CUBA.

Spanish Military Operations Against the Insurgents.

Severe Fighting and a Number of Men Killed.

THE ROYALIST NAVY ALERT ON THE COAST

HAVANA, Jan. 19, 1875.

The following official information is published in the journals:—

SPANISH TROOPS IN PURSUIT OF RETREATING INSURGENTS.

The insurgents, commanded by Maximo Gomez, recently refused an engagement near San Marcos and retired during the night. Three battalions of Spanish troops started in pursuit.

Gomez, Sanguili and Sanchez sent a portion of their forces over the Zaza River on the 14th inst. at Pass Castano.

A NUMBER OF MEN KILLED.

They met with a repulse from a Spanish detachment there and immediately recrossed the river, leaving behind twenty killed.

The Spaniards lost six men killed in the fight.

TACTICS OF THE REBELS IN THE FIELD.

The movements of the Spanish forces commanded by Generals Esponda and Valera have obliged the insurgents to divide into two bodies. One is near the Zaza and the other near the Trinidad River, and both are subdivided into small squads.

THE INSURGENTS TO BE CRUSHED OUT.

The authorities say that the number of troops in the Cinco Villas district continues to increase and their activity will not leave the insurgents a moment's rest until defeated or forced to recross the Trocha. Escape in this direction may soon be impossible for them.

The *Voz de Cuba* says:—"Gomez believed he could enter the Cinco Villas region and burn plantations with impunity. He expected no resistance on our part, and hoped that many men would join him. He finds, on the contrary, that he has to fly before eighteen battalions which are in hot pursuit, and will rout his force completely, unless it succeeds in recrossing the Trocha."

THE OTHER SIDE.

Contrary reports of military movements in the Cinco Villas are in circulation, but a rigorous censorship prevents their publication.

NAVAL GUARD OF THE COAST.

The vessels of the Spanish navy watch closely all places where expeditions from abroad can land.

CONDITION AND PROSPECT OF THE TOBACCO CROP.

Copious rains have fallen in the Vuelta Abajo region and the tobacco crop is now good and plentiful.

HAVANA MARKET,

HAVANA, Jan. 19, 1875.

Spanish gold, 209½ a 210; American, 212 a 213. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 83 a 85 premium; short sight, 86 a 88 premium; short sight, gold, 109 a 110 premium; on London, 132 a 135 premium; on Paris, 108 a 109 premium.

SPAIN.

GOVERNMENT SATISFACTION TO THE GERMAN FLAG.

MADRID, Jan. 19, 1875.

The commander of the Spanish squadron before Zarauz has been instructed to inflict severe punishment on that town for the insult offered to the German flag by the Carlists.

KING ALFONSO ON HIS WAY TO THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, Jan. 19, 1875.

The King has departed for the Army of the North. He arrived at Guadalajara this evening.

CARLIST BRIGANDS TO BE SHOT.

On account of the frequent outrages on military trains and employés the government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of a railroad shall be shot.

ENGLISH BANKERS REFUSING TO AID DON CARLOS.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1875.

The *Courrier de Paris* states that a delegate from the Carlist Committee of London has gone to Spain to inform Don Carlos that the English bankers, with whom the Carlist loan was lodged, have refused to make further advances.

A CASH REPARATION TO BE MADE TO GERMANY.

It is understood that Spain will pay Germany an indemnity equal to the value of the Gustav and cargo in addition to a fine, even if she is unsuccessful in exacting the same from the Carlists.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

SPANISH APPOINTMENT OF A NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

MADRID, Jan. 19. 1875.

The Marquis of Bedmar has been appointed President of the Spanish Commission for the United States Centennial Exhibition.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Municipal Council of Marseilles has been suspended from the exercise of its functions.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN DETAINED IN A FORTRESS.

BERLIN, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Bishop of Paderborn was to-day conducted to the fortress of Wesel, where he is to be interned.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1875.

The weather throughout England to-day is unsettled.

CANON KINGSLEY DYING.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1875.

It is announced this afternoon that Canon Kingsley is dying.

MEDICAL BULLETIN OF THE CONDITION OF THE PATIENT.

LONDON, Jan. 20—2:30 A. M.

Sir William Gull, M. D., reports that Canon Kingsley is severely prostrated by inflammation of the lungs. The acuter symptoms are diminishing and there is fair hope that the patient may rally.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 20—2:30 A. M.

The condition of Prince Leopold shows no improvement. It is certain that unless the hemorrhage is speedily arrested death will ensue.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

VIENNA, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned on account of the complications growing out of the Podgoritza outrage. The policy of his successor will be more conciliatory. But should a conflict become unavoidable Austria will endeavor to confine it to the narrowest limits.

The Montenegrin residents of Trieste and Constantinople are preparing to return home.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 A. M.

The British steamer Berar, Captain Sunham, from Odessa for Cardiff, is supposed to have foundered, with all on board, twenty in number.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Elections and Balloting in the Several States.

WALLACE FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Kernan for New York, Chandler for Michigan.

McDonald for Indiana, Talbot for Maine.

A CONTEST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Andy Johnson's Bold Fight in Tennessee.

The Results in Missouri and Wisconsin.

NEW YORK.

NOMINATIONS BY THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—E. D. MORGAN AND FRANCIS KERNAN CHOSEN—KERNAN OBTAINS THE MAJORITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Senate and Assembly to-day proceeded separately to the nomination of a United States Senator, in accordance with the act of Congress. To-morrow both houses meet jointly to elect. This will end the formal part of the programme. In the Senate, of course, Edwin D. Morgan was nominated, by a vote of 17, Mr. Kernan receiving 13 and Senator Middleton casting a solitary vote for Allen C. Beach. Kernan received 71 votes in the Assembly and Morgan 52. No further business of general public interest was transacted in the Senate.

Mr. Francis Kernan is here to-night at the Delavan House, and is busily engaged in receiving the congratulations of his friends.

After the election to-morrow it is proposed to tender him a public reception in the Assembly Chamber.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CAUCUS FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—WALLACE DECLARED TO BE THE CHOICE—HIS ELECTION CERTAIN.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1875.

The United States Senatorial contest in the State of Pennsylvania is virtually ended, for the united houses to-morrow cannot overturn the separate issues of the Senate and the House this afternoon. The regular programme of the day began with the holding of the republican caucus, at an early hour this morning, at which, in the first ballot, Mr. Scott, the present incumbent of the Senatorial chair, received 29 votes, John Allison 27, Benjamin Harris Brewster 20; B. B. Strang 11, S. E. Dimmick 8, while there were sixteen or seventeen scattering votes for several other candidates. In the second ballot Allison polled 66 votes, Scott 27, other votes being scattered; while the third vote rendered Mr. Allison's nomination unanimous. At three o'clock the members of the Senate and the House assembled in their respective chambers, and the election of United States Senator immediately began. Intense interest prevailed, and the two apartments could not contain one-fourth the throng that wildly clamored for admission. Lobbies, aisles and galleries were crowded. Many ladies were present to witness the proceedings. During the exciting election of the Buckalew campaign, in which the gentleman secured his honorable post by the small majority of one vote, it will be remembered that a "rounder" stood at the side of every doubtful democrat, and with pistol in hand compelled each to support the caucus nominee. That same gang, to a man, was present in the House to-day, and did not hesitate to announce that they would deal speedy vengeance to any who ventured to oppose their favorite candidate. Up till the hour of two, there was a small group of men who declared that they neither could nor would support Mr. Wallace, and, hence it was anticipated that there would be a stormy time. Strange to say, however, when the names of these four men were called, all save one, the Senator from Pike, Mr. Rowland, who was absent, voted for Mr. Wallace. The vote in the Senate, where the republicans have a majority, was as follows:—Allison, 29; Wallace, 18—Allison's majority, 11. The vote in the House, where the democrats have a majority, was thus:—Wallace, 107; Allison, 88—Wallace's majority, 19. In the Senate and House combined, the result is as follows:—Wallace, 125; Allison, 117—Wallace's majority on joint ballot, 8. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wallace won by a majority much larger than that anticipated by his friends, though it should be said that Mr. Knight, a republican, from Bucks, was absent, whose presence would have reduced the majority to seven. To-morrow both Houses assemble to vote jointly, but the issue then is sure to be the same as that of to-day. A great deal of applause was aroused when the name of Mr. Wishart was called. He was the gentleman who was thrown from a sleigh, and suffered severe injuries, external and internal. Contrary to general expectation he was on hand, having, despite his wounds, driven fourteen miles in a bitter cold night to vote for Mr. Wallace. Mr. Buckalew in the election as in the caucus gave up despairingly at the last moment, and as his small band of constituents all deserted him no mention whatever was made of his name. He was present, however, during the entire programme. Mr. Wallace's success may be regarded as a signal victory of the young democracy over the old, and the rounders and disreputable parties mentioned above did little to affect the day's result, for had every man those persons resolved to intimidate voted against him, Mr. Wallace would have still had a majority of four. The election was altogether fair. It was the determination of the rising element of pure democracy to throw overboard every wornout and grumbling Bourbon. That won the day, and Mr. Wallace does not hesitate to acknowledge his obligations to such young men as William M. Randall, of Schuylkill county, who has served nine years in the State Senate, and who for weeks past has been working night and day for the elected candidate. Gathering about him a number of young and enthusiastic democrats, they fought the strong opposition of Judge Black and Buckalew, which even denied the constitutional right of Mr. Wallace to appear as a candidate.

Mr. Wallace is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Huntingdon county, in this State, in the year 1827; consequently he is forty-eight years old. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law, and has been in his sphere regarded as a brilliant ornament to the Bar. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate and has held this post of honor for twelve years. In personal appearance he is prepossessing, and in debate cool and deliberate. His logic is forcible, and his judgment sound and penetrating. Altogether, it is believed by his party friends that he will figure as purely and as conspicuous in the national Senate as he has in the Senate of his own State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TWO BALLOTS IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY—NO CHOICE—CONTEST BETWEEN ADAMS AND DAWES—ELECTION OF ADAMS PROBABLE.

BOSTON, Jan. 19, 1875.

The first blow in the fight for the United States Senatorship has been struck. Two ballots have been taken in each branch of the Legislature, and there is no choice. The gathering of the clans at the State House began early in the forenoon, and nothing was thought of or talked about up to half-past two in the afternoon, the hour assigned for taking the first ballot, but the candidates and their chances. The friends of Mr. Dawes were a little more hopeful than they were last evening, for then they feared that the democrats would nominate Charles Francis Adams, and that enough liberal republicans would join in to elect him. In the first ballot the nomination of Judge Abbott insured a prolongation of the fight to-day at least, and this would give them the desired opportunity of finding out just how strong their candidate was, and whether, as they anticipated, the action of the Hoar men in refusing to go into a caucus had gained any votes for Mr. Dawes, an anticipation which the balloting seemed to warrant. The Hoar men, however, were grimly pleased, feeling certain that Mr. Dawes could never be elected, and the democrats were diagnosed to be jubilant and facetious, feeling that they had the winning card in their own hands. A comfortably large but not great crowd gathered in the hall of either branch an hour or so before the hour assigned, and waited patiently for the balloting to begin in the Senate. There was no excitement. The two ballots, which were precisely alike, were taken inside of fifteen minutes and the Senate went about its regular business. The result of both ballots was as follows:—Whole number, 40; necessary for a choice, 21. Henry L. Dawes, 18; Josiah G. Abbott, 14; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, 5; N. P. Banks, 1; R. H. Dana, Jr., 1; Charles Francis Adams, 1.

In the House there was a little more excitement, especially during the progress of the second ballot, as it became evident that Dawes was gaining. The following is the result of both ballots:—Whole number of votes, 230; necessary for a choice, 116. Henry L. Dawes, 83, 93; Josiah G. Abbott, 73, 71; E. R. Hoar, 52, 43; C. F. Adams, 14, 16; A. H. Bullock, 3, 2; Wendell Phillips, 2, 2; Charles Devens, Jr., 2, 2; William Gaston, 1, 1.

After the Legislature adjourned the democrats held a secret caucus, at which they resolved to cast their vote for Charles F. Adams if at any time it should become evident that their vote would elect him. It is rumored that the Hoar men have agreed to lead off to-morrow for Mr. Adams, with the understanding that the democrats shall fall in; and if this is done Mr. Adams may be elected on the second ballot to-morrow. Mr. Dawes' friends are confident, however, that they shall yet elect him. His vote will undoubtedly increase to-morrow in the joint convention which meets at noon, and may get up to 125; but that he can be elected is hardly possible.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19, 1875.

An election for United States Senator occurred in each branch of the Legislature at eleven o'clock this morning. The vote was as follows:—In the Senate—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin received 27 votes and John C. Talbot 3. In the House—John C. Talbot received 49 votes, Sidney Perham 3, William S. Haines 1, and Joshua Chamberlain 1.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT TO-DAY—NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Legislature convened in joint session at noon to-day in this city and balloted for United States Senator, (twenty-second ballot) with the following result:—

Whole number of votes	104
Necessary to a choice	53
Ambrose E. Burnside	43
Nathan F. Dixon	27
Amos C. Barstom	16
William P. Sheffield	7
William Sprague	3
Olney Arnold	2
Rowland G. Hazard	4
George H. Browne	2
S. S. Lapham	1
Nicholas Van Slyck	1

Two of the Burnside members were absent. Had they been present Burnside would have received forty-five votes, within eight of an election. The vote of the two leading candidates on this ballot is the same as at the end of the last session. The present Senator, Hon. William Sprague, received three votes. Governor Howard, who received several votes at the last session, received no vote on this ballot. Ex-Congressman Thomas A. Jenckes, the father of the civil service measure in Congress, was also dropped, being seriously ill at his home. Nathan F. Dixon voted for himself, as before. It is thought now that Burnside's chances are excellent, his friends being confident of securing the required eight votes to give him a majority. The General is in this city, where he has established his headquarters, and his friends and supporters are actively canvassing in his behalf.

TENNESSEE.

SECRET SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ONE BALLOT IN SENATE AND THREE IN HOUSE—JOHNSON'S ELECTION DOUBTFUL.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19, 1875.

The action of the House of Representatives going into secret session is strongly denounced. It is unprecedented in the history of the State. Report has it that the closed doors is to discuss bribery and corruption in the last Legislature, while others regard it as a disposition to smooth over the sale of the Comptrollership. By noon the halls leading to the House and to the Senate were thronged by an immense number of people who were almost desperate in anxiety to witness the balloting for the United States Senatorship. Finding the doors of the House closed against them they were so outraged that threats were made to bolt through the doors, despite of the sergeant-at-arms inside. The doors once opened, the crowd made a terrible scrambling, breaking out glass in doors and almost wrenching the latter from their hinges. The people soon packed the house like sardines in a box. Never was such a mad rush made for seats and standing room on any similar occasion. Electioneering is rife, as the Senate is composed of twenty-five and the House of seventy-five members. Balloting commenced without nominations. When the fourth Johnson man responded to the call in a clear, distinct voice, a simultaneous outburst of applause resounded from the galleries. Stevens' man, jumping to his feet, moved that should such a demonstration be again repeated the galleries be cleared. Only one ballot was taken in the Senate and three in the House when both houses adjourned for the day. Balloting will commence in Convention in earnest at noon to-morrow. Johnson polled 27 votes; Stevens, 17; Bates, 12; Brown, 14, and so on down. Owing to the fact that Johnson fell nine votes below his own calculations, speculations as to the probability of his election are freely indulged in. When the vote was announced to him at dinner he turned pale as a sheet and never said a word; but he still has hopes, though as things now are, fortune being against him as it is to-night, he cannot hope to obtain more than forty votes. There are strategic movements on the part of Johnson's friends to prevent combinations caucusing against him and to throw those close on his heels into squabbling among themselves, of which there are already indications. Stevens is stronger than was anticipated. Stevens, Brown, Ewing, Bates, loomed up to front to-night in private caucus. Johnson is taken somewhat at a discount, though friends do not despair of his election.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19, 1874.

A vote in the General Assembly for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:—

In the Senate—Cockrell, 32; Parker, 6.

In the House—Cockrell, 93; Schurz, 5; Parker, 22 and Shields 1.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19, 1875.

Neither House gave a majority vote to-day for Senator. The total votes received were as follows:—Ramsey, 60; Donnelly, 53; Davis, 24; scattering, 10. The probable vote to-morrow is Donnelly, 57; Ramsey, 56; Davis, 28; scattering, 6. No further change is probable. All parties seem inclined to stand by the present candidates. There is very little likelihood of compromise for several days.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Jan. 19, 1875.

The first ballot was taken in the Legislature today for United States Senator, resulting in the following vote:—General Thayer, 17; Judge Dundy, 12; ex-Governor Paddock, 9; Judge Mason, 4; J. Sterling Morton, 2; H. C. Lett, 2, and Howe, Poppleton and Paterick, 1 each. Thayer, the strongest man, lacks ten votes of enough to elect. His friends claim that he will obtain seven more on joint ballot and his principal opponents say he cannot possibly get the remaining three. Morton, Lett and Poppleton are democrats and Howe is independent. The next ballot will be taken tomorrow noon, but little can now be determined from the ballot of to-day.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Jan. 19, 1875.

The first ballot for United States Senator was taken at three o'clock this afternoon, with the following results:—In the Senate—Chandler, 17; McClellan, 1; Chamberlain, 2; A. C. Baldwin, 1; Felch, 1; Latrop, 3; Chrystiancy, 2; Barnes, 3; Blair, 1; W. A. Moore, 1. In the House—Chandler, 46; Childs, 4; Bagley, 1; Chrystiancy, 2, and the balance scattering.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1875.

The following is the result of the vote for United States Senator to-day:—

In the Senate—McDonald, 23; Pratt, 15; Thompson, 7; Buchanan, 4; Holman, 1.

In the House—McDonald, 53; Pratt, 26; Buchanan, 9; Holman, 3; Brown, 2; Curry, 2; five members being absent. This vote gives McDonald two majority on joint ballot. To-morrow the houses will meet in joint session to compare the vote and complete the election by a joint ballot.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Jan. 19, 1875.

Mr. E. W. Keyes, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, telegraphed to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* to-night that Carpenter's election is now certain.

LOUISIANA.

Strong Denunciation by Lieutenant Governor Latta.

PRESS INTIMIDATION BY GRANT.

Spicy Evidence Forthcoming from the Investigation Committee.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the Order throughout the United States, indorsing the report of the sub committee of Congress. The address concludes as follows:—"Believe us, this report, made by gentlemen of the North and Congressmen of both political parties, tells you the truth, and we refer it to you and trust that every Patron to whom this appeal may come may give it an attentive reading."

J. N. Vaughn, through his attorney, Judge John A. Campbell, has filed a petition in the Sixth District Court, claiming $100,000 damages from Generals Sheridan, Emory and De Trobriand and Mr. H. J. Campbell, who, on the 4th of January last, did unlawfully, violently and forcibly make assault on the petitioner and thrust him from the House of Representatives, where he claimed a seat. Interrogatories of fact are propounded to the defendants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1875.

The first instalment of the evidence taken before the New Orleans Sub-Committee of the Committee of Ways and Means will go to the printer to-morrow. It will make about 1,500 printed pages, and promises to be uncommonly readable. It is shown, for instance, that during the 14th of September affair the Kellogg officers all over the state disappeared, and many of them never resumed their offices, feeling that they had no rightful claim to them. This caused embarrassment in several parishes at the election, because the proper officers had to be sought to sign the certificates. In some cases they were found quietly living on their farms, having abandoned politics.

"ALL IN THE FAMILY."

Again, in some parishes all the offices were found to be held by the members of one family. In one case an old man named Green was County Clerk, his son held another office, his son-in-law another, another son a fourth, and a remote connection of the family a fifth. In another case a man, his two sons, a son-in-law and two colored men bearing his name, were all office-holders in the same family. The jokers here are saying that the President's care of his kindred seems to have "struck in" in Louisiana.

A WHITE LEAGUER IN EBONY.

A negro was brought before the committee, and, in answer to questions, testified that he had "voted the 'White League ticket'" at the last two elections; that he was a member of the White League; that he lived "wid de ole family;" and when asked if he knew who the White League were, he answered promptly, "Of course, my master's de White League."

THE ARMY PREVENTIVE OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

There is no doubt felt here by persons well informed in Louisiana matters, republicans as well as democrats, that if the weight of the army were lifted from the State to-morrow the whole Kellogg government would peaceably melt away, and that, without violence, without disturbance, without protest even, its officers would give up their places and abandon every claim to them. It is, therefore, the army which to-day prevents the assembling of the lawfully elected Legislature of Louisiana, which also keeps the Kellogg people in power. These hold on from day to day, reckoning that every day of office is a day's pay secured—often for all the male members of a family.

GRANT'S "INTIMIDATION" OF THE PRESS.

The "great intimidator," as Senator Schurz called the President the other day, is still at work. It is reported to-night that the work of intimidating the press, begun at New York, is going on vigorously. The Cincinnati *Times* and a number of other Western newspapers are deprived of government advertising by orders from the White House. In his annual message the President said, speaking of this subject of intimidation, "In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them. I understand that the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was made to prevent this and a like state of things." People here wonder why the fifteenth amendment, if it really forbids "intimidation" and the deprivation of employment for refusal of political support, should not protect the press against intimidation from the White House.

CHARITABLE OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President told the Southern delegation which called upon him this morning to urge him to recommend the reconstruction of the levees of the Mississippi that the recent despatches from General Sheridan about renewed troubles at Shreveport, La., convinced him that there was no gratitude in the Southern whites, especially after the aid rendered that stricken community in the time of yellow fever and inundation, and it was doubtful whether it was worth while to attempt to rehabilitate that part of the country.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LATTA.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR—DENUNCIATION OF THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 19, 1875.

For the first time in the history of the State the members of both houses witnessed this morning the inauguration of a Lieutenant Governor, an entirely new office created under the new constitution. The successful candidate was Mr. John W. Latta, who took the oath to-day and became the presiding officer of the Senate. His inaugural address was of such a peculiar and unexpected nature that it took the republicans entirely by surprise, and caused a great many of them to "wail and gnash their teeth." He spoke briefly, but with intense earnestness concerning the Louisiana difficulty. The following are his exact words:—

Pennsylvania has never forgotten her proud position as the keystone of the political arch, and has always been true to the Union, to liberty and to free government; and though her proud head is almost motionless and her tongue partly silent in regard to the wrongs and injustice done to the freemen of a sister State by bold, bad men, who are supported in their usurpations by the military power of the federal government, yet her great heart is true and sends to heaven the prayers of nearly four millions of her children that the rights and liberties of the people of that oppressed Commonwealth may soon be restored. A little more patience, a little more endurance of wrong and violence by those on whom the affliction falls, and the nation's soul will awaken and its heart respond to the calls of justice. The betrayers of trusts, the violators of constitutions, the destroyers of Legislatures and the enemies of free institutions will soon be retired from their scenes of action in utter dishonor. The rights and interests of all sections of the country and of all classes of citizens should be alike respected. Uniformity of laws is uniformity in executing them. Though nearly ten years have come and gone since the angel of peace spread its wings over the land and proclaimed the end of strife, yet no fruits of peace have been suffered to ripen in some portions of the Republic. The waves of passion and prejudice, wrong and violence, still flow and ebb across the land disturbing the calm of States and preventing the growth of the material interests of the people.

He further remarked that we could never truly celebrate the centennial of American Independence until peace and order had been established in every State of our Union. The effect of this address, delivered, as it was, in the coolest and most deliberate manner, was very marked, and a great many of the republican Senators heartily condemned it as ill-tempered and foreign to the opinions of the majority of their party, which has also a majority in the Senate, to which it was addressed.

SENATOR CARPENTER TO SPEAK.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 19, 1875.

Senator Carpenter and Governor Washburn have been invited to address the members of the Legislature on Wednesday on the condition of affairs in the South. Mr. Carpenter has accepted. Governor Washburn's intentions are not known.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO-DAY—THE PRELIMINARY MEETING LAST NIGHT—DESPONDING PROSPECTS—A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY CERTAIN.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Connecticut Republican Convention, which meets in this city to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers, promises to be rather a precarious affair. It is called for ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon, and, notwithstanding there are over two hundred delegates now assembled in the city, they are as ignorant concerning the probable candidates and platform as they are of the name and future policy of the next President of the United States. Such an abundance of ignorance on the eve of a convention was rarely if ever before seen, as is manifested among the delegates of this republican convention to-night. "The best man, and one who won't decline, and one whom there is a chance of electing," is the stereotyped reply to any question concerning the nominations to be made. The fact seems to be that no one in particular cares to be the martyr to be vanquished by the candidate whom the democrats will put forward next month. This is true of Henry B. Harrison, William Pitch, Professor Woolsey, of Yale College, all of New Haven; John T. Wait, of Norwich, and ex-Mayor Robinson, of Hartford, all of whom have in turn rejected the proffered honor of a nomination. Really, the only available man seems to be Mayor Green, of Norwich, and unless he telegraphs a declination in advance it is probable that his name will head the ticket. The delegates in the city this evening held their customary preliminary meeting, but it failed to even attempt anything in the way of designating candidates. The Louisiana matter was uppermost in the minds of the delegates, and the indications are that it will be the chief topic of consideration in the Convention to-morrow. The majority—in fact, nearly all of them—were in favor of committing the Convention to the unequivocal support of the President and General Sheridan, but this is not surprising in view of the fact that three-fourths of the delegates are office holders, like Collector Marshall, of New London, Postmasters Dunham, of Bridgeport, and Bent, of Middletown, and Collector Seiden, of Norwich, all of these and many more made strong and heavy speeches in support of the administration, the most effective emanating from the New London Collector. All of the speakers seemed to be inspired with the idea that the party is destined to defeat, but in their defeat they should not yield principle, but go down with their colors flying. The only speaker who seemed to dissent from the general backing up of the administration and General Sheridan was Simon E. Baldwin, of New Haven, who took the rational ground that the Convention ought to come out and denounce such acts as those committed in Louisiana by General De Trobriand. He did not charge the responsibility upon Grant or Sheridan, and neither would he have the Convention do this, but what he would insist upon was to have the Convention denounce an act so wrong, unjustifiable and unconstitutional. Unless this was done he maintained the defeat of the party in Connecticut and all through the country was a foregone conclusion. The Middletown postmaster, who made one of those shrewd speeches for which he is so eminently characteristic, claimed that they had better let Louisiana matters alone and attend to their own home affairs. He thought such men as Grant, Sheridan and Jewell could look after the rebellious South. It behooved the Connecticut republicans to redeem their own State, and not let it go by default, as they had done during the past two years. Judging from the preliminary discussions of the evening, the proceedings of the Convention proper to-morrow will be liberally flavored with Louisiana, and the chances are that the administration will be indorsed under the protest of a feeble minority.

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