SPAIN'S ROYAL REGIME.

A Spanish National Commission to Receive the King.

THE ROUTE FROM MARSEILLES TO MADRID

A Military Review and Citizen Fetes.

The Question of Monarchical Recognition.

Kaiser William Willing---Italy and Belgium Cautious.

Professions of Homage and Respect to the Sovereign.

Action of the Madrid Republic on the American Message.

A Cabinet Note to the Great Powers—The English Reply.

Speculation in Washington as to Alfonso's Home and Colonial Policy.

MADRID, Jan. 3, 1875.

A deputation, with the Marquis of Molins, the new Minister of the Spanish Navy, at its head, has gone to Cartagena, where it will embark on the iron-clad Numancia and proceed to Marseilles to bring King Alfonso to Spain.

TO LAND AT BARCELONA.

The King will land from the Numancia at Barcelona.

A MILITARY REVIEW.

From Barcelona the King goes to Valencia, where he will review the Army of the Centre.

ON TO MADRID.

From Valencia he will proceed to Madrid.

THE MUNICIPAL RECEPTION.

The municipality of the capital are preparing to give the King a splendid reception,

ITALIAN NEGOTIATION FOR UNITED ACTION TOWARD THE SPANISH ROYALTY.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1875.

It is reported that Italy is negotiating with other Powers, with the object of securing a common course of action with regard to Spain.

KAISER WILLIAM WILLING.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has informed the Duke Decazes that Germany is prepared to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

CITIZEN HOMAGE.

Spanish residents here and many South Americans have been presented to King Alfonso and rendered homage.

SERRANO EXPECTED IN FRANCE.

Marshal Serrano is expected to arrive in France shortly.

BELGIUM CAUTIOUS OF RECOGNITION.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3, 1875.

The report that the King of the Belgians had recognized the new sovereign of Spain was premature.

The King only telegraphed his personal congratulations to Alfonso.

OPINIONS AND INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION PEACEFULLY CONSUMMATING—POLICY OF THE KING AND REGENCY—LIBERALITY TOWARD CUBA—THE QUESTION OF AN AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF THE MONARCHY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1875.

The change of government in Spain continues to be the subject of interested discussion among the members of the Diplomatic Corps here. The latest intelligence received at the Spanish Embassy is entirely favorable to the peaceful success of Alfonso, and this is thought to be so little doubtful that the probable policy of the new King and his Regency, both in external and internal affairs, is the principal matter of discussion among those interested in Spanish politics. It is believed that a marriage will, without delay, be arranged between Alfonso and the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. The members of the Regency are said to favor this alliance, and no obstacles are known to exist to its consummation. Hence this is regarded in diplomatic circles here as one of the coming events of political importance.

It is not thought at the Spanish Embassy that Queen Isabella will venture to return to Spain, where she is unpopular, and where her presence or influence would create difficulties for her son. It is anticipated that the policy of the regency will be to keep down her influence and to persuade her to remain in Paris. The first object of the new government will necessarily be to reestablish order in Spain, and this—which involves the subduing of the Carlist insurrection as well as the reformation of the military and police system of the Kingdom—will, it is certain, require some time. The efforts needed for this end may, it is believed, delay for a time active measures in Cuba, but it is thought probable that conciliatory regulations will be adopted as quickly as possible, and the present Captain General, who has already given in his adhesion to the Alfonsist government, and whose relations with its chiefs are friendly, will probably be retained in his place. The strength of the insurrectionists in Cuba is not feared by the Spanish authorities, though it is freely admitted that if the Cuban liberals who are now living in the United States, to the number of not less than 40,000 or 50,000, were on the island and under arms, they could probably wrest it from Spain. While, however, they remain here in security, they are not thought to be very dangerous to the Spanish supremacy, and the liberal measures of reform which it is believed the new government will offer are likely to win over the greater number of the respectable Cubans.

It is not thought that there will be many or great changes among the diplomatic officers of Spain. All or nearly all are known to be entirely in sympathy with the new *régime*. Señor Mantilla del Rio, the Spanish Ambassador here, has long been on friendly terms with the members of the Regency, and it is reasonable to infer that he will continue to represent his government in Washington. He does not expect to ask formally for the recognition of the monarchy until he is officially advised that he is to represent the new government here. When this happens he will present his fresh credentials, as the envoy of the King, and in that manner our government will be asked by him to recognize the monarchy. But it is probable that Mr. Cushing will not wait so long. It will be his duty to acknowledge the new government as soon as he sees that it is *de facto* in possession of power. It is believed that the European governments will make haste to acknowledge Alfonso the lawful and *de facto* ruler of Spain, and that, as we were the first to recognize the Republic, so they will be the earliest to recognize the monarchy. Germany, it is thought here, may delay longer than any of the other Powers.

Whatever the sympathies of our people may be with a Spanish republic, there can be no doubt that the United States, as well as other powers, will be relieved of much annoyance and trouble if the Alfonsist regency can establish a strong and responsible government. Negotiations with the government which has just been overthrown were extremely troublesome, because it was not able to fulfil its pledges, and because it was greatly hampered by popular demonstrations and the pressure of irresponsible influences. For this reason, if for no other, the Powers which, like England and the United States, have negotiations pending with Spain, and unsatisfied claims, are likely to recognize the monarchy as soon as it can fairly lay claim to recognition.

The belief in Spanish circles here that the false report of the President's Message telegraphed to Madrid and London, hastened the preparations of the Alfonsists, and brought on suddenly the attempt for which they were known to be preparing, explains the unexpected suddenness of the movement. The supposed threat of President Grant was, it is asserted, both a spur to urge on the Alfonsists, and a weapon in their hands against their opponents. By alarming the people, it paved the way for the revolution, and made a change of government acceptable to the mass of the people. It would be curious if it should turn out that Alfonso owes his crown in part to a false report of a republican President's Message.

On the whole, nobody here seems to regret the Spanish Republic. It was an infant which gave little peace, and a great deal of bother to all who had to do with it, and it seems to have required so much coddling, that its demise is a matter for decorous but hearty gratitude in most of its friends.

ACTION OF SPAIN ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—A CIRCULAR INQUIRY TO FOREIGN POWERS—GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRAL REPLY—OUR VIRGINIUS DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1875.

A letter just received in this city from a high authority in London contains the important announcement that immediately upon the receipt in Madrid of the text of the President's Message regarding Cuba the Spanish government addressed a note to all the foreign Powers asking them if they had any intention of uniting with the United States government to interfere in the affairs of Spain or in her management of affairs in the island of Cuba, and what would be the attitude of these Powers in case the government of the United States should interfere alone. The response of Great Britain through the Foreign Office was that the government of Great Britain had no intention of interfering in the affairs of Spain or her management of her colonial possessions, that Her Majesty's government entertained the most friendly feeling toward the government of Spain and that its conduct and especially the arrangements made for indemnity for the Virginius affair were entirely satisfactory. The letter does not state whether other answers have been received to the note of Spain, but it is asserted explicitly that if the United States government had been satisfied with the same terms as those on which England's claim has been adjusted, existing differences growing out of the Virginius troubles could have been as easily arranged by the government of Spain, it reserving the right to question whether the Virginius was or was not treated according to international law. The letter goes on to say that the points involve those originally set forth in the protocol agreed upon between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, with the following concession:—First—Yielding to the same consideration of humanity which animated Spain as regards England, it concedes to the families of the American citizens seized on board the Virginius and shot at Santiago de Cuba, a sum equal per head to that conceded to the British—viz., to the British white subjects a sum of £500 for each person, and as all the citizens of the United States shot were white the discrimination made by England in regard to her colored subjects does not enter into the agreement between Spain and the United States. Second—The Spanish government offered to open an investigation upon the conduct of its authorities to ascertain whether their proceedings were in accordance with the internal laws of Spain and with international treaties. Third—In case these concessions were not accepted by the government of the United States, the government of Spain proposed arbitration, in accordance with the protocol of November 29, 1873. In the protocol it is stipulated that "other reciprocal reclamations are to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two governments, and in case of no agreement are to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto."

The Attorney General of the United States, it will be remembered, gave an opinion, accepted by the President, to the effect that "the Virginius was at the time of her capture not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying it without right and improperly. The United States, in a note to Admiral Polo and by him transmitted to the home government, made this appear. The letter concludes:—"The answer of the United States to the last proposition of Spain is, in view of the recent excitement over the President's Message, awaited with much interest."

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY DURING SPANISH GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES—SECRETARY FISH'S RELATIONS TO AMADEUS AND THE MADRID REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1875.

As there is another change in the form of government in Spain it may be of interest to recall the facts, that on the 10th of February, 1873, Minister Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish that King Amadeus had announced to the Cabinet his desire to abdicate, and on the next day informed him that the Chamber of Deputies had declared itself in permanent session, on motion of Figueras, republican Deputy, and that the two houses afterward united, under the presidency of Rivero, and declared themselves in the exercise of sovereign powers. Martos, in the name of the Cabinet, presented the resignation of the Ministers, and the Cortes accepted unanimously the resignation of the King. The same day, in the evening, Minister Sickles announced that the Cortes had adopted a republican form of government, and at night telegraphed the names of the members of the new executive government, stating, "tranquillity is perfect."

THE FISH-SICKLES CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary Fish telegraphed Minister Sickles the next day as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873.

So soon as the republican government is fully established and in possession of the power of the nation you will recognize it. You will not fail to urge upon a government already committed to the principles and the expediency of emancipation and of political reforms the immediate enforcement of practical and efficient reforms, and the abolition of slavery in the colonies. The present seems to be the moment when the government can accomplish great results. Endeavor to have the decrees self-acting and not dependent upon future regulations, which have always proved inoperative and reactionary.

On the 12th of February Minister Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish:—

All parties in Congress accept the Republic. I have been officially notified of the new government by Castelar, Minister of State, to whom I have addressed a communication, assuring him of my fervent wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the noble and generous people with whom, as a sister Republic, the government of the United States will ever cherish even more than the traditional friendship which has hitherto allied the two countries.

Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles February 14:—

I understand from your telegrams of the 12th and 13th that you have recognized the new government. It will be grateful to know that you have regarded the condition and prospects of the Republic such as to justify the discretionary power given you in that regard. This government and people look with sincere and earnest hope for the peaceful and permanent establishment of the new government.

Minister Sickles telegraphed Secretary Fish February 16:—

I have communicated your telegrams of the 12th and 14th to this government, and am requested by President Figueras to convey to you the expression of satisfaction and appreciation with which our friendly assurances have been received. My speech and that of the President in reply was afterward read to the Assembly by Castelar and received with general applause.

A similar course will, it is believed, be now pursued in the recognition of the new government.

THE VICKSBURG AFFAIR.

FORMER INDICTMENT OF THE COLORED OFFICIALS—CROSBY'S INSECURE SURETIES—THE NEGROES GO UNCONSCIOUSLY TO THE SLAUGHTER—THEIR PANIC AND FLIGHT.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 3, 1875.

The Legislative Investigating Committee adjourned last night, to meet in Jackson to-morrow. Prominent republican members state they have had witnesses who testified that Cardoza, ex-Circuit Clerk; Davenport, Chancery Clerk, and Dorsey, ex-Circuit Clerk, all colored, have been guilty of forgery, and that Cardoza is also guilty of embezzlement, for which they have all been indicted and would have been tried but that the December term of the Circuit Court was broken up by riot and the forced resignation of Sheriff Crosby.

District Attorney Lee testifies that in his opinion an impartial trial would have been given them.

It was also shown in evidence that Crosby was required last October by the Board of Supervisors to give a new bond, owing to the death of one of his sureties, but could not give the bond required in this county, and was compelled to find securities among his political friends in different parts of the State, and this bond was accepted on the 27th of October.

Testimony also goes to show that the colored people believed there would be no trouble with the tax leaguers, and consequently were not prepared for any. That the whites first commenced firing on Grove street after the blacks had retreated about a mile. That some of the colored men were under the impression that a colored militia was to be organized in Vicksburg on that day, and came in for that purpose; that all knew that Crosby was to be deposed, and many did not know what they were coming for; some brought women and children, and half were not armed; that a large majority turned back when they learned that a difficulty would be the result if they persisted in coming in; that upon the first fire from the whites the blacks fled panic-stricken. The witnesses estimate the killed at from sixty to seventy-five blacks and two whites, with very few wounded on either side. One witness testifies to having seen two men killed while lying on the ground, and that a few colored men are yet unburied.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

THE MINING OPERATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA OFFER THEIR SCHEDULE OF WAGES TO THE MINERS—REFUSAL OF THE LATTER TO RECEDE FROM THEIR DEMANDS.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 3, 1875.

The individual operators of this region, including the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies, have adopted the scale of wages embraced in the following circular. In the organization the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company polled but one vote:—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1874.

Rates of wages for 1875, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange:—Outside wages, first class, $1 50 per day; second class, $1 35 per day; all other outside labor to be reduced ten per cent, and all outside labor to be specific—*i. e.*, not upon a basis and with no sliding scale. All inside work is to be on a basis system; basis—$2 50 for coal at Port Carbon; only white ash collieries to be drawn. Inside labor and miners' wages are to be reduced 15 per cent from present prices; contract work to be reduced 20 per cent, 1 per cent on inside work to be paid for every three cents advance in the price of coal at Port Carbon above $2 50, and 1 per cent to be deducted for every decrease of three cents below $2 50; no maximum nor minimum.

ALBERT B. ECKEL, Secretary.

On Saturday a committee consisting of G. W. Cole, T. Garretson and Dr. Miller, representing the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, met a committee consisting of Messrs. Welsh, Johnson, Roberts and Brown, representing the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and presented the above circular of prices, which, after some discussion, was rejected by the committee representing the miners. The *Miners' Journal* states that the collieries in this region are all suspended at present. The miners ceased working at the close of the year, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have suspended all improvements until the wages question is settled for 1875. This is the state of affairs at present. The men employed in the iron trade in this vicinity have been idle a long time. The puddlers of Messrs. Atkins Bros., in this city, on a strike for several months past against a reduction of wages, will resume work to-morrow, giving employment to a large number of men. It is generally understood that the rate of wages is to be the same as paid at the Allentown, Bethlehem and Harrisburg furnaces, being a compromise.

MURDERED IN HONOR'S CAUSE.

A MAN KILLED FOR AVENGING AN INSULT TO HIS WIFE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1875.

Isaac B. Becker, whose age was about twenty-six, was killed in a fight with Scott Hibler, at Newton, on Thursday night. It seems that Hibler insulted Becker's wife. Becker met Hibler on the street and knocked him down, injuring him severely. Half an hour later Hibler started after Becker, swearing revenge.

They again met in the street and a second struggle ensued, during which Hibler drew a large jackknife and stabbed Becker in the right side of the neck, making a fearful gash and severing the jugular vein. Becker was helped home by his wife and soon expired. He had been married but a few weeks.

Hibler was immediately arrested and lodged in jail.

OPEN SWINDLERS IN COMMERCE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3, 1875.

It now appears that the members of the firm of Roe Brothers, wholesale grocers, whose failure was announced yesterday, have absconded, taking with them, it is believed, not less than $100,000 in money and bonds. They are supposed to have returned to Canada, whence they first came to Chicago. Their operations since they came here seem to have been a deliberate and highly successful series of swindles.

THE MILFORD BANK ROBBERY.

MILFORD, N. H., Jan. 3, 1875.

Yesterday the Souhegan National Bank received most of the bonds and securities stolen from its vaults on the 19th of October last. The property, amounting to about $112,000, was recovered through the President and officials of the bank, who refuse as yet to give any particulars, though they say the bonds were recovered within 500 miles of this place, and they claim that no compromise was made with the robbers. The people of Milford are jubilant, and business, which has had a serious check since the robbery, will now receive a fresh impulse.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CANADA.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Jan. 3, 1875.

A very destructive fire broke out here early this morning in J. Fagan's grocery store, which, with the following places, was totally destroyed:—The Dominion Telegraph office, T. Lawrence's jewelry store, J. Greaves' drug store, photograph galleries of W. R. Baker and J. Castor, E. Sager, dentist; J. B. & D. Henderson, clothiers; P. Howard and E. C. Florence, shoemakers; G. McLean, jeweller, and the Albion Hotel. It is impossible to give the losses at present, but the total loss is supposed to be about $25,000, a small portion only covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is at present a mystery.

FATAL FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1875.

A farm house and barn, together with their contents, owned by John Swallow, in Dunstable, Mass., were burnt this morning. The loss is $4,000. Mr. Swallow entered the burning barn to save the stock and was burned to death. His charred remains were found among the ruins. Deceased was seventy-three years old and was one of the most estimable citizens of that place.

LARGE FIRE IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Jan. 3, 1875.

The Pomona House, at Frintport, Mich., was burned last night. The loss on building and contents is $130,000, which is partially covered by insurance in Eastern companies.

MILL OPERATIVES RESUME WORK.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 3, 1875.

The mill operatives in mass meeting last night determined to accept the ten per cent reduction and temporarily resume work on Monday until they can dictate better terms. The various unions are weak financially or they would offer more determined opposition to the reduction.

THE GATHERING STORM.

Louisiana's Future Trembling in the Balance.

Bloody Warning of To-Day's Danger in New Orleans.

A RADICAL LEGISLATOR KILLED.

United States Troops and White Leaguers Arrayed in Arms.

The State House Converted Into a Barracks for Politicians and Police.

THE MORROW DREADED.

Midnight Caucuses of Both the Opposing Factions.

The Conservatives to Claim Their Seats.

Scenes of Conflict and Death Anticipated.

FAINT HOPE OF A COMPROMISE.

Summary of the Frauds Alleged Against the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1875.

The proposed compromise telegraphed yesterday is now said to have been based upon a private understanding, by which Antoine, the Lieutenant Governor, and Brown, the Superintendent of Public Education, both colored, were to give way to Penn and Lusher, and the Kellogg government then recognized. There is at present but little prospect of its being effected. The entire forces of the White League were this morning secretly ordered to meet at their respective armories on Monday morning, at six o'clock "sharp," with twenty-five rounds of ammunition and twenty-four hours' rations.

The day is rainy and unusually quiet. No one would suppose that the people of New Orleans are upon the eve of important events.

GUARDING AGAINST INSURRECTION.

From authentic sources I learn the following to be the radical programme for to-morrow:—In addition to the federal forces stationed outside the State House it will be garrisoned by a strong force of police and State militia, under command of General Hugh J. Campbell. None will be allowed to enter except the members regularly returned by the Board. Should any other parties force or secure admission they will be immediately arrested and held in custody.

A NEW ELECTION POSSIBLE.

The conservatives returned will then be allowed to take their seats and form a quorum. Several days, if necessary, will be allowed for this purpose. If they persist in remaining out the Governor will issue a proclamation, ordering new elections in their respective districts, and the meeting of the Legislature will be postponed until these elections take place.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Both sides are now pressing to obtain control of the House. The conservatives have captured three radical members who will be absent, and they are confident of electing Wiltz as Speaker. On the other hand, the radicals are equally confident. They claim that many members elected as conservatives will act with them, unless overawed by popular demonstration. Estelette, an "Anderson democrat," is their candidate for Speaker, but, in order to avoid difficulty, they are willing to compromise on ex-Governor Hahn.

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT OF THE RADICALS.

There can be no possible doubt that they have received every assurance of support from the administration; that the troops are all stationed and ready to carry out the programme at any cost, and that General Sheridan is here for the express purpose of assuming command in case of trouble. The conservative and White League authorities are thoroughly informed upon all these details, yet still profess confidence in their ability to carry their point, and disclaim any intention of coming in conflict with the United States troops.

THE CONSERVATIVES UNDETERMINED.

Up to the present writing the conservatives do not seem to have settled upon any concentrated plan of action. Caucusing has been in progress all day and is still going on at Governor McEnery's rooms and at the conservative headquarters.

THE STATE HOUSE MADE A HOTEL.

To-night the metropolitan police brigade, after assisting in barricading the openings of the State House, refused to serve to-morrow unless their arrearages of pay were settled. About nine o'clock a rumor was current to the effect that the Legislature contemplated organizing to-morrow at one o'clock and committees were despatched from the conservative headquarters, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report. General Campbell met them at the door and refused admittance, stating that he was in custody of the edifice and that it had been closed for the night. It is known, however, that over forty radical members have been boarding and sleeping in it for the past two days, and that

A LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS

will be held there at half-past twelve.

PACIFIC DECLARATIONS OF WHITE LEAGUERS.

Prominent officers of the White League have just called at the HERALD bureau to disclaim any intention on the part of that organization to take part in to-morrow's proceedings. They say their men have not only been ordered to keep the peace at all hazards, but have been cautioned to keep away from the State House and its vicinity; that in no case, and under no circumstances, will they countenance any action tending, either directly or indirectly, to a conflict with the United States troops.

TROUBLE BREEDING.

It has just been determined upon at the conservative caucus that all the members elected to the Legislature shall proceed in a body to the State House at twelve o'clock to-morrow and request admission. In case any of them are refused trouble is likely to ensue, General Ogden will be stationed in the neighborhood and all the troops of the White League will be in readiness to act. They are confident, however, of effecting a conservative organization of the House, in which case such a necessity will be obviated.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK—A RADICAL LEGISLATOR KILLED.

A radical member of the Legislature from Terrebonne was killed about ten o'clock to-night on Toulouse street in a personal difficulty.

THE STATE HOUSE GUARDED.

Your correspondent has just left the State House. About 100 policemen are now on guard and forty-nine members of the Legislature are already lodged in the building. Knots of men are grouped on corners in the neighborhood, evidently watching proceedings, ready, it is stated, to prevent any large reinforcements entering. The United States troops are ordered to be on duty at eight o'clock A. M. to-morrow. Great activity is observable among the leaders on both sides.

MORE TROOPS.

The steamer W. P. Clyde arrived here to-day from Key West, with United States marines on board.

OTHER DETAILS OF THE SITUATION—ORDERS OF GENERAL EMORY TO HIS TROOPS—THE POLICE IN ARMS—THE STATE HOUSE BARRICADED—RUMORS AND COUNTER RUMORS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1875.

In response to the request of Governor Kellogg, General Emory has ordered a disposition of troops to-morrow in close proximity to the State House. State Militia General Hugh J. Campbell will command the forces inside of the State House. What this force will be has not transpired. A body of Metropolitans, without guns, will be there as conservators of the peace. The police officials state that the Metropolitans have not been requested to occupy the State House as soldiers. It is currently reported to-night that the White League have been ordered to meet to-morrow. Nervous people persist in talking about the prospects of a row, but the citizens generally maintain their usual composure, notwithstanding the disposition of the troops.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Foster, Potter and Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, with a number of prominent citizens, went on an excursion down the river to-day to the plantation of Colonel Effingham Lawrence, where they witnessed the process of sugar making and everything connected with it, from the cutting of the cane to the packing of sugar. The party was sumptuously entertained by Colonel Lawrence, and returned to the city at nine o'clock P. M.

THE WARMOTH-JEWELL DUEL.

The Warmoth-Jewell duel is off by agreement of the friends of the parties.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Ex-Mayor Wiltz is the caucus nominee of the conservatives for Speaker of the House. Estellett seems to lead with the republicans, but Lowell and ex-Governor Hahn are also prominently mentioned.

THE STATE HOUSE BARRICADED.

The doors of the State House are to-night securely barricaded, except the Royal street entrance. A conservative who called there early this evening had a conversation with Mr. Lowell, and was informed by him that the republicans had forty members in the building, who were there last night and will remain there to-night. There is also a strong force of police in the building.

RUMORS AND COUNTER RUMORS.

It was rumored on the streets to-night that the Returning Board had reassembled and counted in republican members from the parishes which they had referred to the Legislature. This report, however, is generally regarded as a canard. Governor Kellogg is reported as having stated to General Emory to-day that all the members of the Legislature declared by the Returning Board, and all those contesting, would be admitted to the State House. The conservatives seem to think that only those declared by the Returning Board will be admitted. General De Trobriand will command the troops covering the State House to-morrow.

THE COMMITTEE BELIEVE IN THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

During the excursion to-day it is stated the Congressional Committee were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the action of the Returning Board cannot stand. They believe the democrats have a majority in the House and the republicans a majority in the Senate. The Conservatives report forty-eight members in caucus to-night and the republicans forty.

At midnight the city was quiet.

TESTIMONY OF THE HON. J. H. OGLESBY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—NEW ORLEANS MORE PROSPEROUS THAN EVER—THE COTTON CROP AND THE LEVEE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1875.

The following is an extract from the testimony of the Hon. J. H. Oglesby before the Congressional Committee last night:—

I cannot explain about the increase in value of State bonds since the election; the two and a half million of bonds issued to the Chattanooga Railroad is universally reprobated; those bonds were issued before Governor Kellogg's administration; I believe the Funding act a very wise thing; the Chamber of Commerce employed able counsel to draw the bill, but it was slightly changed afterward; cannot say that Kellogg has made any great failure in the State finances; I consider the financial condition of our city better to-day than ever before in twenty-five years; we have not had a protest in our bank in eighteen months, and the number of failures in this city have been far less than in any other city of its size in our country; the cotton crop is larger than usual; our population are more economical, and there is less of the credit business; factors have not advanced as profusely as in former times; crops are to-day raised with a less expenditures than in past years; now we have a large number of small farmers who annually produce from four to ten bales of cotton, and this is the reason we cannot foretell the extent of the crop; these small producers do not draw on our capital; in attempting to work reform measures the committee was seconded by Governor Kellogg, and he assisted us greatly. One of the reform measures was to change the condition of the police law; we had the appropriation of the city for the pay of the Metropolitan police reduced from $750,000 to $400,000; I think it impossible for Louisiana to control the levees when twenty-three States pour their waters down upon her.

SECRET WORK OF THE RETURNING BOARD—FORGERY AND MANIPULATION OF ELECTION LISTS—UNFAIR AND PARTIAL RULINGS—CONSERVATIVE MAJORITIES REJECTED AND RADICAL VOTES MANUFACTURED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29, 1874.

This evening your correspondent called upon Mr. Arroyo, the resigned member of the Returning Board, and solicited a statement of his experience while acting in that connection. Mr. Arroyo is a fine-looking specimen of the true creole type, rather grizzled with years, with a clear, bright eye and exceedingly amiable expression of countenance. He spoke slowly and carefully weighed his words, as though conscious of their importance and anxious to nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice.

We (the Returning Board) commenced our labors by canvassing and compiling the entire returns of the State without regard to protests, the consideration of all parishes protested against being reserved until after this compilation had been effected. This done all those parishes constituting the First and Second Congressional districts were considered, their returns canvassed and compiled without regard to informalities or irregularities in the commissioners' tally lists, and finally promulgated as required by law.

PREPARED FOR FRAUDS.

Anticipating unfair dealing, and fearing that the returns had been tampered with the conservative committee, which attended the sessions of the Board, had employed two very accomplished experts to assist them. One of these was Mr. Douglass, a practical and professional engraver, the other Mr. Soule, a very clever expert and experienced penman, the head of a large commercial college.

When we came to consider the returns and tally lists of Assumption, Avoyelles, St. James, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Carrol and Sabine parishes we found that all had been clearly altered and falsified so as to show radical majorities.

ST. JAMES PARISH.

In St. James the forgery was not only a glaring one, but was admitted by George E. Bovée (the Secretary of State under Warmoth and a candidate for election for the State Senate) to have been committed by himself. I introduced a resolution to send him before the Criminal Court on this charge, but this measure they refused to countenance.

CARROL PARISH.

Evidence in the shape of sworn statements from five conservative Commissioners of Election was then offered to show that the returns of Carrol parish had been falsified and their own signatures forged to the falsification so as to largely increase the radical majorities. Notwithstanding my earnest protest against the iniquity the Board proceeded to adopt the forged returns, with the solitary exception of one Senatorial district, in which two radicals were the only opposing candidates. These returns were only promulgated.

ST. TAMMANY PARISH.

In St. Tammany the political complexion of the returns was entirely changed by throwing out a poll on the charge of malpractice, the returns and report of which the returning officer—an illiterate but honest colored man—had been deceived into signing. His affidavit to that effect and denying the charges directly and explicitly was offered to the Board. This they refused to consider, rejecting the poll on the official promulgation.

AVOYELLES PARISH.

In Avoyelles one box, the Evergreen box, was stolen, and only one tally sheet was preserved. This list, as far as counted, exhibited an average radical majority of nine, and I proposed to accept it. This proposition the Board refused and arbitrarily insisted, without other returns being before them, in giving a round majority of 150 for all the radical candidates.

ST. HELENA AND SABINE PARISHES.

In St. Helena and Sabine attempts were also made to falsify the returns; but the forgeries were so glaring and so palpably demonstrated by the experts that the Board was forced to acknowledge them.

DE SOTO PARISH.

The Registrar of De Soto, a parish giving 1,000 conservative majority, brought down the returns to this city and openly offered them for sale to both the conservative and radical parties respectively, through the medium of the keeper of a notorious house of prostitution. I endeavored to have them sequestrated, but the Board refused. The original tally lists and the sealed ballot boxes were then brought to the city and offered to the Board; but even these they obstinately refused to receive and persisted in throwing out the parish entirely.

BIENVILLE AND VERNON PARISHES.

In the cases of Bienville and Vernon, each of which gave a conservative majority of over 800, protests were filed before the Board by John Ray, styling himself "counsel," without exhibiting any authority, either in the shape of statements or affidavits of a single resident of either of the parishes. These protests the Board admitted, and that, too, in face of the well-known fact that the polls of the first named parish were guarded throughout the entire day of election by federal soldiers.

BOSSIER PARISH.

One of the polls of Bossier parish was raided upon and broken up about seven o'clock in the evening of election day by a squad of federal cavalry. All those in charge became frightened and ran away, leaving it in charge of the troops for the rest of the day, and it does not appear that over two parties offered to vote after its capture. This poll was returned to the Board as having given 213 radical majority, just sufficient to defeat all the conservative cadidates in the parish. I urged a strong protest against receiving these returns, but my protest was summarily rejected.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.

In Natchitoches, in order to defeat the conservative candidates, the Board rejected one poll upon the "cross mark" affidavits of unknown people on the plea of intimidation. When evidence was offered to prove that this parish had been raided through by federal troops for months prior to the election, and that this very poll was guarded by them and in their charge throughout election day, the Board utterly refused to consider it.

TERREBONNE PARISH.

In Terrebonne, a parish which really gave over 500 conservative majority, the tally sheets of four polls were inadvertently locked up in the ballot boxes. For this reason the Registrar—a radical—refused to receive the returns. Legal proceedings were accordingly instituted by the people against the clerk of the Court who had the boxes in charge and refused to surrender them. He was removed by the District Judge, and another clerk appointed. The newappointee opened the boxes and transmitted the missing lists directly to the Board. The Board refused to receive them, refused to consider the returns, and persisted in giving the election to the radical candidates.

OTHER PARISHES.

Similar treatment was meted out to other parishes. In fact, I cannot recall at present the many shifts, tricks and subterfuges resorted to by the Board in attempting to defraud the people of their rights. Their rulings were in all instances of the most arbitrary, passionate and partial character. Their proceedings were invariably conducted in secret session and pushed through the open session as a mere legal formality. As a general rule strangers and unscrupulous partisans had been sent to the various parishes as registrars, who, ignorant of the people and localities, placed every possible obstacle in the way of a fair election.

THE BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS.

I became, early in the session of the Returning Board, disgusted with the overbearing character of its rulings and the harshness of its decisions. I stood to its duties as long as I could, but was finally forced to resign out of sheer self-respect. It became thoroughly unbearable, it being at all times palpably plain that their direct and sole object was not to count the actual vote of the people, but to count in the radical candidates. This fact must also have been equally apparent to every impartial visitor to its sessions. The whole proceeding was, in short, a bold, barefaced cheat, intended to rob the people of their election, and, as such, I have no hesitation in characterizing it. Many of the protested parishes were considered after my resignation, but the same course was followed throughout.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3, 1875.

The Legislature of Tennessee will assemble at noon to-morrow. Nearly all the members of both houses have arrived, and it is believed that both houses will organize to-morrow.

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