THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. II—NO. 337. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1877. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WHARTON GETS IN BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH—LAWRENCE GOES OVER.

Kellogg Working for Packard—The Attitude of the Democrats—A Beautiful Mix.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Jack Wharton's confirmation was literally by the skin of his teeth. Under the tenure of office rule nominations made during the recess of Congress, and not confirmed during the session immediately following, are constructively rejected, and cannot be sent in again. Jack would have come under this rule, but he got through in an omnibus list just about two minutes before the Vice President's hammer fell to close the session.

Lawrence Goes Over,

but as his name was sent in during the session it may be renewed, and, according to present indications, it will be immediately. Kellogg will exhaust his resources to defeat Lawrence, in hope to get Packard nominated in his stead. Whether he succeeds or not will depend on the attitude of the Democrats, whom Warmoth and Sheridan are trying to whoop up to vote with Stanley Matthews and Christianey to confirm Lawrence, in return, I suppose, for the vote of Matthews and Christianey to seat Kellogg. The whole thing is beautifully mixed.

BUELL.

END OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate met at 10 a. m. Prayer was dispensed with, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds the reading of the journal was also dispensed with, and on his motion the Senate went into executive session at 10:01 o'clock.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was in his seat this morning.

Only ten Senators were present when the Senate went into executive session.

At 10:50 the doors were reopened and the special session of the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The House.

Upon reassembling a further recess was taken until fifteen minutes of 11, at which hour the House took up and concurred in the Senate resolution, declaring it to be the judgment of the two houses, that the present session of Congress expires by operation of law at 12 o'clock to-day. The House also concurred in the resolution for a final adjournment of the extra session at ten minutes of 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Dibrell moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing producers of leaf tobacco to sell $100 worth without paying any tax; thereupon the bill was defeated. Yeas 96, nays 102.

Mr. Throckmorton moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of mustering into the service of the United States two regiments of mounted rangers, to be used for the protection of the Texas borders, said regiments to be retained as long as the President may deem their services necessary, and to be under the control and direction of the army officer commanding the Department of Texas.

Mr. Garfield—"If we are to have an army at all, let it be the regular army."

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Knott moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution declaring that the President of the United States, by refusing the use of the army in support of pretended governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, thereby securing to the people their local self-government, has performed his duty, and is entitled to the respect and confidence of the American people.

Thereupon, pending the motion to suspend the rules, Mr. Conger moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Garfield hoped that no dilatory motions would be interposed, but that the resolution would be voted down.

Mr. Luttrell suggested that Mr. Conger and his friends be given an opportunity to dodge a direct vote.

Mr. Conger insisted upon his motion, and the roll call proceeded.

The call was interrupted to allow a resolution to be adopted appointing a committee to inform the President that the House was ready to adjourn unless he had further communication to make.

Messrs. Wood, Springer and Hale were appointed the committee.

Mr. Wood reported that the President had no further communication to make to the extra session, and the hour fixed by concurrent resolution having arrived and without announcing the result of the roll call the Speaker declared the first and extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate met at 12 m. After a prayer the Vice President said that the Senate had convened in regular session in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, and asked what was its pleasure.

On motion of Mr. Anthony a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Anthony and White, to wait upon the President, and notify him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication from him which he might choose to submit.

Mr. Sargent moved that the Senate adjourn.

Several Senators:

"Oh, no; oh, no! we will have the message to-day."

Mr. Sargent—Well, I move that we take a recess for two hours.

Mr. Anthony—Oh, a half an hour is long enough; the President is right here in the Capitol.

The motion for a half hour recess was adopted, and at 12:05 the recess was taken.

The Senate reassembled at 12:35, and the chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting his report for the year ending June 30, 1877; also, the annual report of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Secretary of the Senate, all of which were appropriately referred.

At 12:45 the committee appointed to wait upon the President appeared before the bar of the Senate and reported that they had performed their duty, and the President had replied that he would communicate with the Senate in writing. Immediately, one minute later, Mr. Rogers, the President's private secretary, appeared with the message.

The message was laid before the Senate and the reading commenced at 12:43 and was concluded at 1:55 p. m.

Mr. Morrill moved that the message be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Anthony sent up a resolution providing that 300 copies of the message be printed for the use of the Senate. Laid on the table, to be referred to the Committee on Printing when appointed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual reports of the Postmaster General, Department of Justice, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Commissioner of Agriculture, Board of Health of the District of Columbia, Court of Claims, etc., all of which were laid on the table to be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate at 1:58 p. m. adjourned till 12 m. on Thursday.

The House.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Randall called the House to order, and said that this was the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress.

The roll call showed the presence of 221 members.

The customary resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was organized and ready to receive any communication he might wish to make was adopted.

Messrs. Knott, Hardenburgh and Cox, of Ohio, were appointed as such committee.

At 12:30 p. m. the House took a recess for ten minutes.

Upon reassembling at 12:40, Mr. Knott reported that the President would immediately communicate in writing. The message was immediately received, and Mr. Brown, one of the reading clerks, commenced its reading at 12:45 p. m.

The reading was concluded at 2:10 p. m.

Mr. Wood offered the usual resolution referring the message to the committee of the whole and it was adopted.

Mr. Springer offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to transmit to the House the correspondence between the United States and Venezuela since the adjournment of the last session of Congress, in relation to the Venezuela mixed commission.

At 2:25 the House adjourned.

The Unhappy List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is the list of nominations not confirmed during extra session of Congress: United States Ministers—H. O. Sanford, Belgium; H. W. Hilliard, Brazil.

Secretary of Legation—Dwight Freed, Madred.

Consuls General—G. Wiley Wells, Shanghai; Jno. Q. Smith, Montreal; B. T. Peilatto, St. Petersburg; A. E. Lee, Frankfort.

Consuls—Dennis N. Cooley, Spezia, Italy; Alfred V. Dockey, Leeds, England; Robt. H. Knox, Hamilton, Canada; Geo. C. Tanner, Vervios and Liege; F. J. McLain, Nassau; Julius Stokel, Orik and Heogo.

Collectors of Customs—Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Effingham Lawrence, New Orleans; Robt. T. Smith, Mobile, Alabama; John T. Collins, Brunswick, Ga.; James R. Jolly, Morgan City, La.; Cheney R. Peranty, Saluria, Texas.

Surveyors of Customs—Edwin A. Merritt, New York; Geo. Fisher, Cairo, Ills.; Joseph C. Jewell, Evansville, Ind.; David Porter, Savannah, Ga.; J. B. Gilchrist, Wheeling, W. Va.

Naval Officers—L. Bradford Prince, New York; James Lewis, New Orleans.

Appraiser of Merchandise—John Oglesby, New Orleans.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels—John Fehrenbach, seventh district.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—E. A. Hoyt, of New York.

Indian Agents—E. H. Hooper, Sisseton Agency, Dakotah; Col. Wm. H. Danielson, at Fort Hall, Idaho; Isaiah Lighner, Santee Agency, Nebraska; Francis Brown, Umatilla Agency, Oregon.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Robert F. Campbell, third district, Texas; Jas. D. Brady, second district, Virginia; Edward C. Wade, third district, Georgia.

United States Attorneys—Lucius Northrup, for South Carolina; Lewis Parson, for the Middle District of Alabama.

United States Marshals—M. J. Waldron, for the Western District of Tennessee; Samuel G. Reed, for the Middle and Southern District of Alabama.

United States Circuit Judge—John Baxter, for the Fifth Circuit.

Associate Justices of Territorial Supreme Courts—Samuel B. Linn, for New Mexico; Wm. Wall Peck, for Wyoming.

Registers of Land Offices—Wm. M. Burwell, New Orleans; E. M. Timony, Bars City, Idaho.

Postmasters—Morris D. Wickersham, Mobile; David D. Casey, Hot Springs, Ark.; Peter R. Pierce, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lloyd B. Stephens, Ogden, Utah; Alexander Reed, Toledo, Ohio; Wm. T. Lee, Pensacola, Fla.; John H. Heyward, Hannibal, Mo.; David D. Miller, Ashville, N. C.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs—John W. Eastsey.

The Vote on Fitzsimmons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In executive session to-day the Senate, on motion of Mr. Conkling, removed the injunction of secresy from the vote by which the nomination of Owen P. Fitzsimmons was confirmed. Those who voted for the confirmation were Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Butler, Cockrell, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Eaton, Garland, Goode, Harris, Hill, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kearney, McCrary, McDonald, Matthews, Merrimon, Patterson, Whyte and Withers; total 22—all Democrats except Conover, Davis of Illinois, Matthews and Patterson.

The following Senators voted in the negative: Allison, Anthony, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Conkling, Hoar, Howe, Kirkwood, McMillen, Morrid, Oglesby, Paddock, Robbins, Taylor and Windom; total 19—all Republicans.

The following Senators were paired in the order named: Booth, Dawes, Jones of Nevada, Spencer, Edmunds, Ferry, Blaine, Ingalls, Sargent, Mitchell, Plum, Dorsey, Wadleigh, Saunders, Kellogg and Hamlin, Republicans, who would have voted against confirmation, with Voorhees, Lamar, Hereford, Davis, Thurman, Maxey, Grover, Ransom, Merrimon, Wallace, Armstrong, McPherson, Saulsbury, Davis of West Virginia, Randolph and Barnum, Democrats, who would have voted in favor of confirmation.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President sent to the Senate this afternoon the following, among other nominations: J. B. Hawley, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and John B. Hoyt, of New York, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Alfred F. Howard, of New Hampshire, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Portsmouth, N. H.; John B. Blake, to be postmaster at Avoca, Ia.; Mrs. Ellen Holmes, to be postmistress at Aiken, Onio.

The Stamp-paper Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Treasury Commission appointed to open the bids for furnishing stamp papers to the Internal Revenue Bureau and examine the samples submitted met again to-day and with the approval of Commissioner Raum, decided to submit the best samples of paper furnished to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to be tested. The commission will hold another meeting on Thursday, when the award will be made.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following official statement is furnished by the United States Treasurer: Total amount of silver issued up to date, $37,459,468; fractional currency destroyed, $23,465,716 96; silver paid in lieu of currency, $13,826,002 30; fractional currency outstanding, $18,043,022 52; silver coin on hand, $3,452,646.

The Erna Reported Lost.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk reports at 3:10 p. m., to the chief signal officer, as follows: I have just received a report that a vessel was seen drifting bottom upwards, some miles south-east of the station. The head-board, with the name of Erna, has just been found on the beach.

Latest From the Huron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Dallas Saunders telegraphs to Gen. Myers, chief signal officer, from Norfolk, that most of the bodies recovered from the wreck of the Huron are buried between stations four and five. Mr. Saunders says that the easiest way to reach the place is by the steamer Cygnet from Norfolk to Vanslack's landing, and there take a sailboat to Currituck Club-House. J. T. Payne, steward of the club-house, is at the landing with his sailboat.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PIO NONO—THE APPROACH OF DEATH.

Every Moment Critical—The Cardinals in Constant Attendance.

ROME, Dec. 3.—On Saturday night the Pope had a protracted paroxysm of pain so terribly severe as to ultimately induce syncope, a sudden arrest for a few seconds of the action of the heart. It was for a time apprehended that his Holiness was in his last agony, but these alarming symptoms passed away with three hours of tranquil sleep.

LATER.—The Pope was insensible for three hours yesterday—Sunday morning. This symptom is not new, but is not usually so prolonged; the inflammation in his legs is rising above the knees.

LATEST.—His legs are altogether numbed. Every moment is now regarded as painfully critical, and the Vatican Cardinals are in constant attendance upon him.

FRANCE.

MacMahon Snubs a Deputation of Merchants.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Marshal MacMahon has refused to see a deputation of merchants, but referred them to the Minister of Commerce.

Dufaure to Form a Ministry

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It is reported that the Marshal has requested Dufaure to form a ministry.

Cheap Cigars—We Never Used 'Em.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The United Cigar Makers' Association has issued a kind of proclamation, which is interesting, if true. It declares that the cigars made in tenement houses absorbs and disseminates among the girls all kinds of diseases, to say nothing of the dirt which enters into their composition.

It also declares that the five cent cigars purporting to be filled with Havana tobacco really consist of refuse of different kinds, of which about an eighth part only is Havana tobacco. It further declares that these cigars, which are popularly supposed to be wonderfully cheap at five cents each can be easily manufactured for $16 to $20 per 1000.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Attention Called to the Mexican Question—Cuba—The Paris Exposition—Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's message was read in both houses of Congress today. He opens with congratulations to Congress and to the country that God has blessed us with health, peace and abundant harvests, with an encouraging prospect of an early return of general prosperity.

Pacification of the Country.

To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country is the most important of all our national duties, and in this connection, referring to his Southern policy, in regard to which his course was indicated by his inaugural address, he says that it was to be expected that a wide difference of opinion would arise.

There has been a general re-establishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice, and by the resumption of useful industry the public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strenghtened.

It may not be improper to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the constitution and the laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom the colored people have sustained the relation of a united people, who love liberty, revere justice and abhor oppression, co-operation with us to this end. These objects are very dear to my heart and I shall earnestly work for their attainment, and I ask the cordial co-operation of all classes, of all sections and of both races in this work.

Specie Resumption.

Regarding specie resumption he says that he is still as confident, as he expressed himself to be in his inaugural, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that would retard the attainment of such a result. He is convinced that any unsteady methods, instead of removing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to prolonged disturbances in values, and unless relieved must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster to the government and the people's financial affairs.

If the government was free from public debt, its legislation would be purely governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and public good, but with our vast debt, the nature of silver coinage and measures becomes an element of interest to our bondholders. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit. The public debt of the United States amounts to $729,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, and $708,000,000 at the rate of five per cent, and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest, is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness.

Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of the interest one third by refunding it at a reduced rate.

If the United States had an unquestioned right to

Pay Its Bonds

in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payments, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All bonds that have been issued since February 12, 1873, when gold became the legal tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin or coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be received by the government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar, and to require public creditors to take in payment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the

Gold Dollar was the Only Coin

in circulation or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid.

It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to take advantage of the unfortunate to pay them in a new issue of silver coin, thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and regulate the value thereof ought never be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by both parties when the bonds were issued. Any such attempt would involve a violation of public faith and injure the public credit.

He believes that adherence to the act of March, 1869, providing for the payment of the bonded debt in coin, will cause a rapid reduction of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding twenty millions per annum, and effect a saving to the United States of over $300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid.

I recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage and imparting to it the quality of a legal tender, there be included a firm provision

Exempting the Public Debt

heretofore issued and now outstanding from the payment of either of principal or interest in any coinage of less commercial value than the present gold coinage of the country.

The civil service of the country has attracted much attention.

Both Parties have Declared

for reform, and the measure advocated should be followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the government.

My purpose is to return to the system established by the fundamental law, with the heartiest co-operation of the Senate and House of Representatives, and advocate the making all nominations as nearly as possible impersonal, and in those offices in which special training is of value the rule as to the tenure of office should obtain. I shall do all in my power to make thorough competency, efficiency and character the decisive test in these matters, and I ask that a suitable appropriation be made to enable the Civil Service Commission to continue its labor.

During the past year the United States has continued to maintain

Peaceful Relations

with all foreign countries. The effect of the Turkish and Russian war is almost entirely European, and the treaties between the United States and the two countries have been strictly complied with. He refers briefly to

The Paris Exposition

of 1878, and believes that the acceptance by the United States of the invitation to participate will stimulate international commerce and emigration, and promote friendship between the two countries.

Regarding the

Extradition Treaty

between Great Britain and the United States, and the questions at issue under it, he says it is probable that all disagreements will in due time be settled, and, if necessary, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

Referring to

The Mexican Question,

he says that the recognition of Diaz has been deferred on account of the Rio Grande border troubles.

This, however, has not interrupted, nor does he anticipate any interruption of friendly relations with Mexico. He, however, feels it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the troubles on the Mexican border, so that the lives and property of our citizens may be equally protected and peace preserved.

On the subject of

The Cuban Struggle,

he says it is attended with incidents affecting American interests. He refers to the seizure of vessels, and to the arrests of American citizens. The Spanish government has offered reparation for all these offenses, but they are, nevertheless, greatly to be deprecated. He refers to the awards received from Venezuela under the treaty of 1866, and says that the funds cannot be distributed until the pending accusations of fraud have been settled.

The Estimated Revenue

for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limited appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintainance of a sinking fund, while the aggregate of taxes should not be increased.

Amendments ought to be made to the revenue taxes so that they would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens; a tax of ten cents a pound on tea and two on coffee would produce a revenue of $12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the commission appointed to examine the collection of customs duties at the port of New York.

The Public Faith

with all creditors has been preserved and the public credit has continuously advanced. Our public securities are regarded with the highest favor. The progress of the refunding of the public debt has been rapid.

It is a matter of great moment that our own

Shipping Interests

should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our own commerce.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed and rendered very important service in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mexican Incursions.

I regret to say that lawless incursions into our country from the Mexican side have been of frequent occurrence. Orders were given for the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raiders and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of property stolen, and the Mexican authorities were invited to aid in the supression of these marauders. This policy has had the effect to somewhat check these depredators, and with an increased force and the establishment of several additional posts on the Rio Grande, peace may be preserved.

He concurs with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with power in emergencies to increase the former to one hundred and the latter to one hundred and twenty-two men each. He recommends complete revision of the army regulations.

Touching the Indian Question,

he says: We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes, and it will be the object of his earnest endeavors to preserve that peace by a just and humane policy. Many, if not most of our Indian wars, have resulted from broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and their advance has been slow because of the treatment received.

He recommends that the suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior for the

Preservation of Forests

be embodied in a law, and to enable people of certain States and territories to purchase timber from public lands in a legal manner, that such law be passed without delay. He says the Secretary's suggestion of a system of leasehold tenure is worthy of consideration, as it would make the public lands a source of profit to the government and at the same time legalize the business of cattle raising, now carried on illegally.

The Agricultural Interest

of the country has greatly advanced during the year, as will be seen by the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The subject of further improving the city of Washington is laid before you with the hope that it may be favorably considered in the interest of the nation, in order to make the capital as attractive as possible. The capital of the nation should be something more than a political centre.

We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to promote the general intelligence of the people, and increase the conditions most favorable to business and the perpetuity of our institutions.

R. B. HAYES.

SITTING BULL.

Patient Persuasion May Induce Him to Return.

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 3.—Advices from Fort Walsh say that Major Walsh is now of the opinion that Sitting Bull and the chiefs who accompanied him here, to meet the commissioners, went away again without having received a clear idea of just what it was that the United States Government proposed to them. He believes that the address of the commissioners, which was read and interpreted to them in fifteen minutes, should have been read and explained to them in detail during the ensuing two days and that the Indians should have been informed as definitely as possible what their horses and arms would bring if sold; also what number of cattle a camp of 300 lodges would be entitled to, their probable increase, etc., but the Indians' mind was left to dwell upon that clause only of the commissioner's address which prescribed as a condition of their return to the United States that all their arms and horses must be sold. It did not grasp the idea of compensation to owners from the sale.

During Major Walsh's visit to Sitting Bull's camp he endeavored to explain to them more fully the conditions set forth in the address. He was surprised to hear, after he had finished his talk, that they had not refused to go back, and that if they had understood just what was proposed they might have agreed with the commissioners to return to the United States in a year or two.

At the same time they said that the Nez Perces, who came into their camp just after Gen. Miles' victory over Joseph, had told them that Gen. Terry was in the battle of Bearhaw Mountain. They could not, they said, treat with one who had on his hands the blood of their race.

This puts a novel construction upon the demeanor of Sitting Bull and his companions toward the commissioners, and appears to show that the arrival of the Nez Perces fugitives at the Sioux camp was most inopportune, since it resulted in the circulation of a false story about the principal United States Commissioner, which created a violent prejudice against him in the minds of all the members in the Indian delegation. It is believed that patient persuasion might yet induce Sitting Bull and his bands to recross the border on the identical terms already offered.

Ingersoll vs. Tweed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The suit brought by Jas. H. Ingersoll against Wm. M. Tweed, now pending in the county court, for the sum of $112,500, was again called this afternoon before the referee.

Ingersoll was placed on the stand and cross-examined by Mr. Hoyt, Tweed's counsel. The only point of interest developed was the fact that $75,000 had been appropriated for building the New York court-house, and that the witness believed that some of this money was unexpended.

Tweed will be put on the stand at the next session.

Bowles May Recover.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 4, 1:30 a. m.—Mr. Bowles has been able during the day and evening to take some beef juice and other liquid nourishment, and can now speak more distinctly than at any time since his attack of Saturday evening. His physicians to-night declare that there is a possibility of his recovery, though they do not admit it as more than a forlorn hope.

Personal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Senator James G. Blaine, who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday evening, left this evening for Washington. Ex-Gov. Warmoth left here this evening for Louisiana.

Another Life Insurance Trial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Dr. Thomas L. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, was placed on trial to-day on the charge of swearing to false statements of the company's accounts.

Baby Show.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—The baby show opened in Park Hall this afternoon with 238 entries, among which were 14 pairs of twins.

A Refined Oil Well.

MILLERSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 3.—A singular circumstance is reported from the Holder Run oil section in the shape of striking a deposit of oil which exhibits none of the impurities of petroleum when it comes from the ground, but on the contrary spouts from the sand in a refined condition. The oil comes from the well a pale green transparent fluid, and can be used in lamps at once. It gives a brilliant light, with no smoke or odor, and stands a fire test of 110 degrees—a lighted match, which was thrown into a vessel containing the oil, failing to ignite it. It deposits very little sediment.

Flooded with Counterfeits.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 3.—It has just been discovered that Schuylkill county is actually flooded with counterfeit, five dollar notes of the First National Bank of Tamaqua, in the eastern end of the county.

Collision off Barnegat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—There was a serious collision of schooners off Barnegat Friday; one of the vessels sank in a very few minutes, and the other was so disabled that she had to be abandoned. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Love and Death—Tragic Result of a Lovcer's Quarrel.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3.—A tragic occurence happened here yesterday, involving the death of two young people in a manner both romantic and startling. A young painter named Benjamin Godfrey, eighteen years of age, had been for several months deeply in love with and engaged to be married to, Miss Mollie E. Winingdeer, a very beautiful and sweet tempered young lady, seventeen year of age, the daughter of Stepen Winingdeer, a prominent butcher of Norfolk.

A few days since the couple became estranged and the lady refused to see her admirer. Yesterday morning Godfrey followed Miss Winingdeer to the Cumberland Street Methodist Church, and after the service insisted upon seeing her home. The young lady peremptorily refused the proffered gallantry and her would-be escort left her in a furious mood. Godfrey was further incensed by seeing a Mr. Graham go home with his affianced.

It seems that he then went off to a bar-room and got drunk; after which, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he procured a revolver and went to the residence of Mr. Winingdeer, and asked an interview with Miss Mollie. The request was granted, and the young lady came out into the hallway to meet him. As she did so, Godfrey drew his pistol and aiming it at her head, fired. Miss Winingdeer fell and died within a few moments. Godfrey at once placed the muzzle of the weapon to his own heart, and blew a horrible and ghastly hole through his body. He was carried to the station-house, and is expected to die every moment.

Together Into the Unknown.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—Yesterday morning the bodies of Antonio Ricrosia and Miss Aurelia Sharp were found in the cemetery with a pistol ball hole in the head of each. They were deeply in love with each other, and it is supposed to be a case of murder and suicide.

Murder of a Mistress.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—Charles R. McGill, a cabinet maker twenty-seven years old, killed his mistress, Mary Kelly, in a house of ill-fame yesterday afternoon. Jealousy was the cause of the murder. McGill gave himself up and was taken to the central station. He was formerly a resident of Athens, Ohio, and is said to have a wife and several children in Columbus. He has lived in Cleveland about eighteen months.

The Huron—Bodies Recovered.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3.—The sea continues to give up the dead of the unfortunate Huron. Thus far seventy-four bodies have been recovered, leaving twenty-eight unaccounted for.

"Nasby" Takes Charge of the "Evening Mail."

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—D. R. Locke, (Petroleum V. Nasby), of Toledo, O., to-day took editorial charge of the *Evening Mail* of this city.

Recaptured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Libby O'Brien, the notorious girl sneak thief, was recaptured yesterday.

Body Found.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 3.—The body of a well dressed man was found yesterday suspended in a New Durham, N. J., barn.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Indications for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, warmer easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain areas.

For the East Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, threatening and rainy weather, followed in the western portion by rising barometer, westerly winds and colder and partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States rising barometer after a temporary fall. In the Lower Mississippi Valley warm south winds, veering to cold western winds and rain areas, followed by partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee and Section One, and are ordered for Duluth, Marquette, Alpina, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived: City of Montreal, from Liverpool; Plainmuller, from Antwerp; Pheala, from Cardiff.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Ohio, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Silesia, from Boston; Penn, from Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Herder, from New York for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Baltic.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Saratoga, from New York. Sailed: Niagara, for New York.

THE BURNING OF THE LOTUS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Twelve Lives Known To Be Lost.

Mr. Devinney, the second clerk of the Lotus, who arrived here Sunday, has obligingly furnished us with additional particulars concerning the destruction of that fine boat by fire.

The Lotus, with a cargo of 1671 bales of cotton and 525 sacks of cotton seed, from Red river for New Orleans, having reached a point opposite Waterloo, was discovered by the engineer to be on fire in the gangway at the after end of the boilers. The alarm was immediately given to the pilot, who headed the boat to the shore; but so rapid was the progress of the flames that the lower deck was quickly enveloped, the steam pipe burst, and, the boat becoming unmanageable, swung around to the middle of the river. Passengers and crew were forced to jump into the river to escape burning. The stage planks and jack-staff were immediately thrown overboard, and were the means of the saving of many lives.

The steamboat Willie was fortunately within sight coming up the river; a whistle, as a signal for help, was blown by the Lotus, which was promptly responded to. Had it not been for this circumstance, the clerk thinks that but very few persons would have been saved. The weather was extremely cold, and the presence of the Willie preserved the lives of many, who, having escaped being burned, were in imminent danger of being frozen or drowned.

The cook of the boat, Henry Richardson, was burned to death while holding on to the stem; Peter Seagreen, deckhand, was burned to death, and Mr. Henry Loper, the mate, was drowned; the chambermaid, Elanora, and eight roustabouts were also drowned.

There were fifteen passengers, not one of whom was lost, though Mrs. Massey, of New Orleans, while escaping through a window over to the wheel, was badly cut and bruised.

The books, papers, money and United States mail were all destroyed, as well as the entire baggage and clothing of the passengers and crew.

Capt. Dannals, the commander, was quite severely scorched, as were most of the saved.

Clerk Devinney and several others were rescued by means of the life floats thrown overboard from the Willie.

The Lotus was valued at $25,000; was insured for $12,000, half of which risk was in New Orleans, and the other half in Cincinnati.

The pilot on duty, Si Gillen, acted nobly, remaining at his post until badly scorched by the flames, he had to leave to save his life. The engineer, Adolph Hastienes, is also deserving of special mention for his cool and daring conduct.

The passengers and crew of the Lotus are emphatic in their praise of Capt. Delahoussaye and the crew of the Willie, not only for almost superhuman efforts to save them from a horrible death, but for their extraordinary and considerate attentions to the rescued.

The sheriff of Pointe Coupee parish gave a *carte blanche* order to a passenger to order any medical assistance that was needed for the relief of the saved.

The second mate of the Lotus, Mat. Reeves, did great service in rescuing several from a watery grave. He was left in charge of the wreck by Capt. Dannals, who arrived on the R. E. Lee. The greater number of those on the Lotus came down on the Gold Dust; the balance arrived on the Gov. Allen.

THE SENATORIAL STRUGGLE.

THE ALL-NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE ON THE BUTLER CASE.

The Fight a Question of Physical Endurance—Scenes in the Senate at Midnight—Hungry, Sleepy and Broken Down Senators.

[Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.]

SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, Nov. 27, 1877.

At 3:30 this afternoon terminated

THE MOST REMARKABLE POLITICAL STRUGGLE EVER WITNESSED

in the United States Senate. For twenty-seven hours and a half the session flag floated over a balanced battle, whose scales of victory finally turned—for the first time in seventeen years—in favor of the Democratic party. It is not my intent to moralize upon this result, but rather to describe the scenes of the combat which brought it about. The result itself is that the hitherto unbridled power of Radicalism is at last broken in the Senate—and the Senate was its last fortress. This is a result which may well let loose the pens of writers and furnish food for many repasts of thought and reflection.

But to the details. The work of last Wednesday and Thursday was either

A PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH,

or a reconnoissance in force, and it ended with an adjournment to Monday, leaving both sides anxious, neither fully confident, and but one fairly hopeful. The Radicals, whether oppressed by the shadow of fate, or haunted by the ghosts of the past, seemed to discount all chances as against them, and betrayed a lack of hope strangely new to them. The Democrats, like troops who have fought their way to the verge of victory at the point of the bayonet, without losing either dash or *morale*, waited patiently for Monday to complete their triumph. The issue hung, indeed, upon a brittle thread—the two votes of

JOHN PATTERSON AND CONOVER,

or, to speak more exactly, upon the single vote of either of them, and there was no telling what the three days between Thursday and Monday might bring forth. But the Democrats chose to harbor very nearly perfect faith in the steadfastness of their new allies, despite the sinister omen of the vote to adjourn, and the vague augury of the rumors which filled the air in the intervening days.

When the Senate met on Monday, therefore, public expectation was at the highest pitch, and long before the hour of noon all the galleries were full, hundreds thronged the corridors unable to obtain even standing room inside, every square foot of space on the floor of the Senate outside the bar was occupied by the favored friends of Senators, and all the doors which commanded even occasional glimpses of the scene within were besieged by multitudes with strained necks and eager eyes.

The morning hour passed off in the usual monotony, broken only when Senator Thurman, in reply to a request from the Republican side for time in regard to some unimportant measure, responded, "Do what you please with the morning hour, but at 1 o'clock sharp I shall call for the regular order."

This regular order was the resolution to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the case of

GEN. MATTHIAS C. BUTLER,

Senator elect from South Carolina. As this gentleman has already been for some time the central figure for the observation of the country, and as he is likely in the immediate future to win a good share of the general stock of celebrity, I shall briefly digress from the main topic to describe him. Butler is a man of no common strain. He is a nephew of Andrew Pickens Butler, who was among the last of South Carolinians of the *ancien regime* to sit in the Senate; and it is a curious coincidence that the nephew should be the bone of contention in a battle to regain that ascendancy in the Senate which the Democratic party began to lose in a fight of which the uncle was the cause twenty odd years ago. You remember that when Preston Brooks struck with his cane the first blow of the war between North and South, the provocation was an insult offered by Sumner to the venerable Andrew P. Butler. Well, if

M. C. BUTLER'S LINEAGE

on his father's side is illustrious in the councils of the nation, his mother gave him kinship with a race immortal in our annals; for she gave him the name of Matthias Colbraith Perry, known to our naval history as the hero of Japan, and taught him to call uncle the man who fought the battle of Lake Erie.

Nor is Butler himself lacking either the record or the scars of a hero. He came out of the late war with the distinction of being

THE YOUNGEST MAJOR GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERACY,

and limps upon a wooden leg by way of certificate that he is fit scion of a fighting ancestry. In person he is a couple of inches above the medium height—say about 5 feet 10½—erect and aggressive in his bearing, albeit kind and gentle in manner and mild of speech. His head and face I have no hestitation