fair; do not think he ought to have ever been seated.

[illegible] "Judge Bradley" [illegible] MAY.

BY TELEGRAPH

THE BULLDOZERS

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH

The Political Crimes in Louisiana

THE FACTS BEFORE THE PEOPLE

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1877.

Senator Sherman's speech on Louisiana affairs to-day was a powerful one, and commanded earnest attention.

The details of the nefarious acts committed against Republicanism in Louisiana in the name of the Democratic party are too sadly familiar to your people to need recapitulation here.

Such scenes of intimidation and murder, if witnessed in a Northern State, said the Senator, would have resulted in civil war.

The main facts, he said, were historically true. The testimony of the coroner of East Baton Rouge, setting forth the expressed discontinuance of inquests over the murdered victims of Democracy, upon being read, produced a profound sensation in the Senate.

Mr. Sherman in an earnest manner went on to recite the outrages committed by the night-hawks of crime, as he termed the Louisiana Democratic raiders, and said they were so terrible as to stagger belief in humanity toward man; and that it was the inhumanity of the outrages that caused some people to question their truth. Yet, said he, it is the testimony before God, and it was not contradicted before the Returning Board. The sympathizers with the perpetrators of these crimes attempted, however, by lame excuses to assign other motives for the outrages.

These murders were so plain that it was made the duty of the Returning Board to reject returns in the bulldozed parishes. The action of the board, he contended, was in accordance with law and equity.

He alluded to parishes where a full and free vote was cast, and where Republican majorities were rolled up, yet in certain parishes, where the colored element predominated, not a single Republican vote was cast. Why, he asked, were the colored people in free parishes not persuaded by violence to vote the Democratic ticket, and why did the night hawks of crime, alluding to the Louisiana Democrats, give their whole attention to those parishes where the colored vote was strongest? The acts committed by the night hawks of crime, riding by night, terrorizing and murdering among the cabins of the poor and lowly, was a disgrace to civilization, but will continue, so long as they find apologies and defenders in the Democratic party.

In conclusion, Senator Sherman said, all Louisiana needed was the protection obtained by the enforcement of the law, to make it one of the most thriving communities in the world.

During the speech General Sherman and distinguished members of the government were on the floor of the Senate, attentive listeners. The effect of the speech was electrical and will have a wholesome political result in acquainting the country with Democratic practices in the South.

The evidence is now distinctly before Congress and the people. D. D. C.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Senate, by a unanimous vote, and without debate, passed House bill to abolish the board of commissioners of the metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, and to transfer its duties to the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The bill abolishing the police board passed both houses, and goes to the President. The bill gives control of the police to the district commissioners.

The Judiciary Committee discussed the case of Barnes and others, in contempt for refusing to produce telegrams. No conclusion.

The sub-committee on Pacific railroad submitted the bill, which has been foreshadowed, to the full committee, which proceeded to consider it, and adjourned until to-morrow. The point of junction is 100 miles west of El Paso, by the surveyed route. All parties seemed satisfied, and the road will be built.

A resolution compelling the banker Runyon to testify was adopted.

Messrs. Sherman and Bogy addressed the Senate on the Louisiana Returning Board. Adjourned.

Confirmations.

Mr. Peacock, for postmaster at Gallatin, Tennessee; Mr. Cole, at Grenada, Mississippi, and Mr. Bohn at St. Augustine, Florida.

House.

A warrant was ordered for the arrest of Mr. Orton, and bringing him before the bar of the House for contempt.

Like proceedings of the same committee, in reference to the refusal of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce the official papers, were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report the power of the House in the premises.

THE SITUATION.

The Situation in New Orleans Discussed in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Dispatches from General Augur to the Secretary of War were submitted to the Cabinet. It is not known exactly what their contents are, but they report considerable commotion in New Orleans. A dispatch from Packard was read before the Cabinet. There is no doubt that the decision of the Cabinet will be to have instructions sent to the military authorities at New Orleans to enforce peace should a riot be threatened. The President is reluctant to proceed further in the recognition of either party in the Louisiana gubernatorial question than was indicated in his dispatch to Kellogg of last Sunday.

Instructions to General Augur.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 8, 1877.

General C. C. Augur, New Orleans:

A dispatch just received from the United States marshal at New Orleans indicates that unauthorized armed bodies of men are organized and assembling in a manner to threaten the peace and safety of the city. If this be so, notify the leaders of such organization that they must desist on pain of coming in conflict with United States authority, sustained by the military power of the government. Report at once the situation, and your action, keeping in mind that this order has no reference to a recognition of either of the claimants for the governorship, or other legislation.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The Cabinet Meeting.

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several dispatches from New Orleans respecting the situation, there was little else than routine matter considered. Conversation was general upon the current topics, but with no view (immediate, at least) of any further action by the government than has already been stated by the President in his construction of the duty that rests upon him where matters at issue of a political nature do not involve regulations of public peace and order.

Barr Understands It.

Louisiana matters have excited intense interest here to-day. Assurances of those who properly represent Louisiana that there was no danger of excesses were received with hopeful incredulity. Private and public advices to midnight are represented as positively assuming a peaceful solution.

WASHINGTON.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—General Sheridan had an interview with the Secretary of War and General Sherman to-day.

General Joseph E. Johnston was on the floor of the House to-day.

Orton in Peril.

The official report of the Louisiana committee, putting President Orton in contempt, is before the House. He will be cited to the bar of the House, when the case will be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Supreme Court.

Cowdry et al. vs. Galveston, Houston and Austin Railroad Company et al.—This was the affirmance of the master's report in the case, directing the receiver of the road to pay certain sums and allowances in preference to the balance claimed by the complainants.

Cockel et al. vs. Fiack et al.—From the District of Louisiana. This is affirmance of a judgment, holding that where commission merchants loaned money on such terms as to secure to themselves the profit incident to the handling of certain produce as part of the consideration of the loan, in addition to the legal interest, the contract is not usurious, if honestly made for that purpose, and was not a mere cover for a usurious intent, and leaving the question of intent of the party to determine.

Pike et al. vs. Evans et al. of Louisiana.—In this case the point of the decision is, that a deed received from a person having authority to sell, furnishes a sufficient foundation of prescription under the statute of Louisiana. Reversed.

Wants His Money.

Captain Eads had an interview with the Attorney General to-day, to whom has been referred the question involving the first payment. The result has not transpired.

POLITICAL.

Action of the Ohio Democrats.

COLUMBUS, January 9.—The third resolution of the Democratic convention says:

That while we are clear in the conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have received not only a large majority of a popular vote, but a majority of the electoral vote, and are, therefore, elected President and Vice President, we yet declare that any decision made by the Senate and House of Representatives will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people, and that any attempt to inaugurate a President simply upon proclamation of the President of the Senate will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms.

The Indiana Democracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9.—In the Democratic State convention yesterday every county was represented. The following was offered by Mr. Voorhees, and adopted with much applause:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the President of the convention, to be known as a committee of correspondence and public safety. The duties of the said committee shall be to correspond with other similar committees, and the leading men of the States, for the purpose of bringing about harmony of opinion and concert of action in the present perilous condition of national affairs; also to consider the propriety of calling a national convention of the Democratic party, and to correspond with different States in regard thereto. It shall also be the duty of said committee to consider and devise methods by which the people may exercise the right of petition to the Congress of the United States, whether in writing or in person, in order that the public peace may be preserved, and popular liberty maintained and the laws upheld.

A Tennessee Senator.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—Ex Governor Isham G. Harris was elected United States Senator on the first ballot in both houses of the Legislature for the long term, to succeed Hon. Henry Cooper, whose term expires on the fourth of March, 1877.

In the Legislature, to-day, for United States Senator for the short term, one ballot was taken in each house, which resulted: For William B. Bate, 34; for James E. Bailey, 24; for D. M. Kay, 12; for Peter Turner, 9; for A. H. Pettibone, 20; for Horace Maynard, 1.

THE DUELLO.

The Affair Between Bennett and May, and the Horrible Work the Associated Press Made of It—News to Suit all Classes of Readers—Are the Wild Animals Loose Again?

NEW YORK, January 9.—The *World* states that information was received in this city last night saying that James Gordon Bennett and Frederick May met at Slaughter Gap, Delaware, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Only one shot was fired, and May wounded. The party immediately afterward separated, and Bennett started for this city. Dispatches were received by August Belmont last night, and by William P. Douglass, from Bennett himself, saying: "We have met. I am all right." Bennett also telegraphed to his sister that he was unhurt. A cousin of Frederick May, in this city, also received a telegram from one of May's friends on the ground saying that May had been wounded, but not stating how severe the wound is. From the fact that only one shot was fired, it must be believed that May's injury must be severe. While his friends admit that he was wounded, they are unwilling to state the character of the wound, and so to give information where the wounded man was borne. It is probable, however, that the party bearing the wounded man will arrive in Baltimore this morning.

The *World* has the following: From all indications since midnight it appears highly probable that Fred May was only slightly wounded by Bennett, and is now under care of a surgeon at the residence of a relative near the place of the duel.

Another earlier Baltimore dispatch to the same paper reports that Bennett was slightly wounded, and says Frederick May, of New York, was beyond all doubt in Baltimore last night, and went away early this morning, accompanied by his cousin, Dr. Frederick May, of Baltimore.

The most generally accepted statement is that the duel took place near Elkton, the capital of Cecil county, not far from the country seat of Dr. DeCourcy, a near relative of the May family. Dr. DeCourcy certainly arrived in Baltimore late last evening, and drove to Fred. May's house, on Mount Vernon place. Beyond all doubt a distinguished surgeon of this city was in waiting at May's house, expecting that his services would be required.

The Times has these details:

A mysterious party of three persons arrived in Philadelphia on the midnight train from the south, and immediately proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where they were registered as J. G. Bennett, H. A. Hoskins and H. Phelps, of New York.

The first named is James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald. He immediately [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]