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VOLUME X.—NO. 243.

SIGNATURE YESTERDAY.

The Senate. The House of Representatives. adjourned to Monday.

The Magazines. The January number of Scribner, Mr. ...

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.) FROM WASHINGTON.

The contemplated Democratic move, 100,000 strong, on Washington—How it is viewed at the Capital—Mr. Barnes' incarceration and Mr. Orton's prospects for a like treatment from the world's press—Report of House Committee on the National League—Presidential Prospects as viewed at the Capital—Treasury Hoarding, Suicide and the Weather.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1877. It now appears that Mr. Waterman was betrayed into a premature declaration of the purposes of the reconstructed order of the Sons of Liberty to invade this city with an army of a hundred thousand "unarmed" men on the twelfth proximo, led thereto, no doubt, by the contagious effect of the enthusiasm of his mongrel audience at Ford's Opera House on the eighth instant, when the lattered and torn Democracy of this District and adjoining portions of Maryland and Virginia rallied for "Tilden or war," but a denial could not mend Harry's indiscretion and none has been made.

Contrarily, the matter has come to be openly discussed, and there is no longer room to doubt that some such movement is contemplated, sufficiently formidable to intimidate Republican members of Congress who have the assurance and temerity to insist that Governor Hayes shall be inaugurated, because he happens to have a majority of the electoral vote.

In order to technically shield its participants from the pains and penalties they might otherwise incur, and that the authorities may be put to every disadvantage and deprived of all ground of justification for having timely preparations for any possible breach of the peace, which such an army of partisans at such a time would threaten, it is proposed, as the story goes, to summon this mob to this city under a call for a national convention.

The latest report relative to the matter is to the effect that Mr. Hewitt has refused to issue the call without the fullest concurrence of Mr. Tilden, and that he went to New York last evening for orders. Mr. Hewitt's reluctance to take the responsibility for inaugurating such a menacing movement is construed as cowardice by many of his associates, some of whom, while professing to a very conservative attitude on the presidential question, have been secretly plotting to commit their party by some overt act, such as that under consideration.

I give these reports for what they are worth. It would not seem that Mr. Tilden could be so blind to his own or his party's interests as to countenance such a suicidal act. I know that there has been awakened a good deal of feeling in this matter here within the past few days. It is everywhere held that the settlement of the vexed matter of the presidential succession lawfully rests with Congress, and if the final action of its members in the premises shall be deemed contrary to law and equity, a legal and peaceful method of redress is open through the ballot to every citizen feeling aggrieved, and any considerable number of men coming to this city by a preconcerted agreement before such final action by Congress, with no ostensible business, will be regarded as evidence of a design to wrest the power from those lawfully possessed of it, and to vest it in the hands of a mob. Besides, it would surely provoke a counter movement on the part of those who would consider themselves in honor bound to protect Congress from such efforts at terrorism.

I can only appeal to every man among your readers, not to allow himself to be drawn into a seeming position of opposition and antagonism to the laws and the constituted authorities, at the beck of designing politicians, seeking their own aggrandizement at the expense of every public and private interest of the country and of the highest considerations of christianity.

Mr. Barnes, although promising to produce the dispatches and telegram demanded, has been adjudged guilty and imprisoned in a room specially provided for his reception in the Capitol, where it is thought he will be kept till the fourth of March, when the power of the present Congress to deprive him of his liberty expires. When all the circumstances are candidly reviewed it is difficult to resist the conviction that the desire for revenge has had a controlling influence in the decision of Mr. Orton's case. It is supposed that Mr. Orton will promise compliance with the demands made upon him, with the same conditional provision, and that he will share the same fate as has overhaken Mr. Barnes.

It appears that the money—between \$11,000 and \$12,000—recently stolen from the treasury by, as is alleged, one Winslow, now in custody, was returned by Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who had formerly known Winslow when a prosperous banker. When the department became satisfied that Winslow was the thief, an effort was made to get back the money. This was accomplished by Mr. Curtis, who went to Winslow and assured him that the government had sufficient evidence upon which to convict him, and that a prompt restoration might be of benefit to him in his trial. But from present appearances it would seem to be the purpose of the treasury officials to urge his punishment to the utmost limits of the law, the frequent robberies which have occurred seeming to demand much severity, as a measure of protection to the government. Winslow has had a checkered career, being at one time a wealthy speculator and banker in Chicago.

A sad case of suicide or death from an overdose of morphine occurred at the St. James Hotel, in this city, a few days since. The deceased lived with a sister in the northern section of this city. He had been a clerk in the Postoffice Department about two years, was a nephew of Senator Morton and appeared to have been highly esteemed everywhere he was known. No special motive could be assigned for committing suicide, and many are inclined to view that he took a fatal dose of the narcotic, to the use of which he was addicted, by mistake, and never recovered consciousness. He paid for his room before going to bed for the night, and was not looked after until the next day, when he was found lying motionless in his bed, having been dead several hours.

Announcements.

The production of the "Black Crook" drew a crowded house at the old St. Charles Theatre last night. Mr. Blaisdell has put the original "Crook" on the stage in a handsome manner. The staccato grotto and the transformation scenes are rich and elegant, exceeding in beauty anything of the kind seen here before. There were some bitches in the machinery and the working of the traps which will be remedied to-night. The ballet is not large, but sufficient, Miss Remelsberg is a most accomplished dancer, and the eight corymbes from the "Baba" ballet work gracefully together. The wonderful Little Todd and other specialty artists are novel and attractive.

Almeida will make her farewell appearance at the Varieties Theatre to-night in "La Vie Parisienne." On Monday evening, Mr. John T. Raymond will appear in his original creation of "Colonel Sellers." He will be supported by the regular dramatic company of the Varieties Theatre.

The complimentary concert for the benefit of Mae and Miss Herr, which had been postponed on account of family afflictions, will take place on Tuesday evening next, at Grunewald Hall. A large number of volunteers will assist the worthy beneficiaries in giving the entertainment.

The New Orleans Philharmonic Society will give its fourth public rehearsal at Grunewald Hall on Monday evening, January 23.

Threatened Disturbance in Algiers. Mr. Thomas H. Jones, citizen, who has volunteered his services to act as captain ad interim of the Nicholls police force in Algiers, informs us that the negroes over the river threaten to resist the men with the white badges by force of arms. Some of them even talk of using shot-guns in case any of the so-called "citizen police" attempt to arrest them.

Without conceding to setting Captain Jones' police *ad hoc* authority to exercise the ordinary functions of metropolitan police, there can be no doubt they possess to some extent the authority of superior force, and that, whatever Republicans may think of it, their acts have the color of law. It is wrong for citizens, colored as well as white, to resist those who come even in the name of the law. Therefore, the colored people, whatever may be their grievances, ought to quietly submit to that which they cannot prevent without resort to personal violence. We hope in good time all wrongs will be set right without the necessity of street broils between rival factions which may lead to bloodshed. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience for a time than to take such a course as will involve riots in the streets.

The School Funds. Superintendent Brown has made the usual appropriation of school funds, and is ready to issue a certificate in favor of the public schools of New Orleans for the amount due—\$20,181.60. But it appears the money is locked up in the hands of the Fiscal Agent by an injunction obtained at the instance of some Democratic pretended official, and can not be applied to the payment of the teachers. Those of that hard working and poorly paid class who can neither draw their money for services rendered, nor realize anything on their certificates, may thank the officious intermediaries for the deprivation. They know they have earned the money. Nobody else can show the slightest claim to a cent of it. And yet, in consequence of this Democratic injunction, not a dollar of the public money can be paid out on the order of the State Treasurer for any purpose. This is emphatically making war on helpless women.

Militia Paid. General William L. McMillen received yesterday at the hands of Governor Packard a commission as Paymaster General on the staff of the commander-in-chief. Ordinarily, perhaps, this might be considered a mere compliment or a barren honor; but in this case it possessed greater significance. The detachments of State militia on duty at the State House received yesterday their warrants for a month's pay, which were immediately cashed at the post. The gallant boys are in corresponding good spirits, and look forward to the completion of the *status quo* with a good deal of patience.

Reminders of Rev. Harrington, the enterprising bookseller and stationer, No. 118 Canal street, appears to have been selected by His Royal Highness the King of the Carnival, as the keeper of his archives and disbursing agent of his literature and decorations. Carte-de-visites of his ineffable majesty, the royal crown and cross, worn by his loyal subjects, and the hand-book, recounting his exploits in former years, are left in Harrington's keeping, for the public benefit and delectation.

Staub. Students of public opinion are eagerly denouncing the newspapers of the North and East to know how the *status quo* in Louisiana is appreciated and understood. To all of such Stand at Goldwater's bookstore, on Exchange alley, near Canal street, is thronged daily by news digesters, and he takes ample care that their wants are supplied in the completest manner.

The State Quo at the State Library. The attention of General Agur having been called to the violation of the *status quo* by the Nicholls people in displacing the State librarian, he yesterday addressed a communication to General Nicholls requiring the restoration of the library to the keeping of the legal custodian. General Nicholls complied with the suggestion without delay.

Religious. Rev. Dr. J. H. McCarty will preach in the morning at eleven o'clock at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the evening will deliver a discourse on "The Present Greediness and Future Possibilities of our Country." The sermon being non-partisan, will have a like interest to all our citizens. Services in the evening at seven o'clock. State free.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

Is the Louisiana Returning Board in Contempt. On the sixteenth instant lively proceedings were had in Congress on the question of the culpability of the Louisiana Returning Board. It is thus reported to the Western Associated Press:

Mr. Lynde, Democrat, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the committee on the election in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee. He stated that the House by a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above named gentlemen.

Mr. Frye, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that when that report was made in the committee, there was no Republican member of the committee present. For his part, he regarded the doctrine enunciated in it as a monstrous one. Under it, there was no sovereignty anywhere in the country that was not subject to the arbitrary will of the House, and he was compelled to produce its original records. He held, on the contrary, that Congress had no more to do with the Returning Board, the State of Louisiana than he, as an individual citizen, had with the Returning Board, having been legally constituted by the authority of the constitution of the United States, and having produced the same to the committee on the Louisiana, having made its return, and the House was concluded from going behind the scenes of the Returning Board, and had as to the general condition of the country, the public weal; to inquire whether or not there was such a state of things as to require the exercise of the right of that question should at once be admitted that such a condition of things there as required congressional intervention. If Congress had the right to interfere by force of arms, and every other barbarian, he believed that there was now, and had been for the last eight years, a deep, determined, and absolute rebellion against the laws of the United States, and he believed that these outrages were prevented from the exercise of the right of Congress to interfere by force of arms, and he believed that in some things the United States were supreme, and he believed that in some things the United States were not supreme, and he believed that in some things the United States were not supreme, and he believed that in some things the United States were not supreme.

Mr. Davis—By what authority did the President interfere with the proceedings of the Returning Board? Mr. Garfield—If the gentleman needs to know by what authority an American citizen travels anywhere in the United States, he will learn the authority by which I for one went to Louisiana.

Mr. Davis—Why was it that four years ago your party threw out the electoral votes of several States? Mr. Garfield—The gentleman is alluding to the disorder, and stated that it was only within the last two months that the Returning Board had been organized, and he called upon the Speaker before exciting matters would be presented, to enforce rigidly the rule, and to have it understood that any member who indulges in an act of violence, or who is guilty of disorder, and that if it is attempted in the galleries, they shall be cleared.

The Speaker stated that the suggestion was a very proper one, but that it was a mistake to say that the practice had grown up within the last two months. The practice, however, was an evil which the present occupant of the chair had always checked and would continue to check.

Mr. Hoar—I withdraw absolutely the remark that the practice had grown up recently, but we all concur in the desirability of its being stopped.

The Speaker remarked, in justice to the galleries, that sometimes disorder occurred because the example was set on the floor. He would, however, rigidly prevent a recurrence of the same.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, proceeded to argue against the resolution. He stated that the discussion he was met with suggestions about interference with State authorities in the Oregon case.

In response to these suggestions, Mr. Garfield expressed the hope that if there was no right to inquire into that fraud, without violating the constitution of Oregon, Mr. Tilden would be counted in.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Senate during the morning hour discussed the message of the President in regard to the occupying of Fort Fisher by the military on election day. Messrs. Withers and Morton participated in the discussion.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate took up the bill reported by the special committee, in regard to the count of the electoral vote.

A half dozen Senators presented petitions for female suffrage, all of which were referred to the Committee on Elections and the Counting of the Votes.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the citizens of New York protesting against the passage of the steamboat bill.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate took up the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the electoral votes for President.

He spoke two hours, arguing the constitutionality of the bill and against the power of the President of the Senate to count the vote.

Having had an article in the constitution read, Mr. Edmunds continued his remarks, and stated that the bill would cost some \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 of citizens of the United States, authorized by the laws to select a chief magistrate in the way presented in the bill.

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having been prevented from voting by intimidation.

Answer—I have none on my mind. Question—Do the present records show who voted contrary to his wishes because of intimidation? Answer—I can not recall one.

FOREIGN.

The Eastern Complication.

LONDON, January 20.—Special dispatches from Constantinople to the Daily News and the Times state that Midhat Pasha while holding up to view the evils of war, weighed in strong terms against the interference of the European powers as unjustifiable and offensive to Turkish independence.

In his recapitulation of the events leading to the present situation, he dwelt upon the success of the Turkish arms everywhere against the rebels, and recalled to mind the Russian ultimatum, sent at the moment when Turkey was on the point of crushing Serbia as she had already crushed the Bulgarians.

The Daily Telegraph's Pera correspondent reports that the Christians present at the council were even more opposed to a coalition than the Turks. The dangers of the situation were fairly laid before the council by the Sultan's brother-in-law, Abudun Damsad, as well as by Midhat Pasha.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger publishes a letter from Constantinople, in which the German troops would co-operate with the Russians, have excited Moslem fanaticism against the German colonies in the neighborhood of Jaffa and Haifa, and immediately on hearing this the German government called the attention of the Porte to the matter, and ordered the German man-of-war to Genesete to cruise along the Syrian shore, and visit Jaffa, Haifa, and Beyrout.

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