

FROM WASHINGTON.

FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

It is now believed that the Florida committee will also report that the Hayes and Wheeler electors carried that State by small majorities. Prominent members of the committee returned from Baker county here, saying that the Returning Board excluded from the second canvass, made by order of the Supreme Court, shows fraud on its face, and that if the congressional committee examines into it, as it undoubtedly will, that it cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that the fraud was considered too fair to the committee.

The committee on the facts, and hence an unbiased report, is expected from it. This will leave the Louisiana dispute the only peg upon which the Democrats to hang their hopes upon, but they will make a determined issue on the electors from that State.—Special to Baltimore American.

THE ELECTORAL COMMITTEES.

The Senate committee to determine the method of counting the electoral count will hold a meeting until Tuesday. The first meeting of the House Joint Committee will be held next Wednesday. The sub-committee—Messrs. Springer and Willard—have meanwhile, during the recess, compiled a history of counting the presidential vote, which will make a volume of eight hundred or more pages.—B.

THE PROSECUTION OF TELEGRAMS.

Barnes, the manager of the New Orleans Commercial Appeal and Union Telegraph Company, arrived here to-night in the custody of a deputy sergeant-at-arms, and was assigned quarters at Willard's Hotel. He has the freedom of the city, but is under the surveillance of the deputy who brought him here. It is understood that the telegraph company propose to make the investigation of the Executive Committee will refer to the last extremity what is deemed to be an unconstitutional encroachment on its private rights.—B.

SENIATOR BLAINE.

Senator Blaine will not return to Washington until after the senatorial election in Maine, which takes place on the 10th inst. He will undoubtedly succeed himself. It may be stated that all newspaper paragraphs purporting to give the result of the presidential election are unauthorized by him, as he has not communicated even to his own intimate friends what course he shall pursue. He does not love the Democrats any more than he did when, single-handed, he charged their ranks in the House of Representatives, and he is ready to affiliate with them now as he was at the merest loss.—B.

A LIVELY TIME ANTICIPATED.

It is believed upon the reassembling of Congress on Wednesday next that the presidential dispute will at once enter into the debate of both Houses. There is a good deal of acerbated feeling on both sides, which, when the subject will break out in some lively and animated discussion.—B.

A UNIVERSAL SYSTEM OF METEOROLOGY.

Secretary of the Navy Robeson has, at the request of Secretary of War Cameron, formally assured the latter of the fullest cooperation of the Navy Department with the War Department in the work of carrying out the one daily, simultaneous meteorological observations, now being made by the United States at many points on land, as fully as possible at sea and around the world.

THE NEW DISCOVERED COUNTERFEIT BILL.

The newly-discovered counterfeit \$1,000 bill has been examined closely at the Treasury Department. Its principal defect consists in the hatched work surrounding the figures 1,000, which is very much blurred. The signatures also appear blurred, and the general appearance is very inferior to the genuine bill, as it would in other particulars, to discover their bad execution. The note is pronounced a dangerous one. It had been taken in by one bank, and paid out again over the counter.

COMPLIMENT TO THE OREGON GOVERNOR.

The Sunday Herald, of this city, to-day announces that the Hon. John Hendon, Governor of Oregon, has completed arrangements for a serene to Governor Grover on his arrival here. A telegram to this organization received yesterday says he will reach Washington about Thursday next, and the serene will take place immediately after he reaches here.

THE RECENT TREASURY ROBBERY.

It is still under investigation with further clue to the mystery of the disappearance of the money belonging to the bank than was apparent a week ago.

THE COUNT IN JOINT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—It is stated on good authority that a basis of agreement between the two Houses in regard to the counting of electoral votes has been agreed upon by the majority of the Senate committee. The first proposition to which both parties assent is that a majority of the whole College of electors composing the Electoral College is necessary to elect a President; second, that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution in constituting the electoral College to have a body of men entirely independent of any extraneous influence, either from the State governments or from the Federal Government. This premise being agreed upon by the Democratic and Republican members of the Senate committee, the most important question of the day is whether the returns forwarded by the electors of the different States to the president of the Senate? The question will be determined affirmatively. It will be agreed, therefore, in the present case, that the vote of a State can be rejected by the concurrent action of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE OHIO RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A. S. Stone, brakeman in the rear car, who miraculously escaped unharmed, was the first witness examined. He was on the person of the train at the time of the accident. The express was going at the rate of twelve miles per hour—a little faster than ordinary when approaching the bridge, owing to the snow. After the accident he ran to the depot to prevent another train, that he believed was following, from crossing the bridge. The cars were heated by Baker's heaters and stoves. Conductor B. Henn said the train consisted of locomotive, smoker, three ordinary cars, drawing-room car, three sleepers, and baggage-cars. Thought 131 passengers were on board when the calamity was perpetrated. Some passengers think there were more than that. It is anticipated that trains will run regularly on the line to-morrow, passengers and baggage being transferred around the chasm by sleighs, which have been in use all day to-day. Other witnesses were examined by the jury, but they do not differ materially from that of the conductor and brakeman. A single county in Wisconsin had a railroad debt of \$230,000.

THE YAKESHORE DISASTER.

Over a Hundred Killed and Wounded.

THE BREAKING OF A BRIDGE THE CAUSE—FIRE AND WATER DO THEIR DEADLY WORK—A NIGHT OF DEATH AND TERROR—THRILLING SCENES AND INCIDENTS—CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

A dispatch from the scene of the accident reads as follows: "Up to noon of the one hundred and sixty-five passengers less than sixty are known to be saved, and by injuries more or less severe. The rest are so severely injured by fire that identification is utterly impossible. It is believed that but few, if any, bodies are under the ice. Of the dead the name of but one is known, which is that of a child of Mrs. Bradley, of San Francisco."

Another dispatch says the list of the saved from the wreck has been nearly completed, and shows one hundred and twenty persons missing, besides those hurt. A good many victims were drowned. All of the cars are burned to cinders. Another Ashtabula dispatch says the reports are conflicting as to the number killed. Probably from sixty to one hundred persons perished. A few bodies have been recovered, and those which have been burned so they cannot be recognized. A dispatch received in New York this morning at the office of the New York Central railroad states there were on board the wrecked train one hundred and forty passengers, and that sixty of them had been found, and the rest are thought to be found alive. It was impossible to give the names of those in the sleeping-cars, as Mr. Stager, the conductor, is missing, and he had the list in his pocket.

CLEVELAND, December 30.—The following, from a special dispatch to the Cleveland Leader, is the very latest from the wreck: "The haggard dawn which drove the darkness out of this valley of the shadow of death seldom saw a ghastlier sight than was revealed with the coming of this morning. On either side of the ravine frowned the dark and bare arches from which the treacherous timbers had fallen, while at their base the great heaps of ruins covered the snow. Men, women, and children who had so suddenly been called to their death. Three charred bodies lay where they had been placed in the hurry and confusion of the night. Piles of iron lay on the thick ice or embedded in the shallow water of the stream. The first morning dawned in great gloom, where many of the helpless victims had been all consumed, while men went about in wild excitement seeking some trace of a lost one among the wounded or dead. The list of the saved and wounded having been already sent, the sad task remained of describing what was left of the dead. The latter task will be the most difficult of all until the continued absence of a friend here or there will allow of but one explanation—that he was among those who took this fatal leap. All the witnesses so far agree as to the main facts of the accident. It was about 8 o'clock. The train was moving at a moderate rate of speed, the Ashtabula station being just this side of the ravine. Suddenly and without warning the train plunged into the abyss, the forward locomotive alone getting across in safety. The rearward lamps and stoves set fire to the cars, and many who doubtless were only stunned, and who might otherwise have been saved, fell victims to the fury of the flames. On the arrival of the Cleveland train the surgeon in charge organized a corps of assistants and made a tour of the various hotels, where the wounded were attended to by such help being given to each as was possible. The people of Ashtabula lent willing hands, and all that human skill could do to save life or ease pain was done. The train which came from Cleveland, and which was immediately backed into position, and long before daylight the persons least wounded were being prepared for transportation to Cleveland to be sent to the hospitals or to their homes. The scene among the wounded was almost as suggestive of horror as the wreck in the valley. The two hotels nearest the scene contained a majority of the wounded. They were scattered about on temporary beds on the floors of the dining-rooms, parlors, and offices. In one place a man with a broken leg would be under the hands of a surgeon, who rapidly and skillfully performed his work. Another man, covered with bruises and spotted with plaster, looked as though he had been snuffed upon, except where the dark lines of blood across the face or limbs told a different story. In another corner a poor woman moaned from the pain she could not conceal, while over all there

was a question of identification which always accompanies calamities of this character. Toward morning the cold increased and the wind blew a fearful gale, which, with the snow that had drifted waist-deep at points along the line of the road, made the work extremely difficult. At 6 o'clock the beds in the sleeping-car of the special train were made up, and such of the wounded as could be moved were transferred to the car. From Mr. Charles Collins, chief engineer of the road, it is ascertained that the locomotive was built entirely of iron, and about eleven years old. It was sixty-nine feet above the water, and had an arch one hundred and fifty feet long in the clear, the whole length of the bridge being one hundred and fifty-seven feet. It has been tested with six locomotives, and at the time of the disaster it was considered in perfect condition. Mr. Collins gives no opinion as to the cause of the accident, expressing himself as utterly unable to do so. I have just returned from the ruins and have seen the smoldering remains of the bridge, and quite certain that a majority of the Senate committee will agree. Further than this my informant was not able to speak definitely.—Special to Baltimore Gazette.

A TURT OF GRAYISH HAIR.

No other means of identification could be found, although the hunt may be more successful when the removal of the upper rubbish begins. The iron of the bridge is twisted in endless confusion with that of the cars, while the locomotive is wrecked in every part. By this time nearly all the woodwork is burned away. The annual statement prepared by Wells, Fargo & Co. of the treasure product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri River for the past year is as follows: Gold, \$1,228,000; silver, \$41,330,700. Of the total, Nevada takes the lead with \$24,081,000, and California next with \$18,615,000. The passengers by the Montreal express train, which went over a bridge into the river near Pittsford, Vt., on Friday night last, had a remarkable escape. There were on board four hundred on board the train, and the engine were completely wrecked. David Dudley Field was nominated on Thursday night by the Tammany Democratic Convention to fill the vacancy in the Seventh congressional district created by the election of Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., to the mayoralty of New York city. It is again positively stated that an arrangement has been made with Peter B. Sweeney, granting him immunity, if he will return to New York and testify in the Woodward case, which has been released from custody on his own recognizance. Charles A. Vallandigham, son and only child of the C. G., is in the city, having married Miss Mary to Miss Maggie Robertson, of Youngstown, Ohio. Four men who left Sage Creek on Christmas morning were shortly afterwards attacked by a party of Indians. Two of them were killed and the others wounded. The new Constitution of New Hampshire contains a provision prohibiting removals from office for political reasons. A counterfeit half-dollar has appeared in Boston that rings well, and stands the acid test.

Love vs. Religion.

THE CATHOLIC AND THE MIXED MARRIAGE QUESTION.

It is well known that the Catholic Church, as Rev. Father Starr, of the Cathedral, recently said, has always opposed and legislated against the marriage of members of its faith with those of any one of the Protestant denominations, because, as the reverend gentleman argued, these mixed marriages were productive of much unhappiness and loss of faith. It is not, however, so well known that in the Archdiocese of Baltimore for the last few months the most stringent measures have been enforced to prevent these marriages. These measures include the refusal of absolution to any Catholic young man who is desirous of marrying a lady with a view to matrimony, and to any Catholic lady who receives the visits of a Protestant with the same end in view, and also the refusal of the Catholic clergy to officiate at the marriage of a Catholic and Protestant. To a thorough Catholic, absolution, in his or her estimation, is necessary to spiritual welfare, as food is to bodily strength, and every Catholic, with few exceptions, whether lukewarm or thorough in the practice of his or her religion, will always insist on being married by a Catholic priest, even in cases where the ceremony is held in a Protestant church, and the Protestant party by a Protestant clergyman. It will thus be seen that although the course of true love may never have run smooth either for Protestant or Catholic, yet the Catholic in this Archdiocese who is so fortunate, or unfortunate, as his or her after experience may prove, to fall in love with a member of the Protestant faith to encounter than ever. The object of Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley is, of course, to prevent these mixed marriages, but this object is not always accomplished. About a year ago a well-known physician, a member of the Episcopal Church, met and fell in love with a lady, a Catholic, who was married to a Protestant. The lady's consent soon became mutual, and, as a natural consequence, the parties were shortly afterwards engaged. The lady belongs to a highly-esteemed Catholic family of Baltimore, had been a member of the Sanctuary Society of the Cathedral for a number of years, and although there was a strict and consistent Catholic priest in Washington. It so happened that the new regulations regarding mixed marriages went into effect before the day on which the marriage of this lady and gentleman was to take place. The lady was very much worried, and applied to a number of Catholic priests, who refused to officiate at the ceremony. The intimation that in case of their persistent refusal the marriage would be performed by a Protestant clergyman had no effect, as it might have done. Love at last triumphed over their religious scruples, and the lady and gentleman were married by Rev. Dr. Rankin, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church. This act, so far as the lady was concerned, was a virtual severance of her connection with the Catholic Church, and the marriage, with several others between Catholics and Protestants, have come under the notice of the Archbishop, at least, that the cure is worse than the disease.—Baltimore American, January 1st.

The Louisiana Legislature.

GAUCES OF CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS—A PLAN OF ACTION AGREED UPON—DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—A New Orleans special to the Herald says: The Democratic members of the Legislature met in secret caucus yesterday morning, when over fifty were present, and discussed the policy to be pursued in view of the assented-to legislation. The former course, while the country representation, which are the more conservative in tone, favored the latter. It was finally decided that the duty of the returned members required that they should accept their certificates, and that the members both of the Senate and House should to-day proceed to the State-House in a body and demand admission. Upon a portion being refused, the others will enter and take their seats, prepared to make a desperate and exhaustive contest on behalf of their countenanced colleagues. Louis Bush was unanimously agreed upon as the only candidate for speaker for to-day. Another caucus was appointed for last night. NO DISTURBANCE—ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS, ETC. NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—At this hour (11 o'clock) there are no indications of trouble. A heavy force of police, with side-arms, are on duty at the station-house. Governors Kellogg and Packard were besieged this morning by political friends. Nearly all the Republican members of the Legislature are absent in the building, while the Democratic members and their friends are in caucus at the Democratic headquarters on Canal street, and, as far as known, have not agreed upon a programme. Whether the clerk of the House will call the roll furnished by the Secretary of State is a problem which is not yet able to solve; but should he refuse, the Republican members will call upon one of their members to perform that duty. United States troops are under arms at their quarters, and United States Marshal Pitkin is at his office in the station-house, which is connected with the State-House by telegraph wire, ready for any emergency. No one apprehends trouble unless brought about by some unforeseen occurrence.

Second Dispatch.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE. The Democratic members who have been in caucus have sent a committee to see if the State-House is still barricaded; if so, they will refuse to go to the House, and will demand a hall of their own, and will call to organize a Legislature, at which Clerk Trezevant will officiate in calling the roll. A considerable crowd is congregating at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, near Democratic headquarters, but there is little excitement.

Third Dispatch.

About noon the Democratic committee called on the House, and asked that the Clerks and police be removed, which Governor Kellogg declined; and the Democrats withdrew. At 12:30 the clerk of the House made a similar demand, which was likewise refused, and he refused to call the roll, whereupon Lieutenant Governor Bayard, called the House to order, and called the roll. Sixty-eight members answered, making a quorum. Without administering the oath to the members nominated for Speaker were announced to be in order, and ex-Governors Hahn and Trezevant were named. The vote was being taken by ayes and noes. Hahn received fifty-three votes, and was declared elected and took the chair. The Senate was promptly recognized by Lieutenant Governor Antoine with more than a quorum. On the order of proceedings, 100 members were assembled on Royal and St. Louis streets, in front and on the side of the State-House, who cheered the Democratic committee when it emerged from the State-House; but beyond this there were no noisy demonstrations. The Democrats have gathered in Patrick's Hall to organize their Legislature.

Fourth Dispatch.

The Democratic Legislature met at St. Patrick's Hall—the Senate in the ladies' parlour—and was called to order by Senator Ogden, a holding-over member. Nineteen senators, including nine who held over, answered to their names. This is the number required for a quorum, and the Democrats claim that another who is sick will attend, making twenty. With seventeen members there is no contest. The House was called to order about 1 o'clock by Clerk Trezevant, and sixty-one members answered to their names on the list as called; which was more than a quorum. The name of Louis Bush was put in nomination for Speaker, and he was elected. Fifth Dispatch. Governor Kellogg's message is not long, but is very pointed. He refers to the difficulties which have surrounded him; the organized tax resistance and armed rebellion during the first two years of his administration, and subsequently the revolutionary attempt to seize illegal control of the lower House, and the use of the State's articles of impeachment, adopted in violation of plighted faith. Respecting State finances, he says the total consolidated interest-bearing debt, when funding is completed (exclusive of interest-coupons due prior to January, 1874, and interest yet to be issued thereon), has declined to about \$100,000, is \$11,855,922. The taxation for State purposes when this administration entered into power was 2 1/2 mills on the dollar, with an equal or even greater taxation in most parishes for parish purposes. Taxation for all State purposes, including the school, is now levied at 14 mills, and by a law of the State the rate of parish taxation can in no case exceed the rate of State taxation. The constitutional amendments limit expenditures and render null and void all warrants issued in excess of the revenue. The expenditure of the preceding State administration for the support of government from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, was \$11,622,005. The total expenditures for the four years of this administration have been more than \$20,000,000. The total estimated on all bonds funded up to date, has been \$24,000,000. The payment of interest falling due January 2, 1877, is \$1,600,000. Political difficulties have rendered the collection of taxes somewhat difficult. It has not been thought desirable to hasten the funding of bonds which still remain to be converted. The crops made in the State during the present year are computed at 450,000 bales of cotton, 188,000 hogsheads of sugar, 364,000 barrels of molasses, and 270,000 barrels of rice, with more than sufficient corn to supply all home demands.

The Old North State.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR VANCE—HIS ADDRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1.—The inauguration of Governor Vance passed off quietly. There was a large crowd in attendance. His address was applauded to the echo. Alluding to national affairs, he said: "I conceive our situation to be critical in the extreme." Our only reliance is upon the moderation and wisdom of Congress. If the representatives of the people and of the States shall not be able to make a peace-

THE NEWS RECORD.

Containing the Latest Telegrams.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION—ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES—INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ZEBULON B. VANCE—THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION YESTERDAY—ASSEMBLING OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S ADDRESS—THE SNO-STOREM—FOREIGN AFFAIRS, &c., &c.

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strengthened London trade. The slight tendency toward lower prices during the recent temporary lull has recovered, and a healthier tone pervades trade than at any time during the year. Imports into London during the week have been limited, which has caused a rising Continental demand. India continues to furnish the bulk of the weekly supply of foreign wheat into London, and holders have realized an advance of a shilling to two shillings per quarter on the week ending. The market is active with a steady milling demand and speculative inquiry for both. Trade presents broader features, and millers are seeming to derive confidence from the diminution of stocks, small shipments from America, and the knowledge that millers' stocks may occur before the value of wheat, with limited arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade has shown considerable firmness. At the end of last week there was a very large business in California floating cargoes, but the demand slackened within the past few days. BULLION WITHDRAWN FROM THE BANK. LONDON, January 1.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from bank to-day on balance was £65,000. LOT AT SEA. LONDON, January 1.—The British brig Leavon, Captain Taylor, which sailed from New York, November 23d, for Queens-town, has been lost at sea. Her crew were saved. From the East. THE FEARS OF AN IMMEDIATE WAR DISPELLED. LONDON, January 1.—A summary of the dispatches from Russia is not in a condition to carry out her threats, nor is Turkey in a condition to withhold the guarantees of the reforms demanded. THE RESULT OF SATURDAY'S SITTING. LONDON, January 1.—A delayed dispatch from Constantinople, dated Friday, December 29th, says: It was then believed that Saturday's sitting of the conference plenipotentiaries would make further concession to the Porte, and an agreement would be reached. It is thought to be improbable that General Ignatieff would remain in Constantinople as Russian ambassador. After the conference it was asserted that the Turkish Government contemplated a fresh issue of paper-money to the amount of 3,000,000.

New York.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON, OF NEW YORK—GOVERNOR TILDEN'S ADDRESS UPON RETIRING FROM THE OFFICE.

ALBANY, January 1.—Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON was inaugurated into office as Governor of New York to-day. The retiring Governor (Tilden) addressed Mr. Robinson as follows: The people of the State have given you a distinguished evidence of their confidence in choosing you for their Chief Magistrate upon a vote so unexampled. In that testimony I cordially concur, without assuming to give you any advice. It is to me a great satisfaction to surrender the chief official trust of this Commonwealth to one whose valuable cooperation I have experienced, and whose career furnishes such assurance of his purpose to prosecute the work to which I have consecrated two years of my public life, and three previous years of my private life. To recall the government of this State to the pure condition in which a generation ago you and I knew it; to remove fungus growths which in evil times had overspread its administration and legislation; to lighten the burden of taxes upon the people; to improve the institutions and laws; to systematically call into the civil service, whether by appointment or election, men of higher ideas of official life, of better training, and more general culture, thus utilizing a class inferior in the arts of political completion but superior in capacities for public usefulness; these noble objects had to be pursued through stormy conflicts with selfish interests and fixed habits. Our support was an unflinching one. If the people, in the prospect of a reformation could be made visible our inspiration was a belief that nothing worth saving could be lost if only our work did not fail. [Applause.] The scrutiny of all candid men may safely be challenged as to what has been already accomplished. 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