

what legislation by congress is necessary to secure the people of Louisiana their rights of self government under the constitution, and to report with the least possible delay, by bill or otherwise."

A vote was then taken on Conkling's amendment to Thurman's resolution, and it was agreed to, 32 to 21, by a strict party vote, except that Ferry, of Conn., voted with the minority, and that Fenton, Tipton and Schurz voted with the democrats.

Morton offered an amendment to add to the resolution the words, "or whether he has any information in regard to the existence, in Louisiana, of an armed organization hostile to the government of the State, and intent upon overthrowing it."

Merriam moved to amend the amendment, by adding an inquiry whether the State authorities recognized by the President were legally elected, and if so how he had ascertained the fact, and whether others than those recognized by him claim to be the legally elected authorities, &c.

Thurman asked the postponement of the further consideration of the resolution till Monday, as he was not able to speak to-day, and he wished to avail himself of his privilege of closing the debate.

Conkling said that Sheridan had been assailed for interfering in the organization of the legislature, when he was not in command at the time. It had also been argued that the President was constructively present in New Orleans, while he had no knowledge of matters there any more than any one else had from the published dispatches. If this discussion was to proceed in advance of the answer to the resolution, he thought it better that it be pushed and not laid over.

Morton spoke in favor of his amendment. He quoted from the report of the Congressional committee to show that there were armed bands in the South, who defied all law. He declared his belief that more men had been killed in Louisiana for political offences than had been killed in all the Indian wars in the last twenty years.

Thurman said that all the talk about southern outrages could not obscure the real question, it could not deceive such men as the attorney-general, who signed the call for a meeting in New York, nor one of the oldest editors in the country who signed the same call. When the Senate got the information called for it would be only half of the facts, but if it contained the one fact, that this action of the military in New Orleans was sanctioned by the President he, Thurman, would be satisfied.

Merriam withdrew his amendment, and Morton's amendment was adopted.

Sargent moved to amend Thurman's resolution so as to ask under what circumstances such military interference took place; agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Conkling called for the yeas and nays, but the chair, Sargent, decided that it was too late.

Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in Louisiana; referred to the committee on the judiciary. The bill provides that a direct election shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of the Legislature. The President is to appoint three superintendents of election, who are to appoint two state registers, one for each political party, to procure a new and complete registration of the State, the registrars to appoint two supervisors of registration, one for each party in each parish, and these to appoint in the same manner two commissioners of elections for each election precinct. Provision is made for declaring the result of the election, and for assembling the Legislature and the inauguration of the State officers. The U. S. circuit court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of crimes and offences made punishable by this act. The President is authorized to employ the army and navy to maintain the public peace and to enforce the act, and any act of a State officer of Louisiana or of a State court interfering with its execution is to be treated as absolutely null and void.

HOUSE.

Wilson, of Ind., from the judiciary committee, reported in the matter of the impeachment of Durell,

of La., that having received official information of Durell's resignation, the resolutions of impeachment would be laid on the table. After a long discussion, in the course of which Butler, of Mass., declared that judges must be taught to keep clear of politics, the resolutions were tabled, 128 to 68. The same action was taken in the case of Judge Busteed, of Ala., but only after a long debate on the legal questions involved.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—At the cabinet meeting to-day, all the official dispatches and orders pertaining to the instruction of Sheridan for his guidance in New Orleans, were read; the official dispatches from Sheridan were also reviewed. The administration is now awaiting official information of the events of the department prior to Sheridan's taking command of the department before deciding definitely upon the report to Congress.

BOSTON, 8.—The *Journal* this p.m. says that steps are being taken to hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall, to protest against the interference of the military in the organization of the Louisiana legislature; the feeling is very strong not only among the opponents but among those counted the supporters of the administration.

OMAHA, 8.—The thermometer at 11 this morning was 17 below zero, at Cheyenne 26 below, at Fort Laramie 31 below. It is feared there will be much suffering and probably loss of life in the grasshopper district. The train from the west was four hours late on account of the snow.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *Sun's* New Orleans letter of the second announces that the radical power there is effectually broken, and states that the radical leaders are plotting for congressional action authorizing a new State government. This is the scheme that was designed to cut the ground from under the feet of McEnery, and the radicals suspected that the report of the congressional committee sitting there would be adverse to them.

The *Times* presumes, from Conkling's assertion that the senators were all in the dark relative to Louisiana affairs, that he is in possession of better information than is accessible to the general public; in the meantime the "banditti" have not committed acts which would justify Sheridan in ordering them hung or shot.

Attorney General Williams understands that Sheridan's epithet applied only to leaders of the white league, in regard to whose character he thinks it conveys a pretty correct idea.

The bill introduced by Houghton, yesterday, authorizes the Southern Pacific Railroad to change its line between Gilroy and Tehachapi Pass, so as to run by way of Pajaro, Salinas Valley and Pajaro Pass, to a point between Pass Creek and Kern river, and there connect with the line as heretofore established. It also empowers the company to connect the main line with a branch thereof to Tehachapi Pass, to Los Angeles, by the construction of a railroad and telegraph from a point on the branch road near San Bernardino, *via* Cajon Pass, to a point near the boundary line between Kern and San Bernardino counties. Two hundred feet right of way are granted, together with the right to take building material and all necessary grounds for stations, shops, etc. Without other limit of quantity, the bill provides that there shall be no change in the quantity or location of the land grant to inure to the company as now located and withdrawn; and finally provides that the company shall be required to construct only twenty miles per annum upon the Los Angeles branch, and be allowed until November, 1885 to complete the entire road, including the main branch lines thereof. The bill was referred to the committee on public lands.

The London *Times* of Dec. 25, gives an account of a terrible accident on the Great Western railroad, by which thirty-one persons were killed and upwards of seventy wounded. The train consisted of thirteen cars, drawn by two engines, and was traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour when, by the breaking of one of the wheels, three coaches were thrown off the track and dashed to pieces. Most of the victims were instantly killed.

The cabinet officers have been

interviewed regarding Secretary Belknap's telegram to General Sheridan, endorsing his course in Louisiana. Bristow, Fish and Jewell say they knew nothing whatever of any telegraphic correspondence until they saw it in print. Belknap, Robeson and Williams are non-committal, and Delano was absent. All decline to express an opinion as to the state of affairs there in the absence of official reports.

Party feeling ran high in the Produce Exchange, yesterday, growing out of diverse views entertained by the members on the subject of the interference of the army in the government of Louisiana, and the following paper was put in circulation by those opposed to the call for a public meeting next Monday:

"The undersigned, recollecting how the rebellion was inaugurated and the country forced into war by the failure of the government to protect its forts and officers, hereby testify our approval of the prompt action of the government in the late case of the legislature of Louisiana."

Babcock and Co., grocers, have failed.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—The suspension of mining operations is almost general.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 9.—The Atlantic cotton mills start running full time on Monday; they employ 1,900 operatives.

CHICAGO, 9.—The thermometer at 10 o'clock a.m., was 22 below zero.

John Hogan was found frozen to death this a.m., at the corner of Kenzie Street and Ashland Avenue.

Reports from all parts of the west show the coldest weather for ten years.

The *Inter-Ocean's* New Orleans special says the democrats are greatly pleased with Attorney General Dible's letter which, it is understood, is in accordance with the programme agreed upon by the leading republicans in the State. The *Tribune's* Washington special intimates that congress may accept this version of the question, and says it is certain that the Kellogg government cannot be much longer sustained by federal bayonets. The *Tribune* editorially speaks favorably of the proposition, though it has heretofore advocated simply a new election under federal auspices, some thing as proposed in Butler's bill introduced in the house yesterday.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, in his annual message to the legislature yesterday, condemns in unqualified terms the action of the federal government in the Louisiana matter, and urges the assembly to enter an emphatic protest against its usurpation of unconstitutional powers.

OMAHA, 9.—Extreme cold weather here and in the west continues. The thermometer at Cheyenne, last night, was 38 below zero, here 21. It has slightly moderated to-night, but it is still intensely cold. The Union Pacific train was twelve hours late to-day.

A school girl was so badly frozen yesterday that she died to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 9.—The merchants of this city held a meeting to-day, and passed resolutions denying the truth of Sheridan's statements in a telegram to the Secretary of War, so far as relates to Arkansas. Similar resolutions were introduced in the Senate to-day. Large numbers of ex-officers and soldiers of the Union army publish a card to the same effect. The weather is very cold, the river is partly frozen over.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., 9.—Albright and Buckner, of the Congressional investigating committee, yesterday concluded four days' investigation here. The killing of Billings and Ivey, and the whipping of the negro Doyle were proved, but there was no proof connecting the acts with political motives. In refutation of republican voters' evidence, it was shown that in the last election the republican vote in Sumter Co., increased 33 per cent. over Grant's vote of '72.

RICHMOND, Va., 9.—Resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day, earnestly requesting the governors of the several States to convene as soon as practicable, the legislatures of their respective States, in order that the states may consult together and advise with each other, relating to the late interference of the army of the U. S. with the legislature of Louisiana, and determine, simultaneously, to defend and preserve the independence and autonomy of the States. The gov-

ernor of Virginia was requested to telegraph the resolutions to the governors of the other States, and to request an immediate reply. After long debate, in which a good deal of objection was made to Virginia taking the initiative in the matter, the resolution was made a special order for Tuesday next.

CAMDEN, N. Y., 9.—As Mr Wiegand and his wife and child were crossing the railroad track, at Beverly, he was seriously injured and his wife and child killed; their horse was also killed.

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—The city council, to-day, in response to a message from Mayor Leeds, calling attention to Sheridan's dispatch to Secretary Belknap, and recommending an emphatic denial of the unjustifiable libel, adopted resolutions declaring Sheridan's charges to be unfounded, and appealing to the sense of justice of the citizens of other states who have been among us to stigmatize them as they deserved.

Bishop Wilmer and Sheridan had a long and stormy interview to-day, on the subject of Louisiana affairs. Wilmer explained that his testimony before the investigating committee, in which he said there was no security, meant no security under the courts against theft, etc.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The sub-committee of the House special committee on Southern affairs, which has been investigating matters in Louisiana, returned here last night.

Its members—Foster, Phelps, and Potter, are reticent pending the presentation of their views to the full committee, and the maturing and making of its report to the House, but enough is known to authorize the statement that there is no conflict of opinion among the sub-committee, as to the principal points in controversy. The action of the returning board in throwing out the returns of certain parishes in which conservatives were elected, and in giving certificates to some republicans who were not elected will be condemned as an illegal and unwarrantable exercise of authority. The testimony taken by the committee does not sustain the charges of violence and intimidation towards negro voters, but rather tends to establish the fact that large numbers of negroes voted the democratic ticket from the conviction that in so doing they advanced their own interests and the interests of the State. It is a mere matter of conjecture what course of policy the committee will recommend, but the probabilities are that they will bring action for a new election. The excitement in New Orleans when the sub-committee left the city was intense, but there was no likelihood whatever of its being manifested in any general outbreak. The Kellogg government is submitted to only under the pressure of the military power of the U. S. and the expectation and belief that congress will devise and adopt some measure that will restore the State to the control of its own citizens.

At the suggestion of prominent democrats a meeting will be held here some time this week, consisting of one leading democrat from each State, to consider the political situation. It is understood that ex-Governor Magoffin, of Ky., will preside, and the consultation will be private.

Rumors of dissensions in the cabinet on account of the policy of the administration in relation to Louisiana troubles are again repeated in well informed circles, and it was stated to-night that Secretary Fish had tendered his resignation, the Secretary, however, denies the truth of the report, stating positively that he had not resigned, though as to what would take place he did not know. There seems to be every indication that at least three members of the cabinet are not thoroughly in accord with the President on the question, and have intimated to him that they will resign. It is now thought that several prominent republican senators were in consultation with Secretary Fish to-day. This fact has given rise to a rumor that an effort is being made to reconcile any differences which may have taken place between him and the President.

NEW YORK, 10.—It is very cold, the thermometer is two below; the interior towns report the coldest weather for years.

CHICAGO, 11.—The *Times's* Washington special says the President's message on the Louisiana question will be read at a special cabinet meeting to-day, and will be sub-

mitted to Congress to-morrow. A dispatch says the message, which is written in part by Attorney General Williams, promises to be a document well calculated to alarm the country, for it will not only justify the Louisiana outrage, but will declare that a similar policy will be pursued toward every other portion of the South where the ghost of a white league has been seen.

The *Tribune's* special says the indications of the senate caucus are that the senators will cordially support the administration and are inclined to uphold the Kellogg government. Carpenter and those who voted with him last winter are the only ones openly in favor of a new election, but it is by no means certain that if the President shall recommend and the house urge a new election, the senators for the sake of harmony may support it.

In the House caucus, Butler, of Mass., urged the necessity of a bill for a new election, and was fairly supported by Sypher, who was very severe upon the Kellogg government. The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says that most of the republican leaders are denouncing Dible and Sypher for urging Congress to order a new election. Kellogg's plan now seems to be to ask Congress to declare his government the provisional government of the State till '76.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The *Globe* says that correspondence is in progress between England and the United States, in relation to some territory in British North America which England claims, but has never formally annexed to her dominions.

The Right Reverend Vaughn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sanford, with several of his priests, has sailed to New York; he goes to promote missions among the negroes in the Southern States.

PARIS, 7.—President MacMahon has informed the council of ministers that he declines to accept their resignations till he has succeeded in forming a cabinet out of the new majority of the Assembly.

BERLIN, 7.—The Prussian Diet is summoned to meet on the 16th inst.

LONDON, 6 a.m., 8.—The *Times* dispatch from Berlin says that negotiations have been opened between the Berlin and Brunswick governments, with a view to settle the Brunswick succession. There is little doubt that the Prussian dynasty will waive its claim if the Crown Prince of Hanover consents to acknowledge the present constitution of the empire.

The *Times's* Paris special says that MacMahon has decided to summon Dufaure, La Boulaye, Larcy and Castellane to form a cabinet, and agree to a programme of policy. It is considered certain that this attempt to constitute a cabinet will be fruitless, but it is indispensable to render the marshal's situation clear in the eyes of the nation.

PARIS, 8.—Baron De Larcy has declared his inability to form a new cabinet, and President MacMahon has asked Dufaure to undertake the task.

HAVANA, 7.—Four hundred soldiers arrived to-day from Spain. The colonial minister at Madrid, telegraphs the Captain General, that he hopes to send a sufficient number of men to crush all hopes of the insurgents, and he announces that a thousand will sail from Cadiz on the 10th.

LONDON, 9.—Further difficulties are anticipated between China and Japan in consequence of the latter objecting to the terms of the treaty.

Cape Town advices to the 16th of Dec. report that the country had been visited by a terrific storm, doing immense damage on land and sea.

MADRID, 10.—The council of ministers have tendered the Count Valmevea the office of Captain General of Cuba; he will refuse, unless granted reinforcements of twenty thousand men, which he deems indispensable to suppress the insurrection. If he goes he will prepare a plan for the gradual emancipation of the slaves.

QUEENSTOWN, 10.—The steamship *Abbotford*, heretofore reported disabled, was towed into port to-day, seriously damaged; she was in collision with the *Pennsylvania* of the American line. Both vessels were bound for Philadelphia.

LONDON, 10.—The steamer *Kathleen Mary*, from Odessa for Falmouth, has been lost at sea and twenty persons drowned.