

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

The Late Debate in the Senate Democratic Caucus.

What Leading Senators Had to Say—A Majority in Favor of Postponing the Case—Little Prospect of Kellogg.

(Baltimore Item.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The debate in the caucus of the Democratic Senators, Saturday, over the Kellogg-Spofford contest was more interesting than any of the preceding discussions of the subject.

Senator Hill was the most active and constant speaker in behalf of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and in favor of the immediate consideration of the case. In answer to the remarks to the effect that the questions involved were very grave and momentous, he said, to the contrary, it was a very narrow proposition and one very easily understood.

Judge Thurman said it was not only narrow, but it was the very broadest and most important proposition which had been presented during his entire senatorial life. It was so grave and so important in all its bearings, not only as it affected the welfare of the Democratic party, but as it related to the powers of the Senate to touch a question once settled, the right of a Senator to his seat, involving both law and precedent, that it should not be proceeded with precipitately, but only after the most mature deliberation. The drift of his entire remarks left the decided impression that he did not believe Mr. Kellogg could be lawfully unseated.

Mr. Bayard said it was not only the greatest question which had ever arisen under his observation in his senatorial service, but he thought it was the greatest question that the Senate, as a separate body, had ever been called upon to deal with. In the first instance, when he was asked to vote on the resolution, he was not asked for his opinion, but the inquiry was to be confined to that point, and the question whether the Senate had the power to reopen it was one for future conference and agreement. He had no idea that the committee would of its own volition reopen the case and make a report.

Mr. Lamar spoke with more than his usual force and earnestness. He said the report which had been made to the Senate by the Committee on Privileges and Elections contained the best and most exhaustive opinion that had ever been announced, certainly in the Senate, and he believed in any parliamentary body that had ever existed. He believed it was the first time in the history of the Senate, since decided by a parliamentary body on the merits, was ever sought to be reopened by Democrats. The committee based their claims to the excess of the power largely upon the opinion which had been expressed by Senators Colman, of Vermont, and Tamm, of Illinois, in the case of Senator Bright, of Indiana; but it must be remembered that those gentlemen were Republicans, and the doctrine which they promulgated were utterly repugnant to the committee in its report advanced the bold and daring theory in reference to the powers of the Senate over every man's seat which excluded all ideas of finality as to the power of the Senate to be reopened by a majority which could be had. It also went to the bottom of all questions in reference to the structure of the government itself. It would make it a government dependent upon the pleasure of a majority of whatever majority happened to be in power.

Gen. Gordon said that while he did not feel authorized at this time to go into the merits of the case, or the principles and doctrines laid down in the report of the committee, he felt it his duty to say to his colleagues and to the other members of the committee that the grave doubts which had been expressed by those who had been longest in the service of the party and in the Senate ought to cause their hesitations to be given weight in the immediate consideration of the case. He referred to Senators Thurman and Bayard as two members of the Senate who had served for long years, with very few around them, remembering that they always adhered to the revolutionary measures of the revolutionary party; that the gaining of one vote in the Senate by turning out Kellogg, unless it could be done lawfully, would be a poor compensation for the impression which might be created, and in the minds of the people that the Democratic party only wanted to gain political ascendancy to perpetuate their own power through the same revolutionary measures which they had so often denounced in their adversaries. He did not charge that this would be revolutionary, and he hoped the party would drift together, after proper reflection, particularly after those leaders in whom they and the country had confidence, had assured the committee they were not ready to vote on or discuss this question. This fact alone was amply sufficient to justify the committee in concluding that it would be no sacrifice of respect on their part should they consent to postpone.

Gov. Vance deprecated in strong terms what he designated as the backing-down policy of the Democratic party and the want of courage evinced by those who controlled its policy. They had backed down at the Fitz John Porter case, and the majority in the Senate were now permitting, day after day, Louisiana to be misrepresented by a man who never was elected.

Senator Bayard said that while at first he had been inclined the other way, he had now concluded, after examining into the case, that it was one that should be proceeded with at once.

Gov. Garland suggested, in reply to the charge of cowardice which had been intimated against some of those favoring postponement, that it was hardly becoming or fair to those Senators who had stood so gallantly and bravely in the presence of all our misfortunes, because they hesitated now to do what they believed to be an illegal act. He counseled that it was better to bear a wrong and trust to time, the avenger, than to endeavor to redress it by unusual and doubtful methods. In this connection he related an interesting incident, unknown to many of the Senators present, and, of course, known outside to but very few. He said that when he was Governor of Arkansas, in the petition and exciting petition new years ago, when unjustifiable Federal interference with the affairs of the State was threatened by the administration of Gen. Grant, he, believing the law and the right to be on the side of the State, was at first inclined to resist force with force, but that he had been advised from Washington by the same prudent counselors who had just spoken in cautious here not to do it. He had taken their advice, and he had never ceased to rejoice that he had done so. Arkansas was saved, through orderly and peaceful instrumentalities. So with Louisiana; and although it was a grievous wrong that Louisiana should be misrepresented on the floor of the Senate, still it was so much better to bear that wrong for the comparatively brief period that it would continue rather than to fight by stamping out law and precedent.

Mr. Wallace said if this case was proceeded with and Mr. Kellogg was ejected the Democratic party of the country, while certainly many of them would not approve of it, might acquiesce on party grounds; but all that great mass of independent and intelligent voters support from which the Democratic party could have no hope of carrying the country, would condemn the action as revolutionary and unjustifiable.

Gov. Handolph, of New Jersey, concurred entirely with the view of Mr. Wallace. Mr. Hill said the constitution prescribed that the Senators should be elected by the State legislatures. It was notorious that Mr.

Kellogg was not elected by any State legislature. A Republican majority of the Senate had elected him in spite of this fact, and he desired to know whether a Republican majority in the Senate could nullify a provision of the constitution. Mr. Lamar said it was quite true as a naked proposition, that the Republican majority had no lawful power to nullify a provision of the constitution. The constitution did prescribe that Senators should be elected by State legislatures, but it was possible for the majority of the legislative body to elect a government to do perfectly unconstitutional acts, which afterward became undepicted law, and could not be undone. There were a number of instances of this character. Louisiana was acquired in a manner which Mr. Jefferson himself said was entirely unconstitutional. Senators now hold seats as representatives of States formed out of that territory, and can it be said they are not entitled to their seats because of the fact that the territory which they represent was unconstitutionally acquired? It would be just as proper to unseat them as to unseat a man, the merits of whose case have been inquired into and adjudged upon.

Mr. Bayard submitted a proposition to postpone the case till the next session, as he thought every Democratic Senator ought to be heard from. He withdrew it subsequently, and, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, he was finally agreed that the committee shall have the right at any time after the twentieth instant to move to take up the case, provided the Geneva award bill be disposed of. It seems probable, however, that something will be done with the case, as a number of Democratic Senators are not in favor of unseating Kellogg.

POLITICAL POINTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The Wyoming Central county delegates to Syracuse are all anti-Filden men.

A dispatch from Washington City announces the arrival there of Mr. Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial. He reports that the Anti-Third Termers have got Grant seated, and that the presidential contest is now between Sherman and Blaine, with the chances in favor of Sherman.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Primaries were held by the Democrats in Brooklyn to-night, for the election of delegates to the ensuing convention to be held to-morrow night for the choice of delegates to the State convention. The city delegation to Syracuse will be sold for Filden.

A New York special furnishes the following interesting information: Should Grant or Blaine be the Republican candidate for President, Filden will be the Democratic nominee. He will not run against Hayes, Sherman, Washburn or Edmunds. He relies upon the Germans refusing to vote for either Grant or Blaine.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The anti-third term Republicans claim to be meeting with so much success that the proposed State convention is already secured. It will probably be held in the latter part of May, and it is now thought advisable to hold it in Utica in order to show by contrast how strong the anti-third term Republicans are. The call will soon be issued.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune states that a Vermont Congressman having volunteered to Senator Edmunds to head the delegation from that State to press his nomination for the Presidency, the Senator responded by saying that his only wish was that if the Congressman did go as a delegate, it should be known that his (Edmunds') name is not to be presented to the convention.

Excitement in a Philadelphia Convention.

The Philadelphia papers say there was a breeze of excitement at the Union League Club House in that city Saturday night. Jas. McManis, a leading Republican politician, and a delegate to the Chicago Convention, was the leader in the affair. His speech was started by his enemies in Georgia six months ago, and was stimulated by another party in Washington, the object being to overwhelm him with obliquity and drive him from the field. He was denounced as a traitor to the woman before she made her accusation against him; proclaimed his intention to do his part faithfully, in spite of all sound-sawyers, and abide the result, and he said that any man who would denounce him that there is but one possible way to prevent me from doing my duty, and that only way is to kill me. I confess I had rather be killed outright than to do as some here certainly do, make friends of the horridly atrocious and unbecomingly unbecoming this capital and have their agents all over the country."

The Georgia Hill to His Constituents.

The Georgia papers are printing a long "private letter from Senator Geo. H. Hill, in which the leader in the affair, James McManis, was started by his enemies in Georgia six months ago, and was stimulated by another party in Washington, the object being to overwhelm him with obliquity and drive him from the field. He was denounced as a traitor to the woman before she made her accusation against him; proclaimed his intention to do his part faithfully, in spite of all sound-sawyers, and abide the result, and he said that any man who would denounce him that there is but one possible way to prevent me from doing my duty, and that only way is to kill me. I confess I had rather be killed outright than to do as some here certainly do, make friends of the horridly atrocious and unbecomingly unbecoming this capital and have their agents all over the country."

The Latest Story About Lotta.

A New York letter says that Lotta, the actress, is engaged to be married. He adds: "This time it is no joke. She means it. Lotta has had ever so many newspaper engagements in the matrimonial line, but you may gamble that at last she has caught one. The young man has my congratulations, and I will bet a little something that he gets more envy than any chap in the country. He is an actor, so I am told, and is at present playing in New York. He is the son of a clergyman, and is very well connected up in the interior of this State."

The Killona Plantation Suit.

The suit of James A. Whalen against Gen. Phil Sheridan, at the trial of which so many persons attended, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court by Judge Blatchford's writ. The plaintiff's claim is for \$420,000, the value of the personal property on the large Killona plantation in Louisiana, from which he was expelled by Gen. Sheridan's military order. His counsel assert that the General had no right to issue such order, as peace was re-established in the South, and the courts, which alone had jurisdiction, were open.

A Twenty Million Dollar Land Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House Private Lands Committee decided favorably upon the bill relating to the Santillon grant, which is to pay to the association of the value of the property, amounting to about \$20,000,000. The bill distinctly provides that holders of present titles shall not be disturbed in the right of possession.

The Earl of Dunmore, who owns a property of 30,000 acres in Scotland, and is one of the best known cattle breeders in the United Kingdom, is on his way to Helena, Montana, where he intends starting a ranch on a very extensive scale. He intends buying several thousand head of cattle in Texas and having them transported to his ranch during the coming summer. It is his further intention to import two or three hundred bulls of his own favorite breed, and he is sanguine of raising a stock of this breed to the extent of a million to ship beef to England preserved by the refrigerating process.

A white infant is said to have been found in the southwestern portion of Williamson county, Tenn., a few days since, which a comb of its hair is said to be that of a chicken, while no sign of an eye was visible. Its arms were folded behind its body also. The child lived only a few months after its birth.

SOCIETIES OF NEW ORLEANS

Time and Place of Meeting.

I. O. O. F.

Louisiana Lodge No. 1 meets every Friday evening, corner Perdido and Graveland. Washington Lodge No. 2 meets every Friday, Marigny Buildings, Third District. Crescent Lodge No. 3 meets every second and odd Monday, room No. 2, Odd Fellows Hall, Graveland. Crescent Lodge No. 4 meets every Thursday, room No. 2, Odd Fellows Hall. Jefferson Lodge No. 5 meets every Thursday, Jefferson Hall, a rear Philip and Magazine. Teutonia Lodge No. 10 meets every Tuesday, corner Oneonta and Exchange Alley. Covenant Lodge No. 17 meets every Tuesday, Marigny Buildings, Third District. Magnolia Lodge No. 20 meets every Tuesday, room No. 2, Odd Fellows Hall. Independence Lodge No. 21 meets every Wednesday, corner Customhouse and Exchange Alley. Columbus Lodge No. 24 meets every Thursday in hall of W. M. Algers. Germania Lodge No. 25 meets every first and third Tuesday, Jefferson Hall, corner Philip and Magazine. Germania Lodge No. 30 meets first, third and fifth Tuesday, Marigny Buildings, Third District. Northwestern Lodge No. 40 meets every Wednesday, room No. 5, Odd Fellows Hall. Polaris Lodge No. 44 meets first, third and fifth Thursday, Louisiana Avenue, near Magazine. I. O. O. F.

Orleans Lodge No. 1 meets every Tuesday at Graveland Hall. Samaritan No. 9 meets every Thursday at Graveland Hall. Arch No. 10 meets every Thursday, corner Perdido and Graveland. Columbia Lodge No. 14 meets every Tuesday at Odd Fellows Hall, Algiers. G. O. H. G.

Lodge No. 225, German Order of Holy Gort, meets on first and third Thursday of every month at Philharmonic Hall, Algiers. N. W. M.

Conclave No. 23 meets every Wednesday on Patterson street, between Lavigne and Verret, Algiers. Conclave No. 18 meets on first and third Friday of every month at No. 23 Exchange Alley.

RED MEN. Crescent Tribe No. 1 meets on first and third Thursday of every month, Customhouse and Exchange Alley. K. O. P.

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ALGERS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Washington H. and L. Co. No. 1 meets first Tuesday of every month, cor. Alcock and Verret. Fallon H. F. Co. No. 1 meets first Thursday of every month, cor. Verret and Verret. Brown H. F. Co. No. 2 meets first Monday of every month, Bony, bet. Peters and Delaronde sts. Morgan F. Co. meets first Monday of every month, Elmira, bet. Eliza and Evallin.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, SIXTH DISTRICT. Firemen's Charitable Association meet second Tuesday of every month, Magazine, bet. Cadix and Verret. Phoenix F. Co. No. 1 meet first Tuesday of every month, Magazine, bet. Berlin and Milan. Home H. and L. Co. No. 1 meet first Tuesday of every month, Magazine, bet. Constantine and Magazine. Firemen's F. Co. No. 2 meet first Tuesday of every month, cor. Philharmonic and Verret. Young America F. Co. meet first Tuesday of every month, Magazine, bet. Cadix and Jona.

LITERARY SOCIETIES. Philharmonic Society meets on second and fourth Saturdays at Graveland Hall. The Wags Among "the Mardi Gras Fellows."

(Columbia Gas.) Times. These Mardi Gras fellows have some wags among them who do not save all their good things for their annual festival. When Gen. Grant was in New Orleans they dubbed him the "Little Don." Subsequently on his visit to the mouth of the river they made him the "Jake of the Jetties." Now, when he was at New Orleans, we wonder if any of his loyal admirers there added the "canard" to the roll of his honors and made him "Jake of the Jetties" and "Grand Digger of the Canaw." Looking at the old ditch, and seeing poor, shrunken Vicksburg, almost deserted by her great river, must have made the Jake's heart a little mushy like, if there was any softness in it.

A gallant rescue was witnessed by a Paris crowd a fortnight ago. Two young men and two girls were rowing on the Seine, and had succeeded in capturing a small boat with an owl on board, when one of the girls, anxious to signify her delight at her friends' detaching their rivals, got up and immediately fell into the water. As neither of her companions could swim she would inevitably have been lost had not a man who witnessed the accident jumped into the water, and with all his clothes on, gone to her rescue. He did not reach her till she had sunk for the second time, but the brave fellow dived in the direction in which she had disappeared, and after remaining under water for some time returned empty-handed. After taking breath he again plunged down, and this time was successful in bringing the girl up. He strengthened himself, almost exhausted, he had great difficulty in getting her to the boat, but finally reached it in safety with his burden.

Prince Hassan, who accompanies his father, the ex-Khedive, in his travels, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. There is a story told of his remarking, when an august individual presented him to his wife and daughters: "Hail to this is your harem! Well, I congratulate you!"

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Each PUMP is subjected to a rigorous test before leaving the manufactory, and every Pump is guaranteed. We obligate ourselves to refund the purchase money in case any Pump should fail to perform the work for which we warrant it. We have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

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With the invention, manufacture and use of BARBED WIRE dawned a NEW ERA IN FENCING. Previously all fences of wire or wood had to be made of sufficient strength to resist the brute force of the animal to be restrained, and it depended upon the strength and activity of the animal as to whether the fence could be broken down or some horses, especially, had become very noisy, and, in many cases, almost impossible to be obtained, thus making a great drawback to the settlement of some of the finest portions of our continent.

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With which BARBED WIRE can be transported, the small amount of time and labor required to put it up, its wonderful efficiency as a fence, and its comparative cheapness, has made for it a most wonderful and remarkable success. The amount of sales have been unprecedented, and though little was heard of it four years ago, it is now known all over the civilized world, and used in all the States and Territories of the United States.

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others frequently, in which case much valuable time is lost while making repairs. Here, under such circumstances, Friedman's Injectors are a most desirable addition to the boiler, and at a moment's notice to take the place of the disabled Pump and allow the work to go on as usual, during the night-time, so as to be in a good condition to get up a full head of steam without delay in the morning, affecting by this operation alone a

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The Steam employed in working the Injector is returned to the Boiler with the Feed Water, thereby raising its temperature, and preventing the usual expansion so disastrous to Boilers. Hence, caused by pumping in water at a low temperature.

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These Injectors are warranted to work with the most perfect regularity, and when properly applied, according to the instructions given, guaranteed to work to the fullest extent of their capacity, as laid down in our table.

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Machinery and Carriage Bolts. Nuts, Washers and Balls. Packery's Batches. Hand Bolt Cutters. Blacksmith Tools of all description. Molineux Fan Blowers. Files, Sand and Emory Paper, Emory Cloth, Sugar-House and Railroad Lamps and Lanterns. Spooner Fire Brushes. Portable Forges. Putnam Polished and Pointed Horse Shoe. Iron Hoopbar. Nails. Worcester Self-feeding Upright Drills. Horse and Cart Tires. Chains and Anchors. Revolving and Flat. Tank Coopers and Boiler Bricks. Road Scissors.

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Steam and Gas Pipe Tools of all Kinds.

Brass and Iron Globe and Angle Valves; Brass and Iron Full Opening Valves; Brass and Iron Safety Valves; Brass and Iron Horizontal and Vertical Check Valves; Brass and Iron Steam and Vacuum Gauges; Steam and Service Cocks; Brass. Air, Cylinders and Gauge Cocks; Brass Gages.

HOLLAND & THOMPSON COMPOUND,

For Journal Boxes, Engines, Shafting, for Slow and Fast Motion, we claim will save FIFTY PER CENT over the use of oil.

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MACHINERY AND BLACKSMITH TOOLS OF ALL KINDS; SHOVELS AND SPADES. Anvils, Vices and Blocks; Dirt, Garden and Iron Wheelbarrows; Rubber Hose, Bolting and Packing of all kinds; New and Second-Hand, Portland and Stationary Engines, Boilers, Shafting and Fallers.

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