

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE

WASHINGTON, 12.—Howe devoted a large portion of his speech to a criticism of Schurz's speech of yesterday, and declared that it was a lot of unfounded charges against the republican party. He defended the republican party against the charges of sectionalism, and enlarged upon the condition of lawlessness and disorders in the south, the hostility of the people there and of the democrats everywhere to the negroes. In the course of his speech he referred to the state of Georgia and said that but slight provision was made there for the education of the negro, and Gordon, interrupting him, gave notice that he would take an early occasion to reply to the senator. He defended Sheridan's course in New Orleans, and said he didn't ask the President to declare the White Leaguers banditti, but only suggested that such a proclamation be issued. Referring to the recent speech of Bayard he asked if he (Bayard) believed the republican party wanted to substitute despotism for a constitutional government. Bayard replied that he did believe the republican party had trampled on the constitution until there was scarcely a vestige left, and he believed that party had no respect for it. Referring to the use of U. S. troops in New Orleans, he cited a case where in '54, U. S. troops were sent to Boston in the case of the fugitive slave Jerry Burns, and in to Virginia at the time that John Brown raided, showing that the democratic administration had used the army in States without the request of the State governments.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Attorney General, enclosing the report of the U. S. Attorney of the western district of Tennessee in regard to the troubles in that section last summer; ordered printed and laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 13.—The President's special message on Louisiana matters was received, read and, with the accompanying documents, ordered printed and laid on the table.

The consideration of Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana, being the unfinished business, was then resumed. Logan made a long speech in which he said he would stand by the republican party in the great storm they were weathering; the general denunciations of that party were, he believed, the beginning of the campaign of '76. He argued that there was a government in Louisiana, and whether *de facto* or *de jure* it mattered not now; if there was none, why had the senators made such a noise and confusion about overturning the legislature? Logan denied that there had been no intimidation, and produced documents and letters to fortify his position. He arraigned the senator from Georgia, Gordon, for railing against the use of the army and denouncing the republican party and the government. Gordon denied that he had denounced the government. Logan continued, reviewing the circumstances of the 4th instant in New Orleans. He said the attempted organization of the legislature by Wiltz was a revolutionary proceeding; it was Kellogg who called out the troops, not the President, and Kellogg only did his duty. Sheridan had nothing to do with it. The Democrats would not wait for facts, they must raise a clamor in the country for political purposes. The democratic party had endorsed usurpation ten times as strong as this complained of in New Orleans. He, Logan, believed this raid made on the senate in the New York press, and by the New York meeting, showed that there was some kind of understanding that this revolution was to be made in Louisiana for the purpose of overturning the legislature of that State. He cited cases where democratic presidents had used military force on occasions less pressing than was this, and then he said the democrats never thought of complaining; yet now they denounce the President because Kellogg used the army to put out men not members of the legislature. He had the clerk read the resolutions introduced in the Virginia legislature recently calling for a conference of the State legislatures to consider the Louisiana outrages. He said these resolutions betrayed a spirit of rebellion. He

challenged the statement of Bayard, that Sheridan was not fit to breathe the air of a republic, and asked who then was? He, Logan, could see in the canvass now passing in the Senate, what would transpire when the democrats should obtain control of the country. Sheridan would have to go out then, Grant must pass away, and all the men who had helped to save the republic must go, and the Earlies and Breckenridges would come in. Bayard affirmed his right to criticize an officer of the army, and reiterated his former remark, to which Logan said he invited the white league to assassinate him. The democrats in this chamber had denounced Sheridan more since he wrote that dispatch than they ever denounced Jeff Davis and the whole rebellion. Logan then read from the testimony of John B. Gordon, of Georgia, before the Senate committee to investigate Southern outrages. He did not know whether this was the same John B. Gordon now a senator. Gordon testified to the existence of the white league, and that he had been offered a position as chief of the order in the State, but the organization was never perfected and he heard no more of it. Before Logan concluded his argument a motion was made for an executive session, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Sargent, from the committee on appropriations, reported the house bill for the compensation of the government officers for observing the transit of Venus; passed.

The unfinished business, being the resolution of Schurz instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what legislation by congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the constitution was resumed, and Logan continued his argument began yesterday.

#### HOUSE.

Gunkel, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill providing that where a person mustered out of the army as a supernumerary officer shall be reappointed as an officer, the three years pay and allowance received by him when mustered out shall be refunded by a reduction of fifty per cent. on his pay; passed.

This being the day assigned to the business of the committee on public lands, Townsend, chairman, reported a general bill granting railroad companies the right of way through the public lands, which was finally passed as a substitute for the senate bill. It gives the right of way to the extent of a hundred feet each side the central line of the road, and the right to take from the adjacent public lands the earth, stone, timber, etc., necessary for the construction of the road, also ground for stations not to exceed twenty acres for each station for every ten miles of road. A provision was inserted that the States in which railroads may be built under the provisions of this bill shall have authority at all times to regulate and limit the charges for transportation; also a provision that all such rights of way shall be subject to the authority of the States through which the roads pass.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill pending at adjournment yesterday, granting the right of way over public lands for a toll road in Little Cottonwood canyon, Utah; the bill was rejected, yeas 90, nays 126.

The President's message on Louisiana affairs was received and read. Sener wished to take up and concur in the Senate amendments to the house bill abolishing the western district of Arkansas; Butler objected until after the civil rights bill was disposed of. The House then went into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which appropriates four and three-fourths millions.

Laughlin stated that it appropriated three-fourths of a million less than that of last year, and from one to two millions less than the department estimated.

Beck declared that the Indian department cost the government seven millions a year, though the appropriation makes it appear less than five millions. He asserted that 75 per cent. of the money went into the pockets of dishonest men acting as Indian agents. A discussion ensued between Garfield and Beck, the latter stating that the President had a brother who was the sole trader at one In-

dian agency, and he called for proof of this assertion, on Maginuis, delegate from Montana, who confirmed the statement as to the trading privilege being taken from Mr. Charles, of Iowa, and given to Orville S. Graat. Without making much progress on the bill the house adjourned.

The President has signed the bill for the resumption of specie payment.

The sub-committee which went to New Orleans, made its report to the full special committee on the Southern States, and it was discussed for some time. It is signed by all the members of the sub-committee, Foster, Phelps, and Potter, and will not make more than two newspaper columns. The question is undecided whether the report will be made public or whether the full committee shall start for New Orleans, and the chances are in favor of the latter course.

#### AMERICAN.

OMAHA, 13.—Three teams and four men, while crossing the river here on the ice to day, fell through and were all lost.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 12.—The house of representatives, to-day, by a strict party vote of 102 to 85, adopted resolutions denouncing the President's abuse of power in Louisiana and protesting against his action as a precedent imperiling free government, expressing sympathy for the people of Louisiana, and counseling them to be patient and forbearing.

CONCORD, N. H., 12.—Among the resolutions of the republican State convention the following: declaring unalterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency for a third term; asserting an earnest desire for the same peace, prosperity and protection in the south as in the north; condemning maladministration there on the part of either white or black republicans; denouncing all lawlessness and intimidation by white leaguers, and calling on congress to give peace and a republican form of government to Louisiana without delay; condemning the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined in the constitution, but at the same time denouncing armed organizations in the southern States, particularly in Louisiana, as the chief source of all their troubles.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 12.—Chas. A. Stephens, the defeated candidate in the November election, was to-day nominated for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alvah Crocker.

ALBANY, N. Y., 12.—The resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day, condemning the military interference in Louisiana, were laid on the table to await the report of the Congressional committee.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—A Westchester, Pa., dispatch says that the government paper mills near that place, were, on Saturday last, placed under the charge of government detectives; and that a force of lady clerks from the Treasury Department at Washington have arrived, and will proceed to take account of the stocks; exactly what is the trouble is unknown, but it is thought there are suspicions that some paper has been stolen for the purpose of counterfeiters.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 12.—Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette died at his residence here this afternoon, after an illness of several weeks with rheumatism of the heart.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—Governor Harding was inaugurated at Jefferson city to-day. The inaugural message was devoted wholly to State matters, except a reference to the Louisiana troubles, in which he protests against the unconstitutional employment of U. S. military forces as a precedent dangerous to American liberties.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—The Kellogg legislature, to-day, adopted a resolution to go immediately into the senatorial election, to re-elect Pinchback; the movement was so sudden that Pinchback's opponents seemed unable to rally. Pinchback was placed in nomination in each house, and the vote resulted, in the senate 18 to 5, in the house 48 to 7. A joint session will be held to-morrow for an official canvass. The re-election of Pinchback crushes the hopes of the several aspirants. The custom house wing are said to be especially disappointed and the belief now is that they will favor reconstruction.

VICKSBURG, 12.—Before the congressional committee to-day, Cros-

by, in his cross examination, adhered to the statement that Governor Ames told him to use the power of the county to regain his office. A number of telegrams that passed between the state and county officials were produced and read; also one from Adjutant General Packer, by order of Governor Ames, to Captain Hall, commanding a colored company to co-operate with his company with sheriff Crosby in his efforts to regain possession of his office, and to suppress a riotous mob in Vicksburg. The captain of one of the colored companies engaged in the fight testified that Robert Bangs, whose mother testified that he was shot in the house by whites, was in his company; witness belonged to a colored club.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Sharon was elected U. S. senator for Nevada, by the entire republican vote, to-day.

CHICAGO, 13.—The Cincinnati Gazette's Washington special says the following are the leading points of the report of the congressional sub-committee on Louisiana affairs—

The committee were unable to find any evidence that the republican colored voters were intimidated during the last campaigns in Louisiana, or that their civil or political rights were in any way interfered with, and that so far as the committee could learn from the evidence submitted to them the election was an exceptionally fair and honest one. This conclusion is concurred in by all the members of the committee. Had Phelps and Potter been alone on the committee they would have reported that, instead of the republicans being intimidated by democrats, the reverse was the fact, and that conservative voters were frightened away from the polls by the appearance of United States marshals accompanied by federal cavalrymen, a few days before the election or on the day of election. The committee report also that the conservatives undoubtedly carried the State by a considerable majority, and that they elected a majority of the legislature. Individual members of the committee say that of this there can be no question. The failure of the Freedmen's Bank and the collection of a poll tax from the negroes, which had never been done before since the war, caused thousands of colored republicans to stay away from the polls. Besides this, the planters, for the first time, tried the effect of persuasion on the negroes they employed. They did not threaten to discharge their hands, but argued with them, and demonstrated to them that the interest of the two races was common, therefore they should support the same men and measures. The result of this policy was that many of the colored people were induced to vote the white league ticket as it was called, and many of them so testified before the committee. The committee condemn in the strongest language the action of the returning board as being illegal and indefensible. The returning board had no able defenders before the committee, the chairman of it, ex-Governor Wells, did not appear, and his attendance could not be secured, and the remaining members were comparatively ignorant, and their defense of the action of the board was very weak. The committee will report that the character of the white league has been very much misunderstood throughout the north. It is not a secret organization, and numbers among its members scores and hundreds of the very best men in the city of New Orleans, men who are the most prominent in business and who would not countenance lawlessness of any kind. The majority of the committee will sign the sub-committee's report. They will be Foster, Phelps, Potter and Robinson. Wheeler is inclined to be neutral, and Hoar and Fry will not approve it.

The Tribune New Orleans special, written last night, says the *coup d'etat* of Pinchbeck yesterday created great excitement among politicians, and that a long consultation between Pinchbeck's opponents, of whom the strongest are Kellogg and Packard, was held last night, and it is reported that the former offered the Democrats the organization of the house with Wiltz as speaker if they will unite with them to defeat Pinchbeck in the joint session to-day. The Democrats were to hold a caucus this morning to consider the matter. The Times special confirms the above rumor, and mentions Packard as the probable candidate of the anti-Pinchbeckites.

King Kalakaua is being shown the city to-day by the mayor, the city council was received on 'Change, the galleries and corridors being crowded.

NEW YORK, 13.—There was a large attendance of the members of Plymouth church at the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day, including all the parties directly interested.

NEW ORLEANS, 13.—Dupre, a conservative member of the House from this city, says there is not a word of truth in the reported offers of Kellogg for a compromise, giving the conservatives the legislature. The house and Senate met and compared the journals of yesterday, and declared P. B. S. Pinchback elected United States senator.

Both houses of the legislature to-day passed a resolution requesting Congress to immediately institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The bill introduced, to-day, into the senate by Sargent and in the house by Mr. Page, to prevent Chinese naturalization, proposes merely to restore the naturalization laws as they existed prior to the late codification, in which the implied discrimination against Chinamen was inadvertently omitted. All the Pacific coast senators, representatives and delegates now in Washington have united in a letter to the chairman of the sub-committee of the house foreign relations committee, before whom a somewhat similar bill is now pending, earnestly urging its passage. It has been thought more advisable to effect the purpose, however, by means of the present new measure, which simply restores the former law without expressly naming Chinamen.

The senate has confirmed George H. Butler as envoy and minister plenipotentiary to Russia, Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, consul at Barmer, Theo. Camsius, consul at Bristol, and G. W. Ingalls, of Illinois, agent for the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

The documents accompanying the President's message are voluminous. They include a letter from Kellogg, dated August last, stating the situation in Louisiana at that date, in which he suggests that the U. S. troops be returned to their posts. Also telegrams from Packard and Kellogg to the Attorney General in August last, stating that there is necessity of troops, and setting forth the circumstances of the Coushatta massacre. Ex-Governor Wells, president of the returning board, telegraphed the President, Dec 10th, that threats of violence were being made against the board. Then follow the reports and telegrams of General Sheridan, containing statistics as to murders. He says that over twelve hundred persons have been killed since '66, on account of their political sentiments. He particularizes and gives the number of cases in certain parishes. Some of the murders mentioned were of the most horrible and unprovoked kind. He takes up the subject of intimidation, and adduces many cases which, he says, are undoubtedly genuine. These violent men, banded under the name of white leaguers, have prevented the government from collecting taxes, holding court and punishing criminals, and have violated public sentiment. There is among the documents a letter from Secretary Belknap to Sheridan, then in Chicago, communicating to him the request of the President that he should visit Louisiana and Mississippi, and other southern States, to obtain information about the general condition of affairs there, and an order is enclosed authorizing Sheridan to assume command of the military division of the south, or any part of it, he deemed it proper and necessary. He is advised to make the trip appear as if it were one of pleasure. "It is presumed," says the letter, "that Sheridan's presence in these localities will have a beneficial effect." A letter from Adjutant General Townsend authorizes Sheridan, in the name of the President, to assume command of the military division of the south where ever he considers it necessary. Then comes an acknowledgment of the receipt of these instructions from Sheridan, also, from Sherman an acknowledgment of the receipt of a communication from Secretary Belknap, which is not, however, given.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House an estimate of the appropriation necessary to supply the deficiencies for the year.