The National Republican.

VOL. XIX---NO. 18. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1878. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Important Order Issued by Secretary Sherman.

Preparations to Carry the Resumption Act into Execution—The South Carolina Senatorial Contest—The Alabama Marshalship—Appeal from Poorly-Paid Employees—Appropriation Bills.

Specie Resumption.

Secretary Sherman has issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1878.

The following provisions of law and instructions thereunder are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"An Act to provide for the resumption of specie payments."

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"SECTION 3. * * * And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. * * *

"Approved January 14, 1875."

As the effect of the above section will be to remove any practical difference in the value of coin and notes as a circulating medium after the 1st of January next, no distinction between them will be made in keeping, rendering, or settling the accounts of public officers, involving transactions which occur subsequently to that date.

Matured coupons of the United States and checks issued by the Treasurer of the United States for interest or principal of the public debt, by law payable in coin, will be paid by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York upon presentation in coin, or, if the claimant prefers, such coupons and checks will be paid by the said Assistant Treasurer or by any other independent treasury officer in United States notes.

Such registered interest, payable by law in coin, as is paid on schedules at any other cities than New York, will also be paid the claimant in coin by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, which check may be cashed in United States notes if the holder prefer, or, if the claimant prefer such interest may be paid to him direct in United States notes by the officer charged with the payment of the schedule.

Any check or draft hereafter drawn in payment of a public obligation, by law payable in coin, will have that fact plainly noted thereon.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Butler-Corbin Contest.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who was appointed chairman of a subcommittee to investigate the contest between Corbin, Senator-elect of the Republican Legislature of South Carolina, and Butler, elected by the Wade Hampton Legislature, has made his report, which, it is believed, will be adopted by the Senate. The report, which is quite lengthy, presents a legal review of the election, the proceedings for the organization of the two Legislatures, and the action of the board of canvassers and of the Supreme Court. It decides that the fifty-nine members of the House of Representatives, who organized the House and voted for Corbin, were a majority of all the members-elected and constituted a quorum, the members from Edgefield and Laurens Counties not holding certificates of election in accordance with the laws of the State. This House, acting with the unquestioned Senate, composed the legal Legislature, and by a legal proceeding elected Mr. Corbin United States Senator, and his election was in all respects valid.

On the other hand, the fifty-seven members of the House who met in Carolina Hall, on account of the illegality of the title of the Edgefield and Laurens delegates to seats, lacked two of being a legal quorum. This illegal body acted with a body claiming to be the Senate, though having six less than a majority of that body, and proceeded to elect Butler United States Senator. This full legal Senate, with a legal quorum, never in any way recognized the illegal House. The report throughout supports the claim of Corbin and denies that of Butler; but it goes still further and takes the position that if all be admitted that Butler claims for the Carolina Hall body—namely, that it was lawfully organized and had a legal quorum present—while this would invalidate Corbin's title, it would not make Butler's valid, since a single, isolated House of Representatives cannot by any process of reasoning be held to constitute the Legislature of South Carolina, and whether or not Corbin is elected, Butler has no shadow of a claim. Under this report, if the Senate cannot see its way clear to seat Corbin, it must certainly unseat Butler.

The Laborer's Hire.

The messengers, watchmen, and laborers employed in the War Department whose salaries were cut down by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the current year have sent a memorial to the House of Representatives asking that their compensation may be restored to the figures at which it stood prior to the passage of the act, and that the restoration date from the time the act went into operation, July 1, 1878. The memorial is indorsed by Secretary McCrary, General Sherman, Adjutant-General Townsend, Quartermaster-General Meigs, Commissary-General McFeely, Inspector-General Marcy, Surgeon-General Barnes, Judge-Advocate-General Dunn, Paymaster-General Alvord, General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers (General Benet, Chief of Ordnance, and R. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Marshal Murphy's Nomination.

The domination of ex-Mayor Joe. Murphy, of Huntsville, Ala., to be United States Marshal for the northern district of that State, is now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee and will probably be reported upon favorably early this week. He served as a Confederate soldier throughout the war, and since then has acted with the Republican party. The nomination is one of the few in support of which Alabama Republicans are unanimously united.

The Number of the Indians.

There seems to be a great difference in the estimates as to the number of Indians in this country. General Sherman, in his testimony before the commission considering the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, put the total number at 222,000, while Colonel Meacham sets the figures at 265,000. In the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876 the number is set down at 291,942. In the census report of 1870 the number is estimated at 313,712, while the census of 1850 fixes the number at 400,764. Schoolcraft, in 1850, set the number at 388,229, and in 1857 at 349,264. Various other estimates have been made, ranging from 171,626 by Morse, in his report on Indian affairs in 1820, to 129,360, estimated by the Secretary of War in 1825. An average of all the estimates at hand since 1820 makes the number 303,824, which is probably quite nearly correct. It is probable that efforts will be made in the next census to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact number.

The Diplomatic and Naval Bills.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations heard Secretaries Thompson and Evarts on Saturday with reference to the naval and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills, and subsequently prepared both of these bills for report to the Senate next Monday. The committee amended the consular and diplomatic bill so as to make it conform precisely to the present law, thus disregarding the numerous changes proposed by the House of Representatives. The naval appropriation bill will be reported to the Senate without material amendment, the only change being to grant a small additional amount for the purchase of provisions.

The Cholera in Morocco.

Dispatches received at the Department of State from the American Consul at Tangier give a deplorable account of the condition of affairs in Morocco. The cholera still ravages the country, and unless the outside world comes to the relief of the people a fearful destitution of the population by starvation threatens the land. At Casablanca 1,500 deaths by cholera, smallpox, and typhoid fever occurred in thirty-seven days. The misery at Tangier, caused by the cessation of business as well as by the epidemic, is on the increase, the only communication with the outside world being with Gibraltar semi-monthly for flour and other food supplies. Cholera and famine are carrying off hundreds in the city of Morocco. At Rabat and Mogador the epidemic still prevails. At a small village near Alcazar the cholera and fever swept off thirty-six out of thirty-seven of its inhabitants.

MOGADOR (via Madrid), Dec. 14.—Rain has fallen here and elsewhere in Morocco, and the prospects have improved.

Frauds on the Revenue.

The Department of State, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, some time ago addressed a circular to the consular officers of the United States in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Germany, showing the desirability of supplying the appraisers at the principal custom houses in the United States promptly and regularly with trustworthy information respecting the prices of the productions of their several districts. It is stated that of some classes of staple goods no sales are made in the foreign markets to merchants in this country, but that all such goods are consigned by the foreign manufacturers to their agents in the United States for sale, and that in such cases, where goods pay an *ad valorem* duty, it is believed to be the practice to invoice them below the true market value abroad. This mode of consignment instead of actual sale is reported to be increasing annually, and the revenue is defrauded of large sums by manufacturers, who thus escape the payment of the lawful duties and at the same time inflict serious injury upon American industries.

The Hot Springs Investigation.

The Senate committee investigating the omission of the Hot Springs clause from last session's appropriation bill heard Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, on Saturday. He testified that Benson came to him and stated that he had sufficient evidence to convict Senator Conover of complicity with the transaction, and desired his (Raynor's) law clerk to go with him before the grand jury to have him (Conover) indicted. Witness told Benson he should wait until his chief (Mr. Brooks) returned from California, and that as the reputation of men high in position was involved he should be very careful to be sure of his ground.

Stilson Hutchins, publisher of the Washington *Post*, testified that a member of the Capitol police came to his office and related a conversation he had overheard between one of the clerks at the Capitol and another party, and said that if the clerk could be locked up, information about the missing clause could probably be obtained. Search was made for the clerk named, but not finding him, the statement of the officer was printed. The next day Benson came to the office and wanted to know where the information came from, and asked that no more publication be made, as it might defeat the ends of justice and prevent the discovery of the person who abstracted the clause. Benson said if further publication was suppressed he would in two days give them a full statement of the case exclusively. He came at the end of two days and said he had traced up the matter and could convict Senator Conover, his clerk, Rice, and John Y. Foster.

The statement made by Benson Mr. Hutchins wrote out himself, supposing Benson desired it kept from the employees of the *Post*. It was set in type and submitted to Benson, who said it was substantially correct, but begged it might not be printed, as it would ruin him at the Secret Service Division for having divulged the secrets of the Bureau. Benson said if its publication was held up he would give additional facts at the proper time, which should be for the *Post* exclusively. The matter was kept in type a month, during which Benson frequently reiterated his statement as to its truth, and said he would have Senator Conover in the penitentiary in a month. Witness kept the article in type until from inquiries elsewhere he ascertained that Benson had deceived him, and was likely to get him in a scrape if it was published, and then had it distributed.

Two or three witnesses who had been summoned failing to appear, the committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

The Treaty Between China and Spain.

The treaty between China and Spain with regard to the immigration of Chinese to Cuba provides particularly for the appointment of Chinese consular officers in Cuba and the treatment to be accorded to Chinese subjects resident in that island. They can leave the island or travel within it at pleasure, and are entitled to the most favorable treatment accorded to "the subjects of the same class of other high powers." Those entitled by contract to be sent back to China are entitled by contract to claim the enforcement of their contracts; but contracts not fulfilled must be carried out. Chinese detained in labor depots will be released. The courts of the island are open to them as to the subjects or citizens of other Powers. Prince Kung sent a copy of the treaty to Minister Seward asking him to request our government to instruct its consular officers in Cuba to assist the consular officers which the Chinese government will send to reside in that island, in case questions affecting Chinese laborers shall arise, to the end that there may be no failure to carry out the provisions of the convention.

Trade with Persia.

Minister Kasson, in a letter to the Secretary of state, from Vienna, after speaking of the late reception of the Shah of Persia by the Emperor of Austria, says: "If the United States desired a commercial treaty with the Shah it is very probable a favorable one could now be obtained, which might be of especial advantage to our cotton manufacturers and to some other branches of trade. The whole external trade of Persia is considered to amount annually to from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000."

National Capital Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Henry H. Finly, the president of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, has issued a circular to policy holders in reply to the statements of Mr. Thomas H. Russell, of New Haven, Conn., in which he denies the truth of every material statement contained therein. It asserts that every dollar of the assets of all the companies referred to in said circular belong to the National Capital Insurance Company, as well as a large amount not therein mentioned. Proceedings have been instituted in the courts, under which all this property will be secured to this company for the benefit of the assured. The real condition of its affairs will soon be made apparent by its forthcoming annual report.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a meeting of the employees of the Division of Loans and Currency, Secretary's Office, Treasury Department, held December 7, 1878, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. MacCrotty, Wallace, and Noble, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions relative to the resignation of Daniel Baker, esq., late Chief of the Division. The committee accordingly submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas we learn with sincere regret of the resignation of Mr. Baker from the office he has so long and ably filled in this Department, and desiring to render our tribute to sterling worth and excellence, we deem the occasion an appropriate one to testify our admiration for him as a man and to express the sorrow we feel in parting from him as our chief: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we all feel indebted to Mr. Baker for many acts of kindness, and desire to express in this manner our heartiest appreciation of the friendship and courtesy which he has ever manifested toward us and which have inspired within us sentiments of confidence and esteem.

"*Resolved*, That in the resignation of Mr. Baker the Government has lost an able and efficient officer and his fellow clerks a most faithful friend and companion.

"*Resolved*, That in parting with Mr. Baker our hearts are filled with kindliest feelings toward him, and our best wishes will accompany him, wherever he may go or in whatever pursuit he may engage.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and framed, be presented to Mr. Baker for his acceptance."

Capital and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan Saturday amounted to $275,550.

Revenue receipts Saturday were: From internal revenue, $266,465.61; from customs, $969,456.78.

The following have been appointed internal revenue storekeepers and gangers for the sixth district of North Carolina: Lucian G. Hanna, T. K. Bruner, John H. Rutledge, John H. Stewart, Willis J. Kennedy, Elbert Wallace, and Rufus Dobson.

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency: United States notes, new issue, $18,070,972; United States notes, series 1869, $123,520,191; United States notes, series 1874, $34,349,442; United States notes, series 1875, $136,913,712; United States notes, series 1878, $23,782,226; total United States notes, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $16,116,558.93; grand total, $362,797,574.93.

General Sheridan's Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—In the Whalen-Sheridan suit yesterday M. Beckwith, counsel for General Sheridan, argued General Butler's point as to the admission of documentary evidence relating to the Kellogg plantation lease. Counsel related at length the situation in Louisiana when General Sheridan was there, and held that under the reconstruction acts General Sheridan had sole control of the autonomy of the state. He had the power to turn out Governors and all civil officers and appoint persons of his own sole choice. These acts were recognized as valid by every branch of the Government, and if they were not valid then Congress was not a legal representative body, and even His Honor, if appointed and confirmed since 1868, had no right to sit upon the bench. General Butler intimated that he would not argue against the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts or the legality of constitutions adopted by the Southern States in 1868. Counsel then went on to argue at great length the common law points of the case.

Governor Hampton's Condition.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—Governor Hampton's physicians state that he slept well last night, received nourishment readily this morning, and is steadily improving. His condition remains as satisfactory as for the past several days, and the only danger is that secondary hemorrhage may occur during this week, which is not apprehended.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

The Death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Mourning at Buckingham Palace—Progress of the Afghan War—No Apparent Opposition to British Troops—Rumors from Constantinople—Case of Romer, the American—The Italian Cabinet.

Death of Princess Alice.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 14.—The Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, Princess Alice, of England, died at half-past seven o'clock this morning, of diphtheria. She was in a state of unconsciousness from half-past two o'clock until the time of her death. The Grand Duchess was the third child of and second daughter of Queen Victoria. She was born April 25, 1843. Her father, the late Prince Albert, died on Saturday, December 14, 1861—a remarkable coincidence.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 15.—As early as Friday morning the physicians recognized that the condition of the Grand Duchess was hopeless, and sent secret messages to that effect to England. Symptoms of suffocation appeared at one o'clock Saturday morning, but were temporarily removed. The Grand Duke was then induced to leave the room, but his mother remained ministering to the Princess until the last. The Grand Ducal Court and Hesse Darmstadt generally will go into mourning for twelve weeks.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 6 p. m.—The blinds are drawn at Buckingham Palace (the Queen's London residence), St. James' Palace (Her Majesty's official residence), and at Marlborough House (the residence of the Prince of Wales), in consequence of the death of the Princess Alice.

Dean Stanley left London last evening to spend the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death at Windsor, and remains there, though the memorial service was not held.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice are also there with the Queen.

All of Her Majesty's Ministers and members of the government have sent expressions of their sympathy with Her Majesty.

The *Central News* is informed that the Queen, though greatly grieved by the news from Darmstadt, is not ill.

A telegram from Windsor says the flag at the Castle is at half mast. The bells at the Royal Chapel and Eton College are tolling, and nearly all the houses, public and private, in the royal borough are closed.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The death of the Princess Alice is the great topic of conversation throughout the city to-day. Flags are flying at half mast from public buildings and private residences in every part of the city out of respect to her memory.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Sympathetic references to the death of the Princess Alice were made in all the churches here to-day.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 15.—The marriage of the Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland will take place on the 21st instant, as originally intended, the funeral of the Princess Alice having been fixed for December 18.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PASSES.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.—General Roberts telegraphs under date of Thursday, as follows: "We have finished a reconnaissance to the top of Shutargardan Pass and returned to Ali Khel without firing a shot. The country is friendly. I am rapidly fortifying the position of Ali Khel."

General Roberts was to leave Ali Khel for Kurum to-day. General Browne has sent a Sikh regiment back from Dakka to Peshawur on account of sickness. General Biddulph has constructed a road over Khojuk Pass unopposed.

AN ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION RUMORED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that a report is current that an Anglo-Turkish convention is about to be concluded are becoming more and more consistent. A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, however, states that Lord Salisbury has not answered Sir Austen Layard concerning a guarantee of the Turkish loan.

THE NEW TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, under date of December 13, states that Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, has presented a note protesting against the issue of the new Turkish loan, and declaring that Turkey has no right to alienate her resources prior to liquidating her engagements. Including this note in his report to the other Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg, under date of December 14, denies that Russia would object to the loan.

THE RECENT CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Pesth dispatch to the *Times* states that the recent conspiracy in Constantinople, according to some accounts, was a serious attempt to replace the Sultan by his brother, Ismail Pasha. The Sultan had to be dissuaded from executing Rushad and Mahmoud Damad Pasha. The former is confined to the seraglio.

TURKEY DECIDED TO ACT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Council of Ministers has decided to settle without delay the questions pending with Greece, Persia, Montenegro, and Austria, and conclude a definitive treaty with Russia as soon as possible.

THE CASE OF ROMER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—United States Consul Heap has not yet been informed of the accusations against Romer, and will address a note to the Porte on Monday, reminding it of its promise to communicate them, as he considers it illegal to detain Romer without stating the cause.

ROUMELIAN COMMISSION DRIVEN OUT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Philippopolis correspondent of the *Times* says the English and Austrian members of the Roumelian Commission were compelled to quit Yeni Saghra in consequence of the gathering of an excited mob.

AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS.

PESTH, Dec. 15.—Count Andrassy, speaking before the Hungarian delegation, declared that the annexation of Servia and Montenegro would be a most perverted and unhappy policy.

The Austrian delegation has resolved to adhere to its rejection of certain important proposals of the government, including a grant for building an iron-clad and the increase of the number of army officers.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Signor Cairoli, who was requested by the King to form a new Cabinet, has declined, and Signor Depretis has undertaken the formation of a cabinet.

ANOTHER ENGLISH STRIKE PROBABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire colliers have received notice of a reduction of 12½ per cent. on their wages. A strike is probable.

SENATOR KELLOGG'S TENURE.

The Difference Between His Case and M. C. Butler's.

The Democratic press has lately felicitated itself with the idea that after the 4th of March next the Democratic Senate may be able to oust Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, from his seat in that body. A threat to this effect is frequently printed nowadays as an offset to the Republican proposition to unseat General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. As answer to all this the following carefully prepared statement of the facts relating to Senator Kellogg's admission to the Senate is presented for public consideration:

The credentials and papers relating to the claims of William Pitt Kellogg and Henry M. Spofford to a seat in the United States Senate having been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate on October 19, 1877, the committee commenced an investigation into the respective claims of the contestants. The case was argued by the contestants during several sessions of the committee until October 25, 1877, when Senator Merrimon offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee proceed to examine and ascertain the substantial merits of the respective claims of Hon. W. P. Kellogg and H. M. Spofford to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Louisiana."

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

The committee then proceeded to consider the whole case upon its merits, and at the next session following, October 26, Governor Kellogg made, as required by the committee, a statement of the merits of his case, which was replied to by Judge Spofford on the same date. Subsequently other statements in writing were made by them, to the end that the issue be narrowed down within as circumscribed limits as possible. It was finally agreed that, in addition to the admissions made by each party and the documentary evidence filed, the testimony taken by the House Senate committee and committees having been in session for weeks in Louisiana, taking testimony regarding the election of November, 1876, the testimony, making some 4,000 or 7,000 pages of printed matter, should all be considered by the committee in determining the case upon its merits.

This mass of evidence was considered and discussed by the committee at different meetings, and finally the committee adopted a resolution that "all the objections to the evidence taken by the contestants (Judge Spofford), so far as they are material, have been considered by the committee, and are fully covered by the admissions of Governor Kellogg or by evidence already before the committee."

On November 23, 1877, Messrs. Wadleigh, Mitchell, Cameron, McMillan, Hoar, Ingalls, Saulsbury, Merriamon, and Hill, a full committee being present, the committee adopted the following resolution, offered by Senator McMillan:

"*Resolved*, That this committee report to the Senate that William P. Kellogg is, upon the merits of the case, lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877, and that Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to a seat therein, and that the chairman of this committee be directed to prepare and present to the Senate a report accordingly."

Mr. Hill moved to strike out the words "on the merits" and insert the words "*prima facie*."

The question being on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Hill, it was decided in the negative—Saulsbury, Merrimon, and Hill voting yea, and Wadleigh, Mitchell, Cameron, McMillan, Hoar, and Ingalls voting nay.

The original resolution was then adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Wadleigh, Mitchell, Cameron, McMillan, Hoar, and Ingalls. Nays—Saulsbury, Merrimon, and Hill.

On the following Monday, November 26, 1877, the committee, having drawn a report covering the whole merits of the case, through their chairman, Senator Wadleigh, made a report to the Senate, accompanied by the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That William Pitt Kellogg is, upon the merits of the case, entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1877, and that he be admitted thereto upon taking the proper oath.

"*Resolved*, That Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States."

These resolutions and the questions growing out of them were discussed by the Senate until November 30, when the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Hill, was voted upon by the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That Henry M. Spofford be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, on a *prima facie* title, and subject to the right of William Pitt Kellogg to contest the seat."

This amendment was *defeated* by a vote of 27 to 29. The question recurring on the original resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, *seating Governor Kellogg upon the merits of the case, was adopted by a vote of 36 to 28, and he was accordingly sworn in.*

Mr. Butler was sworn in at the same time, under a resolution offered by Mr. Thurman to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of his case, thus admitting him upon his credentials. It will be seen that he was admitted upon a *prima facie* title, while Governor Kellogg was admitted, after full consideration, upon the *merits of the case*.

There is no case on record where, after a legislative body has once adjudicated a case of contest upon its merits, it has ever been reconsidered. The precedents are uniform, both in England and America, upon this question. The case of Governor Kellogg is *res adjudicata*. He cannot be unseated except by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

THE BULL-DOZERS.

Whipping Negro Voters in Louisiana.

Information has reached this city, from a source eminently reliable, that in the vicinity of the Ouachita River, Louisiana, some two hundred colored men have been whipped since the recent election, with the view of compelling them to testify before the grand jury of the parish of Ouachita that two well-known and esteemed white citizens, Republicans, "had tried to instigate the colored people to rise against the whites." During the investigation just had of this preposterous charge by the grand jury, one of their number, who was familiar with the facts, compelled the witnesses to remove their clothes, when their backs were found to be crusted with scabs, the result of recent whippings. Thereupon, with much contrition and great trepidation, they (the witnesses) confessed to the whippings and threats of still greater punishment if they failed to testify as they were directed.

The two white Republicans alluded to are natives of Louisiana, and men of high social and political standing, but have given mortal offense to their political enemies by advocating Republican principles and denouncing Democratic outrages. Had the grand jury indicted them, as was intended, they would have been placed in jail and then mobbed and butchered, as the Coushatta prisoners were some time ago.

The above facts have been brought to the attention of the President and Attorney-General by a prominent official in this city, who vouches for the unblemished character and truthfulness of his informant. Measures have been taken to secure the testimony of these unfortunate gentlemen and their protection, if possible. Their names are withheld from the public at present for prudential reasons.

HOSTILE INDIANS SHOT BY A MOB.

Agency Employees and Contractors with the Rioters.

Indian Agent John A. Wright reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of Lemhi agency, Dakota, 24 instant, the particulars of a riot at Salmon City on the night of the first instant, in which two Indian prisoners (hostiles), who were in charge of the agent, to be conveyed from Salmon City to Fort Hall, 200 miles distant, were captured by a mob and shot to death. The agent writes that on the 1st instant the funeral of Jesse McCabe, who had been murdered by hostiles in August last, occurred at Salmon City, and the greater portion of the citizens attended it. The people of that section have been very much excited over McCabe's death and the inconvenience of having had to leave their homes for safety ever since the summer. There was much excitement after the funeral. Many of the attendants had been drinking whisky very freely, and there were apprehensions by the agent that he would find it difficult to get away from the place with the hostiles under his charge.

He started with them, however, in a buggy after nightfall, the Indians being securely ironed to prevent escape; but, finding he was followed by several horsemen the agent returned to Salmon City and asked for protection for his charge. This he could not obtain from the authorities there, and the result was that about forty rioters surrounded the house the prisoners were in the suburbs of the city, and riddled them with bullets. The rioters were headed by Mark E. Bray, J. S. Johnson, David Hies, J. S. Gardner, and C. E. Wilsell. Agent Wright says he has procured the names of twenty-five other participants, including Charles Price, a former sub-contractor for beef at the Lemhi Agency, Egbert Nasholds, and Dr. George A. Kenney, the late agency physician, and others.

A Brutal Murder.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Shortly after midnight of Saturday John Malloy, a grocerman at No. 460 West Forty-first street, was stabbed and almost instantly killed while putting up the shutters on his store-windows by Philip Whitney, a drunken ruffian, whom Malloy had helped in many ways. Deceased leaves a wife and two young children. He came to this country thirty-five years ago. Whitney came here from England three years ago, and, having been a ten-session of Malloy, called on him and asked for aid. The Malloys took him in, fed and clothed him, and Malloy found him several situations. Whitney's drunken habits always caused his discharge, and he became a burden on Malloy's family. A month ago Malloy got him a job as a driver. On Saturday night at ten o'clock he entered Malloy's grocery-store beastly drunk and asked for a night's lodging. He was refused. Malloy telling him that he would do no more for him. He went out with an angry oath and lounged around the place until midnight, when Malloy went out to put up the shutters. He approached Malloy, and calling him vile names, whipped out a knife and plunged it into Malloy without a word of warning. The murderer fled. Whitney was arrested to-day in a coal yard, where he was employed. He was in a drunken stupor. George Bergman, a friend of Malloy's, witnessed the murder, but was powerless to prevent it. The post mortem examination showed that death must have been almost instantaneous, the knife having severed the femoral artery in the groin and penetrated the cavity of the pelvis. Whitney, who appeared stupefied from drink, was committed to the Tombs.

The Fire Record.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 15.—The large tobacco manufactory of Thomas C. Williams & Co. was burned at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000. There was no insurance on the building, but the stock and fixtures are fully covered. The building was owned by James Thomas, jr., one of the firm. The concern is engaged in an extensive business South and West. The Western trade, however, will not be affected by the fire as that portion of the business is carried on in another factory.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Dec. 16.—A fire to-day destroyed the dwelling house of Colonel Chandler, with its contents. Supposed loss, $80,000; insured for $5,000 each in the Scottish Commercial and Imperial companies.

HAMILTON, ONT., Dec. 16.—The Mountain View Hotel was destroyed by fire last night. The origin is supposed to have been a defective flue. Loss $12,000; partly insured in the Victoria Mutual.

The Saratoga Banks.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Everything was quiet here yesterday, and the business men are trying to get along until banking facilities are again to be had. The directors of the Commercial National Bank held a meeting this morning and carefully examined their assets and liabilities, and ascertained that the bank is entirely solvent. There are good prospects that the bank will be able to resume at an early day. The directors of the First National Bank have requested the Comptroller of the Currency to appoint a receiver.

Desperado Shot.

PETERBORO', ONT., Dec. 15.—On Saturday evening R. N. Roddy shot a desperado named William Montgomery, during a row in the latter's house, from the effects of which he died to-night. Roddy was arrested.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

Procession of the Different Trades' Unions.

A Large Turnout for a Stormy Night—Mass-Meeting at Odd-Fellows' Hall—The Eight-Hour Law—Condemnation of "Hat" Papers—Resolutions and Speeches—The Banners, Transparencies, &c.

Parade and Mass-Meeting.

The procession of the various trades unions last Saturday evening was very successful, although the disagreeable weather deterred many from taking part. About 1,500 men were in line, and after traversing the principal streets the head of the column arrived at Odd Fellows' Hall, where a mass meeting was to be held at nine o'clock. A number of transparencies bearing appropriate mottoes were carried in the procession. The hall soon filled, and seats upon the stage were reserved for officers of the meeting and representatives of the various trades. Upon a large banner at the rear of the platform was inscribed the following: "The International Labor Union of America. Our country is the world; our countrymen are all mankind. Wealth. Eight hours. Higher wages. Free-land."

Mr. J. P. Hamilton called the meeting to order, and proposed the following gentlemen as officers, and they were unanimously elected:

President, Captain E. B. Robinson; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. W. Maloney, Columbus Hall, David Gregg, William Beson, C. F. Turner, Richard Emmons, J. F. Lewis, William Kettler, Daniel Norton, Robert Gill, Charles Dawson, W. D. Boston, Alfred Thomas, J. N. Magee, J. W. Reynolds, and T. B. Gaines; secretaries, John T. Christian and L. H. Patterson.

Mr. W. W. Maloney, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, read the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas efforts to set aside the just and wise provisions of the eight-hour law have been and are now being made by our enemies, who hope thereby to rob us of the fruits of the progress made by us in the past, and are designed to disrupt our organizations, so as to get us completely in their power, and then to secure the necessary legislation by Congress to abolish such important work as the public service as the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (where the work is performed in such manner that it redounds credit alike upon the Government and the workmen there employed), and grasp the spoils that usually result from the contract system—giving undue profit to the contractor and starvation wages to the laborer—such attempts having been defeated heretofore only by the combined influence of the Typographical Union and the rebellion and foresight of Congress; and

"Whereas if the effort now being made on the part of a few of the employing printers of this city, instigated, no doubt, by Stilson Hutchins, of the *Post*, to reduce the scale of prices of the journeymen printers should be successful, it would be alike injurious to the workingman and the merchant, on account of the limited means placed at the work-people's disposal to buy the purchase of the necessaries of life; therefore

"*Resolved*, That, believing in the justice and wisdom of the eight-hour law, we are determined to abide by it; and we hereby respectfully urge upon Congress to explicitly define the meaning of such law, so as to prevent any future evasion of it by Government contractors; and, while deprecating the contract system, demand that hereafter all bids for Government work, or proposals to execute such work, shall be based upon the law that eight hours constitute a legal day's work, and that the workmen shall receive fair compensation for their labor.

"*Resolved*, That we propose to aid, by all lawful means in our power, Typographical Union, No. 101, in the fight now being made against those employing printers who have reduced the pay of their employees below fair living rates, and that we are determined not to subscribe to any paper which does not pay the wages demanded by said union, and we do hereby respectfully request and pledge ourselves to use every endeavor to defeat the success of the *Post* and *Sunday Herald*, and will not patronize any more than we patronize those papers, who has his job work printed out of the city, or who has it executed in any other than a fair office in this city.

"Resolved, That we call upon business men to uphold "home industry" by withdrawing their support from the gentleman who employs and has printed the city directory unless he agrees to have it printed here instead of sending it to other cities to be printed, as has been done for years, thus taking from the printers of this city, so far as in his power lies, their chance to earn a living.

"*Resolved*, That we look upon Stilson Hutchins, of the *Post*, as the unmerciful enemy of all workingmen, his conduct toward his former employees in St. Louis, Missouri, being conclusive of what he would do here, and believe he deserves, and will receive the scorn and contempt of all honorable men in the city of Washington when his true character is shown."

"Whereas, On the 26th of September last, the plasterers of the District of Columbia refused to lend their aid or encouragement to a violation of the plain provisions of the eight-hour law at the direction of Colonel Clapp, when it would have been to their interests, financially, to have done so, thereby proving that they were actuated by principle, and honoring not only themselves, but all other workingmen; therefore

"*Resolved*, That wishing to give "honor to whom honor is due," we, the assembled members of the District of Columbia tender our hearty thanks to the plasterers for the firm stand they took in demanding the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and earnestly commend their honorable action to the consideration of other workingmen placed in a like position."

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by loud applause.

THE SPEAKERS.

Speeches were made by Captain E. B. Robinson, Mr. J. P. McDonald, of Paterson, N. J., editor of the *Labor Standard*, and Dr. Alfred Thomas, all ably advocating the workingmen's cause and supporting the sentiments expressed in the resolutions.

A letter was read from Hon. A. M. Clapp, editor of THE NATIONAL, acknowledging an invitation to be present at the meeting, and stating his inability to accept it.

Mr. Maloney read a series of statements from parties in St. Louis, Mo., regarding some of Mr. Hutchins' transactions in that city. His alleged connection with the gamblers was brought up, and also the charge was made that he attempted to procure $10,000 from a prominent gentleman by promising him a position in the Senate, and that he attempted to persuade several printers in his employ to violate registration laws, in order that he might be elected to the Assembly. The statements were all accompanied by affidavits of the men who made the charges.

Upon concluding the reading a motion to adjourn was carried at half-past eleven o'clock.

RELIGIOUS COURAGE.

The Sermon which President Hayes Heard Yesterday.

There was a good congregation at Foundry church yesterday morning. Dr. Loomis preached upon "Religious Courage," having among his auditors President and Mrs. Hayes. The speaker said that physical courage, although it kindled the sympathy and won the favor of all who beheld its exploits, could not be ranked with the courage of principle, the glory of which impure unselfishness. It is religion alone that furnishes and inspires this courage, enabling us to fasten our thoughts upon things eternal, though they be unseen. The Bereans, he said, were given to fascinate the ears of their hearers, that they might not become restive under the war-shouts of their foes, but Christian courage needs no such decoys. He thought religious courage was seen in its perfectly developed form when it rose at length to the case of David in his contest with Goliath. It was only when he heard the boastful taunts of Goliath, the stalking leaver of his brethren, and the rising hopes of the Philistines that he found it necessary to consult himself to a conflict with a foe vastly the superior.

The first element of courage is endurance, the power to hold on. Another element is self-abnegation, unselfishness. That which makes a man forget himself to himself, that he may advance that which is right, just, pure, and good. A vast majority of the men who have made the marks in the world are those who had this courage. We displayed it in the day of Washington when his true character is shown."

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