# New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXXIV.....No. 10,576. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

### UNEASINESS IN THE CABINET.

RUMORS OF CHANGE RIFE—THE PRESIDENT DISCONTENTED WITH THE REFORM IN SOME DEPARTMENTS—MEMBERS OF THE CABINET UNWILLING TO COUNTENANCE INTERFERENCE AT THE SOUTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Rumors of changes in the Cabinet have been more prevalent in Washington for the past few days than usual, some of them of the most absurd character. At the bottom of them all, however, there is just a grain of truth. There is no doubt that the President's two most influential advisers, Messrs. Shepherd and Babcock, have for a long time desired the removal of two members of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, and that they have remained not because of the President's approval of the manner in which they have managed their Departments, especially in shutting down on jobbers, some of whom are the President's friends, but because of the personal and social relations which have existed between them, and which have induced the President to overlook many things which do not accord with the policy of his Administration. On the other hand, many things have occurred during the present Winter that members of the Cabinet have been wholly unable to approve, and, as is well known, a general break-up of the Administration was prevented early in January by the President's backing down from the position in which he allowed Gen. Sheridan and Mr. Belknap to place him in regard to Louisiana affairs.

The policy foreshadowed in the Arkansas message is no better liked by some of the Cabinet Ministers than was the "President-and-all-of-us" dispatch, and at least two of them will positively resign soon after the adjournment of Congress, if any attempt is made to carry out the policy referred to. It is not understood that these gentleman have informed Gen. Grant of their intention to leave the Cabinet, but in private conversation with friends, one of them, at least, makes no concealment of his determination not to be—even by implication—responsible for any such policy.

### THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE REPORTS.

AGREEMENT ONLY IN CONDEMNING THE RETURNING BOARD AND REINSTATING THE CONSERVATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE MAJORITY REPORT TO RESEMBLE THAT OF THE FOSTER SUB-COMMITTEE—THE MINORITY REPORT BITTERLY RADICAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The two reports of the Louisiana Investigating Committee have now been completed and will be submitted to the House to-morrow for printing and recommittal. The majority consists of Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter, and Marshall, and the minority of Messrs. Hoar, Frye, and Wheeler. Two resolutions will be presented. One which has the unanimous support of the Committee will declare that the action of the late Returning Board was wholly illegal; that the five Conservatives who were expelled from the Legislature by the military, were legally elected and entitled to seats, and that the Conservatives, therefore, had a right to the organization of the Legislature. The Committee will recommend, therefore, that the five Conservatives be given their seats, and that the Conservative party have all the advantages to which a majority in the Lower House entitles them. They will not recommend, it is understood, that this be effected alone through legislation by Congress, but by the State authorities.

The minority of the Committee will also report a resolution recognizing Mr. Kellogg as the *de facto* Governor, basing this action on an alleged fact that he is believed to have been elected in 1872 by a majority of the people of the State, and the further fact that after having acted for two years, to depose him now would cause the greatest confusion, and lead to endless litigation. From this report of the minority, two of the majority, Messrs. Potter and Marshall will wholly dissent. The other, two, Messrs. Foster and Phelps, while they do not dissent from the statement of facts, hold that as neither branch of the Committee took any evidence in regard to this part of the problem, they have no right to report any such resolution. But even the minority is not united on all points. Messrs. Hoar and Frye are in favor of reporting a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in Louisiana, but from this Mr. Wheeler dissents.

The two reports will be most widely diverse in their general discussion of the whole question of the condition of affairs in Louisiana. The character of this discussion, in the Foster report, will not differ materially from what it was in the former report, which was prepared with so much care, and has been universally received as the best statement of the whole question yet made.

The minority report, on the other hand, is expected to be extremely radical and bitter in its tone, and in that case a simple perusal of it may indicate that its author is too much prejudiced to be capable of treating the subject in a judicial manner.

### DEATH BLOW TO RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

GATHERING OF THE LOBBY OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD — A DEFEAT EARLY IN THE DAY ON ANOTHER RAILROAD JOB—GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE VOTE ON THE TEXAS PACIFIC—IT FAILS TO OBTAIN A MAJORITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—No more powerful or confident lobby has assembled in Washington for years than that which gathered here yesterday and this morning in the interest of the Texas Pacific Subsidy bill, and none has met with more unexpected or overwhelming defeat. One of the first incidents of to-day's session was very disheartening to all interested in railway jobs. Mr. Frye was accorded the floor to move a suspension of the rules to allow the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to go with its case to the Court of Claims. This is one of the oldest of the railway jobs, and has been so often exposed and defeated before, that those familiar about the capital have been surprised at the activity of its friends this session, and their apparent confidence. The road has been constructed 100 miles, ending nowhere in particular and having no Western connection with any other road. When it was chartered and a grant of land and Government aid to the amount of $16,000 a mile was given it, it was supposed that it would connect with the Kansas Pacific within 50 or 60 miles of its Eastern terminus. But, instead of building in a southerly direction, so as to form a junction with the Kansas Pacific, the road was constructed nearly due west, more in the direction of the Union Pacific Road, the line of the Kansas Pacific having in the meantime been changed. On building as far as its charter allowed the Company was forced to stop, and has ever since claimed that as it met no road at the end of the 100 miles with which to make a junction, it was entitled to the building of 50 miles further, thus to form a junction with the Union Pacific, receiving the same amount of land and bonds per mile that was originally granted to the road. The Department of the Interior and Congress has always denied the claims of the road, and Mr. Frye's bill to-day was to send the case to the Court of Claims. On seconding the previous question, not more than a dozen voted in the affirmative and among them were Messrs. Frye, Engley, Cessna, B. F. Butler, J. M. S. Williams, Ward of Chicago and Maynard. For a bill that had been persistently lobbied and in favor of which its friends expected to get a two-thirds vote, this was the weakest that has been presented to the House for a long time.

But the untoward fate of Pomeroy's bill did not dishearten Col. Tom Scott, and Mr. Houghton, who reported the bill last week, moved that the rules be suspended, so that it should be in order to consider the Texas Pacific bill in the House on Wednesday evening, a vote to be taken on Thursday morning of this week. This brought the question squarely before the House, and on the count by tellers it seemed as though Col. Scott's boast that he had two-thirds of the House was not an idle one. It stood 118 yeas to 62 nays. Of course neither side was willing to give it up in that way, and the ayes and nays were called. As the clerk called the names, the lobby was almost omnipresent urging members to vote in the affirative, or to dodge, and the greatest interest was manifested both on the floor and in the galleries. As the vote went on tally lists were kept, and as the votes in favor and against the bill ran along very even, the difference not being more than three or four at any time, the excitement grew intense. After the list had been called through, a number of members who had not answered to their names gave in their votes, and as the great majority of them voted in the negative the opposition vote was swelled to 128, while the friends of the measure could only muster 117, instead of the two-thirds of the House. Col. Scott did not even have a majority. This vote is believed to be the death blow to the Texas Pacific bill.

### WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE JUDICIARY — FURTHER EXAMINATION OF PRESIDENT ORTON—NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS NOT THE CAUSE OF BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS—EVIDENCE OF MR. SOMERVILLE OF THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee to-day concluded the examination of President Orton of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was asked the question in accordance with the terms of the resolution of inquiry, namely: Whether he knew or ever heard that the Western Union Telegraph Company refused to send the dispatches of the American Press Association on account of criticisms on the Telegraph Company. The witness replied that he did not know of any such refusal, nor did he know of the Company so refusing on that account to send dispatches to any person, corporation or newspaper. No paper has been more free than *The New-York Herald* in criticising the Western Union, and yet it continued to receive dispatches through that Company; and in further response he said that the notice to the American Press Association by the Western Union for termination of contract was not in consequence of the publication in the papers of the American Press Association of an article from *The Washington Star* reflecting upon the Western Union Company. Notice for the termination of contract was given several times previously to such publication.

Mr. Somerville, General Manager of the American Press Association, was sworn, and testified that that Association sent dispatches by the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern Atlantic, the Franklin, and a portion by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In response to the question whether he knew of the Western Union having refused to transmit dispatches for the American Press Association on account of criticisms on the Company, he said No, but the inference was that it had so refused for that reason. The article in *The Star* appeared on a Monday, and on that day and Tuesday appeared in the papers supplied by the American Press Association. On the preceding Wednesday, Dr. Green notified to them that for reasons frequently adverted to, the arrangement of rates to certain points would be terminated at the end of the week. In a conversation with the with the witness, Dr. Green said the New-York Associated Press had found fault with the Western Union for having in some instances charged less rates to the American Press than to the New-York Associated Press. No other reason was given by Dr. Green for the termination of the arrangement. The further examination of the witness was postponed till a later hour this afternoon.

### SPIRIT OF THE SENATE DEBATE.

THE DEMOCRATS UNJUSTLY CHARGED WITH DELAYING BUSINESS—A DEBATE ON THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—INDICATIONS THAT IT WILL BE FULLY RESTORED—THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY CASE TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In considering the final details of the Indian bill, an attempt was made in the Senate to-day to relieve the Secretary of the Interior of the responsibility of using, according to his own discretion, so large an amount of money as was appropriated for incidental expenses, but it was denounced at once as a premeditated and preconcerted attempt on the part of the Democrats to initiate a firing all along the line for the express purpose of impeding legislation. This was a most unworthy imputation, which the Democrats have never deserved, as all their desires and endeavors have been to expedite public business, and all their subsequent action to-day showed that they were very much in earnest in their professed anxiety to offer no obstacles to necessary legislation.

Mr. Morton endeavored to attach to the Pension bill his amendment to the 22d joint rule providing for the counting of the electoral votes. The amendment provides that the objection of both Houses shall be deemed requisite for the rejection of the vote of any State. This attempt met with the greatest opposition on all sides, and was generally condemned as being against the rules and customs of the Senate, on account of its not being german to the subject. Mr. Morton finally withdrew it when he discovered the case to be a hopeless one, but it was not done until the Senate had resounded with such cracks of the party whip as have not been heard before during the session. The Republicans were reminded that they would be held responsible for their action in playing into the hands of the Democrats, every one of whom had voted against the proposition.

The most remarkable of the events of the day in the Senate was the debate on the franking privilege, which showed the liveliness of that supposed defunct abuse, and ended in its partial resuscitation. Messrs. Thurman, Edmunds and Morril, succeeded without much ardent opposition, in perfecting an amendment which provides for the passage through the mails, on the frank of any member of the present Congress, of the Record of Congressional proceedings, or any speech, or of reports contained therein, or of any documents already issued. This amendment was carried by a majority of 22. With the exception of a few Senators who characterized this as the entering wedge for the original widespread franking privilege, the whole tenor of the debate tended to show that it was only through deference to public opinion, which, as was stated, had not yet been aroused sufficiently to clamor for a return to the convenience of sign manual that it was not totally restored to-day. All the references to it were of the mildest and most complimentary character, and it was very generally held that it had been painted too black and that a demand for its restoration would inevitably be made.

The express companies' scheme was introduced in an amendment offered by Mr. Ramsey from the Post-Office Committee, providing for the reduction of the weight of third-class articles passing through the mails from 4 pounds to 12 ounces. Messrs. Ramsey and Dorsey, with the aid of Gardner Hubbard's recent argument before the Committee, labored hard to convince the Senate that the carriage of such heavy weights at so low a charge was a serious loss to the Department, but when this statement was shown to be actually false, and that there was more profit to the department from this class of articles than from any other, except letters, and that it made no demand for any charge; and it was explicitly shown that this reduction in the weight would perhaps benefit the express companies, but would certainly be a serious injury to the people, the advocates of the change were completely silenced, and the vote on the question showed a majority of 13 in favor of retaining the existing provision, the Democrats voting solidly in favor of the proposed change.

An attempt was made to foist the Postal Telegraph bill upon the Appropriation bill, but such a determined and general opposition was manifested towards it that it effected no lodgement. The section annuling the Pacific Mail subsidy, on account of the late hour at which it was reached, and from the fact that the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom it was referred, could make no report until to-morrow, was touched upon very lightly, but at sufficient length to show that the Senate will probably vote against its cancellation. The contract, as made by the Postmaster-General, it was asserted, was perfectly valid, and the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General had both given their opinion that, although the ships were not ready at the appointed time, yet the contract was obligatory, as the Postmaster-General decided to accept the ships at a later date. If the Government now decides to annul the contract the Company can recover nothing, as the terms were not fully complied with, unless the opinions of the Solicitor and Attorney-General can be accepted as waivers on the part of the Government, and this is the question to be decided by the Judiciary Committee, and upon which they will report to-morrow morning, when the case will be decided and the Appropriation bill passed. From the tone of the remarks of Messrs. Bayard, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Sargent, and others, the Senate will not go into the question of fraud or bribery in obtaining the subsidy, on the ground that the Senate has no official knowledge of such; that no member of Congress has been convicted of receiving a bribe; and, further, that the Company is a totally different one from that which secured the subsidy.

### THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

JUDGE SWAYNE'S DECISION AS TO NET EARNINGS—THE EFFECT ON THE OFFER OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS—THE GOVERNMENT LOSES UNDER IT $200,000 A YEAR WHICH IT HAS HERETOFORE CLAIMED — GREATER PROBABILITY THAT THE OFFER OF THE RAILROADS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Since the Union Pacific Railroad submitted the first proposition for a compromise with the Government, and the establishment of a sinking fund by the payment of from $500,000 to $750,000 a year into the Treasury to meet the obligations of the road, the Supreme Court has rendered a decision which greatly reduces the Government's claim. Heretofore the Government has held that only the operating expenses were to be deducted from the receipts, and that what remained was to be estimated as the net earnings on which it was entitled to 5 per cent. This decision allows the deduction of interest as well as operating expenses, and the 5 per cent is to be calculated only on the residue. The saving to the Union Pacific amounts to upward of $200,000 annually.

Since the fact of this decision has come to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury it has been his decided opinion that the best interests of the Government call for a settlement with the Union Pacific on the terms which it proposed before the decision was announced, and which are more favorable, it is thought, than would be offered again. The Secretary is expected to send a communication to Congress on the subject, strongly urging the settlement.

The Central Pacific offer is not likely to receive so hearty an indorsement. This branch of the road owes more and offers less than the other.

### SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

BITTER WORDS AND HIGH FEELING—MR. MORTON'S OPINION OF SENATORS WHO DO NOT HELP FORWARD HIS PARTISAN MEASURES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Republican Senators held another caucus this morning as to the order of business, and the discussion turned of course on the Civil Rights bill and the party legislation which the majority just now deem so important. The session was the most bitter and violent that has yet been held. Some of the Senators wanted to dispose of the Appropriation bills before considering the Civil Rights bill, or any other matters of a political character, while others thought the bills in question quite as important as the appropriations. This discussion ran high, and there seemed to be much bad feeling. Senator Morton was exceptionally bitter, making a strong fight against those "who cared," as he said, "nothing for the party, and nothing for the country." He said it was not for the minority to dictate to them. It was for the majority to bring up such measures as they thought the country demanded, and if the minority by factious, frivolous and revolutionary opposition were in favor of sitting the thing out and talking the thing to death, it was not the fault of the majority, and they must not be held responsible if an extra session is called. He thought the party was acting in a cowardly manner in hesitating to act on political questions, and for one he could see the way very clear as to the duty of the majority at this time. Several Senators spoke, among them Messrs. Edmunds and Logan, but no vote was taken, and the caucus was adjourned until to-morrow. There seems to be a general understanding that the Civil Rights bill will be called up after the Post-Office bill is passed to-morrow.

### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

HOW THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

The precedent established by the House last year of passing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill under suspension of the rules, thus cutting off all debate and the opportunity for offering amendments, was followed to-day. This bill is one of the most difficult of all the general appropriation bills to manage in the Committee of the Whole when it is opened for amendment. Almost every member on the floor feels bound to make an effort to obtain an additional appropriation for some river or harbor in his district, which the Committee has omitted from the bill; and some of these amendments are always agreed to, making the amount of money called for by the bill as it is passed considerably greater than was required by it as reported. The passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules is therefore economical in two senses—it saves time in the House and money to the Treasury. The vote on the passage of the bill to-day was 207 to 45.

NEW PROSPECT OF COSTLY EXPERIMENTS.

The Secretary of the Navy has found another opportunity for trying experiments of a costly character with Government money. In an official letter to the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, he speaks in high terms of a system of mounting and protecting counterpoise guns, known as the "Ridgway Battery," and he thinks it would be very advantageous to the service if the Department could arm at least one of our iron-clads according to this new system, which he thinks would relieve the vessel from the necessity of carrying heavy turrets and allow the ship to be more heavily armored. He thinks the Puritan would be the proper iron-clad to select for the experiment. He asks for $500,000, and closes by saying that a ship armed in the manner he desires would add very largely to the efficiency of our naval force, and that an appropriation would be an act of wise statesmanship.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second page.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—James McCue died this morning from injuries received on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Morgan's Corner, by being caught between two cars while acting as brakeman.

## ALABAMA INVESTIGATED.

### REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

CONGRESSMAN HAYS'S STATEMENTS SUSTAINED TO THEIR SATISFACTION—INTIMIDATION BY DEMOCRATS UNTIL THE TIMELY ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE—PASSAGE OF THE FORCE BILL URGED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Committee which went to Alabama to investigate affairs in that State have agreed upon a report, which will be presented to the House to-morrow if the floor can be obtained. It is signed by Messrs. Coburn, Albright and Cannon. The minority, Messrs. Luttrell and Buckner, will make a report disagreeing with the views of the majority. The majority report first gives the status of society and political parties in the State prior to the election. At the opening of the campaign Republicans were denounced as common enemies of the white race, and long before the assembling of the State Convention on either side Democratic newspapers were filled with appeals to the white people of the State to stand as a unit against the advance of Republicanism. These appeals were founded upon the pretended assumptions of Republican aggression, as charged by Democratic politicians, in order to inflame white men and arouse the deadliest of human passions. The Democratic press of the State was filled with accounts of negroes arming and drilling in order to intimidate the whites, and that negro military companies were being organized for the same unlawful purpose. Pointed inquiry on this subject totally disproved every assumption of the character, and established the further fact that not a single negro militia company existed within the borders of the State. These incendiary appeals produced a disastrous effect, and the wonder is that it was not more so; and the Committee believe that but for the timely interference of the Administration in Louisiana affairs, a revolution would have been precipitated upon the people of Alabama. It was not long before an era of intimidation, social ostracism, personal violence, and murder was inaugurated, and true men who stood by the faith of the Republican party were subjected to a series of indignities and maltreatment heretofore witnessed only in savage warfare, and unworthy of the Christian age in which we live. The principal objective point, however, of the Democracy, the report says, seemed to be to crush out the white leaders. To this end a new feature of American politics, of social and business ostracism, was introduced. These are a few of the notorious facts which convinced the Committee that the campaign of the Democratic party in Alabama was made against the colored man, as such, and his white ally. All other issues were buried out of sight. Appeals were made to passion, prejudice, and hate. Reason, principle, and law were not invoked; but the canvass on the part of the Democrats was inaugurated in bitterness and strife, and ended in a victory won by fraud, violence, proscription, intimidation, and murder.

Under all the circumstances, the Committee say, our only regret is that there were not more United States soldiers in the State than there was for the purpose of aiding an enforcement of law. Up to the time when troops arrived, the Republican party remained dormant, liberty of speech was throttled, and the leaders of the party were unable to take active measures in the campaign; but they did so, and the story of how bravely and how sternly they met the storm of obloquy, reproach, and personal danger that environed them deserve a private page in the annals of American history. The best evidence that the Democrats intended to enforce the threats of carrying the election at all hazards, the Committee continues, is supplied by their actions on the day of the election. In that portion of the State contiguous to the Georgia line hundreds of citizens of that State invaded Alabama, and not only voted once but repeatedly. Various statements of ballot-box stuffing, destruction of the ballots of Republican voters, and the burning of ballet boxes where the Republicans had majorities, are given.

As to the condition of the colored people the Committee say their appearance is a silent and powerful witness of their poverty and want, of the hardships they have suffered, and the persecutions they have silently endured. The Committee declare that the statements contained in the letter of the Hon. Charles Hays to Gen. Hawley are substantially corroborated by testimony. The Committee conclude by stating that to secure political freedom and good order at elections laws should be punctiliously enforced, that additional safeguards should be thrown around the ballot-box and careful scrutiny exercised in counting and certifying to the results of the election, and that to this end supervisors and marshals in the country districts should have the same power and be charged with the same duties as those in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants; that the use of firearms at elections should be prohibited, and the strongest possible legal preventives of inroads from voters of other States should be established; that United States Courts should have jurisdiction of all offenses against the laws pertaining to Congressional elections, and that whatever safeguards may be established shall be provided only to secure peace and maintain law. To this end the Committee recommend the passage of the Force bill.

### CONCLUSIONS OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

NO GREATER NECESSITY FOR TROOPS IN THE STATE LAST FALL THAN IN CALIFORNIA OR MISSOURI—ENORMOUS EXAGGERATION BY THE OUTRAGE MANUFACTURERS—TWO MURDERS MADE THE FOUNDATION FOR CONGRESSMAN HAYS'S STORIES OF FIFTY OR SIXTY MURDERS, WHIPPINGS, AND OTHER OUTRAGES—THE MANUFACTURE OF OUTRAGES AND THE PRESENCE OF TROOPS A PARTY NECESSITY—THE FEDERAL TROOPS DESERVING OF NO CENSURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The minority of the Congressional Committee to investigate affairs in Alabama make a very long report. They begin by protesting against the indecent haste with which the investigation was conducted, but say that the evidence taken by the Committee establishes that Alabama was as peaceful, quiet, and law-abiding as either Georgia, Tennessee, or Mississippi prior to and during the late canvass; that there was no greater necessity for the presence of United States troops in Alabama than there was in the States of Missouri or California; that the few acts of violence which had occurred prior to the demand made for troops were not proved then, nor has there been any proof since that they were instigated from political motives; that it was a party necessity of the Radical leaders to create real or apparent disorder in the State, and that the use of the bacon donated by Congress to the sufferers by the overflow as a corruption fund, the appointment of special deputy-marshals by the score in the counties and districts within the black belt, if not under instructions from the head of the Department of Justice, at least with his assent and connivance, and the false and unfounded charges of murder, violence, and insecurity of person and property, made for the purpose of obtaining the introduction of the military into the State, were part and parcel of the scheme concocted by Republican Congressmen to carry the election in November last *per fas et nefas*. The minority then call attention to the fact that the investigation was diverted to many subjects not covered by the resolution raising the Committee, such as the use of the terms "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags;" frauds by either party in the election; the character of the public schools, and whether they were taught by Democrats or Republicans, males or females, natives or foreigners. The distribution of the Government bacon the minority think was within the scope of their inquiry, but the majority thought otherwise; and while proscription and ostracism, "Carpet-baggery" and "Scalawagery," and subjects of a like character were most thoroughly ventilated, and a full and thorough examination of the manner and purpose of the distribution of the "overflowed bacon" was not permitted. Enough, however, was picked up, the minority say, during the investigation, together with the report of the Secretary of War, already given to the House, to show conclusively that this benefaction of the Government was diverted from the object for which it was given, and that a large part of it was used for the same purpose that the troops of the United States were asked for—to carry the elections by consolidating and massing the negro vote for the Radical ticket.

The minority next direct attention to the marked difference in the condition of the adjoining States of Georgia and Alabama—the one peaceable and prosperous, the other depressed and, according to Radical testimony, disturbed. In regard to Alabama the minority say:

Without quoting their recognized and approved organs of public opinion, or culling extracts from leading exponents of Northern conservative opinion, it is undeniable that peace and quiet obedience to law and respect for the rights of all were enjoined upon the Democrats of the State, not only from considerations applicable to Alabama but to the entire Democratic party of the Union. To bear and forbear, to submit to wrong rather than to resort to resistance, was a necessity to their own success, as well as a necessity to the success of their friends elsewhere. Their experience since the days of reconstruction had impressed them with the conviction that the influence which the whites have with freedmen as to everything else except politics, would never affect the political action of the colored man as long as that natural influence was neutralized and destroyed by the presence of Federal soldiers. They had reason to hope, at least, that if all violence growing out of race conflicts could be avoided, and the rights of all were respected, even the necessities of party would not fill their State with armed men. Hence peace in all her borders was a necessity to the success of the Democratic party. It was less a necessity to the caucus of the party in the North. It was dictated by every consideration of policy, if not of humanity, justice, and obedience to law. Violence and disorder brought Federal troops in their midst, and Federal troops were standing reminders to the negroes that they were sent among them as their friends and their protectors against the whites.

On the contrary, the very reverse was the policy of their opponents. They desired the influence of the military in carrying the elections, and they had reason to fear that the army would not come to their assistance as long as the State was peaceful, quiet, and orderly. Disorder, real or pretended, was to them the one thing needful for success. Outrage and violence must be manifested, and if it had no real existence their necessities required its manufacture. Success was hopeless without it, and with it came the army and victory at the polls.

Of the letter of the Hon. Charles Hays, published in September last, the minority says:

It avers that there occurred within the counties named, from the 4th of July to the 15th of September, a period of two and a half months (including a telegraphic account of murders at Haysville, Green County) 36 murdered, 29 cases of wounding by shooting, one unmerciful beating of a white Democrat, two cases of colored men being driven away by threats, the burning of two churches and one school-house, two cases of white Republicans being frightened and having to flee to save their lives, one assault and beating of a white Republican for making a political speech, and the shooting of two white Republicans while making political addresses. All these outrages occurred in not exceeding ten counties, and a large portion of these are included within the IVth District, represented by the Hon. Charles Hayes. The evidence shows that the draftsman of the indictment against the white people of his District lives in Green County; that none of these counties are more than 75 miles from Haysville, his residence, and that he was in his District a good portion of the time, perhaps all, from about the 1st of July to the meeting of the State Republican Convention at Montgomery, Aug. 20, and shortly afterward he left Alabama for the North, and did not return until some time in September or October. The members of the Republican State Convention and of the State Executive Committee either knew that most of the reports were false, or they did not care to be convinced that they were false.

The minority found that, with the exception of the murder of Billings and Joey in Sumter County, and the burning of the two churches and school-houses in Wacoche Valley, Russell County, every specification made in the letter of the Hon. Charles Hays was without the shadow of foundation, or so grossly exaggerated as to lose almost all resemblance to the facts presented before the Committee. There was no killing of 10 colored men or wounding of 13 in Choctaw County. William A. Lascomb of Marengo was not killed, but lives. There was no killing of four negroes or of one negro in North Sumter, nor was there the slightest evidence of killing either white or black in Pickens County during the last year. The same may be said of the 4th of July killing in Coffee County at a Sunday-school meeting. In fact there is a total absence of testimony, positive or hearsay, that there were any negroes killed or wounded, as alleged by Mr. Hays, or by the dispatch as to the Haysville murders, except as above stated, so that of the sum total of 36 murders averred to have been committed, and of the 20 or 30 men wounded, we have in truth none wounded and two killed—Billings and Ivey; and as to the reported killing of Lascomb, in Marengo, and the Choctaw murder of 10 and the wounding of 13, the evidence shows that Mr. Hayes must have known that they were untrue.

The minority then review the circumstances attending the assassination of Billings and Joey, in Sumter County, all of which the readers of THE TRIBUNE are familiar with, and conclude:

Upon these two murders, assuming them to have been perpetrated for the purpose of intimidation, the indictment of Mr. Hays is truth built alone. The entire superstructure of 36 murders and 20 or 30 assaults with gunpowder and ball has this foundation, and no more. They were as deeply regretted and as strongly denounced by the Conservatives of Alabama as they gave joy and hope to the Radical leaders, black and white, in that State. They furnished the capital stock on which a gigantic intimidation and outrage business was done; supplied the only evidence in support of the 50 or 60 counts in Mr. Hays's indictment against his State; obtained the ready consent of the Attorney-General and the President to furnish troops to help the Republicans carry election, and gave the leaders assurance of victory in November and robbery and plunder in the future.

The minority dwell at length on the use of Government bacon for corrupt purposes, and then pass to another branch of the subject. They say:

For the first time in the history of the State a large number of special deputy marshals were appointed to represent the authority of the United States at election precincts. This was done by the direct order of Attorney-General Williams to the United States Marshal. Instead of appointing men of both political parties, these deputy marshals were appointed from Radical ranks, and almost exclusively upon the recommendation of Charles E. Mayer, the Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee. When any Democrats were appointed, as in Lee County, they were Democrats who were supported by Republicans for office, and a mixed ticket was being run, neither the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee nor any other Democrat was asked to recommend any persons to fill these positions, and none were appointed except upon the recommendation of the Radical leaders, Spencer, Mayer, and others. They wore the badge of their office on the day of election, and the evidence shows that in some of the counties every Radical candidate for the county was a special deputy marshal, and that they used their office to constrain voters and to deter negro voters from voting the Conservative ticket. It is not believed that Gen. Healy, the United States Marshal, acted in this matter voluntarily or upon his own motion. His testimony shows this very satisfactorily, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he could have been induced to commit this great wrong upon the purity of the ballot but for the pressure brought to bear upon him by Senator Spencer and others, backed up as they were by Attorney-General Williams's order. It needs no argument to show the extent and potency of the influence on the credulous, timid, and ignorant negro exerted by 200 or 300 men armed with the power of making arrests on the day of the election, and bearing on their persons the badges of their authority as the representatives of the United States. What gratitude should swell the heart of every patriotic freeman of the Union that the man who advised and initiated this nefarious mode of partisan electioneering does not now pollute the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, once occupied by a Chase, a Taney, and a Marshall.

As to the behavior of the troops the minority say:

On the second branch of the investigation made by your Committee, the minority agree with the majority, that there does not appear to have been any direct interference by the soldiery, as such, in the election. They could not so interfere without disobeying the military orders under which they were sent. They were not permitted to act even as conservators of the peace, and the evidence is that they so far respected the rights of the State in this regard that they refused to interfere on two occasions to quell riots at the polls.

And again the Committee say:

We have said that there was no evidence before the Committee that the army, as such, interfered in the election, but in the only case where the soldiers performed the office for which they were ostensibly ordered into the State at the request of Attorney-General Williams, that is, to act as a posse in aid of the Marshal, they were used by those civil officers to harrass, annoy, and oppress the people without reason or excuse, to strike terror into the whites as well as blacks by unlawful and malicious arrests, and to consolidate almost the entire colored vote for the Radical ticket. For being thus made the instruments of the malice and vindictiveness of the civil officers, acting as Marshals, no censure is applied to the soldiers themselves or their officers. Whatever of censure is due belongs to the Marshals, who used the soldiery to subserve their partisan purposes and wreak their cowardly malice upon an unoffending people.

The report closes with a long review of the frauds and riots at the election, and is signed by Messrs. Buckner and Luttrell.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

### STORMY DEBATE IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY ON THE PROJECTS FOR ORGANIZING THE SENATE—WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS OF THE RIGHT FROM THE CHAMBER—SITTING SUSPENDED—THREAT OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE RIGHT TO RESIGN—THE PLAN OF THE REPUBLICANS AND MEMBERS OF THE RIGHT CENTER ADOPTED.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

The Assembly had a most important and excited session to-day. The floor and galleries were crowded.

The report of the Committee of Thirty on the new projects for the organization of a Senate was read. It rejects the American plan, proposed by M. Vautrain at the sitting of Feb. 12, which was to elect Senators by a method similar to that by which the President of the United States is chosen. The Committee approves, with certain modifications, the bill offered by Mr. Waddington on the same day, which provides for the election of Senators by the Assembly, the Councils-General, the Colonies, and the Institute. It says that a Senate, formed in this way, is sure to contain experienced men, and would be, to a certain extent, modeled after the Senate of the United States.

Motions declaring urgency for, and in favor of, the immediate consideration of Mr. Waddington's bill, as amended by the Committee, were made, and receiving the support of both Centers and the entire Left, were passed.

Thereupon the members of the Right withdrew from the Chamber.

The sitting was suspended for a few moments.

When proceedings were resumed the Marquis de Castillane, a Monarchist, mounted the tribune and declared the Senate would lead to dissolution and anarchy. He threatened that, if meatures were voted imposing on President MacMahon the necessity of organizing the Republic, the Deputies of the Right would resign in a body.

The Assembly proceeded to debate the Senate Bill.

M. Duval (Bonapartist) again moved his amendment that the Senate be elected by universal suffrage.

The motion was rejected, the Bonapartist Deputies only voting for it.

Mr. Wollom, Bonapartist, offered an amendment providing that the Senate be composed of 300 members, of whom the Departments and Colonies shall elect 225 and the Assembly 75. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 422 Yeas to 26 Nays.

At this point a motion was made and carried that the bill for the organization of the public powers be made the order of the day for to-morrow, and the sitting was adjourned.

### ELECTION FOR THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

SECOND BALLOT IN THE CÔTES-DU-NORD—NO CANDIDATE SUCCESSFUL.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

The second ballot for member of the Assembly in the Department of the Côtes-du-Nord yesterday resulted as follows: M. Kirjegu (Legitimist), 46,000; Foucher de Careil (Republican), 41,000; Duke de Feltre (Bonapartist), 31,000. No candidate having a majority of the votes cast, another ballot is necessary.

### AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

EFFORTS TO CHECK EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL—HOW PRINCE BISMARCK'S LABORS ARE TO BE FACILITATED.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

*The Times's* Berlin dispatch says one of the principal measures contemplated by Germany to check emigration, is a prohibition of the enlistment of emigrants on foreign account by the payment of premiums. This is specially directed against Brazilian emigration agents.

*The Times's* special also says that the rumors that Prince Hohenlohe is to be appointed to assist Prince Bismarck have no foundation. Bismarck's labors will be lightened by arrangements facilitating his control over the Prussian Ministry. Thus, the Premier will be enabled to retain his post until Summer, when it may become necessary for him to consult his health with regard to the possibility of continuing in office.

The German Press is indignant at the Pope's last encyclical.

### COPYRIGHTS IN CANADA.

MEASURE INTRODUCED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT—PRIVILEGE OF OBTAINING COPYRIGHTS TO BE EXTENDED TO EVERYBODY WHOSE WORK IS PRODUCED IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The Government has introduced into the Senate a bill consolidating and designed to amend in some important particulars, the Copyright act of 1868, with amendments. The act only gave copyrights in Canada to British subjects. The new act will throw open that privilege to everybody, so long as the work is published or produced in Canada. Pending the publication or republication in Canada of a literary, scientific, or artistical work, the author or his legal representative may obtain an interim copyright by depositing in the office of the Minister of Agriculture a copy of the title or designation of such work intended for publication or republication in Canada, the title or designation to be registered in an interim copyright register in the said office, and to secure to the author aforesaid the exclusive right recognized by this act previous to publication or republication in Canada, the said interim registration, however, not to endure for more than three months from its date of entry in said interim register. Another clause imposes penalties on any person who imports prints, reprints, or republishes any works on which a copyright or interim copyright has been obtained. But the clause directly bearing upon the question which has given rise to legislation is as follows: "If through the neglect or unwillingness of an author to obtain in the manner herein prescribed the copyright of her works, or through the want of republishing and registration in Canada within three months of a work having been the subject of an interim copyright any person has undertaken the republication of such works, or has imported foreign reprints of such works, after paying the royalty prescribed in virtue of any imperial law on the subject, such person shall have acquired the right of disposing by sale or otherwise of