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CADDO OUTRAGES.

HOW THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY RUN THE ELECTION.

Republican Testimony Which Should Lead to the Indictment of a Federal Official.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Parish of Caddo. }

Before me, L. E. Carter, a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the parish of Caddo, personally appeared John Weaver, George S. Compton and Louis Jackson, members of the Republican Executive Committee, Isaac Bell, James Smith, Green Raby, George Green, Dick Nelson, N. D. Fitzpatrick, L. P. Jackson and Henry Bender, colored, to me well known respectable and trustworthy residents of the city of Shreveport, parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana, who after being by me duly sworn, according to law, doth depose and say that they are duly qualified and registered voters of the city, parish and State aforesaid, and did or did not, as may be hereinafter designated under their signatures appended thereto, on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1878, in the fourth ward of said parish, cast their ballots as they were entitled to do, and that on said fifth day of November they were at the several polls from time to time, at which elections were being held for city, parish, State and Federal officers, and without let or hindrance, either in the nature of intimidation or other causes except as hereinafter stated after their signatures, did or did not, as before stated, cast their ballots for city, State and Federal officers at said election, and further noticed that others did, without fear or hindrance, cast their ballots as they were entitled to do, and that the voting in the several city wards and parish precincts within the city progressed without molestation either from white or black persons, and they firmly believe would have quietly continued without molestation, fraud or intimidation from any source whatsoever, and did so continue until A. H. Leonard, Esq., one of the recognized leaders and managers of the Republican party, asked the Republican voters to withdraw from the polls and cease voting. This act of the said A. H. Leonard is unexplained, and seemed apparently without cause or provocation, and they know of no cause or provocation for his acts whatsoever. They further declare, and each for himself declares, that they are members of the Republican party, of good standing, and did or would have voted the Republican ticket for parish, State and Federal officers, as the case may be stated after their names, as aforesaid; and, further, they firmly believe that without the intervention of the said Leonard a majority of all the votes to be cast, and that would have been cast in the city precincts, would have been in favor of the candidates on the Republican tickets, and that up to the time of the said Leonard's intervention there was an undoubted apparent majority of Republican votes put in the boxes. They further declare that although there were three boxes, viz.: one for Congressman, one for State and parish officers, and one for ward officers at each polling place, which was a surprise to them all, the commissioners did when requested explain to all uninformed and ignorant voters in which box to cast their appropriate ballots; that many voters cast their consolidated ticket in one of the boxes, contrary to the instructions from supervisors and commissioners.

* * * * * * *

They further declare and charge them with using language so violent and improper as to arouse the worst passions of white and black, calculated to array race against race, and tended to alarm the fears of peaceably disposed people of both colors and keep them away from the polls on election day, or else excite the turbulent and indiscreet to acts of violence injurious to the best interests of all, destroy harmony, engender lasting bitterness and hatred, and utterly destroy peaceable use of the ballot.

The statements credited to Mr. Leonard in the public prints since his sudden and unexpected departure from Shreveport, in which he charges that armed bands of white men paraded the streets of this city, and roamed through the parish firing into cabins and murdering colored people, they believe to have no foundation in fact. They did notice that on the eve of the day of election a number of armed and mounted white men left the city of Shreveport in the direction of the town of Greenwood, La., located in the parish of Caddo, about sixteen miles from Shreveport, and on the night of the same day returned to Shreveport, without creating any idea or rumor that they had harmed or molested any one, and they declare that they do not know or believe any person was harmed or molested by them. Affiants further declare and believe that the mission of said armed and mounted white men was a mistaken one, and grew out of a report that an armed and mounted band of colored men were threatening an attack upon Greenwood and the people in its vicinity for the purpose of burning the houses, plundering stores and overawing the people, which latter impression grew out of the fact that a band of armed and mounted colored men were riding about searching for a colored desperado who had committed murder and other alarming acts, which necessitated a large force for his capture. They further state that on the afternoon of the day of election, Nov. 5, 1878, the aforementioned band of colored men rode into the city of Shreveport, armed with shotguns and pistols, with the person they had scoured the country after, and in such numbers as to cause alarm and apprehension in the minds of those who saw them, and caused the mayor of the city to ask them to dismount, put aside their arms and send their prisoner to jail in charge of three or four of their most trusty colored comrades, which they did quietly and peaceably.

Finally, affiants solemnly declare it as their firm belief and conviction that the only aim and purpose of the whites' conduct of and action during the day of election was to preserve the peace and good order of the city, and insure a quiet and orderly election to all.

Voted city ticket, but did not vote parish ticket, because Mr. Leonard ordered voters to stop voting.

his
Witness: HENRY ✕ BENDER.
A. CURRIE. mark.

Did not vote; would have voted, but for Mr. Leonard's order to stop. G. RABY.

Voted city but not parish, on account of Mr. Leonard's orders to stop.

his
Attest: GEORGE ✕ GREEN.
G. RABY. mark.

Would have voted parish Republican ticket but for Mr. Leonard's order.

L. P. JACKSON.

Voted the straight ticket between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. Everything was quiet and peaceable at the time notice was received from A. H. Leonard to go home. Never witnessed a more peaceable election in my life. No disturbance throughout the whole day.

his
JOHN ✕ WEAVER.
mark.

Voted in the afternoon, without any hinderance, in the different boxes. Saw no disturbance. All the colored voters could have voted.

and would have done so but for A. H. Leonard's order to leave.

his
Witness: DICK ✕ NELSON.
WM. W. MADISON. mark.

Voted about 11 a. m. on the fifth of November, 1878. I was one of the first ones to notice the crowd of about thirty colored men ride into the city, all armed with shotguns and pistols, and was apprehensive they meant mischief until I saw they had a prisoner charged with murder tied and on his horse. The election was going on peaceably, when Mr. Leonard advised them to leave the polls.

W. D. FITZPATRICK.

Voted straight Republican ticket after Mr. Leonard's order, and know everything to have been conducted quietly.

his
L. E. X EDWARDS.
mark.

his
LOUIS X JACKSON.
mark.

ISAAC H. BELL.

Attest: A. CURRIE.

I voted the city ticket, and none else, because I knew it would have been useless, not to a court of intimidation by the Democratic party, for I can say to my own knowledge that there never was a more peaceable election in the city of Shreveport. My reason for not voting the National ticket was this: We, the Republicans of the parish of Caddo, elected Mr. A. H. Leonard two years ago to make laws for us, and among the laws he hope to make here was, or is one to-day, the election law, a law of which he (A. H. L.) was one of the makers; that this law would require two to three boxes at each voting place, and then, on the day of election, there only appeared one solid ticket for from two to three boxes, when the law required that each officer or sets of officers should be voted for separately, and all of our tickets was in one. I, as one of the Republicans of Caddo, considered it a dodge in our Republican leaders—if not a dodge, a very foolish way of leading a campaign. For this reason I did not vote the State and parish ticket.

GEO. S. COMPTON.

Voted the city ticket and would have voted the State and parish Republican ticket but for the order of A. H. Leonard to leave the polls and go home. The election was quiet and peaceable; no intimidation whatever.

his
Witness: JAMES ✕ SMITH.
A. CURRIE. mark.

The above and foregoing were sworn to and subscribed before me, in witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my official seal this twenty-fifth day of November, 1878.

(Signed) LEWIS E. CARTER,
Notary Public.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the affidavits as made and subscribed before me on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1878.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my official seal this twenty-eighth day of November, 1878.

LEWIS E. CARTER,
Notary Public in and for Caddo parish, La.

THE CALEDONIA RIOT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
Parish of Caddo. }

Personally appeared before me, L. E. Carter, a duly qualified notary public in and for the parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana, Rawlen Whitehurst, a resident of the parish of Caddo, ward No. 8, who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I was president of a Republican club in ward No. 8, and am living on the place where the difficulty occurred on election day, November 5, 1878. I know that Madison Reams had collected arms in his house the night before the election; the arms consisted of shot guns and Enfield rifles. Bill White also carried arms to the house of Reams, from which the firing commenced. I was present when the deputy sheriff, W. B. McNeil, W. and A. E. Crowder and others went toward Madison Reams' house. I noticed that they were unarmed. I saw the negroes in the house fire upon these gentlemen as they entered the gate; there was no cause or provocation, nor any warning whatever given when the shots were fired from the house. I had heard Madison Reams say that day, after dinner, "that the white people better not make a flicker to-day." There was about forty or fifty negroes in and around the house at the time of the firing.

SAWDEA WHITEHURST.

Attest:
J. HENRY SHEPHERD,
N. C. BLANCHARD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of November, 1878.

LEWIS E. CARTER, Notary Public.

Dividing the Burden.

[Terre Haute Express.]

The New York *Sun* thinks that the people would save money if they could work Grant off on Bulgaria. About the best we can hope for is that Bulgaria will divide the burden. Grant would doubtless be satisfied if he could be King of the United States and Emperor of Bulgaria.

A Sad Mystery of the Plague.

[Memphis Avalanche.]

Willie and Carrie Moon, the two children for whom search has been made for several days, as stated in the *Avalanche* Sunday, have not been found. Every friend who could give any information of them has died, and these two children either died and were buried "unknown" or left the city alone when the great fright of August came. They are lost, one of the mysteries of the great plague, and a sad commentary on its devastation.

Bulldozing in Maine.

[Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.]

If a reversal of majorities is a proof of bulldozing, as has been claimed in the case of several Southern Congressional Districts, then the most violent intimidation must have been practised in Maine without attracting attention. The vote in the village of Monroe in 1876 was: Republican 258, Democratic 83. In September last the vote was: Republican 60, Democratic 231, Greenback 35. Waldo county gave Eugene Hale in 1876 a majority of 800, while at the election in September last it gave a Democratic majority of a little over 3000. Here is the material for some of our Southern contemporaries to make a good point against their opponents concerning the relation that reversal of majorities bears to bulldozing in the Southern States.

As a safe and pleasant invigorant Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic suits ladies in delicate health.

The epidemic having caused pecuniary distress, Dr. F. H. Knapp & Son, dentists, 13 Baronne street, have greatly reduced their prices

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A CASE TESTING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT.

Smalls, the South Carolina Convict, To Go Before the Supreme Court on a Writ of Certiorari—Gravity of the Result—The Charges Against Collector Smith and Tom Anderson.

Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Chief Justice Waite has granted writs of certiorari citing the State court of South Carolina to show cause why the application of Smalls for the transfer of his case to the United States District Court was denied. As this affair will involve the test of the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, and call in review before the Supreme Court the whole theory of Federal jurisdiction under the enforcement acts, it is, of course, the most important and interesting legal action taken since the war.

Smalls' case is this. He was indicted by the State Criminal Court for an offense against the State law. Pending the trial his counsel moved for the transfer of the case to the United States District Court. This application being refused by the criminal judge, Smalls appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which sustained the refusal of the court below to transfer, and affirmed all proceedings under that refusal. Smalls then stood convicted of a penitentiary offense and nothing but the loose construction by the District of Columbia Court of the privileges of a sitting member of Congress prevented him being taken to South Carolina and put on the service of his penal term. After this conviction two efforts were made by his counsel to get the case reviewed by the State Supreme Court *ab initio*, on a writ of error, but this also failed; and, as a last resort, Smalls prayed Chief Justice Waite to grant an alternative writ, which he did yesterday in Chambers.

To-day I consulted several of the most eminent lawyers in the Democratic party, including Senators McDonald and Clarkson M. Potter, as to the points to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States under the writ granted by the Chief Justice. The sum and substance of their opinions was that the writ is merely one of a number of legal instrumentalities by which such a case can be brought under the review of the Supreme Court; that upon a hearing argument must be confined strictly to the power of the United States judiciary to compel the transfer of cases where State courts have original jurisdiction.

The case differs from the Grant parish case in that the latter arose from a question of original jurisdiction of the United States District Court under the enforcement acts, while this one arises from a conflict of jurisdiction between State and Federal courts under disagreeing constructions of a clause in the civil rights bill. The point in issue, therefore, involves the whole theory of our government, and calls for a legal adjudication by the highest tribunal in the land of the political question whether States exist and exercise governmental functions under the limitation of Federal authority, or the Federal government exists and exercises functions under the conditions of power delegated by the States and prescribed in the constitution.

If the Supreme Court here affirm the right of a United States District Court to enforce the transfer of any case under the civil rights bill from the State court having original jurisdiction, under organic acts from 1789 down to the present day, Democratic lawyers agree that the decision will be tantamount to an abolishment of State courts and a supercession of their processes by the Federal courts at the will of United States judges in all cases to which, by partisan construction, the civil rights bill or any other reconstruction law can be made to apply.

The case will be argued with all the legal ability that can be counted on both sides, and its determination will be watched with intense interest.

The declaration lodged by Mr. Whitney at the Treasury Department and White House against Collector Smith and Tom Anderson amounts to the grave charge of illegal coercion in regard to the selection of a bonded warehouse for the deposit of goods, the same being done for the purpose of illegal profit. This charge against Smith and Anderson is among the gravest that could be made against officers of their class in the public service.

BUELL.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Cases Argued Before the Tribunal Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the Chief Justice allowed a writ of error in the case of the State of South Carolina against Congressman Smalls, his bondsmen being Congressmen Rainey and Robert Purvis, of Washington. The writ of error is to a judgment refusing to remove the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States on the various grounds claimed, among which were that there was a local feeling against colored men, and particularly against Smalls, because he had become a member of Congress and was engaged in contesting a seat for another term. It was also alleged that the whole prosecution was to intimidate Smalls and deter him from further occupying his seat in Congress. The court held that there was nothing in all this to afford ground for a removal of the cause to a Federal court under the law.

The actions brought by the government against the Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, under the act of 1862, to recover 5 per cent of their net earnings from the time of their completion to apply toward the payment of subsidy bonds were to day argued in the Supreme Court. The government maintains that the roads were completed when accepted by the President, and the companies claim that they were not actually completed so as to make them liable to pay 5 per cent until some time after. The whole controversy turns upon the construction to be given to the acts of Congress as to the authority of the President in respect to matters confided to his action. The judgment below sustained the theories of the companies.

The case of the government vs. the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company was also heard on appeal from the Court of Claims, where the company was plaintiff, recovering for transportation services, the court refusing to allow a set off of 5 per cent and of one-half the earnings for transportation.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Jere Murphy, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama; Col. Randolph B. Marcy, to be Inspector General, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following: New Orleans Mint: Martin V. Davis, of Pennsylvania, to be coiner; Joseph Albrecht, of Louisiana, to be assayer; Maximilian Ferdinand, to be refiner; Sidney W. Barnes, of Arkansas, United States Attorney for New Mexico; G. C. Chandler, of Mississippi, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Senator Eustis' Speech on the Mississippi Levees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Eustis delivered to-day an able and exhaustive speech on the levees of the Mississippi river. He was listened to with much attention. He made the point that the Mississippi river was the property of the United States government; that it had assumed and exercised proprietary rights over it, and that in owning and controlling it, the government was in duty bound to protect the riparian owners against its forages. Senator Eustis' speech was in support of his bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the construction of the levees of the Mississippi river.

The Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The committee on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Office is about closing testimony.

Mr. Bender, a clerk in the Indian office, explained this morning how contracts for supplies are given out, and the methods pursued to compel contractors to fulfill their stipulations.

Commissioner Hoyt was heard with reference to the testimony of Gen. McFeely as to the prices and quality of the beef and flour. He said beef of the same quality was dealt out to the Indians and the army; in point of fact, being frequently taken from the same herds.

The Cotton Crop—Report of the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The following is an extract from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Cotton.—From the returns received this month at the department we are enabled to make the final estimated computation of the crop of cotton raised this year. The acreage is about 2 per cent greater than in 1877, an amount not large enough to materially affect the total product, being only 200,503 acres. The October and November returns showed a condition 11 per cent higher than the same months last year owing to remarkably fine weather for picking, which has lasted to date. The yield of lint per acre is much higher than in 1877. Only three States reported a loss, namely: Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, while all others report an increase. The average production of 1878 is 191 pounds per acre, thus making the crop of 1878, in round numbers, 5,197,000 bales of cotton, allowing 450 pounds as the weight of the bale.

WM. G. LE DUC,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Irish Demonstration Over the Recent Release of Fenians.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Irishmen in this city yesterday had a grand demonstration in honor of the released Fenians, Conroy and O'Hearn.

An Unfounded Report.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Layard, the British Minister, contradicts the report that a new treaty between England and Turkey is being negotiated.

A Cabinet Meeting Yesterday—Threatening Letters to Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Another Cabinet meeting was held to-day to discuss, it is understood, the Afghan campaign.

Alfred Byrne Maddon was arraigned before the Bow street police court to-day, charged with sending letters to the Home Office threatening the life of Queen Victoria. The prisoner was remanded for a week. The authorities had the letters, which were written in the French language, translated. It is understood his threats were for money and demanding a change of government.

England Will Not Submit to Russian Interference in Afghanistan—What Sir Stafford Northcote Says.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that he recently made a statement in the House that the Russian envoy to the Ameer had left Cabul, and he believed it was equivalent to a return of the whole Russian mission. He had, however, subsequently obtained information which led the English government to come to a contrary opinion. The matter is now being inquired into. Mr. Northcote stated emphatically that the English government will not acquiesce in Russian interference in any form at Cabul.

This speech of Sir Stafford Northcote has created a great sensation in London. It is believed the Cabinet was summoned hastily today in consequence of information received by the government that the Russian mission is still at Cabul. The information has only been received since the debate on the Afghan troubles had begun in Parliament.

The Lunatic Who Threatened the Queen—Popular Excitement Over Sir Stafford Northcote's Speech—The Death of Mr. Rowland.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—It appears that Edward Byrne Madden, who sent the letters threatening Home Office threatening the life of Queen Victoria, is somewhat eccentric and probably half-witted. He is a man who is well known among the habitues of Leicester Square and Soho, where he has often been in the haunts of foreign refugees. His letters, which are written in bad French, are malady made up of rather incoherent invectives and demands for immediate and radical change in the government. Little importance is attached to the letters or their writer.

Great excitement prevails at clubs and other places of resort to-night respecting the news which it is reported has been received concerning the movements of Russia in Afghanistan. The statement of Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, that the government has found itself deceived by the report that the Russian envoy had left Cabul, and that it had ascertained that although the envoy had returned to Russia, the legation which he had established at Cabul still remained there, has produced a great impression, and his emphatic declaration that England would under no circumstances tolerate any interference in Afghan affairs is received almost as a declaration of war against Russia.

Mr. Gustave Rowland, whose death is announced from Paris to-day, was born in 1806, at Trelot. He had been an eminent member of the Assembly and Minister of Public Instruction. He had also held the offices of Procurer General and Advocate General. He was called to the post of Minister of Public Instruction by Emperor Louis Napoleon in 1856 to replace M. Fortoul, and in 1863 he was made the presiding minister of the Council of State, replacing M. Rouher. The decree of the twenty-eighth of September, 1864, named M. Rowland Governor of the Bank of France, in place of M. Vathey.

A Canada Failure.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 12.—Silpson, Wallace & Co., organ makers, of this place, have failed.

POLITICAL.

Press Comments on Blaine's Speech.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The *Sun* says: Less expert politicians would have fruitfully waived the bloody shirt, but Blaine has not done this, knowing a trick worth two of it. Blaine builds an argument upon the allegation that colored voters in the Southern States are not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, but his allegation, to say the least of it, is inaccurate.

The *Star* says: The obvious logical defect of Blaine's tirade is that he assumes his facts. He made passing allusions to the alleged intimidation in New England, but he quite overlooked Davenport's bulldozing in New York.

The papers generally regard the speech as a bid for the Presidency.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Daring Bank Robbery—$100,000 Stolen.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 12.—A daring and successful robbery was perpetrated yesterday afternoon when the private office of Turnbull & Co., 49 Ward street, was entered and bonds, stocks, certificates and other valuable papers, valued at over $100,000, were carried off. The loss was discovered at 4:30 o'clock when Turnbull went to the safe for papers. The theft may have occurred two or three days ago.

Food for Scandal in Kenosha, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 12.—A young Southern woman, known as Willow Knapp, attempted to assassinate Edward Bain, a mill owner of this city, last night about 7 o'clock. She met him on the street and after a few hasty words began firing, while he ran. The second shot took effect in his thigh, but he finally made his escape without further injury. His wound is considered dangerous. The affair made a great sensation and affords abundant food for scandal gossip.

A St. Louis Suicide—The Ejectors of a Mayor.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—A man registering his name as John Watkins arrived at the Williams European Hotel last night. He was assigned a room that contained two beds, one single and the other a double bed. Two persons occupied the latter, who complained of the restlessness of the stranger who had slept in the other. An examination was made of the room shortly afterwards and the fact developed that Watkins had taken poison during the night, from the effects of which he died.

All parties that participated in the ejectment of the Mayor of East St. Louis from the City Hall will be tried on Friday next, at Belleville.

A Bloody Chapter from Texas.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—There is no abatement of Texas outlawry. In Hill county Joseph Love and Green Wood had a quarrel while riding together. Love drew a derringer and fired on Wood, at the same time running, and attempted to pull a bowie-knife from his boot leg. Wood then drew a six-shooter and shot Love, hitting him in the hip, back and head. Love instantly expired.

In Panola county Constable Culbert was at a Chickasaw Indian dance to preserve order, and disarmed the participants. He was shot dead as soon as the dance ended.

Near Little Crow Roads village, in Carroll county, John Stull and his brother, Anthony Stull, recently had something to do with swearing out a warrant against the Bobb crowd for the murder of a country merchant named Vaughan last May. Monday morning, as Stull, his wife and two new settlers, Rufus Smith and wife, were asleep, the house was jarred and the sleepers awakened by the explosion of a bomb or hand grenade thrown through the window by a crowd of masked men. Smith, with his baby in his arms, rushed out of the room, as did also Stull.

Smith and Stull were both shot down, the former instantly expiring. The maskers then went to Stull, turned him over, and recognizing him, fired several more balls into him. Mrs. Smith and baby were badly wounded. Mrs. Stull escaped unhurt. The assassins then went to the house of Anthony Stull, but he drove them off, shooting down one of their horses, which has been identified as belonging to the followers and crowd of one Bobb, a wealthy stockman, to whom suspicion attached.

Fatal Railway Accident Near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Train No. 5 on the Southern Central Railroad to-day run into a washed out culvert near Sterling, completely wrecking the engine and baggage car, and instantly killing Herman D. Bartlett, and probably fatally injuring Hiram Odell, engineer. A number of passengers were also seriously injured.

The Late Storm in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—In New Jersey the river has overflowed the docks, wharves and streets at the lower end of the city of Passaic, the water being higher than at any time since 1861. Out-houses, corn stacks, hen coops and logs have floated down the river. One shanty was seen with a bedstead on it and a stovepipe protruding from the roof. It is reported the bridges at Paterson are in danger.

A Destructive Freshet at Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 12.—The freshet caused by the late storm is the largest ever seen since 1870. During the night the Merrimac rose three feet and at noon stood ten feet and eight inches above Pawtucket dam, and considerable damage to property has resulted from the overflow. Persons living on lower floors in the vicinity have removed their effects. The new river wall built at the mouth of Concord river is completely submerged, and all outbuildings attached to the corporations have been washed away. The Middlesex mills are inundated and have suspended work entirely, a portion of the Massachusetts, Boot, the Prescott, Merrimac, Tremont and Lawrence corporations have been stopped, the only department running being the weaving room. The water continues to rise.

Great Floods in the West—Vast Areas Submerged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Private dispatches from the West report widespread destruction to railroad property and to farmers in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri by floods.

A St. Louis dispatch to the officers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad reports a hundred miles of property completely under water. Railroad bridges have been swept away, passenger trains wrecked, mills ruined and many small towns inundated.

In Nebraska the highest floods for years are reported, with loss of life.

The rains began in the West on Tuesday morning and continued up to last night. Another great mud blockade is probable. Losses by the storm, direct and indirect, are estimated at many millions of dollars.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Dr. Mary Walker Again—Another Pantalounatic—Manumission of Cuban Slaves.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Attired in a long ministerial looking dark frock coat and trousers, an Alpine hat on her head and unbrushed boots, whose soles were nearly a half inch thick, on her feet, with a gray light fur coat on her left arm and a thorn cane in her right hand, Dr. Mary Walker paid the superintendent of police a second visit to inquire as to the disposition of her complaint against a patrolman for illegally arresting her Thursday last. Nothing has been done yet.

A woman in male attire was admitted to the hospital yesterday, to be located for insanity. Her name is Maria Zerago. She says she is a Russian musician and formerly lived in Clinton Place. Her features are delicate and she has large dark eyes, but a fully developed glossy beard covers her upper face.

Senor Francisco Agradonta, of this city, went to Santiago de Cuba recently and liberated nearly one hundred slaves on his sugar estate. Many of the negroes wept, and nearly all eagerly kissed their liberator's hands.

A False Trail.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A Washington special says the detectives who went down into Virginia to search for the remains of Stewart found there was a body, but it was that of a Virginian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of the City of Peking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of Peking, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day after a voyage of twenty-six days.

The Western Railroad Agents.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Central and Western Association of General Agents held a meeting here yesterday. The only thing agreed on was to allow 150 pounds of baggage to each passenger. The meeting is to be continued to-day.

The Benner Family.

ATLANTA, Dec. 12.—The wife and family of Lieut. Benner left this city yesterday for Elgin, Ill., her future home. She has received $250, and invested it in United states bonds. There is much money not yet turned in. Senator Gordon will press for a pension for Mrs. Benner.

Failure of Dodd, Brown & Co. of St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Advices from St. Louis announce that Messrs. Dodd, Brown & Co. have been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The assignment has been made to Gerard B. Allen, a well known and wealthy citizen of St. Louis. It is stated that the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, of Nashville, brought an attachment suit against James J. Brown, one of the members of the firm, as a non-resident, and that a levy has been made on their stock. This action on the part of the Nashville company is considered singular, as it is understood they were among the signers agreeing to accept the composition recommended by the committee of creditors. Telegrams were received to-day from Dodd, Brown & Co., in which they promise full particulars by mail.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—For the Gulf States northeast to southeast winds; cooler, partly cloudy and possibly rainy weather; stationary, followed by falling barometer.

The terrible condition of society in the solid South may be gathered from this open confession of the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"And did you have a Thanksgiving turkey, too?" asks an exchange. Well, no; owing to the inclemency of the weather, the unusual altitude of the roosts, and the unsympathetic and disheartening conduct of an imperative demolition bowwow just over the fence, we can't say that we did."

Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. 1y

THE CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE LEVEE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Debate in the House on a Resolution to Investigate the Late Elections in New York City and Davenport's Action Therein.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior covering an inventory of public buildings and property in use by the Department of the Interior.

Petitions were presented and filed by Senators Dawes, Butler, Kellogg, David Davis, Morgan and others.

Mr. Anthony reported a bill from the Committee on Printing, authorizing the printing of matter recommended by the Committee on Printing of either house. Passed.

Mr. Ferry, from the Postal Committee, reported favorably several bills.

Mr. Windom called up the fortifications appropriation bill. The bill, as it came from the House, appropriated $875,000. The Committee on Appropriations recommend the appropriation of $500,000, the increase being in two items—$100,000 for repairs of fortifications, and $125,000 for the purchase of armaments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Blaine called up the Hot Springs House bill providing for the appointment and payment of the commissioners, etc., which, after some discussion, was passed.

Mr. Eustis urged the passage of his levee bill. He advocated a direct appropriation for the improvement of the levees. He fortified his proposition by a glance at the length of the river and its tributaries, its commerce and utility as a channel of transportation as compared with other rivers in Europe and South America. He exhibited an official map showing to what extent the lands of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri were flooded by the crevasses of 1874, and asked what would be done in the event of a deluge instead of a flood—a deluge that should utterly destroy the crops along the banks of the river. We could dispense with the crops of New England, but could not get along without the productions of the Mississippi valley. He then depicted the terrors of a Mississippi freshet, which caused these crevasses, and the destruction which they leave in their wake, to show that such overflows were not only a local but a national calamity. Fifteen million acres of land were flooded by crevasses in 1874, including the best corn, cotton and sugar lands in the valley. Six million acres were liable to overflow from Red river alone in Louisiana in the event of a freshet, even if the levees were constructed. The Federal government alone has power to effectually reclaim the flooded lands and to prevent further damage.

Mr. Burnside, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the reorganization of the army, with a voluminous report and accompanying documents, which he asked to have printed. So ordered.

Mr. Windom asked the Senate to consider the Military Academy bill, but, at the request of the Senators, would defer it until to-morrow.

Mr. Bayard obtained the floor on the electoral commission bill at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Burnside asked that the bill for the reorganization of the army be made a special order for January 8, 1879. Agreed to.

Mr. Windom called up the Military Academy appropriation bill. Twenty-seven hundred dollars only has been added by the Senate committee to the House bill. The bill was read, the amendments agreed to, and the bill read three times and passed.

The Senate then, at 4 p. m., adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Giddings, of Texas, introduced a bill relating to the classification of mail matter and the rates of postage. Referred.

Mr. Wood, of New York, rose to what he said was a question of privilege and offered a resolution authorizing an investigation of the conduct of John I. Davenport, United States supervisor of elections, at the late election in New York city. The resolution recites that it was alleged that at an election held in the city of New York on the fifth day of November, 1878, United States Commissioner John I. Davenport acting as chief supervisor of elections of the Second Judicial District of New York, illegally, unjustly and without cause authorized and directed the arrest and imprisonment of citizens and deprived them of the right of voting, and offered them indignities without warrant of law, and which arrests have since been declared illegal by the judge of the Circuit Court. If the allegations be true said Davenport ought to be removed and punished. The concurrent resolution directs the Committee on the Judiciary to proceed without delay to investigate the conduct of said Davenport at the time aforesaid, with power to sit in the city of New York by subcommittee or otherwise; to send for persons and papers; to examine witnesses under oath, and to report at any time. Before asking action on the resolution Mr. Wood asked that a petition of citizens of New York, asking for this investigation, be read.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, objected to the resolution.

The Speaker said Mr. Wood offered it as a question of privilege.

Mr. Garfield doubted whether it was a question of privilege.

The Speaker inquired whether Mr. Davenport was confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Garfield said he was not. He objected to acting upon a written resolution without time to consider it.

Mr. Wood was surprised at the objection of the gentleman from Ohio. He (Garfield) said on the first day of the session that he would favor the investigation of frauds anywhere. Here was a chance to investigate, and he hoped nobody would interpose an objection. He had presented the resolution in accordance with the petition of a large number of citizens of New York. He did not think that the gentleman from Ohio should object to the investigation.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, said that all that was asked on the Republican side of the House was that they should have time to look into this resolution.

Mr. Garfield would not object to the largest and fullest investigation, but he wanted to see the resolution and ascertain what its scope was, and he therefore objected now. Let it be printed and lie over.

Mr. Wood would have no objection to having it lie over if the petition and accompanying affidavits could be printed with the resolution.

That was objected to by several members.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, objected to the resolution.

The Speaker understood that it was agreed that the resolution should be printed.

Mr. Garfield said he could object, because this was not a question of privilege, for this officer was not impeachable, and besides the resolution authorized the committee to report at any time, which could only be done under a suspension of the rules or by unanimous consent.

The Speaker said he had not ruled whether this officer was impeachable or not. He would prefer that the resolution should lie over until to-morrow in order that he might examine into it.

It was agreed that the resolution should go over till to-morrow, subject, however, to Mr. Garfield's objection, which was still considered as pending.

Mr. Conger objected to the printing of anything except the resolution, and asked if the petition would be printed.

The Speaker said it would not.

Mr. Wood wanted the world to know that the gentleman from Michigan had objected to the printing of this petition.

The subject then went over till to-morrow.

The House passed a resolution to adjourn from December 21 until Monday, January 6, and then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the further distribution of moneys received from the Geneva award.

Mr. Willis, of New York, argued in favor of the bill as reported. Mr. Lapham, of New York, argued on the opposite side, and Mr. Bicknell, of Indiana, advocated the bill, after which further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, from the special committee on the reorganization of the army, submitted a report of the bill, which was ordered printed and made the special order for Thursday, January 9.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, the House went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

(Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair.)

A couple of amendments were offered, but were ruled out on points of order. The bill was then agreed to as reported, and was reported to the House and passed.

Mr. Ennis, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of ex-Senator James Chestnut, of South Carolina, and it was passed.

The House then, at 4:50 p. m., adjourned.