

WASHINGTON.

Radical Fright at the Louisiana Monster.

not vindicated, at least something will appear to extenuate, if not to condemn, my course. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that the result of a fair investigation will be to make me a minor figure in the grand cavalcade of damned scoundrels who will have to march in my van."

TREASURED NEGRO DISAFFECTION.

The unfinished business on the Bankruptcy bill was called up by Senator Edmunds in the Senate after the morning hour had been spent in memorials and bills, the usual routine, remarkable only for the resolution appointing a committee of three, consisting of Senators Thurman, Frelinghuysen and Boutwell, for investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia, which for some reason was changed by the substitution of Senator Conkling's name for that of Senator Frelinghuysen, the latter having avowed that he could not serve; and then the session was adjourned.

TREACHERY TOWARD PINCHBACK WAKING THE ANGER OF THE RACE.

REFORM IN RATING AMERICAN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Republican Treachery Toward Pinchback Likely to Produce Defection of the Negro Element of the Party—The Organ of the Colored Race on the Situation—Dimmy Among the High Priests of Radicalism.

The New National Era, Fred Douglass' paper and the representative of the colored people, in a long and forcible leader discusses the Louisiana case in its issue of to-day. The Era criticizes the course of Senators Morton and Frelinghuysen upon the question with severity. The editorial, referring to Morton's change of front in abandoning the prima facie case of Pinchback and proposing an investigation into certain charges against him, preliminarily to giving him a seat, charges that Senator Morton is inconsistent and disposed to make an exceptional case of Pinchback on the ground that he is colored; and, referring to the quibbling position of Senator Frelinghuysen, who proposes to Kellogg and his government to sustain the recognition of the President and yet refuses a Senatorial recognition of the Legislature, and thus deprives Pinchback of his seat, the Era characterizes the Senator's speech as a specimen of first class Senatorial trifling. The editorial closes by demanding, in behalf of the colored voters, that the Senate shall follow its own precedents in this case and meet the question at issue squarely and manfully. The utterance of this journal, under the circumstances, is significant, showing that the race most immediately interested in the principles underlying the Louisiana case, and whose protection Senator Morton and his colleagues presumably make their questionable fight, correctly apprehends the merits of the question before the people, is dissatisfied with the equivocal position of its political leaders in Congress, and does not propose to be made a variable political quantity, to be shifted from one side to the other as may best suit the personal aims of the men who, seeking leadership in the republican party, would unscrupulously utilize the 1,000,000 colored voters of the country, not for the public good, but for their own personal aggrandizement and political advancement. The intelligent colored citizens, in common with the white, feel that the questions involved are too grave to be trifled with, and will not support a party, whatever may have been its past antecedents or usefulness, that does not show itself willing and able to meet the pending problems in the interest of the whole people. They, in common with the masses generally, demand that this question shall be settled not only so that the popular will in Louisiana shall be respected, but so as to establish a precedent for future Congressional action that shall be in harmony with the spirit of our republican institutions. The republican majority in Congress may yet take such inaction and unmanly action in the Louisiana case as will forfeit the respect and confidence of their colored voters, and thus, with their consent, not only place the Southern States in the hands of the native, rather than the colored, leader thereof, but give to the latter a defeat to the national republican party. The tenor of the article is far more independent in its criticism than any ever published in that paper, and the republican Senators accused will no doubt find it difficult to reconcile their conduct at this late day with their unequalled support of the Kellogg government and its legislation and preferences a year ago. The article concludes as follows:—

The people expect the Senate of the United States to meet the question squarely and promptly. If Governor Kellogg is entitled to exercise his functions the Legislature that declared him elected and elected Senator Pinchback to represent him in the Senate is equally entitled to recognition. If Governor Kellogg is so sanctified with authority as to be entitled to demand and receive through the Executive, United States troops to maintain him in his executive position and enforce his authority over the people of Louisiana, Senator Pinchback, bearing the credential of this Governor, is entitled without delay to admission to his seat as Senator elect from Louisiana.

Preceding the leader in the National Era to-day on the Louisiana case is the following query:—"Mr. Bruce, a colored man, has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi for the long term. The question is asked, will the Senate endeavor to keep him from his seat in defiance of its own established precedents, as it does Senator-elect Pinchback, a colored man from Louisiana?" The unexpected assault by the negro element of the party on the high priests of radicalism has created a great sensation here among the republican members of Congress, who, with the granger element and of cheap transportation questions, are cast about to discover by what device to keep the party intact and afloat. Now a new issue is coming up in the South, which bids fair to be more serious than the growl from the West, for Pinchback threatens to incorporate the colored voters of the South in the granger movement, and the nervous aspirants for the Presidency are asking if prophecy is to be fulfilled, in that "the stone rejected by the builders shall be the chief of the corner."

Pinchback's Plan of Action Changed—He Remains at the Seat of War.

A change has taken place in the programme of Pinchback, as heretofore marked out in these despatches. Instead of proceeding at once to New Orleans, as he had intended, with the advice and consent of his friends, if not of the Senate, he will now defer such action for the present. This has been brought about by the receipt of telegraphic advices from New Orleans, the members of the Legislature having met there in caucus and resolved to request Pinchback to remain here at his post and to fight it out in the Senate. So far as the question of letting him softly down is concerned, as was intended by holding the matter of his admission in abeyance until the adjournment of the Legislature on March 4, the members of that body have shrewdly determined to adjourn before the time to meet in Orleans and repeatedly afterwards, so as to keep the Legislature of the State in continuous extra session until next November, and thus to be in official power and existence, as well as to be together for such manipulation and consultation as Pinchback and his friends may desire, in order to manifest their influence and determination. Pinchback having presented himself promptly in the Senate to-day initiated this programme. He is liable to the accusation of some of his friends that he has been deterred from his already agreed upon threatening and dangerous course, in proceeding homeward, and has been brought into a quasi tractability by some of the more diplomatic and considerate Senators.

The Kellogges Bringing Money to Bear and Seeking to Compensate Pinchback's Defiance.

The Kellogges in Washington have received to-night additional strength. The moneyed interests in the State have sent their representatives here to best a new election, and money, it is boasted, is to shamelessly move in the lobbies of both houses and have its effect. Having laid siege to the halls of Congress, the most important victory is to break the force of the despatches in the correspondence and to this end money is being lavishly used to New Orleans papers, denying the accuracy of the statements of your correspondent. Pinchback is threatened with political ostracism if he continues the fight. He throws down the gauntlet and says, "Let the investigation proceed. If I am

THE STATE CAPITAL.

MORE RAPID TRANSIT BILLS.

Feeling Over the Senatorial Intrigues.

APPREHENSION OF BRIBERY.

The State Board of Health—Powers of Supreme Courts in Writ of Certiorari—An Act to Regulate the Sale of Poisons—Proposed Increase of the Fees of the Sheriff of New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1874.

The gentleman who was elected last night from his seat in the Senate, Mr. Frank Abbott, representative of the Tenth district, is not content with the result, and as the resolution on which he was deprived of his place permits him to plead his case before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and show cause why he is entitled to the seat from which he has just been deposed, he is determined to avail himself to the fullest extent of the privilege. The stranger who might have been a listener to the debate of last evening and witnessed the result, would have been tempted to cry shame! but then to the Assembly of this virtuous capital he would furnish a subject for ridicule. To turn a man out of his seat who was legally and properly elected thereto by the people that a party purpose may be served, is a thing of such common occurrence as to excite no more remark than a thunder shower.

Madden, who now occupies the seat from which Abbott was ejected is an undersized man with a scrubby head of hair and a coarse iron gray beard around his face. He has a high forehead and a broad nose. He was present during the entire debate of last night, and was somewhat more eager interest. There were some doubts of this arbitrary proceeding of turning Abbott out of his seat, but it was confirmed by the anxious presence of several well known lobbyists during the progress of the voting. Three republicans—Messrs. Lowry, Middleton and Bow—could not reconcile it to their conscience to vote in favor of giving the seat to Madden, and, indeed, if Hugh Moore, democratic Senator of the Eighth district, had been on hand, and Senator Coe, who was supposed to be strongly imbued with democratic notions and represents a democratic district, had been speaking in accordance with the general expectation, the outcome of the measure to people's representatives out of his place to make sure of a party majority might have been spared. Had Moore been in his seat, and had Coe been true to the constituency that elected him, the vote, in place of being 16 to 14 in favor of Madden, would have been 16 to 15 in favor of Abbott. Or, even if Coe alone had voted with the democrats a tie would have been the result, and on the call of absent members Abbott might have voted and settled the question in his own behalf. The subject is the chief topic of discussion here to-day. People say money was wielded in the direction of the vote, and that the result which was finally reached last night. This report, however, may be taken with some grains of allowance. It was not, as is so often reported, that Mr. Madden was swayed by money. Moore being reported ill, his absence was safely counted on, and the reputation of Middleton for liberal republican proclivities or tendency to democratic views was duly discounted. Still there was some degree of apprehension. There was a large lobby at stake, and the party engineers thought it just as well to put the report beyond all uncertainty. Senator Coe, of Kings, is a young man, and in the course of his speech, in the course of constructing a speech that leaves an impression of his candor and good sense. He spoke briefly on the subject of the disapproval of the vote, and said, he let little of an unfavorable opinion on their minds of his integrity. After the adjournment he was seen in the lobby, and he was interested in Mr. Madden's return and overheard him in the direction of the vote, and he felt that many respectable voters, and his constituency in Kings will be apt to inquire more fully into his course in this matter.

Another State Bill.

OHIO TETOTOTALISM.

Another Victory for the Female Whiskey Warriors.

Van Felt Surrenders with Pack and Baggage.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1874.

The most noteworthy feature in the news from the women's whiskey war to-day is the intelligence of the sudden surrender of Van Felt, at New Vienna, Ohio, who was rapidly well known as "the wickedest man in Ohio." Van Felt swore he would never capitulate, but yesterday he gave up the struggle very unexpectedly. A despatch from New Vienna says:—"REV. VAN FELT SURRENDERS. A request was circulated from Van Felt inviting the citizens to appear in front of his place of business at two P. M. On one P. M. the ladies met at the Baptist church, and they took up their march about 100 in number, to the place where church bells were rung, and in a few minutes an immense crowd was assembled in front of the saloon where so many prayers have been offered. After singing and prayer by the ladies Van Felt came to the door and expressed a willingness to give up his entire stock in trade, and he was ready to make any terms that the ladies might desire. He was the cause of temperance. In a few remarks, full of emotion, he expressed his determination to make full surrender, and his determination to make full surrender to the simple labors of love of the women. This was what had reached Van Felt's ears, and he was ready to give up his French church, and Rev. H. H. Witter, of the Baptist church, privilege to bring out his whiskey and beer. They rolled out two barrels and one keg.

A SPIRITUOUS SACRIFICE. Van Felt then took an axe and stepped forward, and held it up, crying, "This is the same weapon used to terrify the ladies; now use it to sacrifice that which I fear has ruined many souls." So saying, he knocked the heads out of the barrels and the bung out of the keg, and emptied the contents on the ground. Prayer was then offered by Brother Witter, during which time a photographer took a picture of the crowd, with Van Felt with axe in hand. After another prayer, and prayer by Brother Hill, there was an announcement made that a thanksgiving meeting would be held in the Christian church, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M., in which Van Felt would give some of his experience as a liquor dealer and present some arguments in favor of temperance. The women gathered around Van Felt to shake hands and congratulate him. He said he rejoiced with them that it was woman's work. He had stilled the thirst for whiskey for many of the women having thoughts that he had not made known.

VAN FELT, CONVERTED, HEAVENS THE PARDON. At the meeting in the evening Van Felt came forward and spoke about twenty minutes. His manner was characterized with a good degree of humility, his remarks being full of sincerity and a quiet but hearty applause. He first made apologies to individuals and corrected some of the errors in his speech. He then spoke of his views of the liquor traffic and the temperance work. He had felt for some days a deep conviction that he was doing wrong, and he had made every argument he could to sustain himself; but that to argue with the ladies and get the best of the argument, it was not woman's work, but their prayers and suffering that had touched his heart. No men or set of men would suffer and endure what the ladies had endured in this work. He referred to the fact that he had said, "Yes, I'll call it a low dogger, for no man can keep a high one." He had once taken the last cent from a man for whiskey, when he had the money had been earned by his wife or child. Every man who sells whiskey does this. Little faces thus robbed of their evening's work, and with greater force than any words of man. He was now determined to quit this business forever, and he had strength on the other side of the question. He thought places of innocent amusement and resort ought to be established to entertain those who seek company at saloons. He believed this was the best way.

THE CONVERT RECEIVES A VISIT. At the close of the speech the audience expressed their delight in the result. Some of the ladies are to go to the Hillsboro meeting on Saturday and Van Felt is invited to accompany them. The audience from Van Felt a present of \$100, as a contribution for the work of the ladies. He did not feel that, but as an expression of their good feelings toward him for his sacrifice. Since yesterday the temperance war has broken out in Delaware, Delaware county, and in Pomeroy, Meigs county. At Pomeroy, yesterday, fifty ladies were present, and they were singing and praying for the proprietors and against the sale of liquor. This was their first demonstration.

At Washington, Fayette county, an injunction has been granted by Judge Sanford against fifty-seven of the ladies engaged in the crusade. The report of John B. Hamilton, on Hamilton's cash accounts was presented as follows:—

Hamilton and his bondsmen.

Reparation to Be Made to Jersey City—The Board of Finance in Earnest at Last.

The meeting of the Board of Finance of Jersey City last evening was an interesting one for the taxpayers. City Council Lewis reported that, in accordance with instructions from the Board, he had examined the bonds of city officers and found the following defective, inasmuch as they bore no date or seal—John P. Culver, Chief Engineer Board of Public Works; R. M. Bross, Assistant Engineer; C. Vreeland, N. G. Vreeland, John Camp, Jr., and Mr. Rogers, City Clerk. The report of John B. Hamilton on Hamilton's cash accounts was presented as follows:—

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THE STANLEY-COLT LITIGATION IN BOSTON.

THE CAPMAKERS' STRIKE.

The Captainers' Strike is not yet ended.

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THE CAPMAKERS' STRIKE. The Captainers' strike is not yet ended. The usual daily meeting yesterday, at No. 56 Orchard street, was well attended, and the mass of the men appeared to be determined to keep up the lockout until the "bosses" should adopt the newly arranged schedule of prices. The manufacturers had a meeting last night, at which they expressed their determination of holding out against what they consider the too exacting demands of the operatives. It came to the knowledge of the strikers that some of the employers had been secretly speaking of going back to work. This caused a great deal of indignation, and it was resolved to take some action in their respective cases.

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