

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 6.—The following dispatch was sent to Secretary Belknap, by Sheridan to-day:

"The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night, that they would assassinate me, because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid and will not be stopped from informing the government that there are localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years."

The board of underwriters, to-day passed resolutions similar to those adopted by the Cotton Exchange yesterday, in regard to the recent telegrams of Sheridan to the Secretary of War.

Man, chairman of the conservative central committee, has issued an appeal to the people, to be calm and moderate, and to avoid all traps set for them by their enemies, and assuring them that the sympathy and support of the entire American people are with them.

An address to the American people, declaring that Sheridan's recent statements to the Secretary of War are unmerited, unfounded and erroneous, and calculated only to serve the interests of the corrupt politicians now making an effort to perpetuate their power in Louisiana, was issued to-day, signed by Archbishop Persche, of New Orleans, Bishop Witmer, of Louisiana, and a number of other clergymen.

The situation in the city is unchanged, there is no excitement.

The congressional committee examined Wm. Vigors, clerk of the Kellogg House of Representatives, who testified that at the first organization of the House on Monday 102 members answered to their names, and on the second organization 54. He could not give the names, as he only kept the tally sheet, and he was so confused by the crowd that he could not keep the tally properly. Of the 54 members answering three had been sworn in since the previous roll call. Subsequently the committee examined Governor Kellogg in reference to the white league, his testimony being a repetition of the statements that he has previously made in published letters and proclamations. He denied, absolutely, the existence of any black league. In the course of his examination he informed the committee that a report had been brought him of a conspiracy to assassinate President Grant. The conspirators were to rendezvous in Baltimore. He exonerated the white league from any connection with this plot, which he believed was confined to a few visionaries. He gave the committee the name and address of his informant. He emphatically denied having any connection with, or responsibility for, the decision of the returning board. He thought their powers were excessive and he would not approve them; the law was one approved by Warmoth in the interest of the fusionists. At the close of his testimony, he handed to the committee a protest which he had received, signed by the fifty-two members declared elected to the legislature before he called for troops to clear the hall of unauthorized persons. The committee concluded the investigation and left for Washington to-day.

A meeting of bank officers, held at the clearing house to-day, passed resolutions condemning, in unmeasured terms, the recent telegrams of Sheridan to the Secretary of War.

The Kellogg legislature met to-day. The House had no quorum; the Senate had twenty-seven present, but no conservatives.

Foster, chairman of the congressional committee, acknowledged the receipt of a proposition from the contending officials to leave the matters in dispute to the arbitration of the committee, and stated that they could not consider the questions unless certainly assured that their decision would be acquiesced in and accepted by all, as final. McEnery and Penn promptly replied affirmatively; Governor Kellogg, it is said, promised to reply by letter to Washington. Lt. Governor Antoine stated this evening, in an interview, that he would consent to no such compromise.

The Times, this morning, says it has transpired that after the retirement of the democrats from the house on Monday, the republicans having only fifty-one members holding certificates, admitted three republicans who occupied precisely

a similar position as the five democrats ejected by the military. The Times asks why the military does not put these three men out.

NEW YORK, 7.—The World says the Pacific Mail Company has sold to parties interested in the California coal trade, the steamers *California*, *Orizaba*, *Senator*, *Pacific*, *Mohonga* and *Gipsy* for \$225,000, reserving the right of the Panama steamers to call at the coast ports.

The Times condemns Sheridan's conduct at New Orleans, which is evidently controlled by the belief that he is dealing with a community in a state of insurrection, where martial law is the only kind which can properly be applied to it. The Times says, "There are no publicly known facts justifying this theory, but Sheridan's banditti despatch could scarcely be warranted under any conceivable state of facts. Nothing like it has ever been seen before under any constitutional government, and Sheridan could scarcely have shown greater ignorance or disregard of law if he had proposed to the President to declare the constitution annulled and to disperse congress, to silence all newspapers and proclaim himself dictator, and Sheridan sole minister and chief executioner." The Times denies that the republican party is responsible for Sheridan's vagaries.

The Times' Washington special notes unusual hesitancy among republican congressmen to form a judgment decisively until fuller facts are received, but nearly every body concurs in the imbecility of the Kellogg government and the necessity for some congressional action responsive to the appeal of the Louisiana conservatives, that any certain basis of settlement shall be ordered rather than the present situation continue. The tendency of republican sentiment is towards ordering a new election, under the provisions, substantially, of Carpenter's bill.

Dr. Linderman has been interviewed upon the question of redeeming the fractional currency with silver, and gives it as his conclusion that the project is perfectly feasible, in view of the enormous produce of the Nevada mines, and the large amount of silver coinage in Germany. In the event of a provision by law being made for the substitution of silver coin for the fractional currency, it would be necessary to prepare a stock of from ten to fifteen millions before commencing to issue the silver coin. For the production of this amount the mint facilities are ample. As a general proposition, it may be stated that if the gold premium is kept below 110, and the present price of silver is not increased, of which there does not appear to be any probability, there would be no difficulty in maintaining the circulation of silver coin; even if gold should advance to 113 it is quite certain that silver will depreciate sufficiently to still maintain a silver circulation. The productions of the Comstock lode, after the first of April next, will be limited only by milling capacity, which is being largely increased. If the German government should, in the meantime, gradually dispose of its accumulated stock, the coming summer will probably bring a lower price for silver than has heretofore prevailed.

INDIANAPOLIS, 7.—Both branches of the legislature met to-day and organized, the senate electing republican and independent officers, they having agreed upon a division; the house elected David Turpie, a democrat, speaker, on a straight party vote, over both the republican and independent candidates. The vote of the democrats was 56, of the republicans 35, of the independents 9. This gives the independents only twelve votes on the joint ballot, leaving the democrats a joint majority of eight.

BOSTON, 7.—Governor Gaston, in his message, strongly pronounces against the encroachment of the federal power on the rights of states, and urges a return to amicable relations as the only guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the nation at large. The funded debt of the State is twenty-nine and a half millions; the sinking fund created for its redemption amounts to nearly eleven millions.

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—General Sheridan has received a report from Major Merrill, of the Seventh Cavalry, in command of the Upper Red River district, in reply, he says, to instructions received by him from Sheridan, dated Dec. 18th, to investigate the probabilities of violence in his district. He re-

ports everything quiet, but that the leading radicals have all left the section, and that the republican officials elected in November are afraid to attempt to assume the duties of their offices on account of the threats of democrats, and as long as they refuse he don't conceive himself called upon to take any action in the matter. He says—"My instructions cover the following points, and will be carried out—that I recognize as the legal State officials only such persons as are recognized as such by the recognized executive or judicial officers of the State; that in the legal exercise of their duties such officers must not be violently disturbed or interfered with, and if such violence occur it shall be my duty to suppress it; that my advice to all persons is, that if any question of right exists for any person that holds office, let such person be taken before the proper legal tribunals."

COLUMBUS, O., 7.—Governor Allen sent a message to the Legislature to-day, which was referred to the committee on federal relations, calling their attention to the circumstances of the recent federal military interference with the legislature of Louisiana, and saying that if such acts are legal and proper there they would be here, and that it appears to him to be the duty of the representatives of the people of Ohio to, at once, enter a strong protest against an action that may be made a precedent at some future time for the overthrow of civil government in Ohio. "If," he says, "there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in the State legislatures by the use of federal troops, then, in my judgment, you should request its immediate repeal; if there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by congress as will prevent, in future, such flagrant outrages against civil liberty."

WASHINGTON, 8.—By the burning of the postal car on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad last night, important packages and letters from the executive department were burned, and between three and four hundred thousand dollars in national bank notes.

In the examination of Congressman Schunmaker, by the P.M. subsidy investigating committee, yesterday, he stated that rather than sacrifice his professional honor by revealing the names of clients, he would, if necessary, leave Congress. He would state, however, that he never bribed or attempted to bribe any member or officer of the 42nd Congress. Finally Beck remarked that the witness evidently intended to place himself in conflict with the committee, and he wished to have the matter brought before the House.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—California fine and medium 30 @ 35, do. coarse 25 @ 30.

PATERSON, 8.—The Rand Rock Powder Works exploded last night; it is reported that several persons were killed. The shock was so great in the country round about that many thought it was an earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—There was a fire last night at Treasure City, White Pine; loss \$40,000, mostly dwellings, no insurance.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—Attorney General Dibble, who acted as counsel for the republicans before the congressional committee, has addressed a long letter to the chairman of that committee, in which he takes the ground that everything that has occurred in the State since the election in '72 has been revolutionary, utterly beyond the due process of law, and in violation of those fundamental rules and principles which underlie a republican form of government within the purpose of the constitution of the U. S. He reviews at length the political events of the past two years, and argues that the illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary acts of Warmoth in his alliance with the democrats, brought their natural result. A similar course on the part of Kellogg and his adherents, which he admits they have pursued, and that to prevent the establishment of a government by fraud, led to a revolution, during which one was established by revolution and the armed intervention of the powers of the government. He declares that he has never regarded the Kellogg government as other than a revolutionary government, recognized, however, by the President and Congress, and by the state judiciary, while he has believed its acts

should have full force, and has rendered it cheerful obedience because he believed it the real choice of the majority of the voters. He declares his belief that Kellogg has done well as a governor, but says that the prejudice created against him is so strong that the people won't believe any good can come from him. Referring to the white league, he says it is a political and military organization, under the control of discreet men, who checked, in great part, the outrages against the blacks which had been so frequent in the State. He says the emeute of the 14th of September was unpremeditated, it was an accident, or rather an incident to the seizure of certain arms. He declares there was systematic intimidation throughout the greater part of the State, and he characterizes the events of January 4th as a revolution and a counter revolution. He concludes by saying that Louisiana has not a republican form of government, and therefore recommends the reconstruction of the State.

General Sheridan, to-day, telegraphed to General Belknap—"Prominent persons here have been, for the past few days, passing resolutions and getting up sensational protests for northern political consumption. They seem to be trying to make martyrs of themselves, but it cannot be done at this late day. There have been too many bleeding negroes and ostracized white citizens for their statements to be believed by a fair-minded people. Bishop Wilmer protests against my telegram of the 4th instant, forgetting that, on Saturday last, he testified under oath before the congressional committee, that the condition of affairs was substantially as bad as reported by me. I shall soon send a statement of the number of murders committed in the State during the last three or four years, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. I think the number will startle you, it will be up in the thousands. The city is perfectly quiet, and no trouble is apprehended." He also telegraphs the Secretary—"I shall send you, this evening, a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the 4th instant. My telegrams to you of the 4th, 5th and 6th are so truthful a picture of the condition of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water line, that ministers of the gospel and others are appealed to to keep the ship from sinking. Human life has been held too cheaply in this State for many years."

Wiltz, speaker, Trevesant, clerk, and sixty-two members of the first organized house of representatives, have prepared and sent to congress a statement of occurrences on the 4th of Jan'y.

VICKSBURG, 8.—The evidence before the congressional committee to-day, developed four cases of negroes being killed without provocation the day after the fight in September, but otherwise the testimony was unimportant.

BALTIMORE, Md., 8.—The total loss by the burning of the tobacco warehouses last night was \$350,000, of which \$250,000 was on the stock. Insurance on the building \$88,000, on the stock \$150,000.

CHICAGO, 8.—The weather is fearfully cold throughout the northwest, the mercury at Des Moines, Iowa, to-night was 28 below zero. In Central Illinois, it is snowing heavily, and the mercury is below zero.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 9.—Jewell emphatically counts himself out from those who approve Sheridan, but awaits official advices before finally judging General De Trobriand's conduct. While he does not doubt the President's right to send troops to any State, he views with apprehension any armed interference by the executive even of a State to disperse the legislative body, unless, by violence towards other citizens, it has become a mob. He supposes the legislature is the sole judge of the rights and qualifications of its members as such, and redress for its action must be sought through the judicial rather than the executive department of the government.

In the Pacific Mail investigation this afternoon, Randall said, that from conversations, he believed a member of congress was approached and directly offered a hundred thousand dollars to vote for the subsidy; the member was John B. Storm, of Pa. It was due to Storm to say that he never indicated any purpose to vote for the subsidy. Storm did not tell him from whom the proffer came.

General Sheridan telegraphed Secretary Belknap late last evening, advising him of the sending of a report of the occurrences in the organization of the legislature, on January 4th, and says he didn't assume command until nine o'clock that night, but fully answered and is willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military as conservators of the public peace on that day. He says that during the few days he was in the city prior to the fourth inst., the general topic of conversation was that scenes of bloodshed were liable to occur that day, and that he repeatedly heard threats to assassinate the governor, and regrets were expressed that he was not killed on the 14th of Sept.; also threats of assassination of republican members of the House in order to secure the election of a democratic Speaker; that he knew of the kidnapping by the banditti of Louisiana of one of the members of the legislature. He then gives an account of the proceedings in the House on the 4th inst., stating that the House met peaceably, 102 members, 52 republicans and 50 democrats, being present, and answered to their names; that Vigors, the old clerk, who called the roll, was interrupted before he had announced the result by Wiltz, who declared himself speaker; that one Flood was declared elected sergeant-at-arms, and he ordered a certain number of assistants to be appointed, when immediately a large number of persons, already in the house, appeared with badges marked assistant sergeant-at-arms pinned to their coat, and the assembly was in possession of the minority, and the white league had made good its threats of seizing the house, many of the assistant sergeants-at-arms being well known captains of the white leagues in the city. He then gives an account of Wiltz calling in De Trobriand, to restore order, the exodus of the republicans and their subsequent appeal to the governor, which appeal, Sheridan says, was signed by fifty-two legally elected members, the application of the governor to the military authorities, and the latter's action, which account differs in no essential from those already published. He says that the posse of troops acted with great discretion; that when Wiltz called for troops to prevent bloodshed they were furnished; when the Governor of the State asked them for the same purpose they were furnished, and he firmly believes their presence at once prevented bloodshed.

The republican senators held a caucus to-day, the subject under discussion being Louisiana matters. Some desired to support the President and Sheridan unqualifiedly, others preferred to await the President's forthcoming special message. The object was to secure harmony of action by the republicans in the two houses, which will be the subject of an adjourned meeting. The republicans of the House held a caucus to-night. White offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to draft a general bill with a view to secure the right of all the citizens of the South. He urged the immediate necessity of action in regard to the alleged outrages.

Dawes wanted some plan presented as a remedy for the outrages on citizens in that section.

Cessna approved Sheridan's course.

Wilson, of Ind., wanted an amendment instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

Butler spoke in favor of the resolution justifying the President and the acts of Sheridan.

Hear, of Mass., said he would do his duty despite the clamors of the public press. He supposed the republicans would support the President, and he knew the President was endeavoring to confine his action within the line of his constitutional duty. He sustained the President and Sheridan.

Foster was called but did not respond.

Ward, of Ills., would not be bound by the action of a caucus that hesitated to do what was necessary to preserve the republican party and protect all the citizens of the Union. The motion to appoint a committee of nine, according to White's resolution, was agreed to. The caucus adjourned till the report of the committee on Louisiana affairs and the President's message shall have been published.

BATHURST, N. B., 9.—A mill at Niagados was burned last night, with two children of the miller.