

Mail fund, and that the committee had nothing to do with his private affairs, said he would, under protest, answer that. He did not know through whom the note was paid, but he did know where the money came from, it came from Wm. Neeley Thompson, a part being money earned and part a loan to witness; that Thompson had no connection whatever with the Pacific Mail Company, or the subsidy, though he was in favor of it. Witness positively refused to answer the question as to what he understood Thompson's business to be, saying the committee had no business to ask the question. He kept his account with the Freedman's Bank, because they gave him advertising patronage, and he wanted to reciprocate. Platt began to read from the stubs of his check-book how he used the money, when the suggestion was made that it was unnecessary.

WITNESS.—"Oh, yes, I would rather give you all my transactions with butchers, bakers, and tailors. I have had them with everyone except congressmen, and that is all that has saved me from utter disgrace."

A caucus of republican senators was held this morning, in regard to the Louisiana matter, and it was decided, nearly unanimously, that the Louisiana case should be disposed of first, and that the President should be sustained in his recognition of the Kellogg administration as the legal government of that State. It is understood that a resolution to that effect will be introduced in a day or two, and passed with as little debate as possible.

NEW YORK, 15.—The two negroes, Jackson and Jarvis, who murdered Samuel Jones, at Oyster Bay, L. I., last summer, were hanged at North Hempstead, to-day; Jackson died with a few struggles, but the rope by which Jarvis was suspended broke, and when another was procured and a second attempt was made to hang him, the noose slipped out of the latch ring, and the poor wretch still stood; he was understood to say, piteously, "For God's sake, gentlemen, make sure work of it this time." He was then literally pulled by the hand and slowly strangled to death.

WASHINGTON, 15.—E. S. Sanford, of the Adams Express Co., argued before the House post office committee, to-day, against the practice of allowing packages of less than four pounds to pass through the mails at the rate of half a cent an ounce, claiming that it was an injustice to the express companies and a loss to the government.

The report of the sub-committee, on the Louisiana matter, is made public, and the main points are essentially as already telegraphed. The committee review the action of the returning board, and declare it manifestly arbitrary, unjust and illegal, and that this alone prevented the return of a majority of conservatives to the lower house of the legislature. As to the intimidation of colored voters, while some witnesses testified in a general way to intimidation, no one testified to any personal knowledge of it, nor was any one produced who had been intimidated, or threatened or assaulted because of his political opinions, or discharged or refused employment. Nearly all the white witnesses were officeholders who supported the Kellogg government, or relations of office holders. On the other hand, the use of federal troops under the direction of U. S. marshals was clearly proved; they not only made many arrests immediately before the election, but reported that they were coming to particular neighborhoods about the time of the election, and this served, the conservatives claimed, to intimidate white voters. As an instance of the different light in which the two parties view things, the committee say the U. S. commissioner in the parish of Iberia arrested a number of white men just previous to the election, upon the application of negroes; he then required sureties for the arrested parties, who possessed real estate within the parish, certified to by the parish assessor to be of sufficient value, and with title approved by register deeds. This rule produced a delay in procuring bail, and a procession of citizens waited upon him and offered a bond signed by all of them. This he regarded in derision of his proceedings, and refused to accept the bond, and he was called as a witness to prove intimidation in

that parish. He cited this as the only case of intimidation in his knowledge. He thought the procession calculated to intimidate negroes. On the other hand, the conservatives thought his proceedings calculated to intimidate the whites.

The committee found some difference of opinion in the reports of the U. S. military officers stationed in the country. Their evidence showed that in some cases negroes were maltreated for voting the conservative ticket, and one was shot for making a conservative speech, and even in New Orleans negroes who sought to co-operate with the conservatives were so abused that an association of lawyers volunteered to protect them, but with little effect.

The committee give an account of the general condition of affairs in the state, of the conviction among the whites that the Kellogg government was a usurpation, of the general lack of confidence in the State and local officials, the heavy decline of state securities and the exorbitant taxes, the reduction of wages, the non-fulfillment of personal or political pledges, malfeasance in local officials, disputes among leading colored persons, loss or embezzlement in some cases of school funds, and the failure of the freedmen's bank, all of which combined to divide the views of the colored voters.

During the campaign the conservatives sought, and successfully, to secure a portion of the colored votes, the result was that in November, '74, the people of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable registry and election, in which a clear conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the legislature, of which majority they were deprived by the unjust and illegal action of the returning board.

The committee say there are turbulent spirits in the State, and they quote an editorial from the *Shreveport News*, advising the killing of the radicals returned as elected, who were not elected, but they do not believe that this reflects the feeling of the people, though all admit that the white people of the whole state were greatly outraged by the action of the returning board, and all concede that the Kellogg government is only upheld by federal bayonets. Governor Kellogg says this is because of the doubt that Congress has permitted about the legality of his government, but the conservatives say that his government is not only illegal, but corrupt and abusive.

In relation to the White League the committee give statements of members as to its origin and design, and add that a large number of republicans belong to it, and there was no evidence of its existence to any extent out of New Orleans. Republicans assert, however, that the League is an armed body of volunteers, organized for the purpose of intimidating the negroes, and overthrowing the Kellogg government. This assertion was not, however, supported by any evidence. On the other hand, there was an assertion by conservatives that black leagues existed. The committee do not doubt that the White League would readily co-operate in any feasible scheme for the overthrow of the Kellogg government, but so will substantially all the white citizens of Louisiana.

The committee give a detailed account of the affair of the 14th of September, and say that the conservatives of Louisiana don't propose to fight the federal government, but submit, not because they want to, but because they must. The trouble is simply that they believe themselves to have been defrauded out of the election of '72, and still more so, out of that of '74, and that they think their state government has been, to the last degree, destructive and corrupt. The committee declare the belief that the substantial citizens of the State will submit to any fair determination of the question of the late election, or anything by which they can have a firm and good government; what they seek is peace, and the opportunity for prosperity. To that end they will support any form of government that will afford them just protection. In their distress they have got beyond any mere question of political party.

The committee report, at length, the facts in relation to the attempted organization of the legislature on the 4th inst., and conclude by

saying—"We have been unable to agree upon any recommendations, but upon the report we are all agreed."

BOSTON, 15.—A mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, to protest against the use of the military in the Louisiana Legislature, was held to-day; over 3,000 people were present. J. L. Stackpole called the meeting to order and read a list of officers, including Wm. Gray for President; Governor Gaston, ex-Governor Bullock, Charles Francis Adams, Wm. Aspinwall, and Francis W. Bird were among the Vice-Presidents. Resolutions were adopted condemning the use of federal troops in state affairs, as subversive of a republican form of government, condemning the dispatch of Sheridan, and an appeal to the people of Louisiana to continue the forbearance which they have shown under trying circumstances. The allusion to Sheridan was received with cheers and hisses, which interrupted the reading for some minutes.

OMAHA, 15.—General Ord, to-day, received a dispatch from Captain Henry, who commanded the expedition to drive the miners from the Black Hills. The dispatch says the command was driven into Camp Robinson on January 18, all the officers and men badly frozen. One wagon was lost. The thermometer was 40 below; no trace of miners was seen.

RICHMOND, 15.—The Virginia Legislature adopted resolutions protesting against the recent interference of the U. S. troops with the Louisiana legislature.

SPRINGVILLE, Mass., 15.—Chas. Stevens was elected to congress to-day, for the unexpired term of the late Alvah Crocker.

CHICAGO, 15.—King Kalakaua was received to-night by the Oriental Lodge of Freemasons. He has visited all places of interest in and about the city, and will leave tomorrow for San Francisco, via St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, 15.—A large meeting was held to-night to protest against the action of the U. S. troops in New Orleans. Reverdy Johnson was the principal speaker.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The argument is in progress to-day before the Secretary of the interior, on appeal from an order of the general land office requiring the Highland Chief Mining Co., of Utah, to surrender to the Prince of Wales Mining Co., a patent for that portion of the mine patented to the former which is cut by the latter's vein; the case involves large values, and is argued by an array of prominent counsel.

BOSTON, Mass., 16.—The report of the reservoir committee of Massachusetts, shows twenty-seven unsafe reservoirs and dams in the State, and that the loss by the breaking away of these structures last year, foots up to one and a quarter millions in Hampshire county, and \$48,000 in Hamden. The Boston and Albany railroad lost one hundred thousand.

NEW YORK, 16.—A Boston despatch states that the Faneuil Hall meeting, to protest, as the call said, against the recent outrage on the Louisiana legislature, was not by any means a harmonious affair. After the advertised speakers had concluded their addresses, loud calls were made for Wendell Phillips who, by invitation of the chairman of the meeting, made his way to the platform amid a tumult of applause, shouts and hisses. He made a somewhat long address, although frequently interrupted, asserting that President Grant and General De Trobriand had complied with every requirement of the constitution and law. As a citizen of Boston he protested against the adoption of the resolutions, saying that his anxiety was not for the administration but for the oppressed people of the south. Said he, "Should you pass these resolutions the blood of one hundred black men and one hundred white men would be on your skirts. Four million of negroes were called into freedom to save the nation, and now you refuse to allow the President to protect them."

The morning journals have little comment on the Louisiana sub-committee's report, none dispute its facts. The *Times* indicates full faith in its conclusion, and says the report shows very clearly on what kind of tactics the republican leaders in the State relied to get control of the lower house of the legislature, and suggests the extreme caution which should be observed in every case where the

United States government is called on to support a State government controlled by these men. The *Tribune*, accepting the report as a conclusion of the case, says—"Gentlemen in Congress, that rotten carcass in Louisiana is past saving, throw it overboard, and for the sake of common sense and common decency wash your hands."

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says the democrats are depressed, they say they will meet to-morrow (to-day) and organize their legislature and adjourn *sine die*. This will leave the members free to enter the legal legislature, which the republicans are anxious they should do. No legislation has thus far been had of importance, because of the absence of the democrats. There was some talk to-day that five or six democratic members had expressed themselves in private to certain republicans, as perfectly willing to be captured by the sergeant-at-arms and brought in where they could draw their mileage and *per diem*, but when the sergeants went after them they could not be found.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Senator Sargent called on the Secretary of the Interior to urge the issuance of an order wholly rescinding the reservation of lands in California for the benefit of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, or at least for the abrogation of the order of last year, which dated back the reservation to 1872, and thereby threw a cloud on numerous settlers, preventing the completion of their titles. He argued that it was very doubtful if the congressional grant was intended to run beyond the California boundary line, and at all events the *ex post facto* order was clearly unjust and inadvisable. Delano took the matter under consideration.

The probable accession of W. E. Forster as Gladstone's successor as the Liberal leader in the British parliament is considered highly advantageous to the United States, because of his long known and conspicuous friendliness to the United States and his high appreciation of the good relations which should be cemented between them and Britain.

The fight between the Central Pacific lobby and Tom Scott's Texas Pacific has apparently blazed out suddenly and fiercely, and the Central's dog-in-the-manger policy is clearly developed. Houghton is earnestly opposed to the Central's movement and, as far as can now be judged, the temper of the railroad committee of both houses favors the keeping of the new transcontinental project free from all embarrassing riders. Page, Clayton and Luttrell are committed, by their vote on Holman's resolution, against any subsidy, but if they desire to give the Central a little healthy competition, they can do as others in the same situation will, and who argue that Scott asks no subsidy, but only the government endorsement on ample security. In the present attitude of the Central, Sargent safely declares himself opposed to granting government credit or aid in any manner whatever. If this attitude is directed by a proper deference to California sentiment, he will testify to it by attaching to the Central's bill, for a change of the Southern Pacific route, stipulations effectively protecting the people from oppressive extortions and discriminations. The Central opposition tends to make friends for Scott's bill, because it shows that the latter would, with proper safeguards, provide popular protection against monopoly in overland transportation. Luttrell has received memorials from several hundred settlers, protesting against allowing the Southern Pacific to change its route, and asking the passage of his bill practically excluding, from the lands granted to said road, any actually settled prior to June 28, 1870, on subsisting pre-emption or other claim or right prior to May 21, 1867; also telegrams from Los Angeles, and the resolutions of the Grangers of Tulare, Fresno, Merced and Stanislaus, asking him to resist any modification of the Southern Pacific line. Luttrell accordingly will fight Houghton's bill for that purpose.

The bill for the incorporation of railroads in the Territories, passed by the House, is McCormick's bill of last session, with a provision added on motion of Holman, specifically reserving to future States the right to regulate railroad charges on the roads to which the bill applies.

In the course of the debate on the Indian appropriation bill Luttrell expressed his conviction that Indian commissioner Smith is acting in good faith, and he predicted that he would soon repudiate some Indian agents in his district for improper conduct reported by himself.

Luttrell recounted his failure to get Cresswell or congress to investigate straw bids for mail carrying, but said that Jewell is ready to inquire and to punish the guilty. Subsequently Luttrell created a sensation by remarks in connection with a motion to farm out Indian reservations. He read a letter from Jno. Matthews, offering to take the Round Valley reservation for five years, and to support and instruct the Indians free of cost. He said that several others were ready with the same offer. He testified that, from personal inspection, the Indians are stripped, tied up and whipped like dogs, as was formerly done in the South with negroes; besides an affidavit of the facts, Luttrell said that agent Burchard admits the whippings. The amendment was rejected. The only Pacific Coast amendment hitherto made devotes \$5,000 for a hospital on Round Valley, on Luttrell's motion and explanation of its necessity.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of Kieley *et al* vs. McGlynn, was argued, on appeal from the Circuit Court for California. This was a bill to procure a revocation of the alleged will of David C. Broderick, Senator from California, at the time of his death in a duel with Judge Terry, on the ground that it was a forgery. Complainants claim to be the only heirs of Broderick, and they allege that the executors appointed in the will were aware that it was a forgery, and that the action of the Probate Court of California in admitting it to probate was all that gave it any force; that it was the will of that court and not of Broderick. The decision below sustained the will, and it is here insisted that this court will remove the bar erected by the frauds imposed on the Probate Court to the recovery of lands to which the complainants have undisputed title as heirs. It is also urged that purchasers under the sale had notice of the fraudulent will, and took their titles with that knowledge, and that, this being the case, they hold the property merely as trustees for the complainants. The statute of limitation having been pleaded, it is here urged that a court of equity will interfere to prevent a bar when it is clearly unjust. The appellees contend that a court of equity has no jurisdiction of the subject matter, the same being vested exclusively in the Probate Court, of the city and county of California, and that the action is barred without relief by the statute of limitations. They claim that the purchasers hold under an order of a court, which has never been reversed or set aside, and which is not now impeached, and that the complainants are now resident foreigners, incapable of taking or holding property in California.

CHICAGO, 16.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Fred K. Ruetz, found murdered on Goose Island in this city, last Monday, discharged all the prisoners, the mystery of his murder therefore remains unsolved.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., 16.—A meeting of leading citizens, to-night, adopted resolutions condemning the recent part played by the military in New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 16.—King Kalakaua and suite arrived this evening, and were met by the city officials, and by General Sherman and a few members of his staff. His majesty was escorted to the Southern Hotel, where he was welcomed by the mayor.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The commission of engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi will send their report to the President to-morrow. The commission will recommend government aid for the purpose of reclaiming these alluvial lands, and will suggest the immediate appropriation of one and a half million for Louisiana, and half a million each for Arkansas and Mississippi, to close the present breaks and crevasses. A permanent system of the reclamation of the lands will, the commission say, require at least \$48,000,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 6.—The female operatives, in mass meeting to-night, resolved to strike on Monday at the Merchants' Granite and Crescent Mills.