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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS AS TO THE SOUTH.

HE IS UNWILLING TO SHOULDER FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY—PROMINENT SENATORS PROMISE ACTION IN REGARD TO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS—DOUBT AS TO THE MEASURES THAT WILL BE ADOPTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President visited the Capitol again to-day, and had an interview of an hour with Senators Scott and Morrill of Maine. The President, during recent conversations, has expressed extreme solicitude at the delay attending the action of Congress on Southern affairs. His intention of no longer shouldering the entire responsibility of sustaining Governments of the legality of which there is much dispute, is well known. He thinks that recent information renders legislative action more imperative now than ever. The reports received from the military commanders in various parts of the South indicate considerable uneasiness among the people, and the President feels justified in making such preparation that he may not be powerless in event of disturbances or unlawful proceedings of any kind after the adjournment of Congress. While fearing troubles, he announces himself ready to maintain order.

The Administration claims to have evidences of disturbances of a political character in other States than Louisiana and Arkansas, and the President, while experiencing considerable embarrassment in his present attitude, feels that during the session of Congress any disorders could be promptly provided for by needed legislation. Should Congress adjourn without specific action on the other hand, or if its action should be only of a general character, his position would be, he thinks, one of increased embarrassment. The recognition of the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, or any particular party in Arkansas, is no longer the most important matter in his estimation. He desires some action by Congress so general in its scope as to cover all possible contingencies.

With this view the President has had repeated interviews with leading Senators, from whom he has received strong assurances of such action as may seem wise and expedient. The views of the majority, however, are at present so diverse that it is not only impossible to determine how the question will be met, but it is thought that considerable caucusing will be required before a measure which will answer every purpose can be agreed upon. Steps will be taken forthwith to perfect the proposed measures.

THE HOUSE CENSURES A MEMBER.

BAD BLOOD ENGENDERED IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DEBATE—THE PARTY WHIP APPLIED TO MR. SENER—MR. BROWN OF KENTUCKY ASSAILS GEN. BUTLER IN UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE—THREATENED EXPULSION OF MR. BROWN—HE IS PUBLICLY CENSURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The discussion on the Civil Rights bill went on in the House for nearly three hours to-day, with only now and then an incident which attracted the attention of the House, or caused members to look up from their letters and papers, or to suspend general conversation. The first speech worthy of note was that of Mr. Sener of Virginia. This gentleman, whose career in Congress began with the last session, and who has not made a prominent figure in the House until the struggle over the Civil Rights bill took place, was suddenly thrust before the public by being the only Republican who at all times voted with the Democrats against the new rule and against every motion that tended to its adoption. He is not the only Republican who is opposed to the Civil Rights bill, but he was the only one who refused by any vote he cast to give it any better chance of becoming a law than it had under the old rules. For this he was most brutally attacked by the household organ of the Administration, called the Judas Iscariot of the Republican party and abused by the use of many other foul epithets, of which there has not been so liberal an application since the attempt to whip the Liberals back into the Republican party in 1872 by means of personal abuse. Mr. Sener explained his position in a manner that ought to satisfy any one. He had voted in accordance with his own convictions and the instructions of his constituents. The intimation that the attacks upon him had been made by order of the Adminisitration was the climax of his speech.

The next incident to break in upon the monotony of the debate occurred during a short speech by Hale of New-York, who was attempting to answer the argument advanced by some of the Democrats that the bill was unconstitutional. Turning aside for a moment from the general drift of his argument he said that he would also support the bill, because he believed that there were some Southern States in which there were laws in contravention to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. Mr. Lamar, who was standing in the center aisle amid a crowd of members, broke in upon Mr. Hale at this point, and asked him to name the State. Mr. Hale could not name the State, but thought that the truth of what he had said would not be denied. Mr. Lamar said that in no Southern State had such laws been passed, and added, in reply to a question from Mr. Hale, that in Mississippi the negroes had more privileges in public conveyances than white people. Mr. Hale was thoroughly discomfited, and one or two who came to his rescue fared no better.

The great event of the day, and one of the most exciting incidents of the session, was the speech of Mr. John Young Brown of Kentucky. This gentleman is one of the most gifted of the Democratic Representatives, and if his discretion had equaled his eloquence and his power of invective, his speech might have been made as effective as it was, and still kept within the bounds of parliamentary law. During the debate yesterday he attempted to get the floor and did actually begin to speak, but was obliged to yield, as Mr. Lynch of Mississippi, a colored man, had been recognized and refused to yield. When he arose to-day the attention of the entire House was arrested, and many of the members were on their feet, crowding the aisles and the space in front of the Clerk's desk. He began by attacking the Civil Rights bill as being unnecessary and mischievous, and characterized it as having been conceived in malignity, to be passed in defiance, and executed in bloodshed. At this point, and before he had spoken more than two or three minutes, he was interrupted by Mr. Hale, who objected that the language used was out of order. Proceedings were suspended, the sentence written out and read at the Clerk's desk, and the Speaker ruled that the language was not unparliamentary. Mr. Brown then resumed, and first referring to an infamous character in history named Burke, who was hanged for murdering persons in order to obtain their bodies for dissection, he went on to describe a hypothetical character, hideous and infamous in every particular; he did it in the sharpest and most pungent language that has been heard on the floor of the House for a long time. As he proceeded members looked at each other in astonishment, and the question ran from one to another on the floor, "Whom does he mean?" In the midst of this phillipic he was interrupted by the Speaker, who asked if he referred by that language to any member of the House. Mr. Brown replied that de did not, but to a person whom he had in his mind's eye. He then went on with his description, and having with great skill led up to his climax, he ended by saying that if such a person as he had described existed, he should say that he was Butlerized.

During this speech Gen. Butler was apparently in the greatest state of excitement. He evidently suspected from the first that Mr. Brown referred to him, and he turned uneasily in his seat, puffed out his cheeks, rolled his eyes about, and was alternately white and flushed in the face. The last word had hardly dropped from Mr. Brown's lips before there was the greatest confusion in the House. A dozen members were on their feet at once and shouting for recognition by the Speaker. Mr. Hale of New-York was first recognized, and made the point of order that the language was unparliamentary. Some time was consumed in copying the speech from the notes of the reporter, during which the confusion continued. Several prominent members stood by the reporters and read the sheets as they were completed, and then handed them to the Speaker, while a hundred or so of the spectators, who had tried in vain to find even standing room in the galleries, crowded in upon the floor and formed a dark fringe about the outer row of seats. At length the words spoken by Mr. Brown were written out, and when partial order had been restored they were read by the Clerk. Messrs. Wilson of Indiana and Hale of New-York had in the mean time been prepaying a resolution, and the latter at once introduced it. It recited the fact that Mr. Brown had transgressed the rules of the House and prevaricated in his reply to the Speaker, and therefore directed that he be at once brought to the bar of the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and be publicly censured by the Speaker. Mr. Dawes attempted to offer a substitute, ordering his expulsion, but Mr. Hale called for the previous question. Mr. Dawes said that the House ought not to act in haste and without giving the offending member a chance to speak in his own defense, and asked the House to refuse to second the previous question. But one other member sustained Mr. Hale in his call, and Mr. Dawes, after causing his resolution to be read, made a very exciting speech on the gravity of the occasion. He recalled *ante bellum* times, when he said men had to speak within a hollow square formed in front of the Speaker, and when the galleries were filled with armed men whose menaces could be heard in every part of the House, and he hinted that those days were likely to return.

Mr. Cox, who followed, suggested that the picture had been somewhat overdrawn, and caused to be read a little passage at arms which occurred a year ago between Messrs. Hale of New-York and Wilson of Indiana, in which language that went far beyond the parliamentary limit had been used. Other speakers who followed revived the memory of other scenes that have occurred between Republican members on the floor, and which have become historic.

Gen. Butler's attack on Mr. Bingham, in which he referred to the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt; Mr. Blaine's word-portrait of Mr. Conkling, known as "The Turkey Gobbler Speech;" and many others, were referred to. Most of them were read, but that of Blaine was at his request suppressed.

The general drift of the debate showed that had not Mr. Brown made such an answer to the Speaker, and enabled him to go through to the end, a resolution of censure even could not have passed; and as it was, expulsion was out of the question. Mr. Dawes finally saw this, and withdrew his resolution, and that of Mr. Hale was then carried. The execution of the order of the House was a very impressive scene. The Sergeant-at-Arms stood in front of the aisle, and Mr. Brown walked in front of the middle aisle. Mr. Blaine, in a very impressive manner and with a few carefully chosen words, performed his part of the ceremony, after which Mr. Brown disclaimed any intention of prevaricating or of showing any disrespect to the House, and the ceremony closed. Just before the arraignment, Gen. Butler, who had of course taken no part in the proceedings, rose to a personal explanation. He said that he had never had a personal controversy in the House in which he had not been first attacked, and that when he had been attacked he never let the man who did it go until he was sorry for it.

A few minutes' talk with the Democrats upon the floor disclosed the fact that very few had any sympathy with Mr. Brown, whose course they looked upon as foolish and suicidal. They said that he had no right to place his party in a wrong light before the country, especially at this time, when the Administration is striving to goad the Southern people on to extreme acts, in order that it may have an excuse for extreme repressive measures, and when every word spoken by a Southern Democrat as well as every act is distorted and misrepresented in order to prove to the North that the embers of the Rebellion are all ready to burst into flame. A majority of the Democrats thought that Mr. Brown richly deserved the censure he received, and many of them would have voted for it had the charge of prevarication been omitted. As it was, some of them refrained from voting. Messrs. Charles Hays and J. Ambler Smith, Republicans, voted against the censure. This interruption put an end to the debate for to-day, and so a recess was taken until 1 o'clock to-morrow, when voting on amendments will begin.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY THAT MR. SOUTHWORTH, LATE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY IN ALABAMA, RECEIVED $600 FROM DEMOCRATS FOR DEFEATING THE SUMTER COUNTY PROSECUTIONS — DOUBTFUL STANDING OF THE WITNESS MAKING THE CHARGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Special Committee of the House to investigate affairs in Alabama examined, during its session to-day, Detective Beach, who accompanied Hester in his operations in Sumter County, Ala. Mr. Beach gave a very graphic description of their experiences while disguised as North Carolina Ku-Klux, and added many incidents which Hester seems to have forgotten. Any one who read his remarkable report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue last Fall, in which he described the flow of horrid oaths from the lips of the Sumter County Ku-Klux as the apple brandy gurgled down their throats, will need no further information as to the character of his testimony on this point. In regard to another matter, Mr. Beach's testimony was particularly interesting. He repeated a conversation which occurred recently between himself and a Mr. Patrick, a third-rate lawyer of Montgomery, sometimes employed by the Government to prosecute cases in its behalf. He said that Patrick told him that Mr. Southworth, late United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, and a witness before the Committee one day last week, told him (Patrick) at Mobile, that he had received $600 from the Ku-Klux Democrats of Mobile for his efforts to defeat the indictment of the Sumter County prisoners by the Grand Jury. Southworth also said that Mr. Duskin, the present United States District-Attorney, was privy to this arrangement, and that Duskin himself toadied to the white people, and prevented indictments by bringing to the attention of the Grand Jury the opinion of Justice Bradley, in the Grant Parish cases, that the Ku-Klux law is unconstitutional.

As the Mr. Patrick who is the authority for this statement is not a man who sustains the best of reputaton in Montgomery, and has been made to answer in the courts for unprofessional conduct, it may not be safe to rely too much on what he says. It should also be remembered that the scramble for office in the South is so great that a United States official rarely has time to get warm in his place before his enemies and rivals begin to make charges against him, and the statements reported above may have been made for personal purposes. Attorney-General Williams will be examined by the Committee on Saturday, and also Gen. Healy, United States Marshal for Alabama, who is on his way here.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875.

The action of the Ways and Means Committee this morning seems to settle the question as to whether or not there is to be a new tax and tariff bill. The result of the meeting to-day, as far as it can be forecast, points unerringly to the conclusion that there will be no increase of taxes. The majority of the Committee is unquestionably opposed to such an increase and against higher rates of duties on imports. Those who have purchased large amounts of tea and coffee in the expectation that the tariff of ten cents on the one and three on the other would be imposed, will find that they depended too much on the caprices of a Republican Committee of Ways and Means. The question this morning was squarely submitted as to whether the duties on tea and coffee should be restored, and it was as squarely negatived. The following gentlemen, the Committee being full, voted in favor of taxing tea and coffee: Messrs. Dawes, Burchard, Roberts, and Kasson; and the following gentlemen voted against it: Messrs. Kelley, Waldron, Sheldon, Foster, Beck, Niblack, and Wood. This settles the tea and coffee question for the present session, for a rule of the House prevents the reconsideration of any question by a Committee after it has once been voted on. The question was also taken as to the restoration of the 10 per cent horizontal tariff on manufactures; but the proposition to increase the revenue in this manner was also defeated by the same vote. Several other questions were submitted on the general subject, but each in turn was defeated. The question as to the increase to 80 cents per gallon on whisky was briefly considered, but no vote was taken. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue desires to be heard by the Committee on this subject, and it is understood that he favors the increase. He will go before the Committee to-morrow.

RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

The Alabama Claims Court have rendered two important opinions regarding the rights of unnaturalized foreigners. The first was in the claims of certain subjects of Portugal who, during the years 1862 and 1865, enlisted in the commercial marine or whale fishery under the flag in the ships Euphrates, Gen. Williams, and Sophia Thornton, and the bark Virginia, all of which were destroyed by the Confederate cruisers. After an elaborate review of the general law and the law constituting the court, the decision is given as follows:

The public law of Christendom, and the municipal law of the land, declare that foreigners, whether domiciled or temporarily sojourning on our soil, or whether on the decks of our ships, trusting to the security of our flag upon the high seas, are equally entitled to our protection against any wrong from any foreign power, and are equally entitled to sue for their rights in our courts. Therefore, on the ground of abstract justice and propriety, and upon the ground of legal right, we decide that foreigners entitled to the protection of our flag in the premises, whether naturalized or not, have a right to share in the distribution of this fund.

A FEW MINUTES ON PACIFIC MAIL.

The Ways and Means Committee, at the conclusion of a long session to-day on taxation and revenue questions, had an open session of a few minutes' duration, in which Mr. Wm. M. Tenney was further examined regarding the certificates of deposit issued by Jay Cooke & Co. in favor of John G. Schumaker. Nothing new was elicited, the witness being able merely to show from the books the connection between the certificates and how, for instance, the first was retired upon Schumaker's indorsement by issuing another for a smaller amount and paying the difference in cash. Mr. Tenney repeated his statements of yesterday, that he had no acquaintance with Schumaker, and no personal recollection or other knowledge of the transactions of the bank in regard to these certificates or the checks cashed.

COMMITTEE BILLS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed upon the following bills, and will report them when the Committees are called:

A bill to create a United States Judicial District in the Indian Territory, with District Judge, Marshal, and Clerk, to try causes between Indians and white men; but not causes between Indians—such are to be tried by the laws and courts of the Indian nations. A bill to give homesteads to Indians. A bill to sell timber on Indian reservations. A bill to sell the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska. A bill to consolidate tribes and reservations in Washington Territory. A bill more effectually to civilize the Indians; and a bill to ratify agreements with the Ute Indians.

MR. ORDWAY DENIES THAT MR. KING IS IN WASHINGTON.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway publishes the following card in *The Star* to-night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1875.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I notice that your report that Wm. S. King was in the Capitol within three weeks, and exactly in front of the door of the room occupied by the Committee on Ways and Means, has been copied into THE TRIBUNE and other New-York papers. Will you allow me to state positively through *The Star* that Mr. Wm. S. King of Minnesota has not been in the Capitol or in Washington since the Committee drew out the evidence inculpating him.

N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms,
House of Representatives, United States.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Although the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations think favorably of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, and regard it as being important as a political measure, some of them are disposed, in view of the declining revenues of the Government, to hesitate over the loss of about a half million dollars a year in duties upon sugar. It is possible that no action will be taken on this treaty at this session, on account of the limited time now remaining, though it will probably be taken up in a preliminary way, in order to discover what amount of discussion it will call forth. If but little debate is elicited, an attempt will be made to take a vote.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875.

Mr. Poland, from the House Judiciary Committee, to-day reported favorably on Mr. Page's bill to restore the law relating to naturalization just as it was prior to the late codification, in which the word "white" left the door open for the naturalization of Chinamen. The bill was recommitted, with authority to bring it before the House for action at any time.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads to-day considered Mr. Dorsey's bill, which propose to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph, and make all telegraph lines post routes. No conclusion was reached concerning it.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to appropriate $3,000,000 for the judiciary, and on Monday to hear representatives of the bank-note companies and of the Treasury Department on the subject of the Government printing.

The House Committee on Appropriations expect to report early next week the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount will be about $22,000,000.

The Senate Committee on Territories agreed to report and recommend the passage of the bill to create the Territory of Pembina out of the northern half of Dakota.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CAPITAL QUESTION.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 4.—The Capital Removal bill was ordered to its final reading to-day in the Senate after a long and bitter contest between the competing sections and Charleston. The vote was 13 to 11. This represents the strength of the bill in the Senate. The question hinged on Senator Clayton of Eastern Pan Handle, whose predecessor, Blakemore, saved the capital to Charleston last year. The bill will pass the House easily. Its effect will be to locate the State capital temporarily in Wheeling. The Charleston section takes the defeat bitterly, and the old talk of either forming a new State or getting back to the old State is renewed to some extent. It amounts to little, however, as the Governor will probably veto the bill.

THE SAVANNAH RACES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—The races which were postponed from Wednesday took place to-day. The weather was bitterly cold and rainy, but there was a large attendance.

For the Ten Broeck Stakes, one mile, for three-year-olds, Volcano, Denver, Warfare, and Bay Line started. Volcano, the favorite, won in 1:54¾. Denver second, and Warfare third. The race for a purse of $355, two-mile heats, was won by Jim Hinton in two straight heats, beating Van Buren. Time, 3:57¼, 3:59¼. The third race was a mile dash for a purse of $150. Mollie Darling was the favorite by large odds. First Chance, who sold lowest in the pools, came in first, Rutledge second, and Mollie Darling third. Time, 1:50¼. The backers of Mollie Darling lost heavily.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

R. H. MARR AGAIN ON THE STAND—THE INSURRECTION OF SEPT. 14 PRECIPITATED BY THE SEIZURE OF THE ARMS—INTIMIDATION DIRECTED AGAINST CONSERVATIVES MORE THAN REPUBLICANS—STATEMENT BY T. W. ABNEY OF THE COUSHATTA TRAGEDY—TESTIMONY OF ROBERT P. HUNTER, LOUIS TAXADRA AND DAVID PIERSON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—The investigation before the Congressional Committee was resumed today.

R. H. Marr was recalled. He said that his statement that the two white men, Hadnut and Harris, killed at Colfax, were carrying a flag of truce when shot down, and that this was really the cause of the subsequent occurrences, was mainly founded on the testimony of Jas. Marinelli, an Italian, whose house was across the river, some five or six hundred yards from the Court-house, but he believed there was corroborative testimony.

Mr. Frye gave notice that unless this corroborative testimony was produced he should ask that Mr. Marinelli's deposition be taken in evidence as the only testimony on which the flag of truce theory was based.

Mr. Marr said he would consult his associate counsel on this point, as he was not present during the first part of the trial.

In answer to Mr. Frye, Mr. Marr said he did not make a speech at Baton Rouge justifying the turning out of the parish officials, but he did say that if the results of a fair election were wrested from them by fraud there was no law that justified the people in submitting to the usurpation, and that their last resort must be an appeal to arms and to the God of hosts, and that though I had never set a squadron in the field, yet, for want of a better leader, I myself would lead them; I did not take possession of the Western Union Telegraph office on the 14th of September; I found a guard there, and I prevented the Governor's Secretary from sending a dispatch; I gave him a paper to pass him through the lines to his home; this was at his request; on Mr. Flanery, the telegraph manager, remonstrating about the interference with the business of the telegraph, I admitted the impropriety and had the guard removed; I believe the motive in placing it there was to prevent news of what was occurring being sent North prematurely; witness stated that the intimidation in the last election was directed more against the Conservatives than the Republicans; he declared that he had no idea that there was going to be an insurrection on Sept. 14; that it was precipitated by the seizure of the arms; that he had urged upon the people to have a quiet and fair election; it was represented that the colored people were arming and drilling, and the whites were to be disarmed before the election; there was no premeditation about the uprising on the 14th; it was spontaneous, and after the assembly at the Clay statue it was seen that there was to be either a mob or a controlled body, and so the latter expedient was chosen.

THE COUSHATTA TRAGEDY.

T. W. Abney, examined for the Conservatives, read a written statement of the Coushatta affair. It was untrue that the prosperity of Coushatta had been built up by Northern men; the settlement was more prosperous before they came than it had ever been since. The negroes of Red River were arming against the whites; a number of armed colored men assembled at Mr. H. Twitchell's house, and some of them fired upon and wounded Mr. Dixon, a white man. A few days before the killing of the prisoners a mob of fully 1,000 persons came into the parish, and clamored for the hanging of these men; to save their lives the witness arrested six men and placed them for safety in the basement of a store. On Sunday most of the mob, having by that time dispersed, the prisoners themselves requested to be sent out of the parish under guard; he furnished a guard of 20 men; the captain of that guard, chosen by the prisoners themselves, was John R. Carr, known to me as a desperado; I expressed surprise that he should have been chosen; Carr himself said it was on account of his bravery; do not think the guard killed the prisoners; they were killed by unknown persons; most of the guard went out with them returned on Monday evening; the killing took took place on Sunday; the people of Red River deprecated the killing, and regarded it as a breach of their pledge of safe conduct to the prisoners; when the pursuit occurred the prisoners, who were well mounted, rode away from the guard, who were poorly mounted; Hyams, one of the guard, witnessed the killing, but could not identify the men; had heard that the horse of Homer Twitchell, one of the prisoners killed, had subsequently been seen in Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas.

To Mr. Frye—I was in Natchitoches when the parish officers there were forced out; did not say this had taught me a lesson which I would put in force in Red River; was present when two negroes were hanged on Wednesday after the killing of the prisoners; there were 13 negroes in all arrested, charged with shooting Mr. Dickson; a committee of 25, of which I was president, investigated the case, and decided that all except two should be released; a body of men, said to be Capt. Jack's men, from De Soto, rode up and demanded that all the 13 should be hanged; I opposed this; they took two and hanged them to a tree; I did not try to prevent that; it was no use; could not identify any of these men; had heard that it was this same Capt. Jack's men who had killed the prisoners; know that Mrs. Dewees, the widow of one of the murdered men, had received back her husband's watch; heard that a man riding Homer Twitchell's horse had been seen in the streets of Coushatta; all the six prisoners except one were married, and three had children; Homer Twitchell had only just been married to a very nice young lady from Vermont; do not know that the widows had been refused permission to visit the places where their husbands had been interred till long after decomposition had set in; I myself had arranged to accompany Mrs. Twitchell to the spot, when I was arrested by the United States authorities, charged with conspiracy and murder; was arrested on the 18th of October; the men were killed on the 18th of August.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT P. HUNTER.

Robert P. Hunter, being sworn, testified as follows: Resides in Alexandria; in the last campaign the negroes were not as well organized as in previous years; the election was peaceable; no intimidation was used; at this time there is a large demand for labor, and no questions are asked as to the politics of laborers; the colored men know that they are independent; many of them are land-owners; there was never any organization known as the White League, nor was there any secret organization of white people; the relations between the two races there have been of a most friendly character; the Cousnatta affair affected the negroes but slightly; always condemned the killing of the six men at Cousnatta.

TESTIMONY OF LOUIS TEXADRA.

Louis Texadra was sworn: Resides in the Parish of Rapides. He testified generally and minutely to the fairness of the election in every detail. It was fairer in reality than any that has been held in the parish since the war. The reports of intimidation grew out of the earnest and despairing efforts of the whites in getting an honest government. The assessed value of Rapides Parish before the war was seven times what it is now. He thought that Louisiana ought to be left to adjust the troubles of Louisiana.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID PIERSON.

David Pierson, sworn—Resides in Natchitoches; is an attorney; last May the movement of the people was brought about solely by burdensome taxes; it was composed of men of both races and parties; 33,000 acres of land were at that time advertised for tax sales in the parish; Meyers, who had been made judge to enforce these taxes, had been accused of being interested in every scheme of fraud gotten up by the parish officers and police jurors. About that time a mass meeting was called to consider this unhappy condition of affairs. Meyers was appointed judge of a newly-created judicial district, the bill for the formation of which was pushed through the Legislature at his instance. He then called for an appropriation of $600 to pay for the publication of some pamphlets inviting immigration to the new district. The mass meeting already named requested Meyers and the District-Attorney to resign, which they did. A Committee of Explanation having waited on Gov. Kellogg, the latter supported their action, and so did the Auditor. The Tax Association was dissolved about a month before the election. Witness testified to enormous frauds perpetrated by the issuing of parish bonds, which were attested with the name of a pauper who had died two years before, and to the sincere efforts of the citizens to get their taxes reduced.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE BILL TO REPEAL LOCAL OPTION TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY—THE ERIE RIOTS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—The House Committee on Vice and Immorality, by a vote of 12 to 8, agreed to report favorably the bill to repeal local option. The Railroad Committee made a report to the Legislature to-day on the riot at Susquehanna Depot last year. The report approves the action of the State authorities, and expresses the view that the Erie Railroad Company could not be held responsible for the expenses incurred in suppressing the riot.

NEVADA AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A meeting was held at Carson City, Nev., last night, to discuss the manner in which Nevada should be represented at the Centennial celebration. There were present J. W. Haynes, United States Centennial Commissioner for Nevada, and a number of State officers and members of the Legislature. Mr. Haynes proposed an appropriation of $20,000 to collect minerals and erect a mill to illustrate the value of new ores. Final action was postponed till a future day.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

THE MINNESOTA STRUGGLE.

DAVIS'S PROSPECTS IMPROVING—CASE OF ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY BY ONE OF RAMSEY'S FRIENDS.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—The vote for United States Senator on joint ballot in the Legislature to-day was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast			152
Necessary to a choice			77
Ramsey	54	Pillsbury	8
Lochren	51	Scattering	7
Davis	32		

Davis received his largest vote to-day. His accessions were from the Democratic side, but it is not believed he will get votes enough from that or any other source to elect him.

The Committee which the House appointed to investigate the charge of the attempted bribery of one of the members of the House by a friend of Mr. Ramsey, to induce said member (Mr. Ingerson) to vote for Mr. Ramsey, made two reports this morning. The majority report transmits the evidence taken in the case and makes no recommendations, but leaves the House to decide. The minority report says after a full investigation that it is their opinion that a bona fide offer of $500 was made to Mr. Ingerson by W. H. Dyke, provided he would vote for Mr. Ramsey for Senator, and appropriate action is recommended for the punishment of Mr. Dyke. The evidence was quite contradictory and it is understood that none of the members of the Committee believed that Mr. Ramsey knew of it or countenanced the alleged attempt. Mr. Dyke was partially intoxicated when his conversation with Mr. Ingerson took place, and he asserts that the nature of his conversation was totally misconstrued by Mr. Ingerson.

THE FLORIDA CONTEST.

A DECISION NEARLY REACHED ON WEDNESDAY—CHARGES OF CORRUPTION—AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 4.—Two ballots were taken yesterday for Senator. On the first ballot, Gov. Walker came within one of being elected, and Mr. Avery, a Republican, tried to give him that vote, but at the last moment he said he intended to vote for Sam Walker, and not Gov. Walker. Intense excitement prevailed when Avery changed his vote to Walker. Democrats cheered and threw up their hats, thinking they had their man elected. When Avery explained, the Republicans cheered lustily. There was no material change on the second ballot.

The vote to-day was as follows:

Jones	34	McGhee	7
McLin	24	S. Walker	6

The rest scattering, Mr. Hicks made a speech in which he spoke of the difficulty of uniting the Republicans, and intimated that corrupt and improper means had been used to influence Republican votes. This stirred up the Republican members, and the matter ended by the appointment of a committee to investigate.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 4.—Another vote for United States Senator was taken in the Legislature to-day. The vote is given together with those of Tuesday and Wednesday:

	Thursday's vote.	Wednesday's vote.	Tuesday's vote.
Whole number of votes cast	76	79	71
Necessary to a choice	39	40	36
Johnson	27	8	..
Walker	22	20	20
Price	10	10	13
Brannon	10	13	12
Camden	..	6	22
Goff	..	15	..
Scattering	7	7	4

Johnson's run is a new feature. He received several Republican votes.

Three ballots were taken in caucus to-night, but there was no nomination. The vote stood:

Walker	20	Price	12
Johnson	14	Scattering	15

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE WAR.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE—CHARGES OF UNTRUTHFUL REPORTS—DISORDERLY SCENES—NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the American Institute was held in room No. 24 of the Cooper Union last night, the President, Orestes Cleveland, in the chair. Prof. Tillman read the report of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Managers, which showed that the receipts of the last exhibition amounted to $88,703 69, the expenditures to $46,518 42, leaving a surplus of $39,090 27, besides $2,815 yet uncollected. The report of the Finance Committee, afterward read, gave the balance in the treasury on Jan. 31, 1875, as $5,642 73, being $3,465 28 in excess of the balance on Jan. 31, 1874.

As soon as it was read, Dr. J. B. Rich moved that a committee, consisting of Thomas M. Adriance, Nathaniel Wheeler, C. H. Delamater, Cyrus H. Lourel, and Edward Schell, be appointed to investigate the report, so far as it related to finances, and ascertain if it was correct. Dr. Rich accompanied his motion with a short speech, in which he charged that the report was not correct, and that instead of having cleared over $20,000 by the Fair, the Institute had actually lost money by it. The President stated that the report of the Finance Committee should be read in connection with that of the two Boards, which was done. Dr. Rich's motion was amended so as to move the adoption of the report, but after a long and acrimonious debate the amendment was withdrawn. The original motion was then debated with a great deal of personality, Mr. Ackert calling it an insult to the Boards of Managers and Directors, and denouncing its authors as "the old-standing captious opposition." The motion to appoint the Committee of Investigation was finally carried by a very large majority. Gen. John Cochrane then moved that when the meeting adjourned it should adjourn to meet on Feb. 18, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee, and that no other business beside the hearing of that report should be in order at that time. This motion was carried almost unanimously. On motion, it was then resolved that the trustees be authorized to procure a suitable hall for the meeting, and also that the Secretary should furnish each member, entitled to be present at the meeting, with a card of admission. The meeting was then suddenly adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment a scene of wild disorder ensued. An attempt was made to organize a meeting, with Gen. Cochrane as chairman, to make nominations of officers, preparatory to the election which takes place next Thursday at 3 p. m. The other party, the friends of the present managers, attempted to organize an opposition meeting, and finally put out the lights, leaving the room in total darkness. Afterwards another meeting was organized, with Gen. John Cochrane as chairman, and the following were nominated for officers of the American Institute, under the title of the "Regular Ticket:" President, Elliot C. Cowdin; Vice-Presidents, Cyrus H. Lourel, Thomas Rutter, and L. M. Rutherford; Treasurer, Edward Schell; Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Thurston; Recording Secretary, J. S. Cobb; Directors, Thomas M. Adriance, Moses S. Beach, Robert Weir, Robert S. Newton, M. D., H. P. Dedtraff, and George W. Nelson; Board of Fair Managers, Dr. James Knight, Henry J. Newton, Joseph H. Sackett, Charles E. Burd, S. R. Wells, William H. Carpenter, J. O. Rouse, A. J. Westervelt, J. D. Fiske, P. M. Wilson, H. L. Mcalio, J. V. Traphagen, G. E. Jones, and A. S. Pratt.

Still another meeting was afterwards organized, with George A. Buckingham as chairman. On motion of Commissioner Disbecker, a committee consisting of Abram Disbecker, Gen. John Cochrane, Joseph L. Sackett, H. L. Stuart, and Col. F. A. Conkling, was appointed to go to Albany and seek to have the pending bill to amend the charter of the American Institute recommitted, and held back until the adjourned regular meeting of the Institute, on Feb. 18, can appoint a committee to make the Legislature acquainted with the objections to the bill on the part of the members of the Institute.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 4.—The decision in the case of John Pauir, convicted in October last of the murder of Mrs. Ann Freeze, which was carried up on exceptions to the Supreme Court, was decided to-day the Court refusing a new trial. Chief-Justice Pierpont, later in the day, sentenced Pauir to be hanged on the 23d of April, 1876.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 4.—The National Grange met again this morning. The proceedings, so far as made public, were limited to appointing committees and considering and accepting invitations to visit various places. They then adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m.

THE SUCCESSOR OF CHAMBERLAIN LANE.

It is understood that J. Nelson Tappan is to be the new Chamberlain in place of George W. Lane, whose resignation is announced elsewhere. He is well known in the financial world, having held several important positions of trust.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

PUENTE-LA-REINA CAPTURED BY THE ALFONSISTS—DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS AT CESTONA.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875.

The Alfonsists have captured Puente-la-Reina at the point of the bayonet. Their victory was complete, and they are now within six kilometres of Estella. The village of Puente-la-Reina was set on fire by a shell and destroyed. King Alfonso was under fire for the first time in a skirmish at Otejza.

Gen. Loma defeated the Carlists at Cestona, 10 miles south of San Sebastian, after five hours' hard fighting. He captured cannon which he will use for the defense of the Carrascal Pass.

It is reported that Gen. Loma has destroyed several cannon factories of the Carlists in the Province of Guipuzcoa.

DARFUR ANNEXED TO EGYPT.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875.

The country of Darfur has been annexed to Egypt.

THE TROUBLES IN NEW-BRUNSWICK ABATING.

BATHURST, N. B., Feb. 4.—The excitement in town is perceptibly abating, and it is understood the troops will take their departure to-day as there is no probability of further disturbances. The evidence at the examination of the prisoners discloses no additional facts. A verdict of murder has been returned against nine persons in the Gifford inquest. No further arrests will be made.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION—SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—MEASURES OF DOMESTIC POLICY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The second session of the third Parliament of the Dominion was opened to-day by the Governor-General. His speech from the throne referred to a number of important subjects, among others the progress made in the establishment of a settled Government for the North-West Territories; to the negotiation of a treaty with the Crees and the Saulteaux Indians, and to the successful operations of the North-West police force in the creation of confidence and good will among themselves and the suppression of the liquor traffic, the collection of custom duties and the security afforded to life and property, with the further result of a large reduction of the military force in the country. Measures are promised for the creation of a Supreme Court on the subjects of insolvency, insurance, and copyright, and for the reorganization of the Government of the North-West. Reference is made to the progress of the Pacific Railway work, to the generally prosperous condition of the country