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WRETCHED LOUISIANA.

RE-ELECTION OF PINCHBACK.

REPORT OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

SYMPATHY FROM ALL QUARTERS.

NEW YORK "GOES IT A LITTLE SLOW."

Political and General News From All Parts of the Country—Another Letter From Beecher.

Frankfort, Ky., held a sympathetic meeting for Louisiana last night, and resolved, with severe reflection upon Grant and Sheridan.

The Pennsylvania House yesterday passed, by a strict party vote, resolutions of censure or disapproval of the course of the President in Louisiana.

The Senate of Virginia discussed various resolutions and projects of sympathy and censure, and referred them to the Committee on Federal Relations.

RE-ELECTION OF PINCHBACK AS SENATOR.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Kellogg Legislature to-day adopted a concurrent resolution to go immediately into the re-election of Lieut. Gov. Pinchback as United States Senator, in order to silence all doubts and questioning as to his title to a seat in that body. So suddenly was this movement made that Pinchback's opponents were apparently struck dumb.

No efforts being made to check the programme Pinchback was placed in nomination and received the following votes: Senate, 18 to 5; House, 48 to 7. A joint session will be held to-morrow for an official canvass. The re-election of Pinchback crushes the hopes of several aspirants of the custom-house wing, who are said to be especially disappointed at the turn affairs have taken, and the belief is now they will favor reconstruction or a new election.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The following was submitted to the Kellogg Legislature yesterday:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee selected to prepare a statement of the revolutionary proceedings in the hall of the House of Representatives on January 4, beg leave to submit the following statement and recommend that it be immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully, James S. Mathews, Charles W. Lowell, George Drury, W. P. Southard, and R. R. Ray.

The returns of the election held November 2, 1874, as promulgated by the proper returning officers thereof according to law showed there were elected fifty-three Republicans and fifty-three Democrats, and there were five seats for which the returning officers had made no returns, which were referred for the decision of the right to hold them to the General Assembly. The whole number of the House of Representatives is 111. A quorum is a majority of the members elected, and was at that time 54; a quorum, when the whole number is seated, is 56. A few days prior to the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly a posse of unauthorized persons

SECRETLY KIDNAPPED A. G. COUSIN,

a Republican member, and by force and violence conveyed him out of the city, under the color of a pretended charge of embezzlement, fifty miles across Lake Pontchartrain, to a distant parish, where they held him in confinement until after the day for the meeting of the General Assembly. They afterwards released him; the very men who made the charge going on his bond and acknowledging that their object in arresting and detaining him was to break the Republican majority. Certain parties meanwhile sought by the payment of several thousand dollars to certain Republican members to bribe three of them to vote for the Democratic nominee for Speaker. Attempts were made to kidnap other Republican members. Public and repeated threats were made for weeks previous to the 4th of January of

VIOLENCE AND ASSASSINATION

towards certain Republican members of the General Assembly. These threats and menaces were repeated, confirmed and indorsed by the press of the Opposition throughout the State. In consequence of information in his possession that organized violence was intended and would be used to influence the organization of the House, the Governor placed the State-house under the military command of General H. J. Campbell, of the State militia, who was ordered to assist and sustain the police. Under this order General Campbell excluded from the building on Monday all but officials of the State government, members of the General Assembly and persons claiming to be members, judges, members of Congress, members of the United States civil, military and naval forces. The constitutional provisions to govern the organization of the House are as follows: Article 23. The House of Representatives shall

CHOOSE ITS SPEAKER AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Article 24. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the justifications, elections and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Article 26. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question at the desire of two of them shall be entered on the journal. The law governing the organization of the House is as follows:

Section 44, article 28, approved November 20, 1872: That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the clerk of the House of Representatives and the secretary of the Senate of the last General Assembly a list of names of such persons as according to the returns shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly, and it shall be

THE DUTY OF SAID CLERK AND SECRETARY

to place the names of Representatives and Senators elect so furnished upon the roll of the House and Senate respectively, and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the clerk and secretary respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provision, and none other shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or Senate; nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with Article XXXIV, of the Constitution.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, January 4, the State-house being surrounded by an excited crowd of several thousand persons, the members assembled in the hall. Immediately afterwards, or a little before the clerk had finished the announcement of the number of members, who answered to their names, which was 102, Mr. Billieu, Representative from Lafourche, moved that L. A. Wiltz, Representative from Orleans, proceed temporary Speaker. The chief clerk replied that a legal election was to elect a Speaker. Mr. Billieu, paying no attention to the protest of the clerk, proceeded hurriedly to publish his own motion against the protests of all the Republican Representatives.

THE MOTION WAS PUT IN A QUICK AND EXCITED

manner, and not in a loud voice, and was voted for only by a portion of even the Democratic members. The negative was not put at all. Mr. Wiltz having previously taken position near the clerk's desk, as quick as thought upon putting the motion, without waiting for any announcement of the vote, sprank to the Speaker's desk, where the clerk was standing, seized the gavel from his hand, and pushed the clerk violently off the stand, declaring himself temporary Speaker. Following him was Mr. T. Heustis, first justice of the peace in the parish of Orleans, who took from his pocket a book looking like a Bible and proceeded to go through the form of administering the oath. Mr. Wiltz, as temporary Speaker, assumed to administer the oath to the members *en masse*, against the protest of the Republican members. Some Democratic members then made a motion to elect Trezevant clerk. Wiltz put the motion and declared it carried. Trezevant at once sprang forward and took the clerk's chair. Immediately after, in a hurried and excited manner, a Mr. Flood was elected sergeant-at-arms, upon a motion by a Democratic member. Also, a motion was made from the same side of the House that a number of assistant sergeant-at-arms be appointed by the chair, which

THE CHAIR DECLARED CARRIED,

when a large number of members at once appeared wearing badges, on which was printed "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms." While all the above motions were being put the Republican members objected and called for the yeas and nays, all of which was disregarded by the acting Speaker. Colonel Lowell, a Republican member, made the point of order that the constitution of the State allowed any two members to call for the yeas and nays on any motion. Wiltz decided the point of order not well taken. (See constitutional provision above.) The pretended House then proceeded, in defiance of law, to swear in five members, to wit: Joseph Bright, of Bienville; Charles Schuyler and John L. Scales, of Desoto; C. C. Dunn, of Grant, and George S. Kelly, of Winn, by which the Democrats gave themselves a majority. The Republicans protested against this violence and lawlessness, but their protests were disregarded. The Democrats then

ASSUMED TO ELECT A PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Wiltz declared himself elected, after going through the usual form, after having received, as he claims, 55 votes, which included the five men seated in violation of law, the Republican members withdrawing, not voting, as they deemed the proceedings illegal. About the time of the withdrawal of the Republicans Wiltz gave or caused instructions to be given the persons assuming to be sergeants-at-arms not to allow any one to pass out or enter the House. Great commotion at once ensued, and quite a number of knives and revolvers were drawn and displayed in a threatening manner. Most of the Republican members had already left the room, amid great commotion, when Mr. Dupree, of Orleans,

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER,

moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the House. The motion prevailed, and a committee, of which Dupree was chairman, was appointed to wait on Gen. De Trobriand, and request the interference of United States troops to preserve the peace. In a short time the committee returned, accompained by Gen. De Trobriand and staff. Upon the appearance of the General on the floor loud applause came from the Democratic side of the House. Gen. De Trobriand moved to the Speaker's desk. Wiltz stated in substance the reason of his being summoned, and informed him of the impossibility of enforcing orders and preserving peace. Gen. De Trobriand, in substance, (the committee being unable to gather the exact words,) asked Wiltz whether it was not possible for him to preserve order and keep peace without calling on him as a United States officer. Wiltz replied, it was impossible. He had already instructed his Sergeant-at-Arms to do so. Gen. De Trobriand took action in the matter, and quiet was restored with little trouble. Wiltz then assured Gen. De Trobriand that his coming

HAD PREVENTED BLOODSHED;

and, as your committee is reliably informed on the matter, thanked him, in the name of the General Assembly of Louisiana, for his prompt response to the summons of the House; and the general retired.

The New Orleans members then signed and presented the application to the Governor, requesting that the legal members be put in possession of the hall, which was printed in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN yesterday. This was signed by fifty-two legally elected and returned members. In response to this application the Governor applied to the military force of the United States to assist his officers in expelling the intruders and disturbers of the peace and preserving order, which assistance was rendered, and by it order was restored, when the Republican members returned to the hall, following Gen. DeTrobriand, at his request and under his protection, and attempted to follow him through the door. The sergeant-at-arms at the door, by order of Wiltz,

CLOSED THE DOOR IN THEIR FACES,

and forcibly prevented them from entering. They were not allowed to enter until the attention of Gen. De Trobriand was called to the fact, and at his order the Republican members were admitted and the five intruders expelled. The Democratic members, with Wiltz at their head, then withdrew, and the House proceeded to organize according to law.

I certify that the foregoing protest contained the genuine signatures of fifty-two members of the House of Representatives whose names are upon the list furnished me by the Secretary of State in conformity with law, and I further certify that all of the said members answered to their names at roll-call made by me at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, the 4th day of January, being a majority of all the members present.

(Signed,) WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

MISSOURI.

Inauguration of Gov. Hardin.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—James H. Hardin, Governor-elect, was inaugurated at Jefferson City to-day. His address deals wholly with State matters, except at the close he briefly refers to the events which occurred at New Orleans, and says: "Standing, as I do, on the threshold of this high office, and believing that a declaration will meet with a hearty response from my people, I do now in the name of the State, protest against the employment of a military force, except in exact accordance with the Constitution of the United States, as construed and understood in our national history; and I further declare that the obtrusion of such forces in the legislative halls of Louisiana was a fearful infraction of that Constitution, and in some respects the gravest and most alarming shock our republican institutions have ever received, inverting in this one act military authority the destruction of the rights of States and citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Senatorial Caucus.

A despatch from Harrisburg says: There are rumors afloat of a projected bolt from the Democratic caucus, in case Senator Wallace is declared the nominee for United States Senator, and the members of the House will not abide by his nomination. All parties are very reticent, and refuse to give any particulars. The programme is said to be for the bolters to cast their votes for Judge Black, although they have been organized by Clymer and Bucklaw, and are really in favor of either of these gentlemen.

NEW YORK.

Message of Gov. Tilden on Louisiana.

ALBANY, Jan. 12—Governor Tilden has sent a special message to the Legislature calling attention to the Louisiana affair, and Senator Lord offered concurrent resolutions condemning all persons responsible for the interference with the Legislature. The resolutions were laid on the table on motion of Mr. Woodin, who said it would be wise to await the report of the Louisiana investigating committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of Gov. Chamberlain.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Gov. Chamberlain sent an elaborate special message to the General Assembly upon its meeting to-day. He is most emphatic in urging that no appropriations be made in excess of the known resources of the State, so that the practice shall be to pay as we go. He suggests plans for paying the past indebtedness of the counties, but in view of the heavy burdens on the people is inflexibly opposed to the liquidation at present of the floating indebtedness of the State.

TEXAS.

Organization of the Legislature.

AUSTIN, Jan. 12.—The Legislature met to-day. Hon. R. B. Hubbard called the Senate to order. He delivered an address, in which he congratulated the Senate on the general prosperity of the State, financially and otherwise. He expressed strong sympathy with Louisiana.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Republican Nomination.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan 12.—The Republican State convention organized at noon with Gen. Gilman Marster as president, and nominated C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor. On the first ballot Charles F. Powers was nominated for railroad commissioner.

Tilton-Beecher Suit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—At the Beecher-Tilton trial the usual crowd was in attendance to-day. Rev. H. W. Beecher, his wife and son, and assistant pastor Halliday occupied seats behind their counsel. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton had seats on either side of ex-Judge Fullerton. Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington came in with Judge Morse and Ira Wheeler, and took positions behind Mr. Hill. Curiosity was raised to the highest pitch by their appearance.

Mr. Morris continued his opening, and towards the close of his speech read the following letter, which he said Mr. Beecher in his agony had drawn up, and would have sent to Plymouth church but for Moulton's intervention:

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To the Trustees of Plymouth Church:

I tender herewith my resignation of the sacred ministry of Plymouth church. For two years I have stood with great sorrow among you in order to shield from shame a certain household, but a recent publication makes this no longer feasible. I resign my ministry.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

VENEZUELA.

Order Restored in the Republic.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived here from a cruise, during which she has visited Samana Bay, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, Laguaya, and Aspinwall. She left the latter port on the 2d inst. She brings a rumor from Puerto Cabello that President Blanco, of Venezuela, had captured Gen. Calina, the sole remaining insurgent leader, and dispersed his troops.

CABLE FLASHES.

King Alfonso arrived at Valencia yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the people.

The German man-of-war Nautilus has returned to Santander.

The *Le Soir* says rumors were circulated in the lobbies of the Assembly at Paris yesterday that the Carlists had taken Pampoluna, and General Marioner, commanding the national troops in the north, had pronounced against Alfonso.

PERSONAL.

"I'll take care of the boys."

Senator Anthony, who has been detained by illness, has started for Washington.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull is registered at the St. James. She lectures to-night in Lincoln hall.

Wm. Sharon was elected United States Senator from Nevada by the entire Republican vote yesterday.

King Kalakaua arrived in Chicago yesterday, and was formally received by the mayor and common council.

Miss Tennie C. Claflin fell heavily on the icy pavement yesterday evening, severely bruising one of her hips and causing great pain.

"Now, friends J. and A., haven't I guarded the interests of the boys? You see, I used it all to pay my debts and build my house—apparently, eh?"

It is understood that Gen. John A. Logan, of Ill., will speak on the Louisiana question in the Senate immediately after the morning hour to-day.

Mr. White, member of Congress from Alabama, is a Republican, and therefore he is denounced as a carpet-bagger. It is a fact, however, that he has lived in Alabama since he was five years of age.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert has resigned his position as general superintendent of the Eastern division of the Western Union telegraph line. George H. Mumford has taken temporary charge of the office in New York.

Mr. Joseph Irwin, of the Western and Pacific News Association, has been appointed special correspondent of the San Francisco *Examiner*, which paper he will serve in addition to others supplied by the association.

Senator Carpenter left Washington last evening for Madison, to be present at the Senatorial election which takes place in the Wisconsin Legislature on the 19th instant. He has a very brilliant prospect of success.

P. C. Pendleton, connected with the surveying party of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, arrived here yesterday, and reports that two routes have been surveyed and the estimates for the line selected amount to $27,000,000. The line extends from Cumberland, Md., to slackwater on the Monongahela.

Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette died at Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday, after an illness of several weeks. He was Governor of Kentucky during the closing years of the war, but has not since taken an active part in politics. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers at the bar, and a short time since acted temporarily as judge of the Federal court during the absence of Judge Ballard. He died of rheumatism of the heart.

The numerous friends of the late Maj. Samuel Pusenbery will be pleased to learn that it is generally conceded that his accomplished and highly-qualified daughter will be made postmaster at Macon, Ga. Her knowledge of the work, her business tact and her high character all commend her to the favorable consideration of the Postmaster General. She is fully indorsed by the most prominent men in the Union. This will be a proper recognition of the services of her gallant father, who served his country for thirty-seven years and died in the harness in Santa Fe, Mexico.

W. M. Evarts is one of the signers of the call for a meeting at New York to protest in behalf of rebellion in Louisiana. Mr. Evarts ought to be the orator of the meeting, as he was of the famous Cuban meeting over the Virginius, where he put on the velvet jacket and cross-gartered stockings of the fillibuster, and made a fool of himself, in the fancy that he was bestriding a popular tidal wave of war. Mr. Evarts has not appeared before a popular audience since that performance. It is time for him to try again. We observe also that a number of the more prominent of the signers are those who also lost their heads in the Virginius flurry.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

WHOOPING COUGH.

Common Sense Treatment.

This disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in some sections of the city. It is known to everybody as a contagious disease. Just how it is communicated from one person to another—that is, in what consists the poison which conveys the disease from the person afflicted to the person in health, is not clearly known even to the pathologist. The disease appears like a severe cold or catarrhal fever. It manifests itself in like a cold in the head, goes through all the stages of a cold, and the only essential difference from a cold is the spasmodic cough—the "whoop"—from which it derives its name. This is about all that is known concerning it. It is not of much importance to know more. If a child inhales the breath of another during the stage of whooping the disease is very apt to be taken. All parents expect their children will have it once, and are generally glad to have it come so that it may be gone through with and there be no further dread of it. It is essential that parents understand the best general plan of treating it. Commonly it is treated too much. In the first stages nothing need be done save such precautionary measures as are best for a severe cold.

Keep the child from exposure to extremes of heat and cold. If the weather be inclement, keep in doors, dress warm, especially at night, and don't let the air of the sleeping-room become intensely cold at night. Give a light, easily digested food. Be sure that the food is thoroughly digested, and that the natural evacuations of the system be regular and sufficient. When the disease assumes the spasmodic-whooping stage, avoid everything that excites, for excitement always aggravates the whooping. When the whooping becomes distressing, as it sometimes does, and, as it said, the child almost "loses its breath" a useful precaution is to place the hands over the lower part of the chest, one in front, the other on the back, and by thus supporting the child in an upright posture, slight pressure of the hands will allay the paroxysm of whooping; generally but little medicine is required. Often cider or lemonade, well sweetened and drank warm, will relieve the cough. If the disease continues long an excellent mixture is made of equal parts of syrup of squills or vinegar, syrup of tolu and paragoric. A teaspoonful for a child over eight or ten years of age, from three to four times in twenty-four hours, will be found very serviceable. It is a healthful expectorant, and allays the spasmodic condition. Good nursing is always essential.

The Claim of Sugg Fort.

In response to a resolution of the House the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to that body a letter in relation to the Sugg Fort claim, in which he says:

"As appears from the records of this Department the papers in the claim were filed in the office of the Third Auditor on the afternoon of the 20th of June last. They were forwarded from the office of the Commissary General, and recommended by that officer, who is specially charged by the law of July 4, 1864, and the joint resolution of July 28, 1866, with the investigation of this class of claims.

"The claimant, Sugg Fort, and the Hon. R. R. Butler, M. C., from Tennessee, accompanied the papers, and as shown by the affidavit of the Third Auditor upon the urgent representations of Mr. Butler respecting the validity of the claim, the necessity for immediate action, and the peculiar hardships of delay, after some hesitation the account was made special, and stated by the Auditor so that it might go to the Second Comptroller that afternoon. The papers were transmitted accordingly to the Second Comptroller, and were followed by the claimant and Mr. Butler.

"Such representations were again made by the latter gentleman as added to the favorable action of the Commissary General and the Auditor, induced the Comptroller, after an examination of the papers, to affirm the report of the Third Auditor, carrying into effect the recommendation of the Commissary General. A requisition from the War Department was then obtained, which was countersigned by the Second Comptroller, registered by the Third Auditor, and such further proceedings had in the premises of Mr. Butler, and on his request, as secured the preparation of the warrant, although the afternoon was then far advanced.

"The warrant was signed about six o'clock p. m. by J. F. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the Acting Third Comptroller, in accordance with the usual course of business. Mr. Hartley states that there was nothing whatever to arouse his suspicions in conferring what at most, after the action of the accounting officers, he regarded as an ordinary ministerial duty.

"The warrant thus executed was presented to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Tuttle, without delay. He drew his draft for the money, $23,723.50, on the Assistant Treasurer at New York. The draft was registered the same evening, by the Register of the Treasury, and was paid by the Treasurer of the United States the next day, July 1, 1874. The draft is indorsed, 'Sugg Fort,' R. R. Butler, the money having been received by the latter."

Subsequently the attention of the Secretary having been called to the fact that the claim had been rejected by a committee of the House, and other circumstances having been brought to his knowledge, he, on the 21st of October, requested Henry H. Smith, clerk of the House Committee on Claims, and Charles F. Benjamin, clerk to the Commission on Claims, to investigate the claim, thoroughly charging them to inquire strictly into its validity and history. The report was submitted December 5, 1874, and established, in their judgment, the fraudulent character of the claim.

The report was submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who, on December 22, informed the Secretary that he had completed his inquiry, and being of the opinion that the facts developed by the investigation on the whole established the fraudulent character of the claim, he had directed an action of assumpsit to be brought against the claimant in the United States Circuit Court, at Ashville, to recover the money.

Further civil proceedings will also be instituted against other parties if it shall appear necessary or advisable. The Solicitor has also invited the attention of the United States Attorney for this district to the case, with instructions to cause the same to be brought before the grand jury at the earliest day for inquiry and action.

THE CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

LOUISIANA IN THE CABINET.

TONE OF THE SPECIAL MESSAGE.

THE CABINET UNITED UPON A POLICY.

The Pacific Mail Investigation Yesterday.

Irwin's Habeas Corpus Postponed—Scenes in Congress—Finances—Bills Introduced—Secretary Bristow's Letter on Customs Laws—Sandwich Islands.

The Cabinet assembled shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, with all the members present except Secretary Delano, who was represented by Assistant Secretary Cowan. The session lasted until 2:30 p. m., and was mainly devoted to the reading and discussion of the President's special message on Louisiana. It is understood that the message is a strong, brave document, showing that the President fully appreciates the danger to the whole country which would surely grow out of the disturbed condition of the South, with its lawlessness and red-handed murders, committed on whites and blacks whose sole offence is that they are Republicans, unless checked at once and forever by the strong arm of the Government. It is also understood that the message, while it may not strictly meet the views of every member of the Cabinet, is a document which they are all prepared to stand by. Senators Edmunds, Sargent, Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Morton, Conkling, Logan and Howe, who had a lengthy consultation with the President previous to the arrival of the Cabinet officers, and subsequently had a general conversation with the latter, are reported as giving their hearty approval of the message, and regard it as likely to heal any and all division of sentiment in the Republican party in and out of Congress. The fact, given upon high authority, that there is not now and has never been over this Louisiana business a serious disagreement in the Cabinet, that no resignations were or are likely to take place in consequence of the President's Southern policy, will no doubt disappoint those weak-kneed Republicans and revolutionary Democrats who have condemned the President without giving him a chance to say a word in his own defence. The message will probably reach Congress early this afternoon, and will make about two columns of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. The accompanying documents, comprising official reports from officers of the army and of the Department of Justice, will be very voluminous. A large clerical force, both in the Department of Justice and the War Department, have been at work for nearly if not quite a week, putting these reports in order for the purpose of presenting them to Congress in systematic form. They will furnish a complete history of the reign of terror which has existed in the South, beginning with the disturbances preceding the elections of last fall, and will serve to sustain the President's position that the condition of affairs in that section demands a policy carefully observing constitutional power to break up all armed organizations in opposition to the peace and quiet of that section. The principal object of the message will be to clear away any doubts that may exist regarding the necessity for such a policy.

As regards the special recommendations it may contain to remedy the condition of affairs in the particular State of Louisiana, nothing definite has been ascertained.

Washington Monument.

Mr. Chipman, from the special committee on the Washington National Monument, yesterday morning attempted to introduce a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of completing the monument. As the bill contained a clause making the appropriation objection was made to its reception by Mr. Butler, and the bill was returned.

Hawaiian Treaty.

Mr. Henry A. Pierre, Minister Resident of the United States at Honolulu, was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday, and made a statement on the subject of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Hawaii. A treaty between the two countries is now in negotiation between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian commissioner, and will shortly be sent to the Senate for its approval.

Washington Navy Yard.

A petition, signed by five hundred mechanics and other employes of the Washington navy yard, was presented in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It prays that in view of the impossibility of obtaining employment in private yards, the recent lack of work and the cold season, that a sufficient appropriation be made to continue the yard with its full working force.

Banking and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency held their usual session yesterday and considered several bills now on their docket, after which they adjourned until this morning, when, if his health permits of it, Mr. George B. McCartee, chief of the bureau of printing and engraving, will be examined in regard to the affairs of his bureau, but more especially about the one hundred sheets of fibre paper recently exhibited.

Mexican Veterans.

At the session of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions yesterday morning a committee of the members of the Association of the Survivors of the Mexican War presented a petition praying that a pension be granted them. They also presented a full report of the proceedings of the society since its organization. Speeches in favor of the proposition were made by Generals Negley, Denver and Mitchell. The committee agreed to consider the matter at an early day.

The Catlin Collection.

The heirs of the late George Catlin, the traveler and artist, are pressing before the Joint Committee on the Library a proposition to sell his pictures and cartoons, numbering about twelve hundred, for the sum of $100,000. They were made during his thirty years' traves among Indian tribes of all sections, and are the most valuable collection extant. The committee agree that it would be desirable for the Government to own the pictures, but think the sum asked too large.

The Freedman's Bank.

The advisory board of the Freedman's Bank of Baltimore have presented a petition to Congress, which sets forth that the president and trustees of the principal bank in Washington led them to believe that the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company was chartered by Congress in such a way that failure was impossible. Under that impression numerous poor people deposited all their earnings, and as a result lost in the aggregate $270,000. In view of the fact as stated, they pray such relief as Congress may think their necessities demand.

The Stowell Investigation.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs held a session yesterday morning, and resumed the investigation into the alleged sale of a cadetship by Congressman Stowell. The evidence related chiefly to the meeting between Stowell and Graham at Richmond in December last, which was arranged by Washington and Lathrop friends of Graham, without consulting either of the parties. Worthington and Lathrop prepared a card for Graham to sign, saying the entire $1,700 he received from the sale of the cadetship was spent for electioneering purposes. Before Graham had admitted the truth or untruth of this statement the committee adjourned.

Right of Way Through Public Lands.

The bill which passed yesterday provides that the right of way through the public lands shall be granted to any road duly organized under State or Territorial law or act of Congress, to the extent of 100 feet on each side of the road; also the privilege to take from adjacent public lands material, earth, stone and lumber necessary for the construction of the road; also ground for stations, not exceeding twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station to each ten miles of road; the mode of taking private lands being left to be fixed by Territorial legislation. The right of way through any pass or canon is limited so as, first, not to interfere with any wagon road, and second, giving to any other railroad the right to pass through the same on the track of the first road, on paying an equitable share of the expense. A failure to construct a road through any section after the road has been selected and located, causes a forfeiture of any claim to the lands. The right of States hereafter formed, covering the lands donated by the bill, to regulate and limit charges for the transportation of freight and passengers, is conceded by the bill. The bill does not apply to lands within Indian reservations, without special authority from Congress, unless such right shall be provided by treaty stipulation or existing act of Congress. Congress reserves the right to amend or repeal the act.

Corcoran Square Market.

A bill to incorporate the Corcoran Square Market Company was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Cotton and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It gives the company power to locate and construct suitable buildings for market purposes on a square of ground deeded by W. W. Corcoran to the District of Columbia, and purchased by said District, situated between Sixth and Seventh and O and P streets. The capital stock is fixed at $500,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000, in shares of $50 each. The incorporators named are Sylvanus Gleason, William H. Hoover, William McGuire, S. R. Bond, Sidney McFarland, T. Z. Hoover, William A. Cook, Joseph Weyrich, John M. Langston, A. L. Barber, Charles Lemon, Thos. Donn, and O. D. Barrett.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Adam G. Malloy, collector of internal revenue, Fourth district, Texas; postmasters—J. H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, W. Va.; W. D. Blaisdell, Plymouth, N. H.; H. W. Fleetwood, St. Johnsburg, Vt.; E. L. Hapgood, Claremont, N. H.; Miss Lydia M. H. Anderson, Keene, N. H.; R. E. Bowen, Milburg, Mass.; Josiah Pickett, Worcester, Mass.; J. R. Clark, Milford, Conn.; Miss Ella S. Nickols, Suffield, Conn.; Samuel H. Canfield, Seymour, Conn.; P. B. Greene, Greenville, Conn.; Jabez Alvord, Winsted, Conn.; Mrs. Mary J. Edwards, Portland, Conn.; A. B. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; Elias P. Ripley, Ackley, Iowa; J. M. Rhoads, Jefferson, Iowa; F. W. Crane, Magnoketa, Iowa; Joseph Taylor, Fort Taylor, Wis.; Walter Gladden, New Britain, Conn.; Mrs. F. E. Lathrop, Columbia, Mo.

The Alabama Investigation.

The House special committee, Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, chairman, charged with the investigation of the condition of affairs in Alabama, and who went to that State for the purpose of conducting it, have returned to this city. Their report will not be ready for presentation for a few days. The evidence taken was quite voluminous, and members of the committee state that the actual condition of affairs there far exceeds the reports that have been sent North. Throughout the State they find that there has been an organized effort on the part of the white Democrats to intimidate and murder colored voters; that there have been individual cases in which colored Republicans have assaulted colored Democrats, but they were few, and that in consequence of this state of affairs Union men and colored men are fast leaving the State in order to save their lives and property. As a unit they represent the condition of affairs as terrible.

The Louise Home.

Mr. Lewis yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate to incorporate the Louise Home. The bill gives the usual powers of a corporation, and provides that the building and grounds connected therewith, and all property held by said trustees of said trust on square 196, shall be free from all taxes and assessments by the municipal authorities or by the United States so long as the same shall be held and used for the purpose of said trust. The bill also empowers the trustee to close that part of the public alley, fifteen feet wide, in said square, which runs from Massachusetts avenue, providing that they pay for the ground inclosed in said alley at the assessed rate of the grounds contiguous to the same, and expend the amount in grading and paving the residue of the public alley therein or pay the same *pro rata* to the holder of the property fronting on said alley, according to the number of front feet, if a majority of the owners of said front feet shall so elect. The trustees named in the act of incorporation are James M. Carlisle, Geo. W. Riggs and John C. Hall.

Cheap Transportation.

Owing to the prolonged and exciting debate on the Louisiana question, and the probability of the extended continuance of the same, as well as the certainty of other questions of immediate political importance arising, which will consume the time of the present Congress, the friends and advocates of that important measure, internal improvements, or, as it is called, cheap transportation, despair of any legislation during the present session. Senator Windom, chairman of the Senate Special Committee, having the matter in charge, early in the session presented an elaborate report, setting forth the advantages of certain proposed routes, both by water and rail, and with the expectation that before adjournment some decisive action would be taken to relieve the pressing wants of the agricultural districts, both South and West, but as yet there is no signs of any move in that direction. He will, however, at the earliest opportunity again bring the matter to the attention of the Senate, and urge the importance of doing something for these long suffering communities.

Regulation of Telegraph Companies.

The bill introduced into the House yesterday by Mr. McCrary provides that all telegraph companies in the United States shall mutually interchange messages and transmit and deliver the same at the regular tariff rates of each company between the points of transmission without any additional charge for words indicating the route or manner of transmission, and punishes, by fine not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, and by liability for damages to the party injured, any officer or employee of any telegraph company who shall refuse to receive or wire such messages, or fail promptly to transmit and deliver messages at the rates and in all respects in the manner provided in the act.

The bill introduced by Mr. White, of Alabama, for cheapening telegraphic communication and preventing telegraphic news monopolies and facilitating news reports for all press associations, provides that the rate for telegraphing upon every telegraph line within the United States shall be for twenty words or less under two hundred miles, 30 cents; under five hundred miles, 50 cents; under seven hundred and fifty miles, 75 cents; under one thousand miles, $1; for all greater distances, $1.25. For night telegrams under one thousand miles, 30 cents; for greater distances, 50 cents; for transmitting special telegrams to newspapers or commercial news associations for each one hundred words for each circuit of two hundred and fifty miles, not exceeding 75 cents at night or $1 during the day. For copies of the same telegram dropped off at one or more offices, not exceeding 50 cents at night or 75 cents during the day. For special telegrams for two or more newspapers, 10 cents additional for each one hundred words for the manifolding. No charge for telegrams for press associations or special telegrams to exceed those now paid by the Associated or American Press. The bill also provides that where the lines of competing telegraph companies extend over the same territory and afford equal facilities, all Government business shall be equally divided between the competing companies.

Both bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and go to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Butler, of Mass.; Wilson, of Ind., and Fink, of Ohio.

District Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations are holding daily sessions, endeavoring to facilitate legislation by clearing the docket of all the bills referred to them as speedily as possible. Yesterday they considered the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill, and agreed to report in favor of a concurrence by the House. They also had under consideration the sundry civil service bill, and devoted the session to the consideration of the chapter making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds. The items approved are: For filling the grounds south of the Executive Mansion, $10,000; Smithsonian grounds, $10,000; completing the reservation between Third and Sixth streets, $10,000; care of greenhouse in Propagating garden, $5,000; care of Lafayette square, and removal of iron fence and replacing it with posts and chain, $7,000; repair of fences, $2,000; care and repair of seats, $1,000; for 300 new seats, $2,400; hire of horses and carts and purchase of manure, $8,000; painting fences, $4,000; tree-boxes, &c., $5,000; removing snow and ice, $1,000; trees and plants, $3,100; cages and boxes for sparrows, $500; abating nuisances, $1,000; removing ailanthus trees, $500; narrow repair of fountains, $2,000; completing monument grounds, $20,000; improving the grounds, repairing fences, &c., Executive Mansion, $30,000; for lighting the Capitol and Executive Mansion, $56,000: repair of the navy-yard and upper bridges, $7,000; repairs of water-pipes and fire-plugs, $10,000; the Washington aqueduct, $280,578; (this includes $200,000 for building a stone dam across the Virginia channel of the Potomac river, from the end of the present dam to the Virginia shore;) to pay for improvement at Winder's building, $900; fountain and watchman's lodge in Judiciary square, $5,900.

The items stricken out were for approaches to bridge to be built by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company over Sixth street, $5,000; improvement of the lake, $5,000; new marble fountain, Fourteenth street circle, $2,500; improving the circle at the junction of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire avenues, $5,000; improving Stanton place, $10,000; statue of Lincoln for Lincoln Park, $20,000; purchase of triangular square, west of square 624, and south of square 563, $17,564; improving same, $2,000; filling and improving reservation on Missouri avenue, $10,000; replacing iron fence around the square on Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, with post and chain, $.1500.

Indian Commissioners.

The Board of Indian Commissioners will hold their annual meeting to-day. A conference with representatives of religious bodies has been agreed upon.

Financial Affairs.

The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $11,578,655; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,680,000; coin, $73,995,923; including coin certificates, $28,100,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $244,304.48.

The Hawaiian Loan.

The Hawaiian Parliament has authorized their Commissioners now in this country to contract a loan of $1,000,000, which they assert they will be enabled to refund in gold coin at the end of thirty years. The rate of interest will be seven per cent. per annum, gold, which in these times may be considered rather liberal; but of course it will altogether depend upon the sum for which the bonds are sold. At present it is almost impossible to predict the value of the bonds; but, should the treaty be effected, the Commissioners are of the opinion that they can place them at nearly par. The security offered by the islanders is not considered of any commercial value until they effect a treaty with the United States or some other government. In the event of concluding a treaty the revenue of the islands will be greatly increased, and they will be enabled to pay their interest, at least. At present the revenues of the entire kingdom aggregate about $320,000, and the expenses foot up a trifle over $400,000. The latter have been cut down to the lowest point, and it is hardly possible to