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MORNING EDITION.

The Raleigh Daily News.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873.

Special Notices inserted in the Local Column will be charged Five Cents per line.

All parties ordering the News will please send the money for the time the paper is wanted.

Messrs. Griffith and Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 1 South Street, Baltimore, Md., are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest rates.

LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, City Editor.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Not a single Police arrest since Monday.

Business brisk on the streets yesterday.

Raleigh is sadly in need of a wood inspector.

Halifax Superior Court Commences on the 27th inst.

The Superior and Supreme Courts are both in session.

McDowell street, yesterday afternoon grew excited over a runaway mule team.

No harm done.

The sailor bonnet worn far back upon the head is the shape that has met with most favor this season.

There is a letter in the Fayetteville Post Office for B. F. Askew, of this city, held for lack of proper postage.

A small colored lad living in Eastern Ward, while walking a fence, fell and suffered a severe sprain in the left ankle.

Two colored women, yesterday morning, on Wilmington street, engaged after the manner of the P. R. Scratchers and hair pulling was the result.

Mitchell, the barber, has transferred his services to Reid's Saloon under the Messrs. Gully's store. As a tonsorial artist, Mitchell has no superior.

The heaviest rain of the year fell on Sunday morning. It had the pleasant effect of melting all the snow, packing the muddy streets and washing off the sidewalks.

We understand that the present General Assembly will be memorialized to amend the charter of this city so as to give cumulative suffrage. Nearly all of the property holders of the city are in favor of it.

The masons will resume work on the Barringer building, corner Wilmington and Hargett streets, to-day and in a short time the handsome structure will be completed.

The work is being done by Mr. John Weir, one of the most skillful mechanics in this line in the South.

THE WEED.

Yesterday about noon, one of Africa's sable sons invaded the sacred precincts of our sanctuary, bearing in his hands a package of Reams' superior chewing tobacco, accompanied by the following classical and unique poetical effusion:

Capt. E. C. Woodson, local of the Daily News.

I send you a small lot of tobacco, such as gentlemen generally use.

If Syme is about, divide with him too, for good tobacco he loves to chew.

And when that gives out, I'll tell you in time.

I have a good stock of the very same kind.

So, then, after a fair trial if suits you both well.

To the lovers of the weed, I hope you will tell.

So dealers and consumers of the same kind, can O. F. F. Reams, buy the same kind.

HALIFAX IMPROVING.

We are glad to hear that this venerable and historic town has taken a fresh start on the road of progress and improvement, and bids fair soon to enter upon a new and prosperous career.

An elegant brick hotel, with first-class appointments, has recently been finished, which adds greatly to the convenience and appearance of the town.

We notice that a Temperance and Literary Club was recently organized there in the office of Messrs. Conigland & Day, under very auspicious circumstances.

We wish the old town God-speed in all her efforts of physical and moral advancement.

GYMNASIUM AND FENCING HALL.

Magnin's Gymnasium and Fencing Hall will open on the 1st of next month, under the direction of Prof. Jeillard, a graduate of the Military Academy of Vincennes, Paris. The institution is located on Hargett street, opposite the Fair Grounds, and is fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience.

Boxing gloves will also be at the disposal of visitors. Here's a chance for our young men to harden their muscles, improve their physique and learn the "noble art of self-defence." For terms, &c., read the advertisement in to-day's issue.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Yesterday the bell rung for the opening of Wake Superior Court, but owing to the unavoidable detention of Judge Waite, at Newbern, it was adjourned by Sheriff Lee, till this morning, when Judge Waite will be present.

In several cases on the criminal docket, the District Attorney, Gen. Cox, entered non pros, and the witnesses discharged.

The criminal docket is quite large, and the session of the Court promises to be one of much interest.

SMALL POKER IN GRANVILLE COUNTY.

It was rumored on the streets here yesterday that this disease had broken out in Granville. The rumor did not locate the disease in any particular locality. We trust the report has no foundation in truth.

THE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1873. NO. 233.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judges Boyden and Settle, of the Supreme Court, Judge R. P. Dick, of the U. S. District Court and Judge J. M. Cloud, of the Superior, are at the National.

W. R. Barham, Esq., of Louisville, W. H. Day, of Weldon, J. M. Mullen, of Halifax, are in attendance upon the session of the Supreme Court.

S. P. Arrington, Esq., of the large commission house of Jno. Arrington & Sons, Petersburg, Va., is registered at the Yarborough.

Hon. W. A. Smith, of Johnston, and J. G. B. Roulhac, of Baltimore, formerly of Hillsboro, are stopping at the Yarborough.

Maj. E. G. Ghio, the Superintendent of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, was registered at the Yarborough House yesterday.

ILLNESS OF W. H. JONES, ESQ.—We regret to announce that yesterday morning one of our most estimable citizens, W. H. Jones, Esq., was stricken with paralysis. For awhile he was speechless and without the use of his right side. Later in the day his condition improved, and at this writing (9 p. m.) he had, in a great measure, recovered from the attack.

CAVING, IN.—The side walk on Exchange Place, next to the Fisher building, gave way on Sunday morning and about eight feet of the brick wall, that confined the same on the lower side of the building, caved in, breaking the windows and sash of the basement room. The wall was new and the heavy rain of Sunday morning so unimpeded the earth that the caving was almost unavoidable. The damage is being rapidly repaired.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Members of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Society will meet in the meeting room to-morrow evening, at 7 1/2 p. m. T. M. Holt, Esq., the President of the Society, will be present, and a full and prompt attendance is asked.

SUPREME COURT.—This body met yesterday at 9 o'clock, all the justices present.

The entire day was occupied in the examination of applicants for the practice of law, twenty-six in number. As the examination was not concluded, we could not get a report of those who passed.

SPECIAL TERM.—Judge W. J. Clark will hold a special term of the Superior Court for Pitt county, commencing on Monday next.

HE IS HERE!—Curtis H. Brogden, Esq., the Lieutenant Governor elect, arrived in the city yesterday evening, in the Goldsboro dirt road.

FATHER McNAMARA on Sunday Railroad.

HON. R. B. HOUSTON, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dear Sir: Your letter regarding the matter of railroad work on the Lord's Day is before me, and I have carefully pondered the subject in its bearings upon the railroad corporations themselves, as well as in relation to their employees. You request me to give, in writing, my views on this matter, and I have no objection to comply with this request, my motive was that my response should be well considered. Weighing the subject in relation both to the sanctification of the Sunday and to the reasonable requirements of commerce and public accommodation, this subject has for years back attracted attention, and railroad companies have been frequently brought to task by certain church people for what they call a gross and sinful violation of the Sabbath ordinance. I have known these companies to be visited with the denunciations for running trains on the Lord's Day; and for disturbing the calm of a Christian community at the moment when worshippers were occupied in their devotions or enjoying religious repose in the bosom of their families. Now, my dear Mr. Houston, men may utter very fine sentiments regarding their love for rest and quiet on the Lord's Day, lecturers and newspaper men may round off very glowing periods about the proprieties of Christian life, and no doubt they may be actuated therein by purest motives, and may utter not a word but what has root in the deepest religious convictions. But, Sir, there is such a thing as going too far even in relation to these matters. There is a medium to be observed in our treatment of religious ideas as well as in relation to the social or political sentiments we entertain. Extremes are always to be avoided. True virtue, whether social, political or otherwise, must seek its criterion in a middle course, not defecting to one side or the other, but calmly pursuing the line of moderation which alone points in the direction of God and common sense. Hence the force of these words: *In medio stetit virtus*. Alas! alas, indeed, Sir, the sanctity of the Lord's Day is violated on every side—violated in that which purchase for men damnation, and entail upon communities the curse of God. If there be one fact more apparent than another to my mind, it is this—that the severest affliction which overtakes men, ay, the woes that settle on so-called Christian nations are the direct and inevitable chastisements visited upon the world for a criminal and continued disregard of God's commandment—Remember to keep *His* Sabbath Day. But again let us be reasonable in our exactions. Let us have consideration for railroad men and other corporations even as we have it for ourselves. We should not involve these large classes in wholesale condemnation without giving them any credit for good intentions even when they run their trains on the Lord's Day. It is too often repeated that "Corporations have no souls." But it would be

With no better interpreters of Scripture than these, we would end in the most absurd conclusions. In ancient times reasonable labor was permitted to man and beast, and if necessity then wiped out the obligation of the law, of course the same holds good in later times; and the fact that times have altered does not destroy the force of necessity in our own days. In old times a man on foot could well perform his day's journey. The ox or the ass might well have been able to do the little hauling necessary on the Sabbath. But in our changed circumstances the world has now every day to seek more powerful means of locomotion; and a beneficent Providence now gives activity to iron, and puts into water a hot and panting breath, and by means of these we perform our lengthy journeys, and haul from city to city the heavier burdens placed upon us by altered habits of existence.

Now, as God made exceptions to the obligation of rest in the Old Law—as he allowed man to work on his day when human necessity demanded it, may we not believe that He considers for our changed modes of life, and allows us to put in action the locomotive and the steamboat when the moral necessities of existence demand it.

So much for that side of this question. But, Sir, the question has another side which should also be attentively considered. While railroad companies may properly be expected to accommodate those who must of necessity travel, and while the public can reasonably demand that produce and various freights be transported without interruption on Sunday, these companies should so arrange their business as to offer but a little obstacle as possible to the observance of rest and religious solemnity on the Sabbath day. The distant city may indeed look with anxiety for the arrival of supplies by railroad on Sunday, and doubtless our good God wills that these supplies reach the citizens in season; but reason and religion require that attention to such matters should be performed as is consistent with public safety or public necessity. We have a right to expect that companies make such arrangements as will permit their employees, if so inclined, to attend Church on Sunday, and spend some portion of the day in the midst of their families. In many instances it may be impossible to afford certain employees this advantage; but it is not too much to say that such opportunities could be furnished oftener than at present. The directors and managers of railroads had a little more tenderness of conscience, and had sufficient regard for the well-being of their employees. If legislation is to be had on this matter, care should be taken that while we give reasonable scope to railroad work on the Sabbath, the companies should be urged to give their hands all possible opportunity of attending to their devotions on the Lord's Day. And not railroad companies alone should give attention to this subject. All other employers are equally concerned. These ideas apply with increased force to public authorities who have men on police and other service who should be enabled to go to their respective places of worship on Sunday, whenever consistent with public safety. I might go on to show the advantages to employees and the public of having honest, God-fearing men in their service.

You may say what you please," says a "you may say what you please, there is comfort even to an ungodly man, or an unbeliever, when going down the "seventeen mile grade" on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. with an awful abyss on his left, and a snorting, shrieking locomotive tearing him along as if determined to plunge him over some curve, to reflect that the man at the "throttle" is a brave fellow, fully competent in other respects, but in addition has a firm trust in his Divine Guide, who has said "Commit thy ways unto the Lord, and He shall bring thee to pass."

Commenting on the above the editor of the *United States Catholic Register* of Baltimore makes the following remarks, which will form an appropriate conclusion to what I have here written: "Surely we are not yet so far gone in practical unbelief as to deny that correct faith and strict religious principles will aid a man in the fulfillment of his secular duties, and not only him, but in many cases furnish him with the strength he can derive from no other source to be true and faithful to those who have employed him."

We cannot but conclude that the conscientious Christian man is worthy of greater confidence than a disciple of Voltaire or of Proudhon."

Hoping sir, these remarks will suit your views, I am very respectfully, &c. J. V. McNAMARA.

MARRIED.

HATCHER-HARPER.—On Wednesday, January 2d, 1873, M. Creek church, Johnston county, by Elder J. J. Harper, Mr. R. W. HATCHER, of Selma, N. C., to Miss MARY F. HARPER, daughter of John Harper, Esq.

FORK INSTITUTE.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

The Spring session of 1873 opens JANUARY 20th. Total expenses: Tuition—classics and Mathematics, \$ 25; Fuel (including washing, lights and board), \$ 62 1/2. The above required in advance. \$ 87 1/2. Paid in charge of date of entry. Deduction made in case of protracted sickness. Hunk here from and to Warrenton depot at the expense of the Principal if timely notice is given. Address, JOHN GRAHAM, Warrenton, N. C.

FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.

Jan 5-14 M. A. PARKER.

LARGE STOCK OF

Toilette Sets and Vases SIMPSON'S Drug Store.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, will be held at their office in this city, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SEATON GALES, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Address of the Committee of Two Hundred—Federal Office-holders Not to Resign—State Offices—Pinchback's Address, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Careful enquiry fails to show that there is any truth in statement, telegraphed from Washington, that the Custom House employees had resigned their seats in the Kellogg Legislature. Such resignations it is believed would break a quorum in the Senate. Post Master Lowell, Surveyor Ingraham, the two Herwigs and Sypher took part in the Legislative proceedings to-day. It is understood that the Custom House members have a leave of absence from the Custom House during the session of Legislature.

Pinchback's address threatening to disperse the fusion Legislature creates considerable excitement.

It is believed that only Federal troops can prevent the Lyceum Hall assembly from meeting.

The following address and resolution were unanimously adopted by the Committee of two hundred: "This Committee, deeply impressed with the importance of discreet and harmonious action on the part of our people in the present critical condition of our affairs, venture to submit to them the following statement of its views in fulfillment of the mission confided to us by the people. We have laid before the President of the United States an impartial and truthful history of the extraordinary events which have recently transpired within the State of Louisiana, resulting in the overthrow of the Government elected by the people, and in temporarily installing in the offices of the State men who were not in any manner elected thereto. The President, while maintaining the propriety of the course which he has pursued in a purely Executive capacity, has not professed to consider his action as finally decisive of the vital questions at issue in the politics of the State, but has remitted us to Congress as the proper tribunal to investigate the facts with more minuteness than the means within Executive control afford him the opportunity of doing, and to render such relief as the nature of the case may seem to require. We have the assurance of both the President and the Attorney General that such an investigation by Congress will meet with no opposition from the Administration, and that they will readily co-operate in affording such appropriate relief as Congress may see fit to recommend. We confidently anticipate that Congress will promptly appoint a Committee to investigate fairly and impartially the facts of the case, and in view of the gross and palpable wrongs which have been committed, we cannot doubt that such a committee must admit and report to Congress the necessity of prompt and complete relief. We do not allow ourselves to despair of such relief at the hands of Congress because the Republican party has a large majority in that body. There do arise in the political history of a free government conspicuous emergencies where duty to the common weal rises superior to party ties, and the demand for just action which have personal or partisan considerations. We are impressed with the belief that the universal public sentiment of the people of the United States will point to the present crisis of Louisiana, as constituting such an emergency, and we are disposed to encourage a spirit of trust and confidence in the virtue and justice of the National Government, which will be their safeguard against rash and desperate conduct. If that trust should prove to be misplaced, and the monstrous usurpation which has taken place should be permitted to despair, but in the meantime it behooves our people to pursue a line of conduct which shall rob apprehensions of every pretext or apology. We have every where, and at all times, protested our conviction that the body styling itself a Legislature, now in session at the Mechanics Institute, does not and never did comprise a quorum of the members elected by the people; that it has no claim to authority over, or obedience from the people, than such as it deserves from the supposed recognition of the National Executive, and we feel justified by the language and action of the President himself, in regarding that recognition as merely provisional and temporary, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, to which tribunal the President has referred us for relief.

We are equally convinced that the body which recently assembled at the Lyceum Hall in this city did comprise a quorum of the lawfully elected members of the legislative and but for the refusal of the National Executive to recognize it, that body would encounter no legal obstacle to the exercise of all the Constitutional functions of the State Legislature; while fully accepting the situation as it stands, and advising a studious abstention from all proceedings calculated to provoke a collision with the "powers that be," there are certain duties imposed by the Constitution, in imperative terms, which nobody claiming or intending to claim recognition as the lawful General Assembly of the State can omit without abdicating its claim to be so considered and recognized. In all lawful proceedings, looking only to the association of their legal existence, with a view to their future recognition by the Congress of the United States when the controversy now at issue shall be determined, they should then receive the moral support, not only of the citizens of the State but that of every right-minded citizen of the United States wherever he may reside.

In view, therefore, of the approaching meeting of the General Assembly now about to take place, let it Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the city and State of Louisiana, to give them the moral support and earnest sympathy, and such material aid as may enable them to assert and maintain, by legal means, the rights of the people of this State to local self-government.

On motion, the above report and

resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Signed, T. ADAM, President. D. C. LABATT, Secretary."

More of the Middle-Louisianians Call on the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A private dispatch from New Orleans states that all business will be suspended to-morrow, and that the Conservative or Fusion Legislature will assemble.

A number of prominent citizens of Louisiana, now in Washington, apprehending danger of a collision between the contending political parties, called on the Attorney General to-day and requested him to initiate such measures as would guard against such a result. They were informed in reply that the subject was now under consideration by the Executive authorities, and that all proper steps would be taken to preserve the peace.

Stokes Found Guilty—Fatal Result of an Attempt to Escape from the Ward's Island Prison.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Stokes has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. The sentence was deferred till Monday.

Stokes's counsel have determined to take bills of exception and steps will be taken at once to obtain a stay proceedings and obtain a new trial. Stokes will be sentenced to-day when he will be placed in the murderer's row, in the Tombs.

This afternoon five convicts, three women and two men, attempted to escape from Ward's Island in a sail boat, but the boat became unmanageable in the ice and capsized, and the two women, Henrietta Smith and another unknown, were drowned. The others were rescued and taken back to prison.

NOON DISPATCHES.

More of the Louisiana Imbroglissimo—Stokes' Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following is an extract from Church's editorial: "We have not hesitated to deprecate the reckless or lawless action on the part of the Republican body calling itself the Legislature of the State. An infringement upon the rights of the minority can find no apology or defense in this quarter. When attempts were made to deprive men of their seats because they were not in them and to declare minority candidates elected, we denounced the action as utterly inexcusable; so now we hesitate not to affirm in view of the proclamation of acting Governor Pinchback, published in yesterday's dispatches, that he is going too far and too fast; that he is placing himself on untenable grounds, while the body recognized as the legal Legislature should retain possession of the State buildings and comply with the forms of law in its action, it should not attempt to disperse, or interfere with the opposition, if they see fit to meet and organize what they may choose to call a Legislature. If they see fit to inaugurate McEnery and call him Governor and elect some one whom they may please to call a United States Senator, let them do so without molestation. They may not and should not be permitted to exercise power in defiance of the orders and decisions of the Courts, but they should be permitted to do anything and everything that will help them to make up and present a case for the State and Federal Courts.

It is evident that the case will have to be heard before Congress and the Courts on its merits, and the sooner that result is peacefully reached the better for the State and the country.

There is no doubt of the authenticity of the following dispatch in all its details. It has been verified in all its particulars: "New Orleans, Jan. 5th ten o'clock p. m. The announcement has just been made at the Fusion Headquarters, apparently by authority, that General Emory has received instructions from Washington that United States troops shall only be used to preserve the peace; that any body of citizens, styling themselves what they may, have the right to meet peacefully for any purpose not unlawful, and that if any attempt should be made to disperse any such assemblage they shall be protected.

Sleet Storm in New York—Great Damage to Telegraph Wires, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Yesterday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, a rain storm began which soon turned to sleet, and continued until late in the afternoon. Everything became fringed with ice crystals. No such spectacle has been witnessed in years. The trees and sidewalks became almost impassable and throughout the day the streets looked deserted. About half past one, telegraph communication with points outside of the city was stopped. The ice froze to the wires and broke them. The police and fire telegraphs were destroyed throughout the city, the wires and poles falling in the streets and on sidewalks. The whole of New York became isolated so far as communication with the outside world. It will cost \$150,000 to repair the fire alarm and police wires, and the work cannot be completed for some time.

In the meantime extraordinary measures have been taken to insure prompt transmission of fire alarms or other emergencies. Mounted patrolmen are kept at station houses, and the police and the firemen are to work amicably together in case of an emergency. No dispatches were received here yesterday, either from West or East. There never was so complete a wreck of telegraph wires in this city, not even during the July riots of ten years ago. Great damage has been done to trees by breaking of limbs from the great weight of the ice. At ten o'clock last night the high winds increased to a gale from south-west, clearing off with a dense fog, and this morning is bright with falling thermometer. All the streets in low situations in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey city, Williamburg, Holoken and other places are badly flooded.

Death of a Well Known Engineer.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—George Page, a well known Engineer and inventor, is dead.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion.....\$ 1 00  
One square, two insertions.....\$ 2 00  
One square, three insertions.....\$ 3 00  
One square, six insertions.....\$ 5 00  
One square, one month.....\$ 10 00  
One square, three months.....\$ 25 00  
One square, six months.....\$ 40 00  
One square, one year.....\$ 75 00  
For larger advertisements, liberal contracts will be made. Ten lines solid nonpareil constitute one square.

Louisiana Middle Matte—Congress Reassembled, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following telegram was sent to New Orleans, to-day by the Louisiana sub-Committee. The President has telegraphed General Emory not to permit interference with the peaceable meeting of our Legislature. Matters will be held in obedience until a judicial investigation shall be had. We council great moderation.

Signed: T. H. Kennedy, P. E. B. Wheelock, Walker Pearne, P. M. Baker, A. C. Janin.

Congress has reassembled. In the House many bills were introduced and referred.

Earthquake Shocks in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—On Saturday night the citizens in some parts of this city were aroused by a low rumbling noise as of distant thunder, accompanied by three detonations that shook houses, rattled furniture, and caused general alarm. Many persons left their beds in search of supposed burglars, and others went to the street to learn the particulars of what they supposed was some boiler explosion. Up to last evening diligent inquiry in all parts of the city fails to discover any reason for the shock, and many believe it was caused by an earthquake.

The Goat Island Squabble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce is thronged with influential citizens protesting against the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Congressional Proceedings in Relation to the Credit Mobilier, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—House.—The resolution ordering the evidence already taken by the Credit Mobilier Committee to be laid before the House, and that the Committee shall hereafter sit with open doors, passed, yeas 180 to 7 yeas.

The motion to commence suit against the Credit Mobilier for five and three-eighths million of dollars, was received with 92 yeas; 26 yeas, more than two-thirds, but no quorum. A call of the House was ordered and a quorum was found to be present. A motion to adjourn was defeated. A second vote was taken when again no quorum voted. Those voting in the negative were, Messrs. Adams Barry, Butler, of Tenn., Donnan, Dull, Dunsell, Fry Hoar, Houghton, McCrary, McKee Merriam, Nogly Orr, Palmer Perce, E. H. Roberts, Sargent, Sloughton, Stowell, St. John, Taffe and Wheeler.

A Committee of five was appointed to enquire whether stock holders in the Credit Mobilier hold Union Pacific bonds. A message from the President, vetoing a bill to remit the duties on spirits destroyed in bond, was presented, read and laid on the table.

SENATE.—Sherman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to enquire into the contest in Louisiana and Arkansas as to the result of the late election. The resolution was laid over till to-morrow. A resolution was introduced instructing same Committee to inquire and report as to the best method of electing a President and Vice President, and how to provide a tribunal for the determination of contested questions connected therewith. On motion the resolution was ordered to be printed.

Official View of the Situation in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following is an official view of the situation in Louisiana: The New Orleans dispatch of Gov. Pinchback's proclamation of the 4th inst., did not include the following expression, which it is alleged that he used: "If they [meaning the Fusion Legislature], inaugurate an Executive and exercise governmental functions in the presence of, and in conflict with the existing established authority, such parties are revolutionists and must be dealt with as such."

It was stated that it was contemplated to interfere with the mere assemblage of the Fusion Legislature for the purpose of preserving their legal status. If such had been the case, the United States troops would not have aided to protect its assembling, as prompt orders were issued by the President to Gen. Emory not to so interfere, but only preserve the peace. The day has evidently been one of great excitement in New Orleans, but has happily passed without violence. The Fusion Legislature has assembled pro forma, and probably a like ceremony will proceed upon the inauguration of Gov. McEnery next Monday. The proceedings in the United States Senate to-day indicate that the whole question will be remitted, by all concerned, to that body for investigation and determination.

The Sentence of Stokes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—After notice of exception to the Judge's rulings, Stokes was asked what he had to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Stokes, in reply, said he had not intentionally violated any law and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured. Address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday the 28th day of February, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the murderer.

Mrs. Wharton on Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Wharton, arraigned for an attempt to poison Vanness, was attacked by her daughter Nellie and the accused by her daughter. The trial for the murder of Gen. Ketchum.

Snow Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—There was a snow storm over a large portion of this State and Kansas on Saturday and Sunday; the heaviest known. All the ferries running.

Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi generally clear weather.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.