



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

The Debate in the Senate.

The Louisiana complication further engaged the Louisiana Senate on yesterday. Much interest was manifested by the public, and great numbers were unable to obtain access to the galleries. The debate, especially between Gordon, of Georgia, and Edmunds, of Vermont, was a spirited one.

Senator Gordon's defence of the South was bold, manly and delivered with a marked sincerity of feeling and truth. He repelled with scorn the insinuation that the people of the South, whom he loved, were murderers and semi-barbarians, and he was surprised that Senators with whom he was in familiar association should exhibit such hate and bitterness towards them.

An interruption by Senator Edmunds was the occasion of a response by Mr. Gordon which the Republican Senators were pleased to construe as a relic of "semi-barbarism."

Mr. Edmunds remarked that the gentleman ought not to have the audacity to make such statements as he had.

Mr. Gordon replied that he was responsible for them.

Mr. Edmunds: "Responsibility is a good thing."

Mr. Gordon: "And want of it a good thing sometimes."

Mr. Gordon explained his remark as intending to convey the idea of his responsibility as a Senator, a gentleman, and a man for the truth of his statements, and if the Senator was content to leave him undisturbed in his responsibility he promised to leave him unmolested in his (Edmunds') irresponsibility.

Senator Gordon, by his speech of yesterday, has further exhibited his fitness for the high place of trust and honor that his State has conferred upon him. He has also called forth additional admiration and gratitude on the part of the whole South, whom he so fearlessly and ably represents.

His manner was zealous and indignant, his eloquence impassioned, his arguments forcible and convincing, characterized by great discretion and prudence. He did not suffer himself to be drawn into the discussion of irrelevant matters, though the effort was made by the Opposition, and his feelings might naturally have inclined him to do so.

As a debater he has placed himself in the front rank among Senators, as a fearless advocate of the rights of an oppressed section he is without a peer, to which he brings the weight of a spotless character and a life of strict personal integrity.

The Senate adjourned without taking any action on the resolution, and the debate was further continued to-day.

The Burning Shame.

Everything outside of Federal military circles in New Orleans is quiet, and the people bear their oppression with a fortitude worthy of all commendation, but with an assurance that right will prevail, and that their oppressors will be yet brought to justice, and that at no very distant day.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department in Washington last night: NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 6, 1875. Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for several years.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General. In addition to the above, Gen. Sheridan notifies the Secretary of War that suits have been entered against himself, Generals Emory and De Trobriand, for alleged ejection from the State-house of parties claiming to be Conservative members of the Legislature.

And the following telegrams were sent to Sheridan yesterday, which the organ of the Administration at Washington says, "have the ring of the true metal and shows that the Administration propose to fight it out on the line marked out by Gen. Sheridan if it takes all winter."

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La.: Your telegrams all received. The President and all of us have full confidence and thoroughly approve your course.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La.: I telegraphed you hastily to-day, answering your dispatch. You seem to fear that we shall be misled by biased or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6. It appears that the Radicals of the Louisiana Legislature discovered that, after the retirement of the Democrats, they had only fifty-one members with certificates—less than a quorum. They therefore admitted three men, who occupied precisely the same position as the five Democrats who were ejected. The question is naturally suggested, "Why does not the military again interpose and put those three men out, as they did the five Democrats?" General Sheridan yesterday sent another telegram to the Secretary of War, in which he says that some of "the banditti" had threatened to assassinate him, but that he is not afraid.

The clergy of New Orleans have issued the following:

To the American People: Whereas General Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under date of the 4th inst., has addressed a communication to Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War in which he represents the people of Louisiana as large as breathing vengeance on all lawful authority and approving of murders and crimes, we, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making the most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana.

Signed—N. J. Proche, archbishop of New Orleans; J. P. B. Wilmer, bishop of Louisiana; Jas. K. Gatherin, pastor Temple of Sinai; J. C. Keener, bishop M. E. Church South; C. Doll, rector St. Joseph's church, and many others.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the recalcitrant move in the prosecution of Irwin, the recalcitrant witness, was made and would have been concluded had not the hour of adjournment arrived.

Irwin was brought to the bar of the House, when the Speaker put to him the usual question, whether he was now ready to appear before the committee and make answer to the questions put to him. Irwin read a statement that he was not in contempt of the House or of its authority. He was informed that it was not the duty of the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the matter of the Pacific mail subsidy, but to look to the finances and revenues. He appealed to the common sense of the House in this matter. It was now evident to the committee that the information sought would be obtained from other sources, and the only effect of these proceedings would be to suppress a mass of interesting evidence which he was willing to furnish.

Mr. Dawes then offered the following, which was adopted: Ordered: That the Speaker propound to the person in custody the following questions: First, Give the names of persons whom you employed to aid you in procuring a subsidy from Congress in 1872 for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Second, What was the largest sum paid by you to any one person to aid in procuring that subsidy?

Mr. Irwin, who had, with the Sergeant-at-arms, retired to the cloak-room, was brought to the bar, and the questions severally put by the Speaker.

To the first he replied: I decline to answer, for the reasons given.

To the second he answered: Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Dawes then offered a formal resolution reciting that he had declined to answer, and declaring him to be in contempt of the House, which was adopted.

Mr. Roberts, in behalf of the Ways and Means Committee, offered a resolution, in language the same as that under which Stuart was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, to be confined in the jail of the District of Columbia until he was ready to appear and make answer to the questions and such others as the committee might legally and justly ask, which caused a debate, and without taking action, the House adjourned.

FRANCE COMES NEXT IN ORDER. A dispatch from London says that the Times' Paris dispatch announces that the entire French Cabinet has tendered its resignation, and that a crisis is inevitable. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly urgently requesting the following legislation: First, The passage of the bill creating a second chamber. Second, Provision for the maintenance of statu quo until 1880 in the event of MacMahon's death before the expiration of his term. Third, That when a second chamber is organized both chambers decide upon a definite Government to succeed the Septennate. In the course of his message, the President says: "I have instructed the Government to ask you to place the bill for the creation of a second chamber on the order of the day for one of your next sittings. Conservative interests most imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to the transmission of powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled. It ought to be so regulated as to leave to future Assemblies complete liberty to determine a form of Government." Balbie moved that priority of consideration be given to the second chamber bill. The House divided, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 250 to 420. The majority was composed of all sections of the Left, the Legitimists, and the Bonapartists.

The New York Journal of Commerce, one of the ablest and most influential papers in the country, thus condemns the outrage perpetrated in New Orleans on Monday last, comments the action of the people of that city and counsels further patience. "Whatever other unpleasant news we have from New Orleans, there is not a word about riot and disorder. The only troops that appear upon the scene are regulars. They are the sole disturbers of the peace. The fighting is all on one side. We earnestly wish that this may continue to be the case. The great outrage committed by General de Trobriand, by order from Washington, in forcibly removing Conservative members from the Legislature, is all the greater when seen in sharp contrast with the peace and quiet which prevailed in New Orleans on that eventful day. The Administration monopolizes all the hostile movements in that city, and it should have a monopoly of the disgrace which sooner or later must fall on all the responsible persons engaged in the infamy of Monday last. The Conservatives of Louisiana can make no stronger appeal to the sympathy and just consideration of the American people than by resolutely keeping their present attitude of patience and calm."

Our people and State have reason to thank Providence, for the many blessings which they enjoy. It is true that we are not as rich and prosperous as formerly, but in comparison with many of our sister States we are highly blessed indeed, and there are many more blessings which are within our power and reach. Virginia is rich in undiscovered and undeveloped wealth; she is pregnant and bursting forth with the abundance of her treasures. Labor, and enterprise are the geni that will throw open the portals of her hoarded wealth, they alone will prove the "open sesame" to the riches that time has accumulated upon and within her bosom; and with labor and enterprise she will yet be the mistress of the nation.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

The debate in the Senate on affairs in Louisiana was continued yesterday, when, after a speech by Mr. West, from Louisiana, in which he gave his views of the situation and justified the action of the Administration,

Mr. Gordon said he had not intended to participate in this debate, although he had been urged to do so by friends on his side of the chamber. He had heretofore thought it better to submit in silence to the insults which Senators on the other side of the chamber were so fond of casting at some of us. But after what he had heard yesterday, he could no longer sit silent. He could not hold his voice when the people whom he loved, with whom and for whom all that he had and all that he was, were held up to the gaze of the civilized world, pilloried as murderers and assassins. He could not have believed that Senators with whom he had come in familiar association could entertain such feelings of animosity, of hate and of bitterness toward the people whom he represented. He had hoped that this feeling of hate was dying out; but if this is to be the policy towards the South, if the North is to be agitated stirred up in this way, then we had better know (there is nothing left for us but to die. But he (Mr. Gordon) did not believe it; he did believe the great Northern people would sanction such a policy. We had been threatened yesterday with the brave men whom he met during the war, but he did not believe that any considerable portion of those brave men coincided in the sentiments expressed on this floor. No people in the world had been more misjudged, more misrepresented and more cruelly maligned than the people of the South. Never, since the close of the war, has a single white man in the South raised his arm in opposition to the Federal Government, and yet the South is constantly branded as hostile to the Government. Men come down among us who have no interest in common with us; they hold the offices, make our laws, levy our taxes, spend them, and when we endeavor lawfully to recover our rights we are stigmatized as assassins, as murderers, as semi-barbarians, and as disloyal to the Federal Government.

Black militia roam over the country, rob, murder and commit crimes which they would not name on this floor, and when the Southern people rise up to defend themselves, they are denounced as assassins. When is this misjudgment of the Southern people to stop? If his voice and gaze were tremulous with emotion, it was not the emotion of anger, but the emotion of indignation upon the outrages perpetrated upon his people. He stood aghast at the spectacle presented here yesterday of the attempt to ruin the fair name and fame of a whole section of the country.

There had been much said about intimidation; the Republicans might have every judge and every other officer in a State, might control the jury, but yet they were always intimidated. Perhaps there was some intimidation on the other side. He read extracts from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of the Congressional investigation in Louisiana, where it was testified that the Government bacon for the sufferers by the overflow had been carried to the Republican headquarters and distributed the night before the election; that negroes had been whipped and turned out of church for voting the Democratic ticket; that in one county there were fifteen cases of murder of negroes by negroes. He also read from the testimony of the Republican candidate for the Legislature in Rapides parish, who had testified that although he was defeated by several hundred votes, the Returning Board had counted him in.

(Mr. Gordon was several times applauded in the galleries, when the Chair (Mr. Sargent) directed that the applause must be stopped, as it was contrary to the rules of the Senate.)

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) said all the explanations of what were done in the South were stigmatized as lies. The Senator said ten thousand times ten thousand lies came up from the South. He said all the Associated press agents in the South were liars. This was not so. He (Mr. Gordon) knew these men. They were not liars. But what does the Senator have to say to the press of New York, the Herald, the Times, the Tribune? Does he pronounce the correspondents of those papers liars? No, the Senator does not dare to do that. No, Mr. President, the men who talk so much about disorder in the South, who beg for peace don't want peace, they desire murder. They turn the face of harmony and peace toward the North, but toward the South, it is the face of hate and revenge. They want murder because they know that when peace comes, when the North knows the South, and the South knows the North; when each man can look down into the heart of his fellow countryman, then there will be no place for fear. Like the traser in the bull-fights, their fangs are dipped in blood; they hope to goad the South into the very torture of desperation, to do something which may arouse the North. These men talk of murder, but it does not occur to them that there is anything in the murder of the Constitution, the murder of a State, in the murder of an entire people, the Senator from Indiana says the whole South is armed. This is not so. Not one man is armed now where a thousand were armed before the war. More than one-half of the white population of the South are without any arms whatever, not even the old-fashioned shot gun.

The Senator from Vermont said the people of the South were semi-barbarian, and suggested a comparison between them and the people of his own section. He (Mr. G.) would not imitate such a spirit. He would do nothing to detract from the glory and the honor of the people which that Senator represented.

Mr. Edmunds asked Mr. Gordon to point out where he had made use of such language.

Mr. Gordon—The Senator's words were burnt into my memory, and will not go out.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator could not get over in that way the audacity with which he has assumed to make statements here of the position of other Senators.

Mr. Gordon—I am responsible for my statements.

Mr. Edmunds—Of course, responsibility is a very good thing.

Mr. Gordon—The want of it is sometimes a very excellent thing.

Mr. Gordon here read from Mr. Edmunds' speech of yesterday to the effect that "when the people of the South brought to justice their fellow citizens for the cause of murder upon their fellow citizens for no cause but opinions's sake, then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern brothers, who, it seems, have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarian times, have thought better of it, and then I shall begin to have some faith that whatever irregularities or wrongs may exist in the autonomy of any of those States will be properly corrected." Mr. Gordon, in conclusion, expressed his perfect conviction that the people of the North could not be rallied to this new persecution of the South. He had come here with his breast full of good will to every section of the country, and here the expression of the same feeling from all his people. His faith was as strong as it was in the great throne of Jehovah that right, truth, and justice will yet prevail, and that the people of the North and South will stand together, on common ground for the common good of the whole country.

Mr. Edmunds said when the solemnity occasioned by the sermon of the Senator from Georgia had been relieved he wished to say a word in reply to the observations of that Senator concerning him. The Senator had misstated him in saying that he had accused the Southers white people of being semi-barbarians, when what he (Mr. E.) had stated was that the manners in the South before the war were semi-barbarous. The Senator complains of this, and when he is interrupted he answers "not in a grocery, not in the street, not on the

field of battle, but here on this floor in language which certainly is now regarded semi-barbarous. He says "he is responsible." Well, Mr. President, does not that remind you of some of the old scenes in this chamber before the war, when the predecessors of the Senator used the same language? If this is an evidence of the culture of the gentleman and those whom he represents, he (Mr. E.) was willing to leave it to ere. The Senator had said a great deal about the glory shed upon the country by the Southern men of the past, but he had omitted to mention a more recent time, when the men of the South lifted their hands, not for a common country, but to destroy that country. The Senator had spoken of Washington, Henry, Marshall and Taylor—illustrious names, but were not those names dimmed by the names of a Davis and a Lee and a Toombs, and others that he might mention? He (Mr. E.) did not, however, wish to refer to this. The people of the North had no animosity toward the people of the South; all they wished was that life and liberty should be protected in the South, and, also, the freedom of political opinion. The Democrats and Republicans of the North lived harmoniously together, although they had their heated political contests, and why could not this be the case in the South? It did not become the Senator from Georgia to accuse him of animosity toward the South; all that he asked was that there should be security before the law for all the people of the South. He had no objection to the Democratic party—sometimes called the white man's party—in the South getting control of them peaceably and lawfully. Ever since the rebellion terminated the North has cried out for simple tolerance of political opinion. It has not cried for vengeance. It has removed the disabilities of the rebellious, and welcomed them with open arms to the councils of the states and the nation. It has always cried for that peace which the honorable Senator professes so much to desire.

Mr. Gordon said he had not thought so much of correcting any in expressions of the Senator, but he did not want others to be misguided by the Senator's impressions. The Senator objected to my saying that I was responsible for the statement that I made. What I meant was that I was responsible as a Senator for a man and as a gentleman. If the Senator is content to leave me undisturbed in my responsibility, I will promise to leave him unmolested in his irresponsibility.

Mr. Flanagan said not half the truth had been told about the murders and outrages in the South. He had lived there longer than the Senator from Georgia, and knew as much about it.

Pending further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill providing for a new election of State officers and members of Congress for Louisiana, with such guards and restrictions as will insure full liberty for every citizen to vote without restraint.

Objection was made, and Mr. Hale gave notice that he would offer it again next Monday.

Mr. Cox, of New York, gave notice that he would offer a resolution next Monday on the same subject, but which would also embrace the idea that peace could be secured only by the withdrawal of troops from New Orleans.

In committee of the whole on the fortification bill it was suggested that there is no need for forts, civilization having advanced so far that everything could be settled without resort to arms.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said the army had been most inefficient in the State of Louisiana within the last two days. It had been used to carry State elections, and to oppress and put down a State Legislature. He denied that it was necessary to use troops for any such purpose. But whenever facts are stated which are believed to be true, the other side say they are lies of the Associated Press. But they say that Phil Sheridan must be believed, even when he wants to declare a whole State to be banditti, and to try them by drum-head court-martial, Sheridan's order was an outrage, and the country will not be patient under such outrages. The people of Louisiana are and have been patient, and while they fight thieves and robbers, they will not raise their hands against the flag of their country.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, read the telegram of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, recommending that the White Leaguers of Louisiana be declared banditti, and then read the decision of the United States Supreme Court in relation to the declaration of martial law by commanders of departments. In view of this interpretation of the law by the Supreme Court, Mr. Beck said the President would come short of his duty if he did not at once remove Sheridan and put a man there who had some regard for the rights of the people.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, said gentlemen had attempted to lecture the democratic side of the House. In his opinion the lecture should be returned to the republican party. It is undeniable that corruption, fraud and mis-rule have existed in Louisiana while the republican party has been holding control of the government in all its branches. The republican party has held the power since the war, and neither peace nor good government has come to the people. The fault of this did not rest with the democratic party, for they had no control of the matter. Over a year ago the President called upon Congress to adopt some legislation which would give peace and quiet to the State, but Congress has thus far refused to do so. They have asked for good government, and all that has been given them is the government of the bayonet.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said in his opinion Sheridan had forgotten the first requirement of a man and a soldier, which was to adhere to the truth, for his statements of outrages in Louisiana were false. He was glad to see that when that military spot had asked Congress to proclaim the people a banditti, no one in the House had been found to offer a resolution to carry out that recommendation.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, said he felt that party politics were out of place in discussing a great legal question, yet the gentleman had introduced a stamp speech here. He contended that in those States of the South where the Conservatives had the power, branches of the peace were punished, but where the Republicans under the lead of carpet-baggers, had control, and were plundering the people, disorders prevailed and were inevitable. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina there were no disorders. He cited Louisiana and Mississippi, and the case of the sheriff of Vicksburg, whom he charged, was stealing the people's money and refusing to give bonds. Republican misrule, he asserted, was the whole cause of the troubles.

Mr. McKee said the gentleman misstated the case in the South, and for one he was ashamed of the cowardly conduct of his Republican friends. [Laughter.] They listened to statements knowing them to be false, and then stood up and apologized for Phil Sheridan.

He was proceeding to speak of affairs in the South, when Mr. Starkweather said this wide latitude had been given to debate for a long time, and he insisted that the debate should be confined to the subject before the House.

Mr. McKee said this Republican sheriff of Vicksburg did not steal the taxes, but—

The chair called him to order, as overstepping the limits of debate as complained of by Mr. Starkweather.

Mr. McKee said it was necessary that these taxes should be collected and taken care of, or they could not build fortifications. [Laughter.] He said there had not ten men been hung in

the South for killing Republicans, yet it was well known that hundreds had been brutally murdered. There were the slaughters of Coushatta, Grant parish, St. Andre, and others, for which no punishment had ever been inflicted. The skirts of the Democracy were dyed red with the blood of murdered men, and not one had been punished. If martial law was necessary he would be glad to see it. They explained that the Republicans were thieves. If they were their opponents were assassins.

The reading of the bill was then concluded, when the committee rose and reported it to the House, and it was passed.

Virginia Claims.

In the report of the Commissioners of Claims to the House of Representatives, we find the following claims from Virginia with the amounts allowed, in addition to those heretofore published:

Table with columns: Name, Amount claimed, Amount allowed. Lists names like Page, Thomas S., Painter, J. seph, sr., Payne, James, etc., with corresponding amounts.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, bills were reported to incorporate the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Alexandria; to incorporate the Life Insurance Company of Virginia; to amend the Code in relation to hunting upon the lands of another; to cause lands sold or advertised to be sold for non-payment of taxes to be stricken from the commissioner's books, on certain conditions; to amend the Code concerning the office of Adjutant General; to amend the Code with reference to assignment of breaches in actions on annuity and other bonds.

Bills were introduced to abolish all acts and parts of acts in relation to chain-gangs; to amend the Code concerning the building and repairing of bridges by counties, and to authorize the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed to such associations shall alone be responsible for the debts of such associations.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Riddleberger's resolution to have the gilt letters "Va." removed from the Speaker's chair was defeated.

Among the bills introduced was one for the relief of Wm. C. Grimes, late collector of Potomac township, King George county.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes to the 1st of June was, after discussion, postponed till the 13th, by a vote of 58 to 54.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to incorporate the Norfolk and Princess Anne Narrow Gauge Railroad Company; to incorporate the British Association of Virginia; also to liquidate the public debt of Virginia.

Among the bills reported was one amending the Code in regard to county, city, town and township subscriptions to works of internal improvement.

An adverse report was made on the bill providing for the assessment of the shares of the banks or banking associations authorized by laws of this State, or of the United States, and imposing a tax thereon.

A bill was passed authorizing a new election in Farmville on the question of a subscription to the capital stock of the Farmville, Charlottesville and Staunton narrow gauge railway company.

A bill to cause lands sold or advertised to be sold for non-payment of taxes, to be stricken from the commissioner's book, upon certain conditions, was considered until adjournment.

In the House of Delegates a bill was reported authorizing the division of school districts into sub-districts, and to provide for the management of public schools therein; and an adverse report was made upon the bill for a free ferry across the Rappahannock from Farmville to Fredericksburg.

It was resolved that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject of authorizing the school trustees of Clarke county to borrow money.

The resolution enquiring into the expediency of purchasing a 400 acre farm for the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, near Hampton, was referred to the committee on schools and colleges.

The bill amending the Code relative to increase of salaries of judges by the councils of cities, was discussed; also Senate bill to punish desertion on the part of parents.

The bill to provide for working and keeping in repair the roads of the Commonwealth was made a special enacting order for Tuesday.

The bill for the construction of cases in the rotunda of the Capitol for the exhibition of State minerals was rejected.

Bills were ordered to be engrossed; incorporating the Virginia Relief Association of Virginia; and for re-arranging the dates for the ending of the school year.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the debate upon upon Mr. Thurman's resolution calling upon the President for information concerning Louisiana affairs was continued. Gen. Gordon of Georgia spoke with feeling and effect. The discussion was continued to-day.

In the House of Representatives, a number of bills of no general importance were introduced, and two or three reported by the Military Committee were passed. Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report a bill providing for a new election in Louisiana, and this precipitated a discussion on Louisiana affairs, but the resolution was soon withdrawn. The House went into the Committee of the Whole, and the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill gave another opportunity for a debate on Louisiana affairs, but it was interrupted by the appearance of the witness, Irwin, at the bar of the House, and the rest of the session was occupied with his case.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS.—Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads; Frank Thompson, general manager of the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac railroads, and other officials, in Colver Scott's private car, accompanied by J. N. DuBury, vice-President of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, and Mr. Wood, resident engineer of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, yesterday, inspected the Washington and Alexandria and Alexandria and Fredericksburg railroads. At Quantico, some time was spent in examining that point, particularly the water privileges. The road generally was found to be in good condition.

The Baltimore and Potomac, Alexandria and Washington and Alexandria and Fredericksburg roads have been created a division of the Northern Central, with Mr. Frank Thompson as general manager from Harrisburg to Pope's Creek and Quantico, and Mr. George C. Wilkins will be the superintendent over this division. Mr. J. N. DuBury, who has been the vice-President and general manager of the Baltimore and Potomac, and put it in operation on the 23d of July, 1874, will take charge of the Southern Bureau of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Richmond Whig speaking of political parties and leaders now and formerly, says: "There is one improvement in the practical politics of the present: the people are less subservient to the politicians than they were once; they think more for themselves upon public affairs; and it is much more difficult for aspirants to command the masses as their personal partisans. Leaders and followers are not so inseparable as they have been."

Gov. Ames, of Mississippi telegraphed to the President on Monday asking that a company of United States troops be sent to Vicksburg to preserve order. The dispatch was referred to the Secretary of War, and the troops ordered as requested.

Miss Mollie Carter, aged about 18 years, daughter of Mr. Thomas Carter, near North Garden, Albemarle county, was burned to death, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, on Saturday last.

The Commissioners of Emigration of New York ask the Legislature of that State to increase the capitation tax on immigrants to \$2 and to appropriate \$300,000 for the commission.

The city of Richmond have abolished its detective force.