The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

We receive deposits subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We buy and sell on commission Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., either for cash or on time. We make advances to our customers, or carry stocks on margins for long or short periods.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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King George IV. and King William IV.

By the late CHARLES C. F. GREVILLE, Esq., Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. Edited by HENRY REEVE, Registrar of the Privy Council.

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[ESTABLISHED 1851.]

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Warranted good or no sale; Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors. 58 State-st., near Randolph, sign "Knife and Gun."

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A Magnificent New Pianoforte,

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GENERAL NOTICES.

NORTH CHICAGO

State, County, Town, and Lincoln Park Taxes for 1874 and prior years, are now due and payable at the Town Collector's Office, on Dearborn-st., between Michigan and Illinois-sts. GEORGE KNERR, Collector.

WANTED.

A Wholesale Hardware House wants an experienced Traveling Salesman, one having an acquaintance with the trade in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Address M 4, Tribune office.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

German National Bank.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the German National Bank, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking office Tuesday, the 12th day of January, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. HERMANN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

JEWELERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

A. H. MILLER,

JEWELER,

61 Washington-st., between State and Dearborn

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

I have this day admitted as general partner in my business, Mr. A. P. UPHAM. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of H. F. Griswold & Co. H. F. GRISWOLD.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1875.

STATE RIGHTS.

Are the United States a Nation or a Confederacy. ?

This is, Indeed, the Question of the Hour.

Meetings in All Parts of the Country to Discuss It.

The New Orleans Republicans Decide for National Supremacy.

The New York Democracy Disposed to Answer the Other Way.

The Great Meeting in Cooper Institute Last Night.

Another Field-Day in the United States Senate.

The Speech of Senator Carl Schurz.

He Condemns the Course of the Administration.

Gen. Sheridan a Brilliant Soldier, but a Foolish Statesman.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CABINET CONSULTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Cabinet held a special meeting to-day for the consideration of Louisiana affairs. It had been expected that a special message of the President would be transmitted to Congress this afternoon, but another day has been found necessary for the completion of the message and preparation of the accompanying documents. The message will doubtless be sent in to-morrow. The sensational reports of dissensions in the Cabinet are without substantial foundation. It is well known that there are differences of opinion between members of the Cabinet as to certain features of the affair at New Orleans, but thus far there is not such a want of harmony as to render a change in the Cabinet necessary or probable. The exaggerated reports of the existence of great differences of opinion are the result either of excitement or of partisanship. Secretaries Fish, Bristow, and Postmaster-General Jewell do not entirely approve of the use of the military, or of the recommendations of Gen. Sheridan, but inasmuch as the administration does not intend to adopt Sheridan's objectionable recommendations, there is no probability of any resignations on account of them.

IN CONGRESS.

SENATOR SCHURZ ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded to-day before the Senate met, as it had been announced that Mr. Schurz was to speak on the Louisiana question. The morning hour was enlivened by a brisk sparring debate on a resolution calling for a report by Maj. Merrill, and it was half-past 1 before the Senator from Missouri rose to speak. His remarks were eloquent, and he had the attention of the Senate and of the immense audience. Reared as an opponent of Prussian military despotism, he has a natural antipathy for the use of the bayonet even to uphold the supremacy of the laws, and a regard for revolutionists which time has not obliterated. He spoke in his characteristic manner, which firmness, rapidity, and disdain for honeyed words, an occasional dash of sarcasm and intensity that fastened upon the attention of his hearers, and held it until he had finished. He reviewed Gen. Sheridan's acts with severity, and denounced the introduction of armed men into the Louisiana Legislature. In his opinion, there is peace and good feeling in the now Conservative States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. The colored man who votes the Republican ticket there is in no more danger from White-Leaguers or Ku Klux than the colored man who votes the Democratic ticket is from the Republican colored man. On the whole, Gen. Schurz took the thorough Democratic ground, although he disclaimed being actuated by any partisan bias. If the speech of Gen. Schurz was like the keen, sharp cuts of the scimetar of Saladin,

THE REPLY OF GOV. MORTON

fell like the ponderous, effective blows of the battle-ax wielded by Richard the Lion-Hearted. He had Gen. Sheridan's report read, as a reply to the criticism of Gen. Schurz on that officer, and then proceeded with great dexterity and boldness of assertion to describe the lamentable condition of affairs at New Orleans. He showed that throughout Louisiana murder and violence were frequent occurrences, unnoticed and unchecked; that the White-Leaguers had never laid down their arms, and that the President could not be arraigned for the legitimate exercise of his constitutional authority to suppress insurrection in a State when called upon to do so.

TO-MORROW

Senator Howe and Gen. Logan are expected to address the Senate, and the President's message will be sent in with voluminous accompanying documents, embracing the reports made by the special agents of the Department of Justice and the law officers of the Government in Louisiana.

IN THE HOUSE.

A result of the caucus action was the complete absence of the usual Monday buncombe resolution in the House. The Democrats had prepared a considerable number of them, but were obliged to content themselves with introducing their resolutions for reference. Sunset Cox of course came to the front. He wanted to declare that Phil Sheridan had dispersed the Legislature; that the Federal Constitution was violated, the principles of Republican Government subverted, civil liberty endangered, and the country generally gone to the "demnition bow-wows." Hawley, of Illinois, had prepared a counter resolution declaring the Kellogg Government the lawful Government of Louisiana. The Southern Republican sentiment was represented by a joint resolution introduced by White, of Alabama, proposing an amendment to the Constitution declaring that citizens of the United States owe a primary allegiance to the United States Government, and that the United States Government is bound to give by law adequate protection in all the rights of citizenship. This is a part of the general scheme looking to new constitutional and legislative provisions for the South.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CASE OF MAJ. MERRILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Mr. Clayton said he supposed every Senator desired all the information which could be obtained in regard to the Louisiana trouble. He, therefore, asked the unanimous consent to take up and pass the resolution heretofore submitted by him, requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the official report and communications of Maj. Lewis Merrill, of the United States army, in reference to the Coushatta troubles.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Clayton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the report of Maj. Lewis Merrill. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis inquired if this was the same Maj. Merrill who was on duty in South Carolina, where he committed outrages upon inoffensive citizens, and was afterwards transferred to Louisiana, where he handcuffed citizens, cut telegraph wires, and committed sundry other offenses, for which he was now under arrest. He (Davis) would like to have the resolution amended so as to have Gen. Emory report on the conduct of this same officer.

Mr. Clayton said that he had known Maj. Merrill for years, and all he knew about him led him to believe that he was an honorable man and a true soldier, a soldier who dared to do his duty in the face of all the abuse leveled at every soldier who dared to do his duty in the Southern States.

Mr. Clayton then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the concluding portion in reference to the Coushatta troubles, and inserting the words, "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana."

Mr. Merrimon submitted an amendment requesting the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate the official letters, communications, and reports of Gen. Emory, of the United States army, in reference to any disorders, if any, connected with the late elections in Louisiana.

Mr. Clayton opposed the amendment, and said if it was the intention of the Senator from North Carolina, by his ingenious subterfuge, to suppress the information called for by his (Clayton's) resolution, he wanted the responsibility to rest with his friend's (Merriman's) party.

THREATS OF ASSASSINATION.

Mr. West said while Congress was considering events occurring in Louisiana, it might as well give some attention to events near at home. It should not forget that here in the City of Washington, in the Capital of the nation, yesterday there was a direct proposition for the assassination of the President.

Mr. Thurman—Which Capital? Donn Piatt's *Capital* or this Capital? [Laughter.]

Mr. West then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the *Capital* of yesterday, commenting on recent anonymous letters threatening assassination, and stating that such a course would be deplorable. But lawless violence is a dangerous game, and sometimes ends in the destruction of its instigators. He also had read a communication signed "J. H. H.," published in the New York *Tribune* on Saturday last, concluding as follows:

Some one will play Brutus to this Grant's Cæsar without fail, which, by the way, would be a great blessing to the country.

Resuming his argument, Mr. West said there was an atmosphere of assassination, not only in Washington but in the Metropolis of the country, and asked if the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) would be facetious over this. He (West) knew the Senator would rise in his seat and condemn assassination.

Mr. Thurman said when the Senator (West) asked if any Senator here defended assassination, he put an impertinent and an insolent question. This was not the country for assassination. There never was an assassination in America which the whole American people did not condemn. The attempt of the Senator (West) to create an impression here that assassination was in the air was about the airiest bubble ever found in an empty head. [Great laughter.]

The amendment submitted by Mr. Clayton to strike out the words in reference to Coushatta and insert the words "relating to certain disorders in Louisiana" was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon, calling for the official report of Gen. Emory in regard to disorders in any way connected with the late election was also agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

The galleries being crowded, Mr. Stevenson moved that the privileges of the floor in the rear of the seats be granted to ladies who could not gain admission to the galleries.

Mr. Hamlin objected.

Mr. Schurz then spoke in favor of the resolution submitted by him. He said he approached the subject in no party spirit. About to retire to private life, the success of no party would benefit him, nor the defeat of any party injure him. The subject now before the Senate was so great that passion or prejudice should find no place in the breasts of Senators in discussing it. He did not think the debate of last week premature or an advance of the facts. The all-important facts of the case were possession of Senators.

He then reviewed the scenes in Louisiana of Monday last, attending the organization of the Legislature, the interference of the military, etc., and said: What provision of the Constitution, what laws are there on the statute-book furnishing a warrant for such proceedings? It is said in extenuation of the interference of the military power of the United States that the persons ejected from the Legislature by Federal soldiery were not legally elected members of that Legislature. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional principle? Where is the law authorizing United States soldiers, with muskets in their hands, to determine who is a legally elected member of a State Legislature and who not? It is said that the mode of organization of the Legislature was not in accordance with the statutes of the State. Suppose that had been so? But that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional or legal warrant for the bayonets of the Federal soldiery to interpret the statutes of the State, and to decide for and on a legislative point of parliamentary law? It is said that the Governor requested the aid of United States soldiers to purge the Legislature of illegal members. That may be so. But that is not the question. The question is, Where is the law authorizing United States soldiers to do the bidding of a State Governor who attempts to decide who are to be members of the Legislature, regularly convened at the place and at time fixed by law? It is said that trouble was threatened between the contending parties in Louisiana. Suppose that had been so · but that is not the question. The question is: Where is the law from which the National Government, in case of threatened trouble in a State, derives its powers to invade the legislative body by armed force to drag out persons seated as members of a State Legislature that others may take their place? Where is the law, I ask? You will search the Constitution and statutes in vain. It is my deliberate judgment, conscientiously formed, that the deed done on the 4th of January in Louisiana constitutes a gross and manifest violation of the Constitution and laws. We have an act before us, indicating a spirit in our Government which either ignores the Constitution and laws, or so interprets them that they cease to be a safeguard of the independence of legislation, the rights and liberties of the people, and that spirit shows itself more alarming still in the instrument the Executive has chosen to carry out his will. No American citizen can have read without profound regret and equally profound apprehension the recent dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, in which he suggests that a numerous class of citizens should by wholesale, be outlawed as banditti by a mere proclamation of the President, to be delivered over to the military commander for summary judgment by a military commission. Nobody respects Gen. Sheridan more than I do for his brilliant deeds on the field of battle. The nation has delighted in honoring his name, and the nation would sincerely deplore to see the hero of the Ride to Winchester and the charge at Two Forks stain his name by an attempt to override the laws and lead a charge against the constitutional rights of his countrymen. It is another illustration of how great a man may be as a soldier, and how conspicuously unable to understand what civil law and a Constitution mean; how glorious in fighting for you, but how little fit to govern you. On all sides we hear questions asked if this can be done in Louisiana; if such things be sustained by Congress? How long will it be before it can be done in Massachusetts and Ohio? How long before the constitutional rights of all self-government of all the people will be trampled under foot? How long before a General of the Army may sit in the chair you occupy to decide contested elections in order to make a majority of the Senate, and before a soldier will stalk into the House of the nation's Representatives, and, pointing to the Speaker's mallet, say: "Take away that bauble?"

Mr. Schurz said he contemplated the present crisis with grave apprehensions that our time-honored constitutional principles may be gradually obliterated by repeated abuses of power establishing themselves as precedents, and that the machinery of the Administration may become more and more a mere instrument of ring rule, a tool to manufacture majorities and to organize plunder; that in the hollow shell of Republican forms the Government will become the mere football of rapacious and despotic factions. He commented upon the condition of affairs in the South, and said Congress passed laws conferring upon the National Government dangerous powers of very doubtful constitutionality. The effect was most deplorable in several ways. Your partisans in the Southern States, and among them the greediest and corruptest of the kind, began to look upon Congress and the National Executive as their natural allies and sworn protectors, bound to sustain them in power by whatever means. Every vagabond in the South calling himself a Republican thought himself entitled to aid from you when rushing on to Congress with an outrage story. The colored people began to think that you were bound to protect them in whatever they might do, instead of depending upon the President and honest use of their own political rights to establish their position. The Federal office-holders in the South became more than ever centres of partisan intrigue and trickery. The Caseys and Packards carried off State Senators on a United States revenue cutter, and shut up a Republican Governor in the Custom-House, guarded by United States soldiers, to keep out another Republican faction. Nay, more than that, the same Packard, during the last election campaign, being at the same time United States Marshal, and Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Kellogg party, managed not only the political campaign but also the movement of United States troops "to enforce the laws:" to keep his political opponents from intimidating his political friends. We have several Legislatures much in the way of Mexican pronunciamentos, and rival Governments calculating upon the aid they may get from the National Government, and the Attorney-General of the United States is called upon to make or unmake State Governments with the aid of his hand, and the Department of Justice at most appearing like a central bureau for the regulation of State elections; and still more than that, a Federal Judge in Louisiana, by a midnight order, usually recognized as a gross and most unjustifiable usurpation, virtually making a State Governor and Legislature; the National Executive with the army sustaining that usurpation, and Congress permitting it to be done, and now the culminating glory, Federal soldiers with fixed bayonets marching into the legislative hall of a State, dragging out by force men universally recognized as claimants for membership, and having been seated; soldiers deciding a contested election case and organizing a legislative body; the Lieutenant-General suggesting to the President to outlaw by proclamation a numerous class of people by wholesale, that he may try them by military commission, and then the Secretary of War informing the Lieutenant-General by telegraph that the Government has full confidence in his wisdom, and from this the whites of the South are gradually driven to look upon the National Government as their implacable and unscrupulous enemy, and the people of the whole country are full of alarm and anxiety about the safety of republican institutions and the rights of every man in the land. He would hail the day as a most auspicious one for the colored people of the South when they threw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers who, taking advantage of their ignorance, made them tools for their rapacity.

Mr. Schurz appealed to Senators to turn back, for, said he, consider that he who, in a place like ours, fails to stop or even justifies a blow at the fundamental law of the land makes himself the accomplice of those who strike at the life of the republican liberty of the people. The people of the South were not murderers and banditti. There were bad elements among them, but the National Government itself was giving to these bad elements a strength which they would never have possessed otherwise by its unconstitutional proceedings. It put every one of these bad men in the position of being oppressed and pleading for freedom. He argued that Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, where self-government was unobstructed, were advancing in prosperity, while in Louisiana and other States where self-government was obstructed, there was no prosperity. He thought the lawlessness of power was becoming far more dangerous than the lawlessness of a mob.

Mr. Schurz continued: I shall be the last man on earth to say a word of excuse for the Southern ruffian who threatens a negro voter with violence. I know no language too severe to condemn, but I cannot forget that the only act of terrorism and intimidation I ever happened to witness with my own eyes was the cruel clubbing and stoning of a colored man in North Carolina, in 1872, by men of his own race, because he had declared for the Conservatives, and if the whole story of the South were told it would be discovered that such a practice had not been infrequent. I cannot forget that, as to the discharge of laborers from employment for political causes, a most seductive and demoralizing example is the act by the highest authority in the land. While we have a law on our statute books imposing a penalty for intimidation of voters by threatened or actual discharge from employment, it is the notorious practice of your Government to discharge every one of its employes who dares to oppose the Administration party. I have always condemned every species of intimidation or interference with the freedom of political action, and therefore I am for a genuine Civil-Service Reform; but while your National Government is the champion of intimidation in the land you must not be surprised if partisans on all sides profit from its teachings. It will be fortunate for the Southern States and for the blacks of the South when, according to their best judgments, they divide their votes between the different political parties; when thus giving to each party a chance to obtain their votes, they make it the interest and natural policy of each party to protect their safety and respect their rights in order to secure those votes. I repeat what I once said in another place, "Not in union is their safety, but in division."

The Senator advised the people of Louisiana not to allow any impulse or passion to carry away their judgment, and said: Be right. Trust to the justice of your cause, for surely the time cannot be far distant when every American who truly loves his liberty will not fail to recognize his own cause in the cause of constitutional government in Louisiana, when that spirit of a peaceful victory will bury the usurpers under a crushing load of patriotic indignation. The people have lost confidence in the truthfulness of those who parade the bloody stories of outrages because in many instances it was too glaringly apparent that the blood-and-murder cry was used as a convenient partisan stage thunder to catch votes. I declare it here as my solemn conviction that the Conservatives of Louisiana did fairly carry the election by considerable majority of votes; that they were defrauded by the Returning Board of the results of that election; that the soldiers of the United States, when they invaded the legislative hall of Louisiana, did not vindicate, but trampled under the foot of lawless force the true will of the people of Louisiana lawfully expressed at the polls.

No man will be able to obscure the real question before the Senate by any flimsy side issues. He hoped his motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee would not result in a call for a new election in Louisiana, with Gen. Sheridan as chief ruler, and Packard to conduct the campaign. No measure would avail which did not boldly vindicate the constitutional privilege of the land, and preserve to the State the right of self-government.

Senator Schurz concluded as follows: In the name of that inheritance of peace and freedom you want to leave to your children, in the name of that pride with which, as Americans, you lift up your heads among the nations of the world, don't trifle with the Constitution of your country; don't put in jeopardy that which is the truest glory of the American name. Let not the representatives of the people falter and fail when the liberties of the people are at stake.

SENATOR MORTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Morton said he was as much in favor of local self-government as the Senator from Missouri. He was in favor of government for the people, and by that he meant all the people. In some of the Southern States the Governments were not of the whole people, as the black men were frequently deprived of their rights. It had been charged on this floor that the President had violated the Constitution by his action in the New Orleans difficulty. That was a grave charge, and should not be made without the strongest proof. He apprehended that, when the information called for by the resolution of Friday last came to the Senate to-morrow, the Senator from Missouri would find himself in the attitude of the juror who had given his verdict before he heard the testimony. He (Morton) thought the statements of Gen. Sheridan were short of the whole truth, and the evidence to be submitted by the President to-morrow would show that outrage in Louisiana and frauds were more glaring than the statement of Sheridan showed them to be. He (Morton) argued that the organization of a Conservative Legislature on Monday last was unlawful, and that the whole thing was a fraud, and whoever undertook to defend the action of the Conservatives was defending a fraud. The action of last Monday in Louisiana upon the part of the Conservatives was but a continuation of the revolution commenced last September. He again reviewed at some length the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and argued that there was murder and lawlessness prevailing in that State constantly. Referring to the other Southern States, he said: When an election was held in Georgia in the spring of 1868, under Gen. Mead, the Republicans carried the State by about 10,000 majority. After Gen. Mead had left, and an election took place in the following fall, Seymour and Blair carried the State by something like 25,000 majority, thus showing a difference of 25,000 votes between the spring election and that of the following November. The November majority was the result of intimidation.

Mr. Gordon inquired of the Senator what the majority was in the State of New York before the last election, and what the majority was at the last election.

Mr. Morton said he did not propose to be interrupted now. The Senator would have an opportunity to state all of these things after a while. Continuing his argument, he said it was shameful to talk about carpet-baggers. Most of them had been soldiers who carried the flag of their country in the late War. They were pleased with the South, and settled there after the War, and were denounced for that. He had no objection to colored men dividing their vote, but it was most unnatural to suppose that they were going to vote for men who formerly owned them as slaves.

Mr. Howe obtained the floor, but yielded for executive session, and the Senate soon adjourned.

LOUISIANA RESOLUTION OFFERED IN THE HOUSE.

In the House Mr. Cox offered the following resolution in reference to affairs in Louisiana, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

WHEREAS, On the 4th of January inst. officers and soldiers of the army of the United States interfered with and controlled the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, and certain persons claiming seats in one branch thereof have been prevented from holding the same by such military force, which acts of military intervention and control resulted in dispersing the State Legislature, and have received the sanction and ratification of the Chief Executive of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the deliberate judgment of this House, such intervention and control were in violation of the Federal Constitution, inasmuch as said force was not used for the purpose defined by law, and could not legally be used except for the purpose thus specifically defined; that said intervention and control were subversive of the principles upon which our system of government is founded, and have no precedent in our own history or in the history of free government; that said intervention and control are defiant and insolent breaches of parliamentary privileges and illegal and revolutionary infractions of local government, chartered liberty, and solemn treaty obligations, and therefore are not only unjustifiable outrages upon the State of Louisiana, but a menace to the liberties, rights, and dignity of every other State, tending to a general demoralization and disorder by the overthrow of civil liberty by arbitrary power. We, therefore, in the name of the people of the United States, whose representatives we are, demand the restoration of tranquility, order, and civil discipline in said State, by the immediate withdrawal of the military force of the United States from said State, and the condign punishment of those guilty of this reckless usurpation.

PUBLIC OPINION

IN NEW YORK CITY.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The extent of the feeling which has been stirred up by the news from Louisiana was indicated by the numbers and bearing of the audience in Cooper Institute to-night. A swelling crowd impatiently awaited the opening of the doors for a long time before it was given ingress. Within nine minutes every seat was filled, and the narrow spaces of standing-room which remained were quickly occupied. Many minutes before the time set for the opening of the meeting the aisles could possibly contain no more. All open spaces front and rear were so full that the people could scarcely move, and one man, who was determined to go away, was passed over the heads of the multitude.

ON THE PLATFORM

were gathered so many that scanty room was left for the speakers. The thousands who succeeded by dint of painful effort in gaining a place within the hall were far outnumbered by the disappointed company without, where was held a voluntary meeting not foreseen or provided for in the arrangements. The interest which was felt by those who were too late to get within was shown by the fact that after the iron gates before the entrance had been closed, and several patrolmen had been placed at each, the eager men outside did not abandon their desire to reach the interior, and whenever a gate was opened for persons departing there was an urgent effort made by many to press in. The most heated enthusiasm of a sharp political campaign when at its height could not call out more striking evidences of determined feeling.

The audience remained at the late hour when ex-Gov. Salomon appeared on the platform and made an address. The meeting was in some sense a partisan one, as the Democratic element predominated. Among the prominent Democrats on the platform during the evening besides the speakers were William Butler Duncan, Howard Potter, Edward Cooper, John Kelley, Commissioner Townsend Cox, Gen. M. T. MacMahon, Emanuel S. Hart, F. F. Marbury, Gen. W. W. Averill, Dr. William A. Hammond, ex-Ald. Soloman, and ex-Assistant-Ald. Kealey and Kelly.

AMONG THE REPUBLICANS

were the venerable Peter Cooper, Elliott C. Cowdin, William E. Dodge, E. L. Godkin, Horace Barnard, Arthur Sedgwick, ex-Judge William B. Shipman, and ex-Assistant Ald. Kehoe. There were many others who have long been known as Republicans, but whose names have not come prominently before the public.

The Liberals were represented by Commissioners Thomas E. Stewart, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, Gen. John Cochrane, Congressman Benj. A. Willis, H. N. Twombly, Samuel J. Glassey, Asher Barnett, and Dr. W. W. Strow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A BIG CROWD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The indignation meeting held in Cooper Institute to-night to denounce the outrages against the political rights of the people of Louisiana was one of the most remarkable events of the kind ever witnessed in this city in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The doors were opened half-an-hour before the usual time. The rush was terrific, and at a quarter past 7 standing-room could not be had in the great hall. The confusion became uproarious shortly before 8 o'clock, reporters at the sides of the stage having to beat a retreat before overwhelming numbers on either flank. The entrance of Mayor Wickham and a crowd of friends was the signal for applause, which soon became lost in yells and laughter at men clambering into the organ-gallery. The platform was thronged, so that there was barely room for little space around the chair. Those on the platform appeared to be

MOSTLY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Bryant and Peter Cooper were among the last to arrive, and were heartily cheered.

August Belmont called the meeting to order, and proposed Mayor Wickham as Chairman. Mr. Wickham took the chair and said he had just been handed a dispatch from our suffering brethren in the South, and he asked their attention to it:

Louisiana sends greetings to-night. Her people will not be goaded into conflict with the United States troops. A committee is preparing evidence to refute the slanders of Sheridan. We rely upon the moral support of our sister States to restore its American freemen our right of self-government.

[Immense applause.]

The dispatch was signed by John McEnery, Governor, and other officials.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

then addressed the meeting. He said the President had no right to intermeddle in the affairs of a State save in two cases: First, to protect the State from invasion; and secondly, on application of the Legislature or Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened to protect the State against domestic violence. The wrong done has no possible extenuation. I regard this question solely as a solemn question of constitutional law. No matter who desired the interference of the military, it should not have been given, but in the way of the constitution, otherwise it is an act from which no citizen has a right to withhold his condemnation. It must be rebuked the instant it is perpetrated. The evil must be crushed in its infancy, while its bones are yet in gristle, and before it becomes formidable as a precedent. These practices which contemplate the subjection of local politics to Federal authorities by the exercise of the military power must be denounced,—must be stopped,—must be broken up forever.

A LIST OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

was then read, among whom were William E. Dodge, Whitelaw Reid, Simon Sterne, Peter Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, Charles O'Conor, and about seventy others.

A long series of resolutions were read, denouncing interference of military in State affairs, and condemning the dispatches of Gen. Sheridan. Loud and long-continued applause followed each clause which denounced the conduct of the military authorities in the State of Louisiana.

Mayor Wickham put the question on the adoption of the resolutions as read, and they were carried amid the loudest uproar and a perfect storm of ayes.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,

the next speaker, was received with cheers. He said the sole intervention of Federal authority within the province of State authority is to suppress violence, and that office even it shall not assume except when invited by the Legislature of the State. And in case the Legislature is not in session the Governor cannot govern or represent the Legislature in the demand, except in the event that they cannot be convened. Now, then, by the Constitution of Louisiana, the Legislature was in session, and the Governor had no power, had no right to represent that State in a demand for the intervention of the Federal authority. It is only insurrection, or that degree of violence which approaches insurrection in effect, that the Constitution of the United States has provided for this intervention, and it is only in support of such intervention that the Congresses of 1795 and 1808 armed the President with the authority. He thought the constitution of the State set forth that when a riot was imminent a proclamation should be issued. If, when the Louisiana election was held, armed bands intimidated voters, then was the time for the President of the United States to interfere. This effort to control the Legislature struck at the very soul of the Republican form of government. The people should know and teach their rulers that all their officers were only in their positions to act in accordance with law.

Mr. Evarts was followed by the Hon. James S. Thayer, the Hon. William E. Dodge, George Ticknor Curtis, and ex-Gov. Solomon, after which the meeting adjourned.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather to-night, the meeting of Republicans was a very large and enthusiastic one, Union Chapel, a very large building, being crowded. The meeting was a representative one of the party in the State, most of the men of prominence being present. Speeches were made by the Hon. Charles W. Lowell, J. Sellamarter, Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, and the Hon. William G. Brown. Every reference to Sheridan's name was received with loud applause. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting is fully assured of the truthfulness and perfect reliability of the telegrams and statements made by Gen. Sheridan; that this meeting most heartily indorses the same, and that the representations of Gen. Sheridan to the Executive at Washington are only deficient in that they do not express one-half the outrages to which Republicans have been subjected for several years past.

Resolved, That the heartfelt and sincere gratitude of this meeting is due to Gen. Sheridan for the interest he has manifested in behalf of an oppressed and long-suffering race, and for his expressed determination that justice shall be meted out to all with an even hand, and that the illegal and revolutionary organizations shall be suppressed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gen. Phil Sheridan, and that another copy be forwarded to the President of the United States, and another to the Secretary of War.

SHERIDAN RENDERING THINGS SAFE.

Frequent declarations were made, during the speeches, that before Sheridan came it would have been unsafe to have held a meeting like the one to-night. There is no doubt that there is a very general feeling of relief among Republicans, black and white, occasioned by Sheridan's presence, and to-day he is a remarkably popular man with the colored people.

Gov. Kellogg informs me that the Republicans have received overtures from Democrats who have locked themselves out of the Legislature looking to their return on condition of certain offices being accorded to certain men. They promised that, if Wiltz can be made Speaker, they are willing to return to their seats. The Governor says that he has uniformly told them that the Republican party can promise nothing further than this; that, if they desire reform, any measures looking to that end will receive the active support of the Executive. Democrats state to me that some of them would like to go in, but dare not. At a caucus of Democratic members to-night it was decided that they should meet to-morrow as a Legislature, and, without transacting any business, adjourn, their purpose being to make the point that they are the legal Legislature. Of course this will not prevent members from going to the Legislature at the Capitol, though it is a common expression that it would not be safe for any one of them to do so now. In response to a dispatch sent to-day to Senator West, inquiring what the policy of the Government would be in the Louisiana case, the following reply was received to-night:

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 11, 1875.—The Louisiana case will be dealt with less with reference to the Kellogg-McEnery controversy than as a type of the reconstructed States. The question with Congress now is how to protect life, execute the laws, and preserve the peace in the South. There will be no election ordered in Louisiana. J. R. WEST.

OTHER MEETINGS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOSTON HOWL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The call for a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, to give voice to the sentiments of Massachusetts concerning the recent events in Louisiana, and especially to protest against the use of armed forces of the United States as a part of the local party machinery, is receiving signatures at the rooms of the Board of Trade, and the clubs. It is intended that the meeting shall be without partisan character. Among the names already attached to the call are Charles Francis Adams, Alexander H. Bullock, Franklin Haven, James Freeman Clarke, William Endicott, Jr., Henry Lee, George O. Shattuck, William Gray, Theodore Lyman, Martin Brimmo, and other well-known citizens.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Both branches of the City Council unanimously adopted resolutions to-night characterizing the military interference in Louisiana as an arbitrary and unlawful exercise of power, threatening the existence of republican institutions.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TO SECRETARY BELKNAP.

SHERIDAN'S COURSE COMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The following letter was received here this morning:

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—SIR: I intrude on your time to thank the Administration for the course taken in Louisiana. Sheridan's judgment is entirely correct. You must have, or easily obtain abundant evidence to sustain him. I trust the President will support him promptly and vigorously. Be sure the North will rally around Grant in such circumstances. I wish to express to him my gratitude as a citizen for his decision and sagacity in dealing with the White League. One firm, decisive hour will scatter the whole conspiracy. Left to itself, it will keep the South in a turmoil, and land her in bankruptcy, if not in rebellion. Respectfully, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To GEN. BELKNAP, Washington, D. C.

ARKANSAS.

THE BROOKS-BAXTER CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 11.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the Brooks-Baxter case, on appeal from the Circuit Court. The decision below is overruled, and the suit ordered to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Court holds to the opinion announced in the quo warranto decision of 1873, that the courts have no jurisdiction of a contest for the office of Governor.

A $15,000,000 MORTGAGE.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 11.—The Michigan & Ohio Railroad Company have executed and recorded another important mortgage at the Register's office. It is a bond-mortgage for $15,000,000 to the Farmers' Trust and Loan Company, of New York, as Trustees for the foreign capitalists, who see a good investment in this new road, which is to be a great trunk through line 400 miles long, from here to Portsmouth, O.

WASHINGTON.

Detailed History of the Sugg-Fort Swindle.

The Blindness of Department Officials Aptly Illustrated.

Bill for the Resumption of Specie Payments Introduced in the House.

THE SUGG FORT STEAL.

HISTORY OF THE SWINDLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—In response to a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to that body a letter in relation to the Sugg Fort claim, in which he says: "As appears from the records of this Department the papers in the claim were filed in the office of the Third Auditor on the afternoon of the 30th of June last. They were forwarded from the office of the Commissary General, recommended by that officer, who is especially charged by the law of July 4, 1864, and the joint resolution of July 23, 1866, with the investigation of this class of claims. The claimants, Sugg Fort and the Hon. R. R. Butler, member of Congress from Tennessee, accompanied the paper, and, as shown by the affidavit of the Third Auditor upon the urgent representations of Mr. Butler respecting the validity of the claim, the necessity for immediate action and the peculiar hardships of the delay. After some hesitation, the account was made special, and stated by the Auditor, so that it might go to the Second Comptroller that afternoon. The papers were transmitted accordingly to the Second Comptroller, and were followed by the claimant and Mr. Butler. Such representations were again made by the latter gentleman as added to the

FAVORABLE ACTION OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

and the Auditor induced the Comptroller, after an examination of the papers, to affirm the report of the Third Auditor, carrying into effect the recommendation of the Commissary General. A requisition from the War Department was then obtained, which was countersigned by the Second Comptroller, registered by the Third Auditor, and such further proceedings had in the presence of Mr. Butler, and on his request, as secured the preparation of the warrant. Although the afternoon was then far advanced, the warrant was signed about 6 o'clock by J. F. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and countersigned by the Acting Comptroller in accordance with the usual course of business. Mr. Hartley states that there was nothing whatever to arouse his suspicions in performing what after the action of the accounting officers he regarded as an ordinary ministerial duty. The warrant thus executed was presented to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Tuttle, without delay. He

DREW HIS DRAFT FOR THE MONEY,

$23,723.50, on the Assistant Treasurer at New York. The draft was registered the same evening by the Register of the Treasury, and was paid by the Treasurer of the United States the next day, July 1, 1874. The draft is indorsed Sugg Fort and R. R. Butler, the money having been received by the latter. Subsequently the attention of the Secretary having been called to the fact that the claim had been rejected by a committee of the House, and other circumstances having been brought to his knowledge, he, on the 21st of October, requested Henry H. Smith, Clerk of the House Committee on Claims, and Charles Benjamin, Clerk to the Commissioner of Claims, to

INVESTIGATE THE CLAIM THOROUGHLY,

charging them to inquire into its validity and history. The report was submitted Dec. 5, 1874, and establishes, in their judgment, the fraudulent character of the claim. The report was submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who, on Dec. 28, informed the Secretary that he had completed his inquiry, and, being of the opinion that the facts developed by the investigation on the whole established the fraudulent character of the claim, he had directed an action of assumpsit to be brought against the claimant in the United States Circuit Court at Nashville to recover the money. Further civil proceedings will also be instituted against other parties if it shall appear necessary or advisable. The Solicitor has also invited the attention of the United States Attorney of this District to the case, with instructions to cause the same to be brought before the Grand Jury at the earliest day for inquiry and action.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ANOTHER FINANCE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 11.—In the House to-day, Mr. Kasson introduced a bill supplemental to the bill to restore specie payments. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Section 1 provides that on Nov. 1, 1875, and for five months thereafter, any person may present, at the sub-Treasury of the United States, legal-tender notes in sums of $50, or any multiple thereof, for exchange for gold, and receive gold in exchange at the rate of $50 for $100 in notes, and for each period of four months thereafter, the rate shall be successively advanced 1 per cent in gold until July 1, 1878, and on and after Jan. 1, 1879, exchanged at par.

Sec. 2 provides for presenting gold at the Treasury to be exchanged for notes.

Sec. 3 provides for the issuing of Treasury certificates for either class of funds, if such funds shall be at any time insufficient to meet the demands, which certificate shall be received for all payments due to the United States and payable in the funds represented by such certificates.

Sec. 4 provides that the notes redeemed under the third section of the act "To provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments," shall not be reissued, but be cancelled and destroyed.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the House to-day: Theodore Corrisinio, of Illinois, Consul at Bristol; George Manley, of Tennessee, Minister Resident at Ecuador; Edgar Stanton, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen.

Postmasters—J. B. Marshall, Gold Hill, Nev.; Fayette W. Crane, Maquoketa, Ia.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thatcher, Commissioner of Patents; Marcus S. Hopkins, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office; Albert G. Edwards, Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis; S. S. Farwell, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second Iowa District; C. B. Lines, Receiver of Public Moneys at Topeka, Kan.; E. J. Jenkins, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Republican Land District, Kansas.

Postmasters—Nelson B. Shirwin, Cleveland, O.; S. A. Epperson, Bushnell, Ill.; Nathan Galpin, Boonesborough, Iowa; S. B. Webster, Monticello, Ill.; John M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.; W. P. Allan, Winchester, Ky.; L. K. Johns, Seward, Neb.; M. A. Frank, Falls City, Neb.; W. R. McAllister, Grand Island, Neb.

THE FORTY-FIRST PARALLEL ROAD.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman introduced a bill chartering the Forty-first Parallel Railroad Company of the United States of America, from Lake Erie to the Missouri River, and to limit rates of freight thereon. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Mr. Sherman said he introduced the bill by request, but he was very far from committing himself to its provisions.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—For the Lake Region, high followed by falling barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to north and east, generally cloudy weather, and snow. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Northwest, falling barometer, north to east winds, cloudy weather, and snow, followed by rising barometer, winds shifting to north and northwest, clearing and very cold weather.

IMPENDING STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 11.—Rumors are current of an impending strike of employes of the Toledo Wabash & Western Railroad all along the line, including train-men and engineers. Information concerning the same is difficult to obtain.