

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably on the bill granting to the Willamet Valley and Coast R. R. Co. the right of way through the public lands for a narrow gauge railroad.

Stevenson, of Kentucky, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the resolution of the California legislature against the passage of the bill now pending, known as the Santillan land grant bill.

Kelly and Mitchell, of Oregon, presented resolutions of the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, relating to the protection of salmon in the Columbia River; referred.

Sargent introduced a bill to empower the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. to change the line of their road, and to construct an additional branch railroad.

Mitchell, from the Senate committee on claims, reported back the bill for the relief of J. W. Drew, of Oregon, late paymaster, with a recommendation that it pass.

Schurz, by request, introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma; referred.

Logan, in the course of his speech, defended the President against the charges of Caesarism and despotism that had been made against him.

At the conclusion of Logan's speech Tipton obtained the floor, and addressed the senate. He began by ridiculing the style of Logan's speech, and created great laughter by some of his sallies. In the course of his remarks he referred to the fact of Conkling and Sargent prompting Logan, and expressed gratification that after the 4th of March next each of these senators would be checkmated, one by a democratic, the other (Sargent), by an independent senator. He read statements from the Washington Chronicle, that the report of the sub-committee who visited New Orleans would not be received by the full committee, but that the entire committee would go to New Orleans, and said he thought that this was one of the most humiliating facts in the whole business. Before concluding his remarks Tipton yielded for the reading of the President's special message on finance, which was referred to the committee on finance, and the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Kelly called up the senate bill for the consideration of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad and telegraph, and proceeded to address the senate in favor of the bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid over, and Morrill (Me) renewed his notice that he would call up the legislative appropriation bill on Monday.

Sherman suggested that it be understood that the senate would devote to-night and to-morrow to finish the Louisiana debate. The consideration of the Louisiana question was then resumed, and Tipton concluded his speech begun yesterday.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Frelinghuysen next addressed the senate, and defended the President and Sheridan from the charges made against them, which he said were ungenerous, unjust and untrue. He was opposed to any interference by the military with the civil power in time of peace, but he said the fact about this case was, that the civil power was not interfered with, and only a usurpation was driven out.

Salisbury deprecated the attempt of republican senators to make a partisan question of a crime which should receive the condemnation of all parties alike. After an executive session a recess was taken till 7:30 in the evening, for the continuance of the debate on the Louisiana matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 16.—Saulsbury contended that the legislature in New Orleans was legally organized, all the members having been sworn in, and recognizing Wiltz as speaker. There was a rapid tendency towards centralization of power in this country, and it seemed as if the States were to be deprived of many of their constitutional rights. He would say, frankly, that the tone of the President's message pleased him. He referred to the speech of the Illinois Senator, Logan, as a denunciation

of the Democratic party, and not an argument. He said that such an exhibition of the skull and crossbones was to prepare the public mind for the republican party's taking military possession of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, and he did not know how many more of the southern States, and compel them to vote for the next republican President.

Conkling said this reminded him of a newspaper enterprise called the "Exclusive News," and the senator was the only one who had it.

Saulsbury said if the senator intimated that he concocted this story, it was false.

Conkling characterized this remark as exceedingly out of place, indecent and offensive, inasmuch as he did not say that the senator concocted the story.

Saulsbury said that he inferred that the senator intimated that he put the rumor in circulation, and he resented it; he had never offered an indignity to any senator, "and" said he, "so help me God no senator shall offer an affront to me." If the senator did not intend to insult him he was sorry for what he had said, but he would not tamely submit to what he deemed an insult, even before his majesty the senator from New York. Saulsbury then concluded his speech.

Clayton spoke of the Ku Klux in the Southern States, and said the White League was the remains of it. He knew of the existence of the White League in Arkansas, though Governor Garland had told the President there was none. If so, it was because, when the democrats gained power, they made the White League a State militia, and gave them arms. In Arkansas, of five hundred white democrats who had murdered negroes, not one had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. He had asked several of the southern senators if in their States white murderers of negroes were punished to the full extent of the law, and was generally answered that they were.

Clayton, resuming, said that wherever the democrats controlled the Southern States there is no peace, the slave power still lives, and is grasping for all the Southern States.

Various opinions were expressed as to the advisability of continuing the debate on the resolution, and it was finally decided to continue the discussion to-day. Sherman replied to the charges of Bayard and Schurz against the President and Sheridan. He said that Schurz' argument was based on a false statement of facts, and was wholly unreliable. He believed that many who had taken part in the recent meeting at the Cooper Institute would one day regret their action. Neither Grant, Sheridan, nor the republican party were responsible for the occurrences in New Orleans on the 4th instant. The whole matter was, an officer of the army expelled from the legislature five men who had no right to be there.

Thurman contended that the organization was legal, but even if it was not the officer had no right to interfere.

Before concluding Sherman yielded for a motion to adjourn, agreed to 17 to 16.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The vice-president laid before the senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of that body, in regard to the discontinuance of the assay office at Boise city, Idaho, and the establishing of an assay office at Portland, Oregon. He recommends that the office at Boise City be continued, and reports that there is no necessity for establishing one at Portland; referred to the committee on finance.

The usual debate on the Indian question, the peace policy and the conflict between army and civil control, ensued.

The provision in regard to the Round Valley Indian reservation in California being under consideration, Luttrell suggested that the reservation be rented to men who would contract to feed and take care of the Indians. Parker (Mo.) remarked that that would reduce the Indians to the condition of peons. Luttrell replied that they were now treated worse than peons. He understood that on the Round Valley reservation the Indians were often tied up and whipped like dogs by orders of the agent.

STARKWEATHER.—"What agent does this?"

LUTTRELL.—"The Rev. L. Banchard."

STARKWEATHER.—"Is he agent now?"

LUTTRELL.—"He is."

STARKWEATHER.—"When was he appointed?"

LUTTRELL.—"Two or three years ago."

STARKWEATHER.—"What denomination does he belong to?"

LUTTRELL.—"He is a Methodist, and I am sorry to state it (laughter), and he is a republican. (More laughter.) He was a secessionist, but at the close of the war he became a republican and that was his reward."

The speaker presented a communication from the sergeant-at-arms stating that a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Irwin, the contumacious witness, had been served upon him, and asking the house for instructions as to his course in the matter. After a long discussion the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to make a careful return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the house of representatives to answer in proceedings against him for contempt." Adjourned.

G. F. Hoar, from the select committee on outrages in the Southern States, presented the report of the sub-committee which had been to New Orleans, and stated at the same time that the committee had voted to proceed forthwith to Louisiana to continue the investigation; the report was ordered printed but was not read.

AMERICAN.

SCRANTON, Pa., 14.—At Carbon-dale to-day, two men entered the First National Bank, seized and gagged the cashier, who was an old and feeble man, and stole ten thousand in currency, and got away. Two men were arrested here this evening on suspicion.

ALBANY, N. Y., 14.—The assembly to-day, by a strict party vote, adopted resolutions condemning the interference of the military in Louisiana affairs, and the growing tendency of the general government to subordinate the civil to the military power, and especially condemning Sheridan's banditti proposition and its approval by the Secretary of War in the name of the administration.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to make no change in the Alaska special agency; Bryant, therefore, will be retained notwithstanding the efforts of Commissioner Elliott and others to procure his removal.

The message of the President on finance was sent to the senate to-day, with his approval of the senate bill for the resumption of specie payment. He calls the attention of congress to the necessity for increased revenue to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually one per cent. of the public debt, and the promise of the bill to redeem eighty million in legal tenders, and suggests the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee and the repeal of the ten per cent. reduction on certain articles by the act of June 6, '72. He next calls attention to the necessity of preventing the purchasing of silver for exportation, and the consequent enhancement of the premium, and suggests that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem legal tenders with gold when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at a premium for gold of ten per cent. less interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum from January 1, 1875, to the date of putting this law into operation, diminishing the premium at the same rate until final resumption, hanging the rate of premium as demanded from time to time, as the interest amounts to one-fourth of one per cent. The President suggests the ratio of interest mentioned, because it would bring the currency at par with gold at the date fixed by law for final resumption. He believes ten per cent. premium on gold will insure the retention of silver in the country for change. He says the provision of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold would be called for, not being required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the treasury, correspondingly large

amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing sufficient stringency in the currency to stop the outward flow of coin, the advantages of a currency of fixed and known value would also be reached. "In my opinion, by the enactment of such a law, business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis be reached." The President thinks other means should probably be devised for increasing the revenue, and says that in order to carry out the first section of the act another mint becomes a necessity, as the present facilities for coinage are insufficient, and in view of the fact that a large proportion of change will be required in the Mississippi valley, and that the bullion all comes from the west, he thinks that the question of establishing a new mint at Chicago, St. Louis or Omaha, should be considered. The President says in conclusion, "I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure, as I most heartily do this, even if no further legislation is attainable at this time, and to announce the fact by a message, but I do so because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by congress and by the people, through the press, and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem most beneficial legislation, on a most vital question to our interests and prosperity."

MADISON, Wis., 14.—Governor Taylor's message was read in the legislature this afternoon. It disavowed the proceedings in Louisiana and Sheridan's proposition. He then proceeds to state matters. He does not recommend any change in the taxation of railroad property, he discusses, however, the question of regulating charges. He says it is conceded that the Potter law is defective in some of its details, the people do not seek to manage the roads, but to prevent their mismanagement and extortion.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 14.—The democratic joint caucus, to-day, nominated Judge Wallace U. S. senator on the first ballot, the vote standing Wallace 106, Clymer 14, Black 2.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 14.—The Episcopal convention of the new diocese of Southern Ohio, this evening elected the Rev. Dr. T. A. Jogger, of Philadelphia, bishop.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—The following telegram was sent to the President to-day—"Seeing from your message that the interference of the military on the 4th inst., in the organizing of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, was unauthorized by you, I now, as Speaker of said house, ask you to direct the military to restore the *statu quo* existing at the time General De Trobriand ejected certain members from the house, in order that the house may proceed in the discharge of its duties without molestation."

(Signed) "LOUIS A. WILTZ."

JACKSON, Miss., 14.—General Packer testified to-day that the Governor ordered him to Vicksburg. He thought that matters were peaceably settled, but he found the negroes coming in; he thought that Crosby resigned through fear; he thought the citizens were justified in using force to keep the negroes from Vicksburg.

Governor Ames was examined at great length. He said he had made a requisition on the President for troops last July, which was refused. When cross-examined he told how he came to settle here.

UTICA, N. Y., 15.—The Gardner block was burned to-day; loss about \$45,000, insurance \$35,000.

NEW YORK, 15.—At the annual meeting of the Union League Club, last night, there was a short and spirited discussion on the Louisiana troubles, the general tenor of which was approval of the President's course. Extended consideration of the question was deferred until Monday evening next, for which a special meeting was called, and a committee appointed to report on the question. In the election of officers the names of William E. Dodge, Peter Cooper and Wm. C. Bryant, owing to their participation in the mass meeting of the Cooper Institute in relation to the action of the government in the Louisiana question, were scratched considerably by the members. Owing to the repeated complaints

of the counsel and the sixty reporters in the Tilton-Beecher trial, that they were cramped for room, Judge Neilson gave instructions to admit only such of the public as were provided with tickets of admission; as these tickets were issued to more people than the court room would hold, great confusion was caused this morning by the struggle of ticket holders to gain admission. As usual a strong delegation from Plymouth church was present. On the opening of the court Judge Fullerton, of the plaintiff's counsel, announced that Judge Morris was sick and confined to his bed, they would therefore have to ask the indulgence of the court from time to time. Moulton's direct examination was then continued. It consisted mainly of identifying documents relating to circumstances connected therewith already published.

A Washington dispatch says there was another conference of southern republicans last night at which it was unanimously agreed to support the Kellogg government in Louisiana, and to demand its support from the republican party. It is the intention of the republicans in the Senate to admit Pinchback to his seat as soon as he arrives in Washington. Some senators state, very emphatically, that he will be seated. This would be such a marked recognition of the Kellogg government that it does not seem possible that the senate would take such action till it had deliberately determined upon its policy of dealing with the whole case. There are, within the last two days, signs of a reaction among the republicans in favor of indorsing the policy that has been pursued, and of recognizing and sustaining the Kellogg government. Opinion is still vacillating, however, and is governed by feeling rather than by judgment.

The stock and fixtures of the composing room of the defunct Republic newspaper were sold to-day, to satisfy judgments obtained by the late employees.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 15.—Twenty-five commercial travellers, representing business houses of St. Louis, Louisville and Memphis have forwarded a statement to Congress, denying the dispatch of General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, in so far as it refers to terrorism in Arkansas.

Governor Garland transmitted to the Legislature a special message, in which he recommends that, if the laws are not already sufficient, additional measures be at once enacted to punish all persons, of whatever class, guilty of the charges preferred in the papers forwarded to the President by the 195 union soldiers. The message thus closes—"We want no man in the State to be afraid or to carry his life in his hand, but all must be free and unembarrassed, that they may remain long in the land and do well and prosper."

INDIANAPOLIS, 15.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus last night, nominated Joseph E. McDonald, the vote standing McDonald 43, Holman 32.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The committee on Southern affairs have determined, in view of the dissatisfaction expressed with leaving a subject that has assumed such magnitude to the decision of the sub-committee, to visit Louisiana for the purpose of making a further investigation of the difficulties now existing in that State. The testimony taken by the sub-committee and their report will be held in abeyance until the return of the other members of the committee. The time for starting has not been fixed upon, but it is expected the committee will be able to leave on Saturday night. Foster, Phelps and Potter, who constituted the sub-committee, will not go; the remaining members of the committee are Geo. F. Hoar, of Mass., Wheeler, of New York, Frey, of Maine, and Marshall, of Ills.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands has appointed a central commission for the centennial exposition.

In the ways and means committee, to-day, Dawes again asked Donn Piatt through whom he paid his note to Irwin. Wood, of the committee, objected to the question, on the ground that the committee were now going outside the line of questions which witness could be compelled to answer, but he afterwards withdrew his objection, and Piatt, repeating his former assertion that the \$5,000 transaction had nothing to do with the so-called corruption of the Pacific