

SHERIDAN SELF-CONVICED.

An Analysis of His Appeal to the People.

The giving to the press of Sheridan's report to the Secretary of War is of the nature of an appeal to the tribunal of public opinion, and after its publication he cannot refuse to respond to the questionings of the press without damage to himself.

He begins by avowing himself responsible for the action of a military force which he declares he did not command—an absurdity.

He, using the personal pronoun, says, "I repeatedly heard threats of assassinating the Governor." If this be true, why did he not lodge information and cause the arrest of the parties, as is the duty of any American citizen, and in this republic a soldier cannot divest himself of the rights of a citizen, nor of his responsibilities.

He says Cousin, the kidnapped member of the Legislature, was a member ELIZ. Levisse testified that he (Levisse) was returned by the Returning Board, but was not elected by the popular vote.

Cousin was exactly in the same position. This statement of Sheridan, therefore, assumes omniscience—another piece of folly. His narration of Wiltz's proceedings tallies with Kellogg's, which, in this community, and possibly in the Senate of the United States, is prima facie evidence of falsity.

De Trobriand has already given Kellogg the lie circumstantial, which will help to establish this point. Paragraph 7 says: Gen. De Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him as a United States army officer.

When Mr. Wiltz, the usurping Speaker of the House, called for troops to prevent bloodshed, they were given him; when the Governor of the State called for a posse for the same purpose and to enforce the law, it was furnished also. Had this not been done, it is my firm belief that scenes of bloodshed would have ensued.

Compare the two, and it is apparent that in the former he makes Wiltz unequivocally and without reservation say, he could not preserve order, and in the latter, adds the qualifying statement that his call was to prevent bloodshed. What this amounts to the public will readily conclude.

In paragraph 6 he says the remaining members proceeded to effect an organization under the State laws. Who made him a Jurist? If he claims to be one, why did he not look into the Constitution of the State and make himself familiar with the fact that the laws under which the Rump organized were violation of that instrument.

Phases! If the enormity of Federal troops removing at the point of the bayonet members of the opposition in a State Legislature had not already aroused the deepest popular indignation, this document of Phil Sheridan would certainly teach the American people that soldiers are not the proper persons to be employed in questions involving the impassive and unbiased administration of law.

DECIDEDLY EVASIVE.

Under this caption, the funny man of the Times attempts lame strictures upon our effort to glean some intelligence from Gen. Phil Sheridan of his future intentions. Particular stress is laid upon our humbly and ephemerally calling ourselves a "Knight of Faber," and as "specimen bricks" our most terse and pithy category was quoted, the interrogation and reply being followed by a Hibernian narrative as stale as some of Handy Andy's exploits.

Whilst we have no particular objection to be thus honored, we can state "speciatically," if Gen. Sheridan could not, that the "words" forming the context of the Times' interview with the close-mouthed General would be much more satisfactory and "important if true."

DEED FROM EXPOSURE.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—A man named John Brangart applied for lodging at the station-house last Saturday night, sick with diarrhoea and suffering from cold and exposure. He died yesterday. On his person was found a discharge from the federal army, which shows that he had been a corporal in Capt. Inhoff's company E, Seventh regiment Pennsylvania veteran cavalry volunteers. Brangart's discharge also shows he was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and was twenty-four years of age.

LETTER FROM ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 11.—A petition is being signed by a number of Union soldiers to contradict the statement of those who published a card on Sunday, denouncing Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the Brooks v. Baxter case on appeal from the Circuit Court. The decision below is overruled and suit ordered to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Court holds to opinion announced in quo warranto decision of 1873, that courts have no jurisdiction over convicts for office of Governor.

Special attention given to all plantation standings by the regular packet Seminoe.

FOR RED RIVER.—The Tuesday railroad packet C. H. Durfee, will positively leave to-day for Barbin's, Norman's, Alexandria, Grand Ecore, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all landings on Red River.

No family should be without it, No family should be without it, No family should be without it.

The \$20,000 Capital Prize The \$20,000 Capital Prize The \$20,000 Capital Prize

AROUND THE STATE-HOUSE.

The Radical fortress presented a very dirty and dismal appearance yesterday. The sentry regulations were considerably relaxed and the miserable "peeler" who guards the entrance offered very little or no resistance to the stragglers who entered.

Since Saturday, some wholesome changes have been made in the way of cleaning. Remnants of repasts, old boots, greasy playing cards, broken bottles and various other discarded superfluities, had become so plentiful of late that had not some sanitary changes been made, the atmosphere would have been intolerable to the most venturesome. Indeed, so much filth had congregated that a barricade of no mean pretensions was rapidly being formed.

In the corridors the faithful were discussing the situation, and it was evidenced from their loud conversation and earnest gesticulation, that they entertained the delusive belief that fortune had smiled upon them and they were masters of the situation. The negro physique is very expressive when lighted up by success; if dilated eyeballs and chattering teeth, coupled with loud guffaws, are any criterion, the looks of our sabbled-up Representatives were indicative of supreme happiness.

Some, with portentous gravity, argued "dat dey were not so stah dat all was right yit, dem White Leaguers nint agwine to do nuffin, you kin 'pend on't." This, however, to the more sanguine, was greeted with derision.

That they would remain undisputed and undisturbed possessors of the State House and government, seemed to be the general conviction of all. In the House Hahn chatted affably with his satellites, and pseudo-lawmakers ever and anon elevated their spirits by pouring down the same.

In the Senate there was that air of solemnity which befits the character of the Upper House; Senators with feet elevated at an angle of forty degrees, calmly and dispassionately squirted tobacco juice in a common pool, or reflectively smoked nickel stogies in utter oblivion of surroundings.

Two companies of infantry and a part of a company of artillery remain quartered in the State House, their employment, however, consisting mainly in playing cards and chaffing the peelers. There was nothing attractive or interesting in any portion of the building, and a casual survey will gratify the most prurient curiosity.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and firm; Middling Uplands 15, Orleans 15; sales to-day 1318 bales; net receipts 641, gross 1433. Futures closed steady; sales 250,000 bales, as follows: January 15 1-16@15 1/2, February 15 5-32@15 3-16, March 15 9-16@15 19-32, April 15 29-32@15 15-16, May 16 7-32@16 1-16, June 16 1-16 17-32, July 16 25-32@16 13-16, August 16 15-16@17.

Southern flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; buyers' favor, very limited demand, \$1 20@1 25 for winter red Western, \$1 27@1 31 for amber do., \$1 27@1 30 for white and nominal, \$6@7 8 for new Western mixed, \$8@8 90 for do. yellow Western, \$8 for new white do. Coffee dull and heavy, quotations unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow quiet, 8 15-16. Rosin steady, \$2 10 for strained. Turpentine steady, 36. Pork quiet, \$2 25 for new mess, unspiced, \$2 50 for do. inspected. Lard lower, quiet, prime steam rendered, 14 1/2. Whisky lower, 97 1/2@98, closing at inside price. Freight dull and lower; cotton by rail 7-32, steam 9-32.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet, little doing. Wheat—No. 2 red winter \$1 08 1/2@1 09 1/2. Corn—No. 2 mixed 66@68, according to location, mostly at 67@67 1/2. Oats 57. Whisky lower, 94. Pork nominal, \$19 25. Dry salt meats, bacon and pickled meats nominally unchanged, nothing doing. Lard 13 40; generally held at 13 1/2.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 14 1/2@14 3/4. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—demand fair, market firm, 63@70. Oats very firm, 63@65. Pork firm, \$20@20 50. Bacon—shoulders, 8 1/2, clear rib 11, clear 11 1/2. Bulk meats—shoulders 7, clear rib 9 1/2@10, lard 10 1/2. Lard 14 1/2@15 1/4. Whisky 93. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; demand moderate: No. 2 spring Chicago 88 1/2@89 1/2; No. 3 spring 83 1/2@85 1/2. Corn steady; demand moderate. No. 2 mixed, new 65 1/2. Oats steady, demand moderate: No. 2, 52 1/2. Pork dull, \$18 62. Lard, demand fair, but at lower rates, 13 1/2. Bulk meats steady, demand moderate, shoulders 6 1/2@6 5/8; short rib middles, 9 1/2; short clear middles 10, all loose.

RIVER AND STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—River 14 feet 5 inches and falling fast. Weather fair and moderating somewhat. The heavy running ice causes suspension of navigation.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—River three feet and about stationary. Weather cloudy and very cold.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 11.—River has fallen 42 inches. Weather cloudy, and threatening. Mercury 27. River full of floating ice.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—Arrived: Indiana from New Orleans, at 10 A. M. Thompson Dean from New Orleans, at 3 P. M. Departed: Indiana for Cincinnati, at 11 A. M. Thompson Dean for Cincinnati, at 4 P. M. River 20 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 28.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—River falling with 9 feet in the canal. Navigation suspended above and below. Weather moderating fast. Warner and barges from New Orleans are at the wharf. The Longworth is still here; Peytona above.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—River rose one inch during the last twenty-four hours. Weather clear and cold. Departed: Thompson Dean for Cincinnati, West Wind for New Orleans.

Vicksburg, Jan. 11.—Down: Great Republic 6 P. M., Mary Alice and barges 7 A. M., Frank Pargoud 4 P. M., Belle Lee 2 P. M., Cherokee 1 P. M. Up: James Howard 8 P. M. Arrived: La Belle 11 A. M., Natchez 5 P. M. Weather cold and cloudy. The river has risen thirteen inches.

The Chicago marine at the present time aggregates 43 vessels, with a capacity of 83,894 tons.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Louisiana Absorbs Public Attention.

The President Knows Kellogg.

Sheridan a Butcher by Nature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. I begin my letter to you this morning, my dear BULLETIN, with a heavy heart. I like to write hopefully; I like to write of pleasant things and to send you tidings of good, but the wires have thrilled all over the land with the sad story of your dire disaster, and though in certain districts your fire and indignation against the Administration are loudly expressed, here, in the heart of the nation, those holding your fate think only of selfish ends, which is to be feared they will compass long before the majesty of the popular protest can make them afraid.

All other matters of public interest fade when Louisiana is mentioned. Even the investigation into Pacific Mail corruption possesses but secondary importance. The New York papers condemn the course of the President in unmeasured terms, and even the Bay State—believing, as she does, in the most intense loyalty to the General Government—sends her protest against such unjustifiable interference with a sovereign commonwealth. Will this knowledge give you any cheer in these dark days, when you are so bravely yet faithfully struggling in coils you cannot break?

Overborne, prostrate, oppressed and suffering, will it not waken a throb of pride to know that when Kellogg has done his worst—when, in spite of everything good and true, he has had his way, that he is everywhere scorned, detested, and recognized for the miscreant and scoundrel you so well know him to be?

Talking the other day with an intimate friend of the President, I spoke strongly of your affairs, expressing the wish that I, a woman, with no hope or wish for political preference, might be able to tell the Executive what I had seen in New Orleans. Said my companion: "The President knows all this; he has no doubt whatever of Kellogg's entire unworthiness; he knows him to be base, unprincipled and cowardly; but the expounders of the law say to him that, after due examination, Kellogg is the only one having any shadow of right to the position he holds, and the President must enforce his apparent claim."

Why, didn't Williams argue in the same strain concerning Texas a year ago? Has he personal reasons for upholding Kellogg while he refused assistance to Davis? Texas is doing very well in managing her own affairs. His political soul will never rise again, I am sure. When at last Mr. Schurz had the floor he began calmly and quietly asserting that he brought to the discussion of the resolution no prejudice or passion, but the most earnest thought for the good of the republic in the future as well as the present. He declared that the one essential thing for the permanency of republican government was absolute freedom in the acts of its legislative assemblies. They must know no coercion whatever. Then citing the dispatches of Sheridan he convicted him of the grossest maladministration.

He said however brilliant his military achievements might be, he was most conspicuously unfit for so delicate a mission as that now confided to him, and then, in most vividly graphic language, he depicted the shameful scene in your State-House; he declared that if this were sanctioned by the present Congress in order to accomplish the ends of the present Administration that the time was soon coming when armed soldiers might be sent into the United States Senate to decide upon the right of Senators to their seats in that body.

He argued that the surest way to secure fair treatment of the colored race was to allow them freedom of choice in voting, and not to insist that they belonged to right to any one party, since that must infallibly bring upon them the ill will of their antagonists, while, if they were divided in their interests, both parties would strive, by fair measures, to secure their influence. Alluding to the stories of outrage, he declared that the only outrage of which he had any personal knowledge was the clubbing and stoning of a negro in North Carolina, by his own colored associates, because he had dared to vote the Conservative ticket. He spoke of the States which had been allowed to rule themselves settling their own domestic difficulties, and of their prosperous condition in contrast with the affairs in Louisiana.

Then, referring again to the infamous acts of Durell, he spoke of the Congressional Committee as composed of fair-minded men from both parties, and they were prepared to report Kellogg illegally elected, the Returning Board guilty of shameful frauds, and that they by no means indorse the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan. This, of course, not being satisfactory to the Executive authority, the whole Committee on Southern Affairs propose now to go down and see for themselves. They were to start last evening.

The whole speech, with its faultless sentences, brilliant periods and sound argument, will be before you almost as soon as this dispatch. It has created the profoundest impression, eliciting even from the decided Republicans great sympathy. Though of course there will be a strong effort to sustain the President—a powerful thrope it doubtless will be, for the party is desperate, but a death thrope nevertheless. Mr. Schurz read a telling extract from a Republican paper, which severely criticised the President's action. Senator Sargent, of California, contemptuously inquired: "From what Republican paper is that?" "The Philadelphia Inquirer," replied Mr. Schurz. "Humph," said Mr. Sargent; "that is a poor specimen of a Republican journal."

It is about as thoroughly Republican as any of them now-a-days, retorted Senator Schurz. Fancy the sensation, Mr. Schurz said, if his voice could only reach Louisiana. He would beg her still to suffer in silence, to be by no means provoked into any act which could serve for an excuse for military intervention, but to feel sure that the hearts of the American people thrilled with the profoundest sympathy for her, and that coming generations would regard her heroic self-restraint with the admiration it so richly deserved. When the speech was concluded Sunset Cox darted forward the first to wring Senator Schurz's hand in hearty congratulation, and there was a tumultuous hum of approbation from all the great audience. Certainly Carl Schurz is a marvelous man.

Prominent among those who came to listen, leaving the business of the House, I saw Gen. Butler. He rarely pays such a compliment to any one. The Cabinet session was for the consideration of Louisiana affairs, especially the President's message relating to them, but not being ready the entire meeting was occupied in conversation concerning them. It is doubtful if the message is sent to Congress before Wednesday. There is great division of opinion among the Republicans of both Houses. They want to stand by the President, but their consciences rebel, and they are holding caucuses to try and agree upon some line of conduct which they can consistently adopt.

The Pacific Mail investigation has elicited the fact that heavy subsidies have been paid to various newspapers correspondents. Among them Mr. Joseph MacFarland, of the Boston Globe and Philadelphia Press, received twenty-five thousand dollars, and other scribblers smaller sums. Evidently that corporation believed in the power of the press gang. Mr. MacFarland testifies under oath that he only received the twenty-five thousand dollars for Col. Forney, paying it over to that gentleman the same day. I am glad to learn this, for "Mac" has been altogether too popular and too highly respected to easily fall in public estimation.

You shall have the result of the Cabinet deliberations. One thing I have already learned: Secretaries Fish and Bristow do not agree with the majority of the Cabinet in endorsing the President.

[Associated Press Dispatches.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Congressman Morey, who says he has canvassed both Houses closely, authorizes the assurance that Louisiana will have no election.

T. Morris Chester is here, claiming to represent the colored people in opposition to Pardee's confirmation.

THE REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The statement telegraphed from the Republic that the whole committee had started for New Orleans was wild. There is, however, unalloyed discontent. It is stated as indicative of the character of the report that Mr. Potter, the Democratic member of the committee, has been selected to phrase it. The Star says the full committee on Southern Affairs met this morning to confer with the sub-committee who went to New Orleans to investigate the condition of affairs in Louisiana. It is indicated, through the evidence submitted, that they will report:

1. That at the late election in Louisiana there was no intimidation of colored voters.

2. That the White League discussed but voted down a proposition to discharge servants who voted the Republican ticket.

3. That the Returning Board was a fraud.

4. That the United States troops executed orders issued by Marshal Packard on election day.

5. That the disorder in the Legislature had ceased and the meeting was entirely orderly and quiet at the time Gen. De Trobriand entered the Hall to arrest the members.

6. That the White League discussed but voted down a proposition to discharge servants who voted the Republican ticket.

7. That the people of Louisiana generally have no sympathy with the Kellogg Government, and that the colored men who say they are National Republicans proclaimed themselves as State Democrats, in order to get rid of Kellogg.

8. That the police force in New Orleans is demoralized.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was for the consideration of the special message on Louisiana affairs; but that not being ready, the session was devoted to conversation over events there. The message will be considered in the regular Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

FROM OMAHA—GUARDS OVERPOWERED BY CONVICTS. OMAHA, Jan. 11.—Lieut. J. H. Winters, who was sent out from Cheyenne with a company of troops to survey and measure a route from thence to Red Cloud Agency, reports from Fort Laramie, to-day, that he was driven in there by the severity of the weather, after getting as far as Old Red Cloud Agency. The snow is very deep and drifted badly. Thermometer ranges from twenty to forty degrees below zero in the daytime. Apprehensions are felt for the command under Capt. Henry, who left Fort Laramie a few days ago to drive miners out of the Black Hills. The convicts in the Penitentiary at Lincoln, under the leadership of the notorious McWalters, about 3 o'clock to-day, overpowered the inside guards, gained possession of the armory, and then drove the outside guards from the walls, shooting one Julius Goshen in the knee, wounding him severely; another shot at some citizens who were approaching with arms, wounding two. The warden was absent in the city. His wife and children, and the female convicts are locked up in the upper part of the building.

Grave apprehension is felt for the safety of the guards and the warden's family, as the convicts are desperate men. The warden and a large body of armed citizens are patrolling the area below the prison. Convicts are momentarily expected to rally forth, having procured citizens' clothes by stripping the guards. Gov. Furnas, having applied to Gen. Ord for aid, a company of troops were sent to-night, on a special train, for Lincoln.

MARKET. SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 11, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind north northeast, blowing hard. Arrived: Spanish bark Rosario, Gouarde, master, 32 days from Malaga, with a general cargo to Avandeno Bros. German bark Weser, Paffe, master, 48 days from Bremen, with a general cargo to Silkenstein & Co. Sailed: Schooner J. H. Kranz. PASSENGER SERVICE, Jan. 11, 6 P. M.—Wind east northeast, fresh, with rain. Arrived: At 7:45 A. M., steamship Margaret, Baker, master, from Havana via Florida ports, to I. K. Roberts. No departures.

WASHINGTON.

Carl Schurz on Louisiana.

The Senate Galleries Crowded.

West Gets Off His Little Speech.

Thurman Annihilates Him.

The Cabinet Meeting.

Fish and Bristow of the Cabinet Opposed to the President's Action.

[Special to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The bare announcement that Carl Schurz would speak on the Louisiana question packed the galleries of the Senate chamber this afternoon to their utmost limit. Every sofa upon the floor was filled with gentlemen lucky enough to have the entire within the sacred enclosure.

The lobbies were crowded with ladies. Every Senator in Washington was in his seat. Secretary Belknap came as soon as he could from the Cabinet meeting. Secretary Robeson was there listening intently and morosely, for Mr. Schurz's sentiments would scarcely harmonize with convictions fixed in the Cabinet atmosphere. The ambassadors of foreign nations crowded to their places in the diplomatic gallery. Members of the House who could be spared from the duties of "washing day" in that turbulent assembly, came to add to the ovation, and I saw in the front seats opposite our reporter's gallery, Mrs. Secretary Fish, with other ladies, who are very rarely known to honor such places with their presence, and Secretary Fish was also upon the floor.

Some trivial amendment to a resolution of inquiry was brought up, and Powell Clayton, with characteristic ill-temper and ill-breeding, argued against the Senator from North Carolina. Then Mr. West, the Senator (God save the mark!) from poor Louisiana, arose, making a speech which resounded like virtuous indignation over a paragraph in Don Piatt's Capital, which Mr. W. asserted suggested assassination; but some virtuous anomaly could hardly arise in the breast of such a man. It had little effect. Some personal impertinence directed to Thurman, of Ohio, brought that Senator to his feet with a ringing answer, which utterly annihilated Mr. West, who sat listening as each incisive sentence struck home, till the waves of angry feeling spread over his face, suffusing his forehead.

His political soul will never rise again, I am sure. When at last Mr. Schurz had the floor he began calmly and quietly asserting that he brought to the discussion of the resolution no prejudice or passion, but the most earnest thought for the good of the republic in the future as well as the present. He declared that the one essential thing for the permanency of republican government was absolute freedom in the acts of its legislative assemblies. They must know no coercion whatever. Then citing the dispatches of Sheridan he convicted him of the grossest maladministration.

He said however brilliant his military achievements might be, he was most conspicuously unfit for so delicate a mission as that now confided to him, and then, in most vividly graphic language, he depicted the shameful scene in your State-House; he declared that if this were sanctioned by the present Congress in order to accomplish the ends of the present Administration that the time was soon coming when armed soldiers might be sent into the United States Senate to decide upon the right of Senators to their seats in that body.

He argued that the surest way to secure fair treatment of the colored race was to allow them freedom of choice in voting, and not to insist that they belonged to right to any one party, since that must infallibly bring upon them the ill will of their antagonists, while, if they were divided in their interests, both parties would strive, by fair measures, to secure their influence. Alluding to the stories of outrage, he declared that the only outrage of which he had any personal knowledge was the clubbing and stoning of a negro in North Carolina, by his own colored associates, because he had dared to vote the Conservative ticket. He spoke of the States which had been allowed to rule themselves settling their own domestic difficulties, and of their prosperous condition in contrast with the affairs in Louisiana.

Then, referring again to the infamous acts of Durell, he spoke of the Congressional Committee as composed of fair-minded men from both parties, and they were prepared to report Kellogg illegally elected, the Returning Board guilty of shameful frauds, and that they by no means indorse the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan. This, of course, not being satisfactory to the Executive authority, the whole Committee on Southern Affairs propose now to go down and see for themselves. They were to start last evening.

The whole speech, with its faultless sentences, brilliant periods and sound argument, will be before you almost as soon as this dispatch. It has created the profoundest impression, eliciting even from the decided Republicans great sympathy. Though of course there will be a strong effort to sustain the President—a powerful thrope it doubtless will be, for the party is desperate, but a death thrope nevertheless. Mr. Schurz read a telling extract from a Republican paper, which severely criticised the President's action. Senator Sargent, of California, contemptuously inquired: "From what Republican paper is that?" "The Philadelphia Inquirer," replied Mr. Schurz. "Humph," said Mr. Sargent; "that is a poor specimen of a Republican journal."

It is about as thoroughly Republican as any of them now-a-days, retorted Senator Schurz. Fancy the sensation, Mr. Schurz said, if his voice could only reach Louisiana. He would beg her still to suffer in silence, to be by no means provoked into any act which could serve for an excuse for military intervention, but to feel sure that the hearts of the American people thrilled with the profoundest sympathy for her, and that coming generations would regard her heroic self-restraint with the admiration it so richly deserved. When the speech was concluded Sunset Cox darted forward the first to wring Senator Schurz's hand in hearty congratulation, and there was a tumultuous hum of approbation from all the great audience. Certainly Carl Schurz is a marvelous man.

Prominent among those who came to listen, leaving the business of the House, I saw Gen. Butler. He rarely pays such a compliment to any one. The Cabinet session was for the consideration of Louisiana affairs, especially the President's message relating to them, but not being ready the entire meeting was occupied in conversation concerning them. It is doubtful if the message is sent to Congress before Wednesday. There is great division of opinion among the Republicans of both Houses. They want to stand by the President, but their consciences rebel, and they are holding caucuses to try and agree upon some line of conduct which they can consistently adopt.

The Pacific Mail investigation has elicited the fact that heavy subsidies have been paid to various newspapers correspondents. Among them Mr. Joseph MacFarland, of the Boston Globe and Philadelphia Press, received twenty-five thousand dollars, and other scribblers smaller sums. Evidently that corporation believed in the power of the press gang. Mr. MacFarland testifies under oath that he only received the twenty-five thousand dollars for Col. Forney, paying it over to that gentleman the same day. I am glad to learn this, for "Mac" has been altogether too popular and too highly respected to easily fall in public estimation.

You shall have the result of the Cabinet deliberations. One thing I have already learned: Secretaries Fish and Bristow do not agree with the majority of the Cabinet in endorsing the President.

WASHINGTON.

Carl Schurz on Louisiana.

The Senate Galleries Crowded.

West Gets Off His Little Speech.

Thurman Annihilates Him.

The Cabinet Meeting.

Fish and Bristow of the Cabinet Opposed to the President's Action.

[Special to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The bare announcement that Carl Schurz would speak on the Louisiana question packed the galleries of the Senate chamber this afternoon to their utmost limit. Every sofa upon the floor was filled with gentlemen lucky enough to have the entire within the sacred enclosure.

The lobbies were crowded with ladies. Every Senator in Washington was in his seat. Secretary Belknap came as soon as he could from the Cabinet meeting. Secretary Robeson was there listening intently and morosely, for Mr. Schurz's sentiments would scarcely harmonize with convictions fixed in the Cabinet atmosphere. The ambassadors of foreign nations crowded to their places in the diplomatic gallery. Members of the House who could be spared from the duties of "washing day" in that turbulent assembly, came to add to the ovation, and I saw in the front seats opposite our reporter's gallery, Mrs. Secretary Fish, with other ladies, who are very rarely known to honor such places with their presence, and Secretary Fish was also upon the floor.

Some trivial amendment to a resolution of inquiry was brought up, and Powell Clayton, with characteristic ill-temper and ill-breeding, argued against the Senator from North Carolina. Then Mr. West, the Senator (God save the mark!) from poor Louisiana, arose, making a speech which resounded like virtuous indignation over a paragraph in Don Piatt's Capital, which Mr. W. asserted suggested assassination; but some virtuous anomaly could hardly arise in the breast of such a man. It had little effect. Some personal impertinence directed to Thurman, of Ohio, brought that Senator to his feet with a ringing answer, which utterly annihilated Mr. West, who sat listening as each incisive sentence struck home, till the waves of angry feeling spread over his face, suffusing his forehead.

His political soul will never rise again, I am sure. When at last Mr. Schurz had the floor he began calmly and quietly asserting that he brought to the discussion of the resolution no prejudice or passion, but the most earnest thought for the good of the republic in the future as well as the present. He declared that the one essential thing for the permanency of republican government was absolute freedom in the acts of its legislative assemblies. They must know no coercion whatever. Then citing the dispatches of Sheridan he convicted him of the grossest maladministration.

He said however brilliant his military achievements might be, he was most conspicuously unfit for so delicate a mission as that now confided to him, and then, in most vividly graphic language, he depicted the shameful scene in your State-House; he declared that if this were sanctioned by the present Congress in order to accomplish the ends of the present Administration that the time was soon coming when armed soldiers might be sent into the United States Senate to decide upon the right of Senators to their seats in that body.

He argued that the surest way to secure fair treatment of the colored race was to allow them freedom of choice in voting, and not to insist that they belonged to right to any one party, since that must infallibly bring upon them the ill will of their antagonists, while, if they were divided in their interests, both parties would strive, by fair measures, to secure their influence. Alluding to the stories of outrage, he declared that the only outrage of which he had any personal knowledge was the clubbing and stoning of a negro in North Carolina, by his own colored associates, because he had dared to vote the Conservative ticket. He spoke of the States which had been allowed to rule themselves settling their own domestic difficulties, and of their prosperous condition in contrast with the affairs in Louisiana.

Then, referring again to the infamous acts of Durell, he spoke of the Congressional Committee as composed of fair-minded men from both parties, and they were prepared to report Kellogg illegally elected, the Returning Board guilty of shameful frauds, and that they by no means indorse the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan. This, of course, not being satisfactory to the Executive authority, the whole Committee on Southern Affairs propose now to go down and see for themselves. They were to start last evening.

The whole speech, with its faultless sentences, brilliant periods and sound argument, will be before you almost as soon as this dispatch. It has created the profoundest impression, eliciting even from the decided Republicans great sympathy. Though of course there will be a strong effort to sustain the President—a powerful thrope it doubtless will be, for the party is desperate, but a death thrope nevertheless. Mr. Schurz read a telling extract from a Republican paper, which severely criticised the President's action. Senator Sargent, of California, contemptuously inquired: "From what Republican paper is that?" "The Philadelphia Inquirer," replied Mr. Schurz. "Humph," said Mr. Sargent; "that is a poor specimen of a Republican journal."

It is about as thoroughly Republican as any of them now-a-days, retorted Senator Schurz. Fancy the sensation, Mr. Schurz said, if his voice could only reach Louisiana. He would beg her still to suffer in silence, to be by no means provoked into any act which could serve for an excuse for military intervention, but to feel sure that the hearts of the American people thrilled with the profoundest sympathy for her, and that coming generations would regard her heroic self-restraint with the admiration it so richly deserved. When the speech was concluded Sunset Cox darted forward the first to wring Senator Schurz's hand in hearty congratulation, and there was a tumultuous hum of approbation from all the great audience. Certainly Carl Schurz is a marvelous man.

Prominent among those who came to listen, leaving the business of the House, I saw Gen. Butler. He rarely pays such a compliment to any one. The Cabinet session was for the consideration of Louisiana affairs, especially the President's message relating to them, but not being ready the entire meeting was occupied in conversation concerning them. It is doubtful if the message is sent to Congress before Wednesday. There is great division of opinion among the Republicans of both Houses. They want to stand by the President, but their consciences rebel, and they are holding caucuses to try and agree upon some line of conduct which they can consistently adopt.

The Pacific Mail investigation has elicited the fact that heavy subsidies have been paid to various newspapers correspondents. Among them Mr. Joseph MacFarland