Governor Hoffman on Federal Interference with Elections.

Governor Hoffman, of New York in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, speaks thus boldly and clearly in condemnation of

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature the Federal government has assumed to interfere, directly, by its officers and armed forces, with elections in this State. The pretext was fear that the right of suffrage would in some way be denied to the class of persons upon whom it had been conferred by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. It was a mere pretext; for our State Legislature, at its last session, promptly altered our election laws to conform to that amendment so soon as it was declared adopted. Moreover this class of voters had exercised their new right freely and without the least molestation at our State election which took place in May last.

Congress, nevertheless, enacted a law for the ostensible purpose of supervising the election of Congressmen only; and the President was authorized to employ the army and navy to enforce certain of its provisions. Under color of this act the President and other United States officials claimed the right to supervise the entire election not only for Representatives in Congress, but for State and local officers. In the city of New York special preparations were made to enforce this claim. A large number of United States deputy marshals and supervisors were appointed, many of whom were men of well known disreputable character, and some of whom had been convicted criminals;

A CLASS OF DANGEROUS MEN,

never before chosen by any ruling authority, in any community, as conservators of the peace. They were instructed, under advice of the Attorney General of the United States, to submit to no interference from any quarter, under State or municipal authority. Orders were issued which authorized them, in the discretion of each one of them, to arrest at the polls citizens claiming the right to vote, as well as the inspectors who were charged by law with the custody of the ballot-boxes. These arrests were to be effected without process of law, issued upon formal complaints. The peaceful conduct of the election and the good order of the city were thus made to depend on the discretion of these hastily selected, inexperienced and undisciplined men, some of them indeed notorious for violations of law, and all of them unused to the exercise of delicate and important trusts of power; all having been appointed in one political interest, and having a common purpose to subserve in view. The police and civil authorities of the city and State, whose duty it is to preserve order, were ignored, under instruction from Washington, as competely as if the people of the State were in rebellion against the government of the United States.

IT WAS A BOLD ATTEMPT

on the part of the Federal Government to assume absolute control of the State and local elections in order to accomplish partisan ends, and officials, both judicial and executive, seemed determined to prosecute it, without any regard to the rights either of the local officers or of the people.

The law of Congress under which he was acting required the federal judge to appoint one-half of the whole number of supervisors from each political party, yet he deliberately refused to appoint any of the political organization which he well knew represented the great majority of voters in the city. Every popular right was ostentatiously denied, and the purpose was so irritant and excite the people and to provoke tumult, which might result in breaking up the election and depriving the city of its vote.

The President well knew that the people intended no

FORCIBLE RESISTANCE TO THE LAW,

Their determination was to meet it, simply and exclusively, by the force of public opinion. I have been apprised, and believe to every mind that the interest of the great majority in theeity was to have a quiet and orderly election. It could be the interest only of the minority to promote an outbreak. The President knew also that even if disorder of any degree should ensue, the whole civil and police force of the State, sustained by its National Guard—a military organization of our own citizens, composed of men of all classes and all political parties, and maintained by the State to do service as occasion may demand, for the State or the United States, and which has never yet failed in its duty to either—was hitherto ready and able to preserve order, and to protect all officers of the law in the execution of judicial process and the discharge of official duty.

Notwithstanding all this, by the President's orders United States troops were brought from distant posts and quartered in the city of New York, and ships of war were stationed in its harbor. It was certainly not unreasonable to expect that the first drop of citizens' blood shed in the city of New York by Federal troops in time of peace might lead to terrible results, involving great loss of life and incalculable destruction of property. Therefore, as Chief Magistrate of this State, charged with the duty of enforcing its laws and preserving order within its boundaries, I used every exertion and made every preparation and provision in my power to preserve order and protect the people in their rights, their liberty and property. At the first moment, that is to say, the afternoon immediately before the election, the officers of the United States fortunately and wisely abandoned the extreme ground they had taken, and entered into a stipulation with the local authorities of New York city, in my presence, which resulted in preventing any armed interference by troops, either of the United States or of the State.

Nevertheless, it is well known that about 2,000 Deputy United States Marshals were appointed in the city of New York, who were

EACH ONE OF THEM ARMED

with what is known as a navy revolver, worn in belts bearing the designation of the federal armories. They did not, it is true, form any portion of the regular force of the army or navy; they were undisciplined, and without a military commander; but they were armed and paid by the United states government and paid out of its treasury, and were stationed, this armed, at the election polls, having been taught that they were the superiors of the lawfully appointed peace officers of the State, upon whom the preservation of order in a large city depends.

It was due to the patient forbearance of the people, and to the earnest endeavors and great coolness and discretion of the peace officers of the city, that order was preserved.

I deem it my solemn duty to protest now formally against these outrages, which, it is given out, will be renewed at future elections, with preparations looking to a greater degree of intimidation and coercion. In this protest the press and the State do, I am confident, by an overwhelming majority, earnestly unite. They are not to be misled by the pretence that military force is necessary to prevent fraud. For they well know, and, what all history proves, that military elections are never honest nor free; that military force at elections has always been used by ambitious rulers to hinder a full and fair expression of popular sentiment; and to trap and cover fraud, not to prevent it. If elections are not honest, they should be made so by the force of public opinion and by law; military force asserts its supremacy over both, and is itself a fraudulent and final overthrow of a free ballot.

Two Men Missing.

The mysterious disappearance of Captain William Hatton, formerly Captain of the steamship Thornton, of Williams & Guion's and at present commanding the James Foster, jr., of the Black Ball Line, has caused the greatest distress to his friends, who fear that he has committed suicide. Last Thursday evening he spent with Mr. James McGregor, the well known Superintendent of Public Buildings, who is one of his earliest and best friends. He dined at his house in Irving place, and accompanied that gentleman, his wife and daughter, to the American ball, where the party had a box. There he complained several times of vertigo, and said that the Academy seemed rolling about, and he felt as if he was in an earthquake. At last he started up, saying he could not endure the sensation any longer, and would get into the cool, fresh air. He went to Mr. MacGregor's house and slept there, rising early the next morning and going down to his steamer, which lay close to the Fulton dock. Here he turned into his bed at eight o'clock, and remained, according to the mate's testimony, until five in the evening. Mr. Lewis, the mate, then knocked at the door and woke Hatton up. This officer says that, noticing him to be looking bad and depressed in spirits, he persuaded him to go up to Mr. MacGregor's house, and put him on the front platform of a Second avenue car, stepping back in the rear and paying his fare for him. From that moment he has never been heard of.

The disappearance of Mr. Thomas C. Walsh from his house in Williamsburg on Sunday evening, Dec. 13, is still an impenetrable mystery. He went home from his business the evening previous complaining of a bad feeling in his head, but showed no signs of insanity, and to all appearances was in his usual happy and cheerful mood. During the next day (Sunday) there was nothing unusual in his manner or conversation, though he was still suffering from a severe headache. At 8 o'clock in the evening he arose from the lounge on which he had been lying after tea, put on his hat and overcoat, and went out. He said nothing about his destination, and his family supposed that he was going on his usual Sunday evening walk. Since then he has not been seen or heard of. One man thought he met Mr. Walsh going on board the boat for New York at about 12 o'clock on the evening of his disappearance.

Mr. Walsh was a member of the firm of J. W. Orr & Co., printers, at Fulton and Nassau streets, and also owned a newspaper route in Williamsburgh. He was doing a profitable business, which enabled him to live in his own house and in a style suited to his tastes.

"As Slow Our Ship."

By a special cable telegram from London, we are informed of the fact that O'Donovan Rossa, accompanied by four other Irish leaders, is at sea bound for New York. They were embarked on board the steamship Cuba, under cover of a strong government guard, last Saturday. The privilege of communicating with any person on any business was peremptorily refused by the officers. The exiles leave, never, as is hoped by the Queen's government, to return, but to "live and die" under the Star Spangled Banner, a "wearing of the green," if they please.—*N. Y. Her.*

Death of a Bank President.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—James McAuley, President of the Iron City Bank, and for many years President of the Select Council, died last night.

A New Chapter in San Domingo History—The Samana Bay Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It is understood that the main object of the presence here of Joseph Warren Fabens, the so-called Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic, is to get the $150,000, the annual rental for the Bay of Samana, due from the United States to the Dominican Republic. It will be remembered that when the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo was sent to the Senate, it was accompanied by another treaty for the lease of the Bay of Samana, for a period of fifty years, at an annual rental of $150,000. This treaty was reported adversely with the other from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but it was not considered by the Senate, and Mr. Sumner holds that it failed by the expiration of the time when the ratifications were to be exchanged. The time expired last March, according to the specifications of the treaty. It appears, however, that Mr. Joseph Warren Fabens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Dominican Republic, and Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, got together on the 7th of July last, eight days before Congress adjourned, and made a new article to the treaty extending the time for its ratification one year, or until July, 1871. It is very evident that the Senate knows nothing about this, at least the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who might be presumed to be informed about such matters, stated to-day that the treaty in question was of no more account than a piece of waste paper. Mr. Fabens holds that the treaty is still pending, on account of this new article. At all events, he is here to get the pay, which, no doubt, Baez thinks is due. According to the treaty the money is made payable in gold coin of the United States, on the 1st of January in each and every year, so long as the United States holds possession of the place. At the time the treaty was drawn the first instalment of $150,000 was paid down by General Babcock. This was a sort of bonus. The regular annual rent is now due and Fabens is here to collect it. The question to be solved is not "what will he do with it?" but, "how will he get it?"

The fund from which the San Domingo money has been taken is exhausted, or nearly so. It has a curious history. While Wm. H. Seward was Secretary of State he had a mania for annexing the entire West Indies. The spasm was strong upon him just before the close of Andy Johnson's administration. One day he jumped into his carriage and drove up to Old Thad Stevens' residence on Capital Hill. At that time Old Thad was chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. He, too, was a manifest destiny man. He had a great idea of extending the flag of the United States over the whole Continent. Seward knew this. It was one of the subjects upon which Thad was enthusiastic. At the time Mr. Fabens visited the gentleman there was a slight misunderstanding between them. Old Thad had been bitter in his denunciations of Andy Johnson's administration and all connected with it. Seward knew this, and alighted in front of Thad's residence the old man wondered what the Premier was after. He was not left long in doubt. When Seward entered he said, "Mr. Stevens, I know you have been abusing me and all the members of Mr. Johnson's administration; but I don't care anything about that. I came to talk with you about a matter on which I know we will agree. You are a manifest destiny man, and so am I. It is an old Democratic doctrine, but I suppose we are entitled to believe in it if we choose. Old Thad was captured, and after talking awhile Seward proceeded to say that he wanted to go down to San Domingo, with a view of getting that island.

"Come to the point," said Old Thad.

"What do you want?"

"I want," said Seward, "to have you put an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars into the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Don't make any explanation of it. Say it is necessary. Vouch for it, and put it through."

"I'll do it," said Old Thad, and he did. The money was appropriated, and soon after Seward, with his son and Admiral Porter, started for the West Indies. They took with them $100,000 out of Old Thad's West India fund and spent the most of it. As is well known, this trip did not result in anything. When General Babcock went to San Domingo he took the balance of this Seward Stevens fund, $150,000, with which he leased the Bay of Samana. This fund is now exhausted, so that Envoy Fabens will not be able to collect his rent from that source. He secured the sympathy of Senators, friends of the administration, visited Mr. Dawes, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and requested him to bring in a bill appropriating $150,000 for the payment now due. Dawes, who is a very careful fellow, and who does not seem to be aware of the existence of the "extra article" of the treaty, positively refused to comply with this request, for the reason, as he alleged, that there is no law for it. He told the Senators that he could only make appropriations which are authorized by law. Should Mr. Dawes adhere to his determination it is difficult to see where Mr. Fabens will get his rent. It might be taken out of the State Department Secret Service fund, but of late years this fund has been limited. Last year it was cut down from $250,000 to $100,000. This year Judge Kelsey, who has charge of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, says he intends to keep it down to $100,000. This will not be sufficient for the payment of Mr. Fabens' little bill. Senator Sumner says the whole proceeding is without the shadow of law, and he doesn't see how any money can be paid for such a purpose.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Recent Cadet Mob—The Banished Cadets Returned.

The history of the sudden disappearance of three Cadets from the Academy at West Point, on Tuesday night of last week, is ascertained to be a follows: Cadets Baird and Barnes went down to the "Falls," just outside the Academy grounds, at 10 o'clock on Monday, obtained some whiskey, and returned at 1 o'clock, to answer roll-call. Cadet Barnes then went to his room, and immediately fell into a profound sleep under the influence of the liquor. When they returned they brought a bottle of whisky to Cadet Flickenger, the room-mate of Baird, and Flickenger also drank. Baird concluded to go to the "Falls" again at 4 o'clock, and Flickenger promised to answer for him at "inspection of quarters." At 7 o'clock, the guard, as usual, knocked at the door of the room and received from Flickenger the response that both himself and Baird were "in." An hour or two later, the guard called again, and Flickenger replied that Baird would be in presently. At 10 o'clock, in answer to call, Flickenger said Baird had not returned. The matter was at once reported, and the Officer of the Day came.—Finally, at a very late hour, Baird reached his quarters. The affair was officially reported, and all three of the Cadets were placed in arrest, with the penalty of expulsion impending.

It was been the custom at the Academy, when any of the members of a class had subjected themselves to punishment for a violation of the rules with reference to the use of liquor, to receive the pledge of the entire class, if offered, as security for future abstinence during the academic course. Under this plan, the members of all the classes but the Fourth (which entered in last June) stand pledged to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, having at some time or other in the course given and sued a pledge to avert the penalty of dismissal from one or more of their fellows.—On Tuesday, the Fourth Class met and agreed unanimously to take the pledge in order to save Baird, Barnes and Flickinger and a paper signifying their intention was forwarded to the Superintendent.

The First Class, however, held a meeting also, and resolved that the honor of the Corps forbade the following of the usual precedent in the cases of the three "plebes," and they resolved to drive Baird, Barnes, and Flickenger from the Academy. At 3 o'clock the cadets visited the rooms of the three, required them to put on citizens' clothes and accompany their captors to old Fort Putnam, and ordered them, with dire threats, never to show their heads at the Academy again. The night was very cold, and the unfortunate boys were clothed only in the garments they had worn to the Academy the previous Summer. They stayed at a village below West Point overnight, and next day proceeded to the houses of such friends as they had in the neighboring city. In the course of their expulsion, they were frequently told, "We want you to understand that it is the First Class that banishes you."

The First Class numbers 43 Cadets. of these there were eight who did not take part in the mobbing. One was Officer of the Day, one had a broken leg, and the others were absent from various causes.

Cadet Grant, the son of the President, is stated to have taken no particular part in the affair, except to indulge in a good deal of unnecessary hilarity, apparently regarding the whole thing as simply an excellent joke. On discovering that one of the victims was insufficiently provided for, he gave him $10 and a coat and hat.

On Friday Cadets Baird and Flickenger, returned from Poughkeepsie, and last night it is understood, Cadet Barnes returned from some place where he had been secreted. The young men were very much afraid to return, having been threatened with coat of tar and feathers by the Cadetson the other hand, and dreading, on the cher, the action of the officers in command. They will doubtless be very leniently dealt with, officially, for the original offense, in view of the pledge of their fellow-members of the Fourth Class. It is not yet known what action has been taken in the case of the members of the First Class

The Mayor of Harrisburg Inaugurated.

W. L. Verbeke, Democrat, was yesterday inaugurated Mayor of Harrisburg. As that city has neither Mayor's office or city lock-up, the Mayor recommends as a matter of economy the purchase of property suitale for the purposes." The police force, one-half of which is appointed by the Mayor an the other half by the court, consists of a chief, lieutenant, messenger and eleven patrolmen. The number of arrests during the yar, for all offenses, was 3,914, an increase of 849 over the previous year.

Ship on Fire—425 Coolies Perished in the Flames.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A letter dated Batavia, Nov. 3, received in this city, states that the Italian ship, Incoria, from Macao for Callao with Coolies, was set on fire when near Aptune Island and abandoned by the captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve of the Coolies were picked up by the ship Jan Pore. The remainder of the Coolies 425 in number, perished in the flames.

The Assassination of Marshal Prim.

Particulars of the Affair.

On the afternoon of the debate in Cortes, the day he was shot, Prim entered his carriage at the hour of half-past seven o'clock and drove rapidly to and through the Prada to the street Calle del Turco, this being the shortest, if not the most direct route from the Parliament House to the War Office building.

The streets were almost deserted even at that early hour, for the Manrileries are not fond of "loafing" about in a city, particularly when the sons of "sunny" Spain are exposed at the moment to the cold and fury of a blinding snowstorm.

Arriving at the point where the Callie del Turco debouches into the Alcala, the very broadest street in Madrid, a narrow passage, the only one in the locality, was found to be obstructed. Two hired cabs, which had been drawn up at a ball, barricaded the sidewalks on the right and left of the way. This event, which is one of so common occurence here, would scarcely have attracted the notice of the General, but Lieutenant Moya—the Adjutant, my informant—dropped down the carriage window glass nearest to them and looked out into the street.

The Adjutant was in time to see two men carrying each a gun. The arms were concealed under their long and flowing Andalusian cloaks.

The Adjutant drew back immediately. He had barely time to cry out the words, "Stoop, General, they are going to fire!" when the muzzles of two old-fashioned long guns, or Spanish blunderbusses, were dashed into the very body of the carriage through the windows on either side, shivering the panes with a loud crash.

The contents of the fowling pieces were discharged point blank at the occupants of the back seat of the vehicle, who must have been almost indistinguishable at the moment by reason of the darkness.

The assassins darted back immediately after delivering the fire. They ran under cover of the cabs, which have been already mentioned, and so made their way round a corner into the Alcala. Arriving here, the men sprang to horseback, mounting each an animal which stood tied to a tree for their use.

In an instant they were safe from pursuit, in consequence of the fall of snow and the obscurity of the night.

The coachman dashed the horses forward against a number of cabs, upsetting one, and drove with hot haste to the War Office, where the wounded man alighted.

Prim simply remarked to the sentinel, "I am wounded, but not much."

He mounted the stairs unaided, steadying himself with his unwounded hand. Surgeons were immediately summoned, and an examination showed that his shoulder was riddled with eight gunshot wounds, and that the third finger of his right hand was shattered.

It was said that, on losing the finger was immediately amputated. This has been contradicted.

The shoulder injuries were found to most severe. The balls were irregular in form, and penetrated to various depths. Four or five near the surface were extracted. Long and painful probing was necessary to find the others. One remained unfound in the edge of the scapular tuneny-four hours. It is now reported to be out.

The sufferer bore the operation with calmness, conversing in the meantime and only complaining of having to lie with his face downward.

A bad injury was also received by the aid who shared the back seat with his chief. He was found an hour after the shooting lounging about with his head tied up in a bloody handkerchief. This was removed, and the hand was found to be shot to fragments.

He was taken to the Casa de Socorro, which is in the neighborhood, and was attended just in time to save him from dropping from loss of blood. It is thought that amputation below the elbow will be necessary.

The carriage bears the marks of the closeness and the murderous character of the fire. The lining is burned and bloody, the glass frame is shattered, the sides are riddled, and we can readily believe poor Capt. Nowlin, dead, who rode beside the General when he says that he threw up his hand to ward off the weapon from his chief and received the reward of his soldierly devotion.

The Adjutant, who died the next day generally that his wounds, received at the hands of the assassins, were of a much more serious character than what was conveyed to the public by the official bulletins and the announcements of his friends attendants. Rumors prevailed only yesterday that the General was already dead, but that the government was disposed to keep the matter of the fact of his decease secret until the officials had taken measures to prevent a popular outbreak, which was anticipated, I may say dreaded.

At the hour of four o'clock the symptoms were alarming. General Prim became unconscious. There was appearance of congestion of the brain.

The surgeons and physicians, seven in number, had a consultation. After due deliberation they pronounced the case without all hope of remedy or cure. He was, as it was written, "out of the reach of science."

This melancholy news was broken to the weeping wife of the General and Regent, Teresa Prim was again summoned to the place which she had constantly occupied, and only just quitted a moment before, and for a moment, by the bed of the dying man, her husband.

Such of the Cabinet Ministers as were immediately at hand, and a few of his private friends were also called.

General Prim never rallied from the comatose state.

He remained entirely unconscious until the moment when he breathed his last.

Vinnie Ream's Statue of Lincoln—Favorable Verdict on the Work—Something About the Young Artist—Her Life Abroad. Etc.

At Washington, Saturday, Miss Vinnie Ream's semi-colossal statue of the late President Lincoln, was privately exhibited to a large number of gentlemen specially invited to be present, in the rotunda of the Capitol. Among these were Associate Justices Davis and Clifford, General Banks, and several members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation, F. P. Blair, Sr., together with the Secretary of the Interior, and Judge Otto. The following is a description of the work:

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUE.

On the unveiling of the statue there was a general outburst of applause, and the spectators, without exception, after an examination, pronounced it a great success.—The artist was personally congratulated on her triumph. The marble is without any discoloration whatever. The statute will not be exhibited to the public for some days yet, as extraneous parts of marble have first to be removed.

The features of Mr. Lincoln are admirably rendered, and it was this faithful delineation which obtained for Miss Ream the commission for the statue over many older competitors, and the head bending slightly forward, and downward, seems to regard with anxious solicitude the multitude of a newly-liberated people, to whom is presented by the right hand the "proclamation" of their emancipation. A long circular cloak covers the right shoulder and arm, falls backward off the left, being held partially under the forearm and caught up by the left hand which gives its ample folds. The cloak is happily arranged to give breadth as well as dignity to the figure. It plays also a useful part in adding to support, where it touches the ground, the weight of the statue.

The figure is well poised, standing firmly and naturally. There are no unnecessary or trivial details in the drapery to mar the grandeur of effect, frequently and variedly manifested in the work, which has been introduced with such artistic knowledge and feeling as to give manliness and dignity to the subject. Indeed, there seems a unity of idea and design expressed throughout the work, and an absence of those conventionalities which are so often visible in the production of those who have derived their ideas of art principally from the schools in which they studied. The statue is mounted on a pedestal of Italian marble, bearing the simple inscription "Abraham Lincoln." There is no doubt it will be accepted by Congress and placed in position in the rotunda for public view this week.

THE ARTIST'S CAREER.

Miss Ream, the artist, is a native of Madison, Wisconsin. Her father, Robert L. Ream, was the territorial treasurer of Wisconsin before its admission into the Union. He came to Washington, during Fillmore's administration, and became draughtsman in the general land office. At nine years of age Vinnie showed great talent for poetry and music. Her ability in the line of art was not discovered for some time after she had been well known among her associates for her verses and vocal accomplishments. It is related of her that one day, after visiting the studio of a sculptor in Washington, she suddenly asked the artist to give her something to copy. In the spirit of humoring a child he lent her a medallion, and she returned home in triumph, declaring to her parents that from that time forth she was to be a sculptor. They, too, fell into the idea of humoring what they supposed to be the fancy of the day, but to their surprise she resolutely set about her work; and succeeded in making a copy of the medallion, which not only surprised her parents by its fidelity, but which the sculptor received with openly expressed incredulity as the work of her untrained hands, from its sharpness of outline and other qualities, usually the achievements only of experience and marked capacity. From that time her progress was very rapid, and she set herself down to hard work and study in her arduous profession, in a manner quite wonderful in one of her years.

HER CAREER ABROAD, ETC.

When she went abroad she was accompanied by her father. She made a bust of the celebrated Pere Hyacinthe, whom she found barefooted and dressed in the coarse habit of his order, in a bare room in his convent at Passy. Hyacinthe said he considered it a great honor to sit to one who had made likenesses of Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens. In Rome she made a bust of the famous Cardinal Antonelli, in regard to her Lincoln statue the art journal of Rome, Buonaretti, which is noted for the severity of its judgments, and rarely condescends to notice an American artist, makes highly complimentary notice of the works. This authority says:

"Miss Ream has most justly perceived how a monumental statue of President Lincoln should be represented, so that the living to whom he was known might see in the expression and character of the deceased, and that posterity might have a just idea of the man. Therefore, Lincoln is represented serious, calm, melancholy, standing erect, dressed in the costume of the times, yet rendered artistically, as far as possible to be done, by the combination of the folds, naturally formed by the movement of the person, and enriched with the gracefully falling cloak, which nearly covers the whole back part of the figure.—A brilliant career in art attends Miss Vinnie Ream, who, so young, has produced the great work we have described."

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Congress reassembled to-day. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vt., the Finance Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application for an office having a salary of not less than $1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto, made to the President or any head of an Executive Department; and an additional tax of 50 cents where the salary exceeds $1,000. Bills were introduced by Mr. Harlan, allowing soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on the public lands; by Mr. Ross, granting lands to the State of Kansas for railroads; by Mr. Cole, to relieve distillers of grape brandy, and to establish a National School of Mining and Metallurgy; and by Mr. Howe, amendatory of the Bankrupt laws. Mr. Corbett, from the Commercial Committee, reported a bill incorporating the Japan Steamship Company. The bill of last session, authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 additional five per cent. bonds, was passed. Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information about San Domingo was adopted. Mr. Trumbull's bill to relieve Congressmen from the importunities of office-seekers was discussed. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill providing for an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 was discussed, and Mr. Morrell moved the previous question on its passage, but no quorum votes. Mr. Banks gave notice that the Foreign Committee would ask the consideration of the San Domingo resolution on Monday next. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported and made the order for Wednesday next. The Appropriates $4,359,569. Several bills were introduced—among them, one by Mr. Coburn, repealing the provision of the Currency act of July last, which limits the circulation of a bank to $500,000. Mr. Paine asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information relative to San Domingo, but objection was made. Mr. Fitch gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Senate San Domingo resolution, extending the inquiry to Cuba. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

In the U. S. Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, for the appointment of inspectors in the Indian service. A resolution offered by Mr. Sumner, requesting of the President the last correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department, was adopted with an amendment by Mr. Sumner including all communications relative to this matter in Spain. The Finance Committee, reported a resolution declaring the President to have the power to issue the $250,000 of bonds to the Choctaw Indians, demanded by treaty obligations. Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill relating to competency of witnesses in U. S. Courts with amendment restricting its provisions to criminal cases. The bills providing for payment of arrears of pensions to persons permanently disabled, regardless of rank, and in U. S. Courts in admiralty cases; and providing that elections for Congressmen and Presidential Electors shall be by ballot, were reported adversely. Mr. Sherman's bill, relating to the United States Mint, was considered, and the Finance Committee's amendment continuing the coinage charge on bullion, was adopted. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House bills were introduced by Mr. Jenckes to regulate the Civil Service; Mr. Churchill, to amend the Suffrage Enforcement act, and Mr. Strong, to fix the number of Representatives at 275. On motion of Mr. Kellogg the Ways and Means Committee were directed to report a bill repealing the income tax. On motion of Mr. Starkweather the whole subject of Ocean navigation was referred to a joint committee for investigation, with leave to report at any time. Mr. Kelsey introduced a bill to establish a "military and postal" railway from Washington to New York, which went over till next Monday. Mr. Orth moved to suspend the rules to take up and pass the Senate San Domingo resolution. His motion was opposed by Messrs. Kasson and "filibustering" mainly by the Democratic members, and it was the one time defeated for want of two-thirds vote, after he had as many times modified it to procure its passage. Finally, a motion to take it up and allow debate until 2 o'clock to day prevailed—yeas 121, nays 58. Mr. Ambler moved an amendment, declaring that nothing in the resolution shall be deemed to commit Congress to the annexation of Dominica.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The U. S. Senate was not in session. The House was in session for speech-making only. Mr. Rogers spoke in opposition of alleged frauds in the Arkansas election; Mr. Mungen, on the subject of Chinese immigration; and Mr. Smith, of Tenn., in defence of Governor Clayton, of Arkansas. This was followed by a discussion as to the proper construction of the amnesty clause of the Arkansas Constitution: after which, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.

In the U. S. Senate, a message was received from the President transmitting correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department. Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill relating to competency of witnesses in U. S. Courts with amendment restricting its provisions to criminal cases. The bills providing for payment of arrears of pensions to persons permanently disabled, regardless of rank, and in U. S. Courts in admiralty cases; and providing that elections for Congressmen and Presidential Electors shall be by ballot, were reported adversely. Mr. Sherman's bill, relating to the United States Mint, was considered, and the Finance Committee's amendment continuing the coinage charge on bullion, was adopted. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

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Local Intelligence.

INTERESTING LAW SUIT.—On Tuesday afternoon the suit brought by David Shultz against Levi Sensenig and Elwood Griest, for the recovery of $250, alleged to have been obtained by defendants from the prosecutor on the pretext of thereby securing him the Republican nomination for the Legislature, was heard before the arbitrators Messrs. Wm. A. Morton, M. M. Greider and Samuel Slokum.

Messrs. Eshleman, Hiester, and Swift appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Dickey and Shenk for the defendents.

Mr. Eshleman opened the case by saying that Sensenig had induced Shultz to become a candidate before the Republican primary election for nomination for the Legislature, and that after he had consented, was told that it would require money to secure the nomination. Mr. Shultz objected on the ground that it was not customary for Republican candidates to spend money to secure their nomination, (laughter.) Sensenig assured him that Mr. Dickey had been taxed $1000, Mr. High and other candidates for County Offices $200 each, and the Legislative candidates $250 each. With the understanding that Mr. Dickey, after the election, would refund the amount assessed against Shultz, the latter gave his check for $250, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Elwood Griest, to be disbursed by him. Having secured Shultz's money, a ring was formed in the interest of other candidates and Shultz was deliberately sold out. Feeling aggrieved at this he demanded his money, which was refused; he was assured, however, that after Whitson should be elected to the Legislature, and had made some money, he would no doubt make it all right with Mr. Shultz, (laughter,) but having no faith in such assurance this suit had been brought.

Levi Sensenig was the first witness called. He affirmed that he had never seen a dollar of Shultz's money; had never asked him to subscribe $250 to an election fund; had never entered into an arrangement with him to set up a slate; never promised to have him elected to the Legislature; was a friend of his, and tried to have him nominated, but did not tell him that money would be necessary to secure the nomination; thought he was old enough to know that much himself (laughter;) never made arrangements to put Shultz on a combination and then went back on him; had sometimes been engaged in setting up tickets; Shultz asked witness to have his name put in the paper and he had done so.

Mr. Hiester wanted to know what particular candidates witness had agreed to run along with Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Dickey objected; the only question for the arbitrators to decide was whether the defendants owed the plaintiff $250.

Mr. Eshleman said that running for office in Lancaster county was a regular business matter; it had been reduced to a system, and required the use of money to secure success. He wanted to learn from the witness what arrangement was held out to Mr. Shultz to subscribe the $250, and for what condition the money was paid. If misrepresentations had been made to him he could recover his money.

Mr. Dickey objected to this question being put, but the arbitrators decided that it should be answered.

Mr. Sensenig said the only inducement held out by him to Mr. Shultz was, that he had him in the ring that he could be counted; was in favor of his nomination; was for Mr. Dickey's nomination all the time; was also for High, for Recorder; thought he owed him something politically, and furnished the $50 with which he was taxed, and had he been defeated, he would not have been very hard on him in demanding repayment; was never very much in favor of Hunseeker for the Legislature; never told Shultz that the *Express* faction had received money from Harrisburg, and that we must raise money to defeat them; the money subscribed by the candidates was a voluntary contribution for the general expenses of carrying their nominations; did not enter into any conspiracy with Griest or operate with him more than with Shultz; if there was any conspiracy in appropriating the money subscribed Shultz was as deep in it as anybody else.

Elwood Griest, affirmed—Had received from Shultz, before the Republican nominating election $250, with instructions to use the best of his excellent judgment to secure Shultz's nomination for Assembly; Shultz had been a candidate for some time previously and I had made up my mind to make him the slate candidate; would not be made the remark that John E. Wiley was spending a great deal of money to secure a nomination, and he believed he was thereby hurting himself; that when the proper time came he (Shultz) would spend his full share, but that he did not want it to appear as co