

Pensacola, now at San Francisco, has been detailed to carry King Kalakaua to his home.

Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, it is rumored, will begin next week, directly between Secretary Fish, Chief Justice Allen and Henry Carter, special Hawaiian commissioners.

A new correspondence has been opened with Spain, relative to the *Virginius* indemnity, and is likely to be vigorously pressed to a conclusion.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The bill introduced by Page amending the homestead law, provides that homestead settlers, or even settlers on numbered sections within the limits of railroad grants which have been restored to the public domain, shall be allowed to take up additions of 80 acres without residence thereon; under the land grant acts homesteader within railroad limits are restricted to 80 acres each. This bill is for the benefit of settlers on the restored grounds of the Sacramento and Placerville, and Stockton and Copperopolis railroads.

At the cabinet meeting to-day Louisiana affairs were discussed at length, though not with a view to giving any additional orders or instructions to the U. S. military authorities at New Orleans, the administration being well satisfied that General Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the general government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary to take in the affairs of Louisiana. These, as now understood, contemplate an endorsement of the report of the recent returning board, and the maintaining of the authority of the legislature, reported elected by that board. It was not considered necessary to send any telegrams to Sheridan, nor had any been received from him up to the adjournment of the cabinet meeting. A protest against the action of the U. S. troops was received by the President from Wiltz, which was read at the meeting. The new phase in the political movements in Spain was a matter of some conversation, but only as a subject of great interest to all nations, and not with any signification beyond that fact. There was also a very favorable discussion in regard to the treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

CHEYENNE, WY., 5.—The extent of the fire at Fort Russell was due to the inadequate supply of water and the severity of the weather. Many of the soldiers distinguished themselves by acts of daring. The first sergeant of Co. D., 23d infantry, was badly burned, and private Myers, Co. L, 3d cavalry, lost his life in endeavoring to remove personal property.

MOBILE, 5.—A large number of citizens, dissatisfied with the course pursued by the majority of the congressional investigating committee, this evening presented Luttrell, of the committee, a protest against the course of the investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., 5.—The message of Governor Tilden shows a balance of receipts over expenditures during the past year of nearly \$7,000,000; the funded debt is \$30,000,000; the reduction of the debt the past year \$6,000,000. He recommends a revision of the laws punishing maladministration by public officers. He says in regard to the Erie canal that the State must protect it while not seeking to make money from it. He urges the perfecting of the canal by increasing its capacity, and thus cheapening tolls. In reference to the financial question, he says an additional issue of paper money is an illusion, and an increase of the currency will not cure distress. In reference to national politics, he says the questions settled by the war are never to be reopened, and that the 14th, 15th, and 16th amendments to the federal constitution must be accepted as final by all parties.

VICKSBURG, 5.—The congressional committee, to-day, examined a number of colored witnesses, whose account of the fight was substantially the same as that given by previous witnesses, white and colored. They all testified that the negroes were coming to Vicksburg by order of Crosby, and that written or printed notices for the colored people to arm and to come into Vicksburg were read to the colored people on the Sunday before the fight. One negro testified to being shot in the shoulder, as he and another negro were passing quietly along the street in Vicksburg on the morning of the trouble, by one Captain Cowan. A colored woman living three and

a half miles out of Vicksburg testified that on the day of the fight, after the firing had ceased, five white men came to her house, and, after searching the house for arms, shot and killed in cold blood, her husband and eldest son, a young man of 18, neither of whom had been away from home that day, thinking that if they staid at home no one would harm them. Several of the colored witnesses testified that Governor Ames' name was also attached to Crosby's notices. Two or three negro witnesses refused to testify for fear they would be made to suffer for it in some way.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—McEnery has telegraphed President Grant his protest against the action of the U. S. military authorities in forcibly interfering with the organization of the legislature.

Before the congressional committee, to-day, ex-Governor Hahn gave his version of the occurrences in the legislature yesterday, but he did not appear positive in regard to anything. He did not think that General De Trobriand entered the hall until requested by Wiltz to do so to restore order in the house; his impression was that Vigors did not call the roll after Wiltz and his supporters left, so he did not know how many were present after they left. He said, "When we reorganized and I was elected speaker, my attention was called to the presence of soldiers; they evidently took the hint that their presence could be dispensed with, and left." It was finally agreed that counsel for each party be allowed four days in which to file briefs with the committee. Several witnesses testified to cases of intimidation of blacks in various parts of the State, and that in many places an avowed republican could not live peacefully.

A full meeting of the Cotton Exchange to-day unanimously adopted a protest against the allegations contained in Lieut. General Sheridan's dispatch of yesterday, to the Secretary of War, as being not only false, but as evincing the spirit of a partizan instead of that candor which should characterize the utterance of the officer commanding the army of a great nation. They say that he evidently confined his investigation and inquiries to people whose interest it is not only to falsify facts, but to promote that spirit of lawlessness with which the citizens have been falsely charged. Resolutions indicting the State government and appealing to the people of the U. S. for justice were also adopted, and similar action was taken by the Merchants' Exchange and by a meeting of northern and western men at the St. Charles Hotel to-night.

The congressional committee, this afternoon, examined Governor Kellogg in regard to the orders upon which the military acted yesterday. He made a long statement to the effect that 49 members and those claiming to be members of the legislature, seized possession of the hall, and that Wiltz declared himself speaker; that there was great confusion, and the information he received led him to fear bloodshed; he therefore called on General Emory for troops, and asked that the hall be cleared of all persons not entitled to be present. In reply to Potter, of the committee, the Governor said he did not think, that under present circumstances his government could maintain itself without the support of U. S. forces, and it had probably been in the same position since the 14th of Sept. last; he added, as an explanation, that the great bulk of the supporters of his government in the country were engaged in peaceful, industrial pursuits, and that a large element which opposed his administration resided in the city and had no industrial avocation.

HELENA, MONT., 5.—The weather is clear and fine, the thermometer 10 below.

Major Walsh, of the Canadian mounted police, who has arrived from Ft. McLeod, reports that the whisky traders are entirely expelled from the British possessions.

A new site for the Crow agency has been selected by Agent Clapp, at the mouth of Pryor's Creek. The main camp of the Crows is on Big Horn, where it will remain till Spring. The Crows have had several victorious skirmishes with other tribes. They report white men in the Black Hills, near Snake Canon.

NEW YORK, 6.—The *Tribune's* special says that Attorney General Williams disclaims connection with recent Louisiana movements, and

charges the responsibility on congress, which should have either unequivocally endorsed the Kellogg government or ordered a new election; he holds that the President's action looks simply to the preservation of peace until some decision of pending issues by rightful authority. The *Tribune* editorially censures the President for sending Sheridan into McDowell's military district, urging that if the latter was to be superseded, it should be by Sherman. The anti-Kellogg sympathizers claim that Sheridan was selected because of his known prejudices against the Louisiana conservatives, consequent upon their personal treatment of him during the war. Sheridan's dispatch, advising the arrest of the White League leaders, and their trial by a military commission, excites a painful doubt of his prudence among thinking republicans, who understand that the league is not a military or a treasonable organization, whatever may be thought of its wisdom.

Wm. Walter Phelps, a republican of the Congressional committee in Orleans, unhesitatingly declares that military interference was illegal, though he also considers that the house, as organized by the conservatives, was also illegal because the organization was not effected in accordance with the Louisiana statute of 1872, which provides that the clerk of the old house shall preside at the organizing of the new, and shall call the roll of its members from the roll made by the Secretary of State, from the returns by the returning board. Instead of this, the conservatives, on Monday, elected Wiltz temporary chairman, and when the old clerk refused to recognize this departure from the statute, they appointed another clerk who, at the order of a conservative majority, added to the roll five men who had not been placed there by the Secretary of State, and who participated in electing the speaker. It is true that the case of these five men had been referred to the house for settlement, but it is claimed that there could be no legal house to consider their claims until it had been organized duly under the chairmanship of the old clerk. Phelps asserts that there is no greater insecurity to property and life in Louisiana now than before the war, that the troubles have been greatly magnified, that both sides want peace, and if any one would convince Louisiana that it has the officer it selected, all would submit; he also says that the leading members of both governments had, either orally or in writing, requested the sub-committee to act as arbitrators, to fix the whole political status and to declare the rights of all parties concerned.

Both Kellogg and Antoine of the *de facto*, and McEnery and Penn of the *de jure*, government, had distinctly promised to accept any solution recommended by the committee, and to assist by the resignation of any and all of them if desired. The committee would return to-day to Washington, and there consult their colleagues and friends as to whether they ought to return and assume the great responsibility thus offered them. Phelps thinks the evidence before the committee shows that there are no white men in the State supporting the Kellogg government, unless they are office-holders or their relatives. There were many white republicans, but they stayed away from the last election or voted the conservative ticket. There had been little intimidation, and as much on one side as the other. The committee's presence had exploded the dreaded mystery of the white league, by showing that it is neither secret nor political. It is not a State organization, but comprises only twenty-eight hundred in New Orleans. Its constitution, resolutions and deliberations are public; it has no meetings at which reporters or the public are excluded; its officers are men of character and property, and its aim is only to act as a superior police in the interests of law and order. Its association of force on the 14th of September looked only to the rescue of its arms, all beyond that was unpremeditated.

The *Times* condemns Sheridan's proposition to treat the white league as banditti, as opposed to the constitution and to the practice of a hundred years. The *Times* also says that Kellogg displays a spirit far from admirable; he has neither nerve nor power to assert the prerogatives of the office he nominally holds, and it hopes that Congress will settle the whole question by definitive action.

The *Sun* calls on the next House to impeach Grant.

The Custom House has begun a suit against James Leahy & Co., wealthy dry goods merchants, to recover two hundred thousand dollars, charging fraud on the revenue. It is the first suit under the amended revenue laws.

The *Post* says preparations are making for a public meeting of the citizens of New York, to utter an indignant protest of the people without distinction of party against the military usurpation in Louisiana.

The gallery, court room, and all the corridors leading thereto were crowded with spectators, at the Tilton-Beecher trial this morning.

CINCINNATI, O., 6.—Joseph Zanine, an Italian confectioner, on Fifth street in this city, was yesterday swindled out of nearly seven thousand dollars, by two men who represented that they wished to dispose of a lot of one hundred dollar bills for small bills.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans dispatch says—"The manner of the organization of the anti-Kellogg legislature was clearly unjustifiable, but the subsequent organization of the Kellogg legislature was just as clearly illegal. Fifty-four members present are necessary to constitute a quorum of the house, and after the anti-Kellogg party had been ejected by the military, the Kelloggites proceeded to organize, the old clerk holding over. Vigors called the roll the second time, and only 53 answered. Knowing that 54 were necessary, however, in order to proceed to business legally, Vigors announced—"fifty-four members have answered to their names, there is a quorum present, and the election of a speaker will be proceeded with," or words to that effect. A speaker was accordingly elected and, in order to conceal the fact that there was not a quorum present, the vote was by acclamation, as the calling of the roll would have developed the truth, which would have nullified the proceedings. They now claim that the first roll call, to which over 100 members responded, was the roll call contemplated by law; that the proceedings were for a time interrupted by a revolutionary attempt of the anti-Kelloggites to obtain the upper hand; that when that revolutionary attempt was suppressed the house proceeded to business, the minutes showing that many more than the requisite number were present. It is difficult to see which party has played the boldest game, but the result is that the United States troops are sustaining a usurping and illegal legislature.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Republican opinion is divided relative to Louisiana affairs: some condemn, absolutely, military interference in the absence of actual insurrection, others hold it justified by Kellogg's call, based on the official declaration that an illegal body had asserted itself in control of the legislative branch of the government. The question whether the republican assembly was legally organized seems to turn on the decision whether a quorum required a majority of the full house or only of the whole number to whom the returning board had granted certificates, but nearly all express disgust with Kellogg, who has failed to take advantage of the aid extended him, and is weaker now than at the beginning of the struggle. The administration and the republican leaders here are dissatisfied with the situation, and it is felt that the time has come when Congressional action is indispensable to a permanent settlement of the Louisiana issue.

Secretary Belknap telegraphed Gen. Sheridan to-day, as follows: "The President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course."

There is no probability that the President will issue such a proclamation as Sheridan suggests in his dispatch to the Secretary of War yesterday.

The calmest and fairest minds among the republicans, while indisposed to harshly criticize the President's use of armed intervention in the Louisiana Legislature, view the act with exceeding distrust. The mere fact that Kellogg declared that certain men were intruders in the legislative body, clothed with constitutional power to protect itself, hardly satisfies them of the propriety of using the army to expel these claimants to seats, whether the claim was well or ill founded.

The house naval committee to-day resumed the investigation of the charge against Representative Stowell, of Va., for selling a naval cadetship. Mr. Graham swore that he acted as Stowell's agent in the matter, and paid him eight hundred out of fifteen hundred dollars received for the cadetship, and that Stowell, several weeks ago, told witness that if he would testify to the contrary he would return the amount, which witness refused to do.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., 6.—The General Assembly of Illinois met to-day, and both houses formed a temporary organization, the house electing E. M. Haines temporary speaker, and the senate A. A. Glenn temporary president.

BOSTON, 6.—The governor and State council have refused to pardon Spence Pettis, convicted of forgery.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 6.—The Governor's message was read to the legislature to-day. The Governor refers to the panic of '73 and the present depressed condition of business, especially of the manufacturing interests of the State, and the consequent distressed condition of laboring men, and recommends the strictest economy and every possible reduction of the burdens of the people. The total State debt is a little over twenty-four and a half millions, from which is to be deducted nine millions of bonds in the sinking fund. The revenues have decreased two millions by the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farming implements. He recommends the establishment of mechanical schools and approves of compulsory education.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The following telegram was sent to Sheridan, at New Orleans, to-day:—

"I telegraphed you hastily, to-day, answering your dispatch. You seem to fear that we will be misled by biased or partial statements concerning your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom, and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram. (Signed)

WM. W. BELKNAP, Sec'y of War."

VICKSBURG, 6.—The congressional committee, to-day, examined about a dozen negroes, whose testimony did not differ materially from that of those previously examined.

Judge Frederick Speed, an ex-federal officer, appointed circuit clerk by General Ord, and afterwards judge of the criminal court by General Ames, testified that he was a republican, but that he had not acted with the republican party in Mississippi for some time. He attributed the troubles to the maladministration of the late county and city officers, whom he regarded, generally, as corrupt and incompetent. He was very severe in his criticism of Gov. Ames. He said he had heard him say that he would not live in Mississippi if they would give him the whole of it. The statements of Ames to General Sheridan, as to the present necessity here for troops, which arrived here to-day, are undoubtedly false, and the troops were asked for political effect. If the governor had come here before the late trouble and investigated affairs, and shown the least disposition to act fairly, all the trouble would have been averted.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The republican caucus of the legislature of Nevada, to-night, nominated Sharon for U. S. Senator, unanimously; forty-six votes are pledged, and thirty-eight are necessary to elect.

A jury was obtained to-day, at San Jose, for the trial of the notorious robber and murderer, Tiburcio Vasquez.

CHICAGO, 7.—The legislatures of Michigan and Missouri met yesterday, the former organizing permanently, the latter only perfecting a temporary organization. A special dispatch indicates that the opposition to Chandler, for re-election as Senator in Michigan, is not yet united upon any one. The death of Capt. E. B. Ward, who was preparing to make a strong fight against Chandler, is a heavy loss to the opposition.

DIED.
In Pine Valley, Dec. 15, 1874, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, son of William and Ann Snow, aged three years, one month and eleven days.