THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE contest for the speakership of the next house will be between Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Kerr, of Indiana. Fernando Wood and Sunset Cox are to be ruled out. Randall's difficulty will be his high-tariff views. Kerr is evidently the man.

THE New York *Tribune*, of Monday, says that Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar's speech at Nashua, New Hampshire, on the eve of the gubernatorial and congressional election in that State, was in excellent temper, and seems to have commanded the attention of an audience composed of both parties.

A STATEMENT in another column from members of the New Orleans Conservative committee relative to the pledges and promises of Wheeler and other Radical members of his committee will be read this morning with pleasure by the friends of Louisiana. We hope they will be carried out in good faith.

THE bill introduced and championed in the house by Hon. Harvey Mathes, having for its purpose the relief of proprietors of hotels, theaters and other such places from the civil rights bill, passed its third reading yesterday, and now goes to the senate, where we make no doubt it will also pass, and finally become law.

HON. JAMES BUFFINGTON, representative from the first congressional district of Massachusetts, arrived at his home, Fall river, Massachusetts, on the seventh instant, with his family, and went to the residence of his son-in-law, where he died suddenly an hour later. He was fifty-nine years of age, and had been indisposed for a long period.

GRANT has commissioned Hon. Horace Maynard as minister to Turkey. We congratulate Mr. Maynard on the deserved distinction. As the leader of his party in the house he earned that much at least at the hands of the administration. Turkey will have the distinguished honor of the first live Indian ever sent abroad to represent the American people.

THE Nashville *Banner* truly says: "It has been one of the boasts of Tennessee that it makes equal provision for all its children. Tennessee stands to-day in the front rank of southern States for the provision it has made for education and in the condition of her schools. Shall we take a step now which years cannot make good?" No! a thousand times no; and the man who proposes it will live to regret it as the worst step of his life.

IT will be seen from our special that the charter sent up by the city passed a second reading in the house yesterday, and was made the special order for to-day. We hope it will pass, and that the senate will also adopt it. It is the charter the people of Memphis want. They have said so through their general council by petition, and through the press. Understanding this, the legislature should lose no time debating it. The citizens of Memphis are the parties in interest. If they are satisfied, all the rest of the world ought to be.

A DISPATCH last night from Concord, New Hampshire, gives the following as the latest phase of the recent election: "The entire returns of the State election have not yet been received. The Republicans still claim a majority in the house of eleven, which they say will not be reduced below nine. The Democrats have a majority in the council, which will be an obstacle in the way of removals from office. The Democrats elect two congressmen—Jones in the first district, and Bell in the second. Blair, Republican, is elected to congress in the third district.

THE northern people generally are looking forward to a brisk, driving business, a fact we have several times of late called the attention of our readers to, on the authority of leading journals. The latest from that source reaches us from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, which says that in that city "the prospect for the spring business is fully as favorable as was to be expected. Leading merchants report an encouraging increase in the demand for the principal articles of commerce. In fact, some of the jobbers say that their business is better now than it has been at any time since the panic."

THE telegraph last night brought to us the agreeable and encouraging information from Little Rock that Governor Garland has issued a proclamation revoking the proclamation heretofore issued, offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of V. V. Smith, and five hundred dollars for the capture of Ed. Wheeler, Smith's secretary of state. As the APPEAL was the first paper to suggest to his excellency this generous course, we have a double reason for rejoicing. We congratulate Governor Garland, and the whole people of Arkansas, and confidently predict that such moderation and policy will have the most beneficial effect upon the people of all the States, especially those at the north who have heretofore been lead to believe that Arkansas was a veritable "dark and bloody ground." Verily, Garland is the right man in the right place.

WE COPY from the New York *Herald*, of Monday, reports of interviews with all the new senators. Messrs. Andrew Johnson, Kernan, Christiancy, of Michigan; Eaton, of Connecticut; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Randolph, of New Jersey; Jones, of Florida; Whyte, of Maryland; M'Millan, of Minnesota; M'Donald, of Indiana; Paddock, of Nebraska, Withers, of Virginia; and Cameron, of Wisconsin. The questions they discuss include Cæsarism, civil rights, military rule, the future of the Republican party, and the policy of the Democracy, and their opinions will be read with interest throughout the country. In this connection it will not be out of place to quote what the New York *Tribune* says of the interview with Andrew Johnson by its reporter, of which we gave, a few days ago, the outline received by telegraph. It says: "The senator's promised attitude will command wide approval. He gives signs of understanding the real temper of the time; and declares that he will refuse strict allegiance to any political party; waive any efforts at personal vindication; leave all old grudges behind him, and devote himself to the present interests of the State and nation."

NEWS BY MAIL.

The Sad Accident at the Sweetwater Bridge — The East Tennessee Floods—Railroad Troubles All Over.

A Manufacturing Point—A Good Suggestion—The Louisiana Affair—Penn's Statement — Accidental Deaths—Etc.

A SAD DEATH.

A Knoxville paper, in speaking of the recent giving way of the Sweetwater bridge, on the East Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia railroad, by which Holloway was killed, says: "Vice-President Jacques was with Moore, and the bridge being completed toward evening, loaded flat-cars had been run out on it to test the trestles. The piles sank about two feet, and it was decided that further bracing was necessary, and this was done. Conductor Elmore, of Holloway's train, had gone up to Moore's bridge, and, with Vice-President Jacques, was looking on as the bridge was being tested with the flat-cars. They heard the bell of Holloway's engine ringing, and, looking in the direction of Benson's bridge, could plainly see the headlight of the engine as it ran on the bridge. They were all much surprised that the engine should be run over the bridge without it being otherwise tested; but their surprise gave way to horror as in a few moments afterward they saw the headlight rise up into the air, and then plunge downward out of sight, and heard the crashing of the timbers. Instantly they knew the engine was down in the creek. Running with fearful expectancy, Vice-President Jacques, Conductor Elmore and Mr. Moore, with the rest of the working party, were speedily at the scene of the engine's fatal fall. As her forward trucks had reached the portion of the bridge immediately over the creek, they crushed through the timbers, and falling downward, the engine turned a complete somersault, and was thrown down on the tender, which rested on its wheels at the bottom of the creek."

RAILROAD TROUBLES OVER.

The troubles of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, resulting from the recent flood, we hope are now about over. The line is now in good condition from Cleveland to Knoxville, excepting the Hiwassee bridge, and transfers are made at this point across the river.

A PLACE FOR MANUFACTORIES.

In answer to several queries received in the last few days from the north, the Columbus *Enquirer* gives the information that the Chattahoochee river, a broad, deep stream, navigable below the factory dam to Apilachicola, Florida, falls one hundred and twenty feet from just above the Columbus ferry to the steamboat landing. The distance is three and a half miles. This will afford power enough, Engineer L. P. Grant estimates, to run a million and a quarter spindles and furnish employment for nearly sixty thousand people, and promising a basis for a population of half a million. The present dam at Columbus will run one hundred and eighty thousand spindles. There are now seven cotton and woolen manufactories in Columbus, all built since the war upon the ruins of those burned by the Federals in 1865. They are now working thirty-five thousand spindles, and take about eight thousand bales of cotton annually. The river bed is composed of rock, and plenty of it can be easily secured for building purposes.

A GOOD SUGGESTION ANENT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Savannah *News:* The legislature of Georgia, among its other omissions, neglected to make any provision for defending in the United States district courts and carrying to the supreme court cases against our citizens for violations of the civil rights bill. In our opinion such a provision would have proved conservatory of the peace and have relieved many good citizens of embarrassment. The civil rights act provides that any cases arising under it may be carried to the supreme court of the United States, no matter what may be the amount involved. We are told that the best lawyers entertain no doubt that the court will declare the act unconstitutional whenever a test case is acted on. But the trouble is that very many of our people cannot stand the expense of employing counsel and paying court fees to take cases up. Had the State made an appropriation for this purpose, or had it retained two or three lawyers to attend to cases of this kind, this difficulty might have been obviated. It would have required but a small appropriation, probably not more than twenty thousand dollars; and this would have been a small sum in comparison with the vexation, expense, and probable loss of business which will result from the neglect to make it, to say nothing of possible conflicts and bloodshed which may grow out of this civil rights contest. Had the State made this provision, all the people doing business likely to be affected by the civil rights act could easily have agreed upon a common course to pursue; in fact it would have been sufficiently indicated by the action of the legislature. But now they have no such common policy or guide.

KILLED BY CARELESSNESS.

An infant child of Albert Burrows, aged about five months, froze to death last Saturday night, while sleeping in its cradle, at its parents' house, near Dubuque, Iowa. The parents put it to bed at night and then retired themselves, and did not awake until morning, when they found their little one had frozen to death during the night. The coroner was notified and held an inquest, the jury reporting that the child came to its death by the unintentional neglect of its parents.

THE LOUISIANA AFFAIR.

New Orleans *Times*, of Wednesday: Governor D. B. Penn arrived on Monday night, and expresses himself as highly pleased with his trip. Before leaving Washington he had quite a lengthy interview with President Grant as well as Vice-President Wilson, both of whom expressed an earnest desire to have the adjustment carried out, and promised that the terms agreed upon should be fulfilled to the letter. During the conversation with Mr. Wilson, that gentleman inquired of Governor Penn as to the feeling in the State regarding the proposed arrangement, and seemed much pleased when he was informed that a majority of the thinking people of the State indorsed it as the best terms obtainable, and would abide by it. A very large majority, in fact nearly all of the people, would support the action of their Conservative representatives if the adjustment were carried out in good faith by the Republicans. Governor Penn was assured by both the President and Vice-President that the terms would be carried out by them, and in that assertion convinced him that an extra session of the legislature would be called, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. This declaration, coming as it does from the highest authority, will, we trust, set at rest doubts now entertained by a few Democrats, as to the calling of the extra session, and the faithful fulfillment, by the Republicans, of the terms of the agreement proposed by Mr. Wheeler and indorsed by the leaders of the Liberal or Conservative party, north and south.

AFRAID OF HER MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A mother-in-law is occasionally the source of annoyance. The Countess Maria Scioppo, nee Randiner, of Verona, Italy, shot herself through the heart with a revolver while in bed early in the morning. She was only nineteen. Her husband had gone to Magdeburg to bring his mother-in-law to see her daughter, and a telegram announcing his return with her mother had been received by the countess.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A man named Bailey, about fifty-six years of age, a resident of Pigeon Creek, Nebraska, went to Jackson, a few miles from his home, on horseback. He started to return the same evening, and was found the next morning a mile and a half from his home, frozen to death. His horse was standing over him.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The war between Colonel Tom Scott and John W. Garrett, on their respective lines of railroad, seems to be at an end, for although the rates of fare over the Baltimore railroad have again been reduced, the old rates have been re-established and will be maintained on the Pennsylvania road. This will, of course, soon have the effect of restoring the condition of affairs existing before the war.

A WITTY REPLY.

Apropos of the Tyndall-Darwin theories comes in one of General Schenck's latest stories that he told to the wife of a cabinet officer, who assured him that "England made America all that she is." "Pardon, madam," said the general; "you remind me of an answer of the Ohio lad in his teens, who, attending Sunday-school for the first time, was asked by his teacher, 'Who made you?' 'Made me?' 'Yes,' 'Why, God made me about so long (holding his hands about ten inches apart), but I growed the rest."

COLORADO.

Colorado has 104,500 square miles of territory, and had a population of 38,864 in 1870. Congress has just admitted the Territory as a State. At the same time the Territory of New Mexico knocked for admittance, which has 121,201 square miles of territory, and had a population of 111,303 in 1870. Was New Mexico kept out in the cold for the benefit of carpetbaggers that had been laid on the shelf in Arkansas? Also, will somebody tell us what has become of Mr. Marsh Giddings, whose term as governor does not expire until March, 1877?

THE RAINS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Greenville *Intelligencer* says: The recent rainfall and high waters have not been nearly approached by anything of the kind since 1867. The Holston, Watauga, French Broad and Nolachucky rivers have all been out of their banks and playing sad havoc with the farmers, sweeping away fences, barns, mills houses etc., and damaging other mills and dwellings to such an extent as to make it very expensive to refit, which is extremely hard upon farmers at this season of the year. The waters of Lick creek have been unusually high, and have done a great deal of damage. The Tennessee river has been far out of its banks and doing immense damage all along its course, and especially at the plucky little city of Chattanooga, which has been afflicted with both fire and water, and still seems to prosper and laugh at the elements seeking to destroy it.

LONGSTREET.

Nearly every newspaper in the land has printed a paragraph to the effect that General Longstreet has taken up his residence in Georgia, and is there engaged in sheep-raising. This is true, with one exception; General Longstreet lives in New Orleans, has no residence in Georgia, doesn't own a sheep, and has no idea of doing so.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPOSITION.

The New York *Times* thinks Governor Chamberlain meets with considerable opposition in his efforts to give South Carolina good government. The corruptionists have now openly declared war against him, and have organized a ring to oppose the funding of the State debt, and to impeach State Treasurer Cordozo for "multiform misconduct."

KILLED BY CORSETS.

A young woman in Canada lately died from the effect of sleeping in corsets, and New England reformers are discussing the propriety of suspending their bed-clothes from their shoulders.

SERMONS AS PUNISHMENT.

The prisoners in the Bangor jail, Maine, are subjected to additional punishment, in being compelled to hear sermons by the students of the Theological seminary.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Henry M. Field, wife of the editor of the New York *Evangelist*, died recently.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New York, has completely recovered his health in Europe.

GODLOVE ORTH.

An exchange says: "Speaking of Godlove Orth, the New York *World* thinks him of German extraction, because 'Godlove' is simply a translation of the honest old German name of 'Gottlieb.' But the English translation of 'Gottlieb,' as the erudite *World* should know, is Theophilus, as any propædeutic Greek grammar could tell any hyperphemic or necrophagous polypragmon." In behalf of the APPEAL, we would say that the above pythonistic of psychological thaumatology should have lived in the days of enthusiastic syncretism; for his sabbalian subject, as it seems, indicates him to be an heautontimeroumenos, whose philologial circuities are as incomprehensible as are indescribable the motions of a velocipedestrinarian.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM NEWMAN.

Where is Parson Newman, the former United States chaplain who was subsequently donated with a roving commission and ten thousand dollars a year and expenses paid to journey over the world and report upon the condition of our consular agencies?

QUEER, VERY.

In the election of 1872 Colonel John M'Enery received for governor 65,579 votes, W. P. Kellogg received 55,973. For congressman at large George A. Sheridan received 65,016 votes and Pinchback 54,402. M'Enery's majority over Kellogg was 9606 and Sheridan's majority over Pinchback was 10,614. Yet the house of representatives of the forty-third congress, which has just passed out of existence into infamy, recognized Kellogg as governor of Louisiana and George A. Sheridan as member of congress from the State at large.

NEAR THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

The Snow Storm of the Sixth Instant—Effects in the Timber—A Freak of Nature.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, HEMPSTEAD COUNTY, ARK., March 8, 1875.—On the morning of the sixth instant, after several hours rain, the snow began to fall, and continued until two or three o'clock Sunday morning. It was fourteen inches deep where there was no drift, and no timber to prevent its fall to the ground. It being dry, it lodged on the timber, so as to break off and uproot many of the large trees, while the smaller, and particularly the pine, formed a continuous arch of wreaths through the whole forest. During its fall Saturday evening, nature never presented a more beautiful scene. The ground, the forest and the elements were all alike literally filled with snow. At this place (it being only twenty-five or thirty miles to the Texas line) it might truly be said to be a freak of nature, and particularly as it has fallen in the spring. The oldest citizens say it is the deepest that they have ever seen here. Another surprising feature is, that it is so warm, it is perfectly comfortable outdoors without an overcoat. The people are rejoiced at the political prospects of the State, and everything is assuming a more cheerful appearance.

The standing committee of the diocese of Mississippi have refused to confirm either DeKoven or Jagger.

SENATORS INTERVIEWED.

Third-Termism—Civil Rights—Military Rule—The Future of the Republican and the Policy of the Democratic Party.

Johnson, Kernan, Christiancy, Eaton, Dawes, Randolph, Jones, Whyte, M'Millan, M'Donald, Paddock, Withers and Cameron.

Views of the Leaders of 1875-6—What They Think and Say of the Future—What Grant and His Administration Have to Confront—Etc., Etc.

The *Herald* representative called upon Ex-President Johnson, at his rooms in the Imperial hotel to-day, and questioned him upon his views and policy as follows:

Correspondent—Mr. Senator, what is your idea of the congress which has just adjourned?

Andrew Johnson—I think, sir, it left the Republican party in an exceedingly bad plight.

Correspondent—What do you think of the force bill?

Andrew Johnson—I can see how that bill, in the hands of a bad man—such a man as Grant, a man seeking only place, power and pelf—Grant is a man of greed—I can see how in his hands this bill might have worked incalculable injury. I do not say that it certainly would have come to that, but there was great danger. If the country had been in the proper condition, if all the other necessary circumstances had been present, I can very easily see how Grant might, by a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* have so awed the people of the south that he might have overturned one State government after another until not only the election of 1876 would be assured to the Republican party, but the thing might easily end in an empire. Mark you, I do not say this was the inevitable result of that law. I say it was a possibility, and a dangerous one.

Correspondent—Your idea of the civil rights bill and its effect?

Andrew Johnson—With the cemetery and school clauses eliminated it is not so objectionable as originally drafted. Nevertheless, I believe the people of the country have come to the conclusion that either the negro must be put in his proper place, or the two races must separate. I think the matter will eventually settle itself if a policy of moderation and calmness prevails.

Correspondent—And now what do you think of the political outlook?

Andrew Johnson—it is not all clear. I think the people of the south are disposed to be prudent and careful, and if the entire Democratic party act in a proper way we may return to a happy prosperity. Both of the existing parties are on trial. In New York the Democrats carried the State last fall by about fifty thousand, while two years before the Republicans had a majority of fifty thousand; but this was not all clear gain. There was a large Republican element that refused to vote with the Republican party, and yet was not ready to join the Democracy. It is this element that must be secured before either party can hope for success at the next election, and if moderate counsel prevail I have no doubt the Democrats may secure it. In the south, I think, there is a marked improvement. The feeling of terrorism which necessarily sprung up and followed the rebellion is dying out, breaking down, and men are beginning to act and think for themselves. My election illustrated this. Against me were ranged a number of Confederate generals, and some effort to enforce the old spirit of terrorism in their behalf was made; but it failed. My election was the first triumph of Union principles in Tennessee since the war. I advised the people to adopt a broader view of public affairs. What we want is to nationalize ourselves. We have been denationalized long enough. We want to step out on a more national plane, to identify ourselves in national issues and national politics, to be no longer controlled by local or sectional influences. I think I saw the fruit of this advice in my election. I was a thoroughly Union man, and so recognized, and my election was a recognition of Union principles. Let the whole south endeavor to nationalize itself in this way, and the future is bright. And now I want the *Herald* to correct one thing for me. An impression has gone abroad that I come here to avenge my private grievances, to redress personal injuries. It is not so. I have now no wrongs to redress but my country's. My election settled all personal injuries ever inflicted. I consider that triumph sufficient, and bury all of my grievances behind it. I come now to deal only with present issues. Of course, if any of my acts while President were attacked, it might be necessary at one time to defend myself, but that aside, I come here not as a party man, but entirely independent. Then, straightening himself to his full hight, Mr. Johnson continued very impressively: "I come here, as it were, bearing the olive-branch in one hand and the constitution of my country in the other. I come with balm from Gilead. I come to pour oil on the gaping wounds of my country. I come for peace." On being asked whether he should affiliate with the Democrats, the ex-President said he had not participated in the Democratic caucus, as he had never seen any good arise from caucuses. He should be entirely independent.

SENATOR CAPERTON, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, said he considered it premature to give his views on the political situation or outlook at this time. He wished to be unembarrassed in the future by not giving expression to opinions now which might assume different phases or proportions months hence. His voice on all questions should, in his opinion, be recorded on the right side. As a senator he was opposed to giving strong expression to his views on any topics in advance of their discussion in the senate of the United States.

SENATOR WITHERS, OF VIRGINIA.

Senator Withers, of Virginia, says he regards the civil rights bill as a measure which can result in no benefit at all to the colored race, and likely to increase antagonism between the whites and blacks. The force bill he regards as an unequivocal indication of a purpose on the part of General Grant and the extremists of the Republican party to control the election in the four States to which it would have been made applicable, so as to secure their votes in 1876 for Grant. The resumption of specie payments is, of course, the only sure remedy for the financial troubles, but a sudden contraction, such as must occur in consequence of precipitate action in this direction, must necessarily add to the stringency, and should, if possible, be avoided. The convertibility scheme has much to commend it as a means of preventing such crisis as that which occurred last year. In regard to the success of the Democratic party, he said: "With ordinary sagacity in the management of the Democratic party success in 1876 is assured. Extremists will not control the action of the party, and the people, north and south are tired of the war issues. The struggle in 1876 will be one more sharply defined than ever before, in which the constitution and the rights of the States under it will be maintained by the Democratic party, and centralization of power in the hands of the general government will be advocated by the Republicans. Disguise it as they may, these are the essential points of difference, and, the issue being clearly presented before the people, he could not doubt what would be their verdict.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, OF MICHIGAN.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, received the *Herald* correspondent cordially, and responded to an interrogatory as to his political position that he was a Republican, had acted with that party, and probably should in the future; yet he was not what is known as a party man. He had supported Republican principles; because he thought them right, and not because they were Republican. He was in no sense radical, and was glad to find a number of men of his way of thinking already in the senate. He believed emphatically in equal rights to all men, but also in equal rights to all States, a theory that he thought some men had forgotten. All laws must be general, and he was unalterably opposed to any legislation for Louisiana which might not be applied to Michigan, were the circumstances the same in both States. He favored all proper legislation to carry out the amendments to the constitution, but would not be an extremist. He would not be bound by any caucus to vote against his convictions, but should endeavor to vote and act on the merits of each case as presented. When asked what he thought of the prospects for 1876, he promptly answered that that was a question upon which he declined to be interviewed, as he should not give it any weight in marking out his course in the senate. The effect of any vote or act upon his party was a much less consideration than the question of right involved. Before him as he spoke lay an open copy of the Louisiana testimony, which he had been studying intently, with a view to guiding his vote when the case comes up for consideration.

SENATOR KERNAN, OF NEW YORK.

Senator Kernan, of New York, is still strong in his conviction of the right of the Democratic party to promote peace and prosperity in all sections of the country. In regard to the political outlook he said that it was not yet time to predict what would take place, or to speculate as to who would be the nominee of the next Democratic national convention. So important a matter, he was confident, would right itself at the proper time, and his prayer was that the next congress would not err in any legislative act, so that the party could go before the people in 1876 with a record that would challenge the admiration and support of those who think they are good haters of whatever belongs to Democracy.

SENATOR EATON, OF CONNECTICUT.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, though always a Democrat, renewed his allegiance to the Democratic party when his party friends chose to represent them in congress, and he did not think it necessary at this time to attempt to give a definition of what the Democratic party was, is, or should be. He was hopeful that the nominee of the party would be successful at the next Presidential election, but deemed it prudent not now to express any opinion as to whether the candidate should come from the east or the west. He thought the senate should finish the work for which the President convened it and let political matters alone. The country needed prosperity and not political agitation.

SENATOR DAWES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Senator Dawes was confident nothing he could say would be of the slighest interest to the *Herald*. Though a Republican he was proud that the New England congressmen had so positively and unequivocally disapproved of the proposed revolutionary legislation of the last congress. It was his impression that moderation would do more to establish peace in the southern States than all the political agitation the extreme party men could propose. He was positive, too, that the Republican party would triumph at the next Presidential election and survive until it had finished the work which called it into existence.

SENATOR CAMERON, THE SECOND.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, Matt Carpenter's successor, has been a lifelong Republican, has acted with the Republican party, and proposes to continue to act with that party, but was opposed to extreme measures in the government of the south. He was not a State rights man, as it was understood before the war, though he must confess that now the term had a different signification. He believes in a policy toward the south that will encourage industry and establish prosperity in that section—a generous and magnanimous policy that will establish good will and carry out the real object of the reconstruction measures. As to the future, he was not enough of a prophet to venture upon predictions, and he would leave that to those who made political matters a study.

SENATOR PADDOCK, OF NEBRASKA.

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, succeeds Tipton, but is not a Liberal Republican after the ex-senator's pattern. He thinks the southern States should have been held as military provinces till such time as the people were prepared to establish new relations with the Federal government. His confidence in the Republican party is unshaken, though he does not consider it necessary to test his fidelity with those who are more radical or extreme in their views. The course of the administration in regard to Louisiana does not commend itself to his approval, neither does the effort to seat Pinchback. The future of the party depends, in his opinion, upon a moderate policy toward the south, and an honest regard for the needs of a people already burdened with taxes and threatened with greater troubles.

SENATOR M'DONALD, OF INDIANA.

Senator M'Donald, of Indiana, was raised in the Democratic school, and had never been a truant. It was his opinion that the Democrats of to-day were as true to their political allegiance as were the founders of the party, though the times had changed many of the leading issues. He opposed the President's financial policy, yet he was in favor of hard money, when the country was able to resume specie payment, while he was also opposed to inflation, and would not countenance it in any form. As to the future of the Democratic party, he did not care to speak, but of one thing he was certain, that what the *Herald* had not undone to accomplish the defeat of Grant's re-nomination for a third term, the retiring congress, by its mad efforts to enact partisan laws, had finished. The failure of the force bill in the senate, and the adoption of the Arkansas report in the house, had in his opinion consigned General Grant to the archives of history. Everything looked bright for Democratic success next year, and he did not doubt that wisdom would guide the friends of the party, and prudence enable them to gather the fruits of their industry and patience.

SENATOR M'MILLAN, OF MINNESOTA.

Senator M'Millan, of Minnesota, said he did not know what the custom was in Washington, but uptill he was more demoralized than at present he should decline to be interviewed on Sunday by anybody.

SENATOR RANDOLPH, OF NEW JERSEY.

Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, excused himself by saying that he was busy, and previous engagement demanded his entire attention.

SENATOR WHYTE, OF MARYLAND.

Senator Whyte, of Maryland, was suffering severely with neuralgia, and could not talk politics or anything else while so affected.

SENATOR JONES, OF FLORIDA.

Senator Jones, of Florida, is apparently a young man, and was, before the war, a Douglas Democrat. He did not then and does not now approve sectional measures, whether proposed by Republicans or Democrats. In speaking of his immediate political friends in Florida, he called them Conservatives, a term he thought would be generally accepted in the next Presidential campaign, in lieu of the old fashioned word Democrat. The opponents of radical Republicanism did not like to be classed with the Democracy, and he thought the term Conservative would give those opposed to ultra-partisan legislation an opportunity to unite with the Democratic element of the south. The southern States are anxiously awaiting the advent of the Democratic party, the certainty of which, he thought, was assured by the manner in which the forty-third congress attempted to impose bad legislation upon the country.

WASHINGTON.

Senate Proceedings—A Clayton Job Defeated—General Sheridan's Movements—Another Call for Bonds.

Commissions Signed—Alabama Court of Commission — Confirmations — The Hawaiian Treaty—Movements of Generals.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Clayton asked for a decision on a point of order on the resolution for the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess. Senators Clayton, Morton, Howe, and Sherman argued that the resolution was in order.

Senators Hamlin [Me.] and Thurman contended that it was not. Finally Senator Anthony moved to lay the whole subject on the table; agreed to—yeas 39, nays 22. The senate then at forty-five minutes past one o'clock proceeded to executive business, and after an hour and a half in executive session, adjourned.

LITTLE PHIL.

General Sheridan left Washington to-day, returning to New Orleans by way of Chicago. His conduct in the late troubles in that city was approved by the President. When the pending Louisiana compromise shall be fully consummated, a portion of the troops will be withdrawn from New Orleans. Late private advices from that city show that while a few ultra-politicians on both sides are not inclined to a settlement on the proposed basis, a large majority of the people, including the merchants and planters, are willing for peace on almost any terms, as their material interests are seriously injured by continual political commotions.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the commissions of Orth, minister to Austria; Maynard, minister to Turkey, and Lawrence and Dodge, centennial commissioners for Arkansas.

ALABAMA COURT OF COMMISSION.

General Sheldon, appointed assistant counsel for the United States before the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims, will proceed to New Orleans and take charge of the business for that part of the country.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican senators held a caucus, the ballot resulted in John L. French, the present sergeant-at-arms receiving 21 votes, against 19 scattered among C. Kennedy, J. J. Christy and Captain Ashley. The caucus also voted to retain Rev. Dr. Sunderland as chaplain.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury will issue a call for $30,000,000 of bonds on account of the sinking fund. This evening after the close of business hours, the amounts contemplated are coupon bonds $25,063,750; registered, $5,936,250.

The following is the call for bonds in detail. They are under the act of February 20, 1862. The coupon bonds are of the fourth series: Coupon bonds of $50, No. 10,001 to No. 15,400, both inclusive; $100, No. 27,501 to No. 40,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 13,601 to No. 20,000, both inclusive; $1000, No. 39,001 to No. 66,000, both inclusive; total, $24,063,750. Registered bonds of $50, No. 2001 to No. 2125, both inclusive; $100, No. 15,551 to No. 16,743, both inclusive; $500, No. 8651 to No. 9154, both inclusive; $5000 dollars, No. 11,601 to No. 12,329, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 15,501 to No. 19,341, both inclusive; total, $5,936,250. Grand total, $30,000,000. The call matures three months from to-day, when the interest will cease. The bonds will be paid on presentation at any time previous to the maturity of the call, either at the treasury here or by the assistant treasurer at New York, with interest up to date of payment. It is now ascertained that Secretary Bristow has all along considered himself without discretion in the matter of the call and bound by law to call the bonds in, in the order of their issue. The act of March 3, 1875, which authorizes this call, provides that it shall be made in compliance with section 3697 of the revised statutes, and that section expressly directs that bonds shall be called in the order of their number and issue.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Charles C. Sheats, of Alabama, sixth auditor of the treasury; D. Lyon, surveyor of customs at Dubuque, Iowa; J. C. Abercrombie, surveyor of customs at Burlington, Iowa; W. J. Smith, surveyor of customs at Memphis; John Ulrich, receiver of public moneys at LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Fred. Fleischer, register at LaCrosse, Wisconsin; W. P. Bartlett, register at Eucliare, Wisconsin; John T. Edgar, of Nebraska, consul at Beirut; Wm. T. Burt, postmaster at Boston; R. L. Lamp, postmaster at Ashland, Kentucky; Robert Love, postmaster at Trenton, Tennessee; M. W. Coulter, postmaster at Baxter Springs, Kansas.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The senate committee on foreign relations this afternoon reported the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, with an amendment providing that permission shall not be given to any other nation to acquire any naval or coaling stations in these islands, and recommended that ratifications made by the attorney general; decides that the duties imposed by the first section of the tariff act of 1875 accrue on importations made on the eighth of February, the day the act became a law.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

General Augur goes to New Orleans to succeed General Emory; General Ord to San Antonio to succeed General Augur; General Cook to the department of the Platte to succeed General Ord; General Kountz takes command in Arizona. These changes indicate the retirement of General Emory, at present in command in Louisiana.

Brigham Young in Prison.

SALT LAKE, March 11.—In the case of Ann Eliza *versus* Brigham Young, a suit for divorce and alimony, a decree having been made that Brigham Young pay three thousand dollars attorneys' fees and five hundred dollars monthly alimony *pendente lite*, and the time having expired wherein the attorneys' fees should have been paid, Brigham Young was brought before Judge M'Kean today, adjudged guilty of contempt, and ordered to be imprisoned one day and pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. After the decision he paid his three thousand and twenty-five dollars to the clerk of the court, and, accompanied by a friend, was taken to the penitentiary, where he is to remain twenty-four hours. The papers for an appeal in this case had been filed several days ago, and bonds given. It was stated in court to-day that he disclaimed any contempt of court, but, acting by the advice of attorneys, took this method of raising the question of appeal, which was argued for two hours, after which the decision was given fining and imprisoning defendant as before stated.

In the case of Christopher B. Malone, on trial for the murder of James Reagan in Chicago last winter, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of not guilty.

NEW YORK.

Unstamped Bank Checks—Excitement Among Bankers—The Failure of Wheatley, Williams & Co.

The Port au Prince Fire—The Stamp Tax—Letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Louisiana Committee, Etc.

UNSTAMPED BANK-CHECKS.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Banking men are very much excited over the action of the internal revenue department at Washington to establish an inquisitorial system of investigation into the manner of transacting the business of banks, with a view to learning whether any checks which were not properly stamped have been paid. The banks are called upon to furnish evidence of any carelessness or omission on their part in this respect, the object being to collect the penalty of fifty dollars for any check discovered to have been filed without a stamp. At an informal conference yesterday between Williams, president of the Metropolitan bank; Tappen, president of the Gallatin bank, and Vermilye, president of the Merchant's national bank, the subject of the stamp tax on checks was considered. The bank officers had written to the commissioner of the internal revenue department some time before, asking for the official ruling or interpretation of the tax law. Yesterday they telegraphed for a reply, and received in answer a telegram stating that the answer was coming.

WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO.

Wheatley, Williams & Co., sugar refiners, who failed a few days ago, have met their creditors and talked with them on the subject of their indebtedness. The liabilities of the firm were stated at $677,000. The assets were variously estimated at from $250,000 to $586,000. The outstanding notes of the firm made up a total of $823,000. The cash assets were stated to be $44,000. The refinery was valued by the firm at $317,000, but at auction the probable price now would be from $100,000 to $150,000. The firm had refined 24,000,000 pounds of sugar in 1874; all of it at an average loss of fifteen cents per one hundred pounds. The firm thought of paying fifty cents on the dollar in this way—twenty cents at the end of one year, fifteen cents at the end of two years, and fifteen cents at the end of three years.

THE PORT AU PRINCE FIRE.

According to accounts from Port au Prince received yesterday, the fire which occurred at that place February 11th was still more disastrous than the telegraph announced. The entire northern portion of the city was swept away by the flames. Four hundred houses were consumed, and the loss to property is estimated at two million dollars. The property was chiefly owned by foreign residents, composed of Englishmen, Hollanders, Germans, Frenchmen, and a few Americans, and was insured in companies in European cities, mostly in Amsterdam, where the loss falls very heavily. No American companies lost anything by the fire. The combustible nature of the structures and the high winds caused the flames to spread with great rapidity. At one time a dozen separate fires occurred. In seven hours from the time of the breaking out of the fire a space of about one-half of a mile square had been covered with the flames. By blowing up buildings and leaving nothing for the fire to feed upon it was finally stopped. J. B. Hepburn, an American merchant, lost his life. He had rescued his wife and children, and went back in his bazar to endeavor to save some of his goods. While there he was surrounded by the flames and was unable to escape. His dead body was found after the fire in a well in rear of his store.

THE STAMP TAX.

On March 4th F. D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin national bank of this city, addressed, in behalf of himself and other bankers, a letter to the commissioner of internal revenue, asking his decision of the following questions: First, Are notes, drafts and acceptances, when made payable at a bank, subject to a stamp tax of two cents; and, if so, does the tax apply to notes, drafts and acceptances drawn or accepted prior to February 8, 1875, and which have matured and since been paid? Second, Does the tax apply to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends and the dividends, coupons or interest of other corporations? Third, Are checks drawn by a State, county or city government on a bank subject to this tax? The following is the reply from the commissioner:

I reply to your specific questions—First, That if there is any understanding between the bank and the maker of notes, or acceptor of checks, drafts or orders payable at the bank, that all such notes and acceptances shall be paid by the bank and charged on account of maker, drawer or acceptor in the same manner as ordinary checks would be, such notes and acceptances are considered liable to two cents stamp tax as vouchers for the payment of money by the bank. This applies to notes, drafts, etc., made, drawn or accepted, to February 8, 1875, when paid by the bank on or after that time. Second, This tax applies to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends, coupons or interest of other corporations, or for other payments. Third, Checks drawn by State, county or city officers in their official capacity upon public bonds deposited in a bank are exempt if said bonds are kept seperate from any private account, it not being within the intent of the law to tax the public treasury. I will add, with reference to some other questions frequently proposed to me, that orders for dividends are subject to tax, if drawn for a definite and certain sum, but not otherwise. An ordinary certificate of deposit, made in the ordinary way, is not liable to interest. Coupons are considered exempt bills of exchange, foreign as well as inland, and when drawn on banks, bankers or trust companies are held to be subject to the tax. Where payable at sight or otherwise, duplicates of bills, orders, etc., are liable the same as original receipts not relating to the banking business. For instance, for rents are exempt. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

THE LOUISIAN