

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 5.—Thurman offered the following, and asked its present consideration: "Resolved, that the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army, did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control, or seek to control, the organization of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, on the 4th inst., and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branches of said legislature had been deprived thereof, or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier; and if such had been the case that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference had taken place."

Conkling suggested the using of the customary phraseology, "if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest."

Thurman opposed this. The question did not relate to any foreign power, it was not for the Senate of the United States to submit to the opinion or judgment of the President in this matter, the Senate should have the facts, and this was not a case where information would interfere with warlike movements. Though this Louisiana trouble had the appearance of war, it was not a war made by the people.

Conkling replied in a speech of some length. He refuted the idea that these words should not be used because the subject did not concern our relations with a foreign power, and said if there was sense or reason in the rule which left something to executive discretion, he thought it should apply to this resolution, which related to serious disorder in one of the States of the Union. He declared that there were turbulence and disorder all through the State, and he didn't know now, even while discussing this resolution, that peace, order and security of life were not being trampled in the streets of New Orleans. This resolution was especially one in which the senate should leave it to the reason, prudence, and discretion of the President as to furnishing information. Senator Thurman desired the senate to direct the President as to furnishing the army, of which he was the commander-in-chief. Conkling moved an amendment by inserting the words suggested by him.

Sherman inquired if the amendment would preclude any objection, but several senators appealed to him not to object, and the Vice President announced that the resolution was before the senate, the pending question being on Conkling's amendment.

Thurman said he was familiar with the usage of the senate and that, while in respect to foreign affairs it was customary to use the words indicated by the amendment, in time of profound peace a simple resolution of inquiry in regard to our domestic affairs was not left to the discretion or pleasure of the President. The resolution related to what had, besides, already occurred, and was a question of fact, and there was no possible way by which the President could prejudice the public interests by answering it. The Senate had the right to request the information, and if there was any reason why the President should not furnish it, he could communicate that fact to the Senate, or if he deemed proper he could send it to the Senate under the seal of secrecy to be considered in executive session. Louisiana was not the only State in which trouble had occurred in reference to the legislature. In Ohio, on one occasion, there were for over two weeks two bodies, both claiming to be the legislature, but thank God they had no fraudulent returning board. If Van Buren, who was President then, had sent the military to interfere in that conflict, the troops would never have left Columbus alive. In Pennsylvania also similar troubles had occurred, and the federal government did not presume to interfere. He wanted to know whether, because of the first fatal step in foisting an illegal governor on the people of Louisiana, all liberty and all law in that State were to perish.

Conkling read the various precedents to show the custom and use of

the language he suggested, in all requests to the President for information.

Morton favored the amendment of Conkling, and also enlarging the scope of the resolution so as to include all information in possession of the President in regard to any army organization in Louisiana hostile to the government. He declared that the very men who surrounded the legislature were covered with blood, and were ready to commit fresh murders.

Logan spoke of the murders of negroes in Louisiana, and said those who stood by were no better than they.

Bogy said he was no apologist for murder and disturbance, but he did not see how the people of Louisiana could submit quietly to all the outrages heaped on them. Applause in the galleries, which was checked at once by the Vice-President.

Edmunds said the people of this country would not see a thousand and ten thousand citizens assassinated merely because they wished to assert their constitutional rights. He read a telegram from General Sheridan and said his testimony was entitled to weight.

Thurman said if the President were to overthrow, to-morrow, any Southern State government he would be defended by some cry of "Ku Klux," "White League," "Murder," etc. It would not do, the time had passed when a plain violation of the constitution and law could be thus excused.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The senate resumed the consideration of Thurman's resolution, asking the President for information in regard to military operations in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, 6.—West addressed the senate and read a copy of a telegram received by the secretary of War from General Sheridan, dated Dec. 26th, acknowledging the receipt of confidential instructions from the Secretary, which West declared meant all orders and communications in reference to Gen. Sheridan being ordered to New Orleans. He then proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Louisiana legislature, and charged that the acts of the conservative members were illegal and revolutionary, and the use of the military in dispersing them was entirely proper. There was no peace in Louisiana, and could be none there while the State was filled with assassins and murderers.

Gordon said he did not propose to reply to the speech of West, but would let it go to the people of the country and make its own answer, but he could not quietly sit and hear the people he loved as his own life, held up as assassins and murderers. If he exhibited emotion it was not of anger, but in indignation. He was amazed to see a spirit of hate evinced upon that floor toward the people of one section of the country, and if he believed that the expressions he heard here reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die; if he believed that those expressions foreshadowed the policy of this government towards the South, then he would say, let us have done with this farce of local self-governments. But he did not believe such sentiments were entertained by the northern people; he believed the majority of the American people, north and south, abhorred such a spirit of animosity. He denounced the charges of murders in the south by Democrats, as false, and declared that wherever, in the Southern States, honest men had control of public affairs, property, life and liberty are as safe as in any northern State. (Applause in the galleries.) Since the war not an arm had been raised in the South against the power of the federal government, yet the southern people were daily charged with being disloyal to the government because there were crossroad fights. If white men resisted any outrage attempted upon them by negroes they were denounced as assassins. Men were sent among the southern people who had no common interest with them. They made laws, collected taxes and governed them, and then maligned the same people. If the south asked how New England or the west would like that, and strove by every lawful means to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. He denied that there was intimidation of voters and, referring to a

remark of Morton yesterday, in regard to the lies of the associated press reporters in the South, declared that the remarks were a libel on the associated press. If they were lies what were similar statements made by representatives of the leading papers in the North and West, who had been sent South to investigate matters? Why did he not denounce them as lies? Because he cowered before the power of leading Northern journals and dared not say it. (Applause in the galleries.) The chair gave notice that a repetition would result in an order to clear them. Continuing, Gordon declared his belief that those who professed such a desire for law and order in the South really wanted disorder, knowing that peace meant their overthrow. He asserted that not one man in a thousand in the South was armed, not half so many as before the war, and that there were not half so many military companies as then. He said that good feeling existed between the blacks and whites in the South until the advent of carpet-baggers. Referring to the recent bequest of a citizen of Georgia, of a hundred thousand for the education of the negroes, he asked Edmunds if that was one of the acts of semi-barbarism he attributed to the Southern people in his speech yesterday?

Edmunds denied using the language, but Gordon insisted that he said that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism, and some sharp personal remarks passed between the senators.

Edmunds, in the course of his remarks, declared that all he wanted to get at was the truth about Southern affairs, and Gordon, in reply, declared that if the South had one desire more than another, it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section.

Hamilton, of Md., obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Sargent, of California, called up the Senate bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold, which was reported from the finance committee on Tuesday last; passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Thurman's resolution in regard to Louisiana matters.

HOUSE

Cobb introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma; referred.

Lamar presented a remonstrance from the people of Arkansas against the invasion of their right of self-government; referred.

Harvey called up the house bill to confirm the pre-emption of homestead entries of public lands within the limits of a railroad grant, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulation of the law department; discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over.

Hale, of Me., offered a preamble and resolution setting forth the disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana, and quoting the provision of the constitution guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, and instructing the judiciary committee to prepare, and report immediately, a bill providing for a new election of State officers and representatives in Congress in Louisiana, under such guards, restrictions and guarantees as will ensure the freest liberty to every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage without fear and without restraint.

Willard, of Vt., objected to the present consideration of the resolution in that form; he objected to the declaration by the house that it could order an election in Louisiana or any other State.

Hale said the resolution was offered only for the purpose of getting an expression of the sentiment of the house.

Kasson objected to a debate in anticipation of the report of the select committee, and insisted upon his objection, though Eldridge tried hard to get in a word, and managed, in spite of the incessant rapping of the speaker's gavel, to say that proceedings in Louisiana were being managed by some individuals who lorded it over that people, while the State was being reconstructed by the same tyrants.

Hale gave notice that he would, next Monday, move to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Cox gave notice that he would offer another resolution on the sub-

ject, which would comprehend the idea of the withdrawal of the military force from Louisiana; he hoped a line would be drawn on that.

Butler remarked that Cox offered such a resolution before the fall of Fort Sumpter, and Negley, that before the question is settled they would have to send more military force to Louisiana.

Hale's resolution was returned to him by the clerk, and there matters rested.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Eldridge in the chair, on the fortification appropriation bill, which appropriates \$850,000. The discussion, which was at first confined to the question of the utility of coast defenses, finally ran into the Louisiana question by the remarks of Cox, who ridiculed the arbitration policy of the administration, declaring it a failure, and alluding particularly to the *Virginius* difficulty with Spain, said the administration held up the white flag to other nations and made war upon its own citizens. He continued that there had never been anything that so shocked public sense in this country as the order promulgated by Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans; the people of the country were not patient or forbearing in the matter, though the people of Louisiana were.

Willard, who had said that as fortifications would probably be necessary if the democracy came into power, said he would withdraw the amendment, he offered to reduce the amount of the appropriation, and remarked that he referred, in his observation, to the probability of the democracy, when it came into power, precipitating the country into war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba.

Cox asked him if he approved Sheridan's bulletin.

Willard replied that he did not approve what had been done in Louisiana for the past two years, and that included the proceedings of the last two days.

Beck read Sheridan's dispatch to the Secretary of War, recommending the declaration of martial law in Louisiana, and the trial of the white leaguers by court martial, and he also read the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of martial law, and remarked that the President should instantly remove Sheridan, and put in his place a man who had some regard for the rights of the people.

Randall declared that Sheridan had forgotten the first requisite of a man and a soldier, he had forgotten the love of truth. He was glad to see that not one representative had admitted the propriety of Sheridan's suggestion to the Secretary of War.

E. R. Hoar, referring to Beck's suggestion that Sheridan ought to be removed, remarked that if the principles were adopted of removing every man giving bad advice, he was afraid the hall would soon be cleared of democratic members.

Harris said there was no disturbance in any southern state where the conservatives were in power. The trouble in Louisiana began with a dispute between two Illinois carpet-baggers over the spoils of office.

Finally the political discussion was stopped and the bill was finished and the committee rose and the bill passed.

White asked leave to offer a resolution thanking the President for the prompt and efficient measures adopted by him for the prevention of violence and the maintenance of order in Louisiana, and pledging him the hearty co-operation of the House in sustaining him.

Bromberg objected. Beck, Randall and other democrats demanded the yeas and nays on the resolution.

The speaker ruled that objection being made, the resolution was not before the house. Bromberg then withdrew his objection, but the speaker decided that it was too late, and the resolution was not received.

AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—The *Times* says, "The farce of a State government in Louisiana received another illustration yesterday. Practically we have no government, legal or illegal, and have not had for the past two years. What is the use of this show of respect for State right? The rule is that of the musket, sword and central authority, and everybody knows it. Proclamations by the President, and appeals for assistance by Governor Kellogg are formalities which do not cloak

the real nature of the business. There is no pretence in this case of riot or insurrection, it is a seizure of the State house by U. S. troops in time of peace, and the dissolution of the assembly and forcible expulsion of members." The *Picayune* says—"For the first time in the history of the U. S. armed soldiers have invaded the legislative hall, and bayonets have been used to expel the representatives of the people from their seats. No one ever dreamed that the President had a right to employ the army for the purpose of shaping the organization of a State legislature. In this case there was no emergency such as the law contemplates, and no call was made upon him through the channel which the law points out. There was no insurrection, no invasion, the General Assembly was in session, and had not asked him to interfere; simply there was an organization of the House which was not agreeable to Kellogg, and upon Kellogg's requisition he sent his forces to drag from their seats the members whom Kellogg asserted were not properly chosen, and to constitute an organization under his directions. There is no escape from this statement of facts."

General Sheridan sent the following dispatch to Secretary Belknap to-day: "I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established, by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed white leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them a banditti, they could be tried by a military commission. The leaders of this banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Mississippi, should, in justice to law and order, and to the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the president would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken, except that which would devolve upon me. The city is very quiet to-day, there being no unusual demonstration in any quarter. The military still occupy the State House."

WASHINGTON, 5.—On motion of Townsend Tuesday next was assigned for the consideration of all bills reported or to be reported giving the right of way to railroads.

Wheeler moved to go into a committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Butler, of Mass., moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table, stating that the object was to get at the Senate civil rights bill, and to move to substitute for it the bill agreed to by the Judiciary committee. The democrats manifested a disposition to filibuster, when the Speaker ruled that the first question was on Wheeler's motion, and the House by a vote of 99 to 93 went into committee of the whole on the army bill. The bill appropriates \$27,701,500. It forbids recruiting beyond 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; it also forbids the allowance of mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid except to U. S. marshals and deputy marshals; it also forbids payment for the transportation of troops or supplies on any railroad constructed, in whole or in part, by the aid of a grant of the public lands.

Mr. Orr, of Iowa, reported a bill granting right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad.

Holmes, of Indiana, moved an amendment that the States through which the road may pass shall always have the right to regulate the rates of carrying freights and passengers; the amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

BALTIMORE, 5.—The wholesale notion house of Sickel, Singleton & Co., 22 Hanover st., was burned this morning; the loss on the stock is \$50,000, on the building \$20,000. The adjoining building and stock were damaged \$15,000.

CHICAGO, 5.—A Washington special says that the policy of selling a certain amount of gold each month will be discontinued by Secretary Bristow, on account of the limited amount of gold in the Treasury, through the unprecedented falling off in the customs and revenue receipts, which, during the month of November and December, were less than for the corresponding months immediately following the panic of Sept. 23.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The U. S. ship