

The President has signed the finance bill and it is now a law. In returning the bill he accompanied it with a brief message, recommending the restoration of the duties on tea and coffee, and other articles which were stricken from the tariff a few years since. By this method it is hoped to increase the revenue and hasten the day of specie payments.

We have not room for the Senate committees as announced by the Speaker on Tuesday last. We observe that Senator Yutzy has been placed on the committees on Federal Relations; Pensions and Gratuities; Agriculture, and Military Affairs. The Speaker of the House has not yet announced the committees, but they being too busy attempting to make political capital by passing Buncombe resolutions on Louisiana affairs.

In the Democratic caucus, Wallace has been nominated for U. S. Senator by a vote of 100, to 14 for Clymer and 8 for Black. Six of Black's men changed to Wallace, giving him 106. Three members voted against making the nomination unanimous. Five were absent. Wallace will be elected we suppose, but if the three voting no, and the two absentees sick, preserve their present positions, "Coffee Pot" cannot make it, and the N. Y. Tribune can secure it.

The old adage "when rogues fall out, honest men will be by their own" is being happily verified by the quarrel in the Democratic camp in this State, over the appointment of officers of the House at Harrisburg. Several of our Democratic contemporaries speak right out in meeting, and allege that some of these officers are notoriously corrupt, particularly the Sergeant-at-Arms—Beasly, of Luzerne, who is now under indictment for embezzling \$10,000 of the Scranton School fund, and also for ballot box stuffing. Here is reason for a vengeance!!

Last though not least—the Board of Aldermen of New York City, have been "resolving" against Grant and Sheridan. These Tammany cattle, are of the same breed as those who at the outbreak of the rebellion, wanted to link the fortunes of that city with the Confederacy, and who had to be suppressed during the war by Federal bayonets, when engaged in the congenial occupation of burning orphan asylums, and murdering nonoffending people because of their color. No wonder they grit their teeth at Federal military power.

For the last few years the Democracy have howled loud and unceasingly about a ring at Harrisburg, that, as they alleged, controlled the Republican party of this State. But no sooner did they obtain control of the House than a "ring"—more corrupt and arbitrary than any heretofore known to the State—took charge of affairs, and forced, despite the protest of a few decent members, several notorious corruptionists into official positions. How excellently well these Republicans must feel who voted the Democratic ticket for the sake of—"Ref-om."

What numerous memories these Democratic orators and journalists have. Just now the entering of a file of soldiers into a Legislative hall, in compliance with the request of the Governor of the State, is an unparalleled outrage, unknown to the history of this Republic. And yet, men still young, remember when General Sumner, at the order of a Democratic President—Pierces—dispersed, with the national troops, the Legislature of Kansas, and when, at the request of Governor Wise, of Virginia, national troops were used to capture John Brown, and guard the scaffold on which he was hung. What a vast difference it makes as to whose ox is gored!!

Now content with dictating to the National Administration, shaping the policy of the Democratic party, and taking charge of the legislation in both Houses of Congress, the N. Y. Tribune has taken special charge of the Democracy of this State. It thinks it would be a good thing in the next political campaign, to have ringing charges—whether true or false—made against the Republican conduct of financial affairs in the Commonwealth, and accordingly it issued an order, whereupon its faithful henchmen in the House at Harrisburg have offered a resolution raising a committee to investigate the accounts of the last three (Republican) State Treasurers.

There is a wonderful similarity between the attitude assumed by the Democratic leaders and press of the North in regard to the Louisiana troubles, and that occupied by them previous to and at the outbreak of the shareholders' rebellion. Then, as now, the truth was suppressed or perverted; the authorities, civil and military, were denounced without rhyme or reason, seditious and untrue charges were upheld, and the right put forth to suppress the rebellion. Then, as now, the truth was suppressed or perverted; the authorities, civil and military, were denounced without rhyme or reason, seditious and untrue charges were upheld, and the right put forth to suppress the rebellion.

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of the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, and by sedulously suppressing or denying the facts, and asserting untrue allegations, of the criminals who were attempting to usurp the control of the public sentiment, and eventually supplant the Republicans in the administration of national affairs.

Through persistency of iteration, many Republicans were at first misled, and stood in doubt, as was the case during the early days of the rebellion, but as the truth gradually worked its way before the public, the unerring sentiment of justice and loyalty to right came to the front; men began to see that the same technical reasoning that erstwhile insisted that the national government had no right to coerce a State, was now being used to prove that the national forces could not be used to prevent a State government from being seized by fraud and held by force, or to avert a threatened massacre in the attempt to thus forcibly and illegally obtain control of it.

It is now established as an incontrovertible fact, that a body of men through fraud and violence obtained control of the Legislative halls of Louisiana, and claimed to be the Legislature of that State; that they sent for the U. S. military authorities to eject from the hall disorderly and riotous persons, and that afterwards at the request of the Governor of the State, or petition of the majority of the regularly returned members, the military authorities again entered the hall, and ejected four members of the usurping body who were certified not to have been elected.

The issue is then narrowed down to this: the Democrats being in a minority, as certified by the proper legal authority, seized the organization, silenced the old clerk and prevented his acting, installed a Speaker of their own, and swore in enough of their partisans whose claims had been rejected, to make a quorum. Or course there was fearful disorder and tumult at these revolutionary proceedings, and the Republicans withdrew, sought the Governor, communicated the facts, and he made a final appeal to the U. S. forces for protection. Now, be it remembered, that this same Democratic party in September last, had with the effusion of much blood, seized upon the State government, and only by the interference of Federal authority, at the instance of the recognized Governor, and in compliance with the constitution, were compelled to relinquish its grasp. This was a second attempt, in a different manner, to again seize the government, and the use of the troops on this occasion—however much to be regretted—was morally right and proper. On this issue we are ready to go before the country, and we are assured, the verdict will be for the National Administration.

The withdrawal of Democratic indignation has been wonderfully stillled by the cool and clear recital of facts, made in General Sheridan's official report. We propose to let that report speak for itself, without comment from us. We cannot, however, refrain from calling attention to a few salient points, which stand out in the utter confusion of the brewers who have been so loudly denouncing the gallant General and the President, as seizing upon power and overturning a Legislature at the point of the bayonet, in imitation of Caesar and Cromwell. Mark—it was at the instance of the Democratic Speaker—Wiltz—that General De Trobriand first entered the hall, and before interfering he asked him, "if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to a U. S. officer." Mr. Wiltz said it was not. So, here is this military officer, entering the Legislative halls, at the instance of the complaining Democratic Speaker, and only interfering to preserve order, when assured by him that he could not do it. Mark, also, Sheridan did not assume command until 9 o'clock at night, after all these occurrences had transpired. How remarkably like Caesar and Cromwell these men Grant and Sheridan are!!!

The New York Herald, that hand-in-hand with the Tribune led off in the howl against Grant and Sheridan, unlike its yoked-fellow, already discerns the failure to create political capital against the Republican party, and commences heaving in this wise:

"The moral sense of the country cannot be obtunded by legal technicalities, and it is only by such technicalities, that the action of Congress can be justified. Their action was clearly irregular. It was an arbitrary and unconstitutional assumption of power on the part of the members of any part in the organization. The Conservatives had had a majority without their aid, and have admitted them to a preliminary election practice, because in that case the Conservatives could have organized the House without their aid, and have admitted them after a deliberate inquiry into their claim to seats. The Conservatives confessed that they were a minority by the usual means they adopted to seat the disputed members, but if they had a majority without them, they would not object to a preliminary admission of members, when the law excluded from participation in the preliminary proceedings. The irregular law which which these members were seated is a confession that the Conservatives had not a majority without their aid, and they would not object to a preliminary admission of members, when the law excluded from participation in the preliminary proceedings. The irregular law which which these members were seated is a confession that the Conservatives had not a majority without their aid, and they would not object to a preliminary admission of members, when the law excluded from participation in the preliminary proceedings.

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the manufacture of coke; also, authorizing the town council of incorporated boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, subject to appeal to the County Sessions.

Mr. Herr—To provide for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies.

Mr. Playford—A supplement to an Act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad companies.

Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Louisiana Committee, presented a strong partisan report, embodying the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, speaking for her people, do solemnly protest against so heinous an abuse of the power committed to the President; that we protest against it as a precedent which substitutes the will of the Executive and the Federal bayonet for the functions of the Legislature in determining the qualifications of its members, endangering personal liberty and imperiling free government.

Resolved, That we commend the forbearance exercised by these whose rights were so unconstitutionally violated. We assure them of the sympathy felt for them by all who are sincerely informed as to the existing principles of civil liberty upon which our Government is founded.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be forwarded by the Speaker of this House to the President of the United States, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State and to the Governors of the several States.

Mr. Mitchell, of the same committee, made a minority report, expressing views similar to those in Mr. Woltz's amendment. The majority report was adopted without further discussion—years 163, 164, 165.

After one hour's session both Houses adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 13. SENATE. The following bills were reported: From the Committee on Education, to increase the officers of both Houses, and exempting coke companies from taxation.

Mr. Rawlins, of Blair, hoped the amendment would pass.

Mr. Vogdes, Philadelphia, had Sheridan's report read by his speech.

Mr. Lehigh, Democrat, of Lycoming, favored the original resolution.

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the rights of married women; a supplement to the partnership association act; and an act relating to the return of writs in court abolished or changed.

The following bills were presented in place: By Mr. Anderson, G. K.—An act authorizing chattel mortgages; also increasing the homestead exemption to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Bechtel tariff resolution was passed—42 to 1—Mr. Yerkes voting no.

A resolution providing for a daily roll-call of members, and noting the absence of members was adopted.

Mr. Bartley, from the Obituary Committee, made an appropriate report on the deaths of Messrs. Hunter, Batdorf, Farmer and Wolf. Several members pronounced eulogies upon the deceased.

By Mr. Stanton, of Luzerne—A resolution for a committee to inquire into the combination of the anti-trust law corporations to depress wages.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The following official dispatch was received here late last night, dated New Orleans, La., Jan. 8, 1875: To His Excellency, the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of affairs as they occurred here on the organization of the State Legislature of January 4, 1875:

I was not in command of this military department until 1 o'clock at night, and I did not see the force, and am willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military as conservators of the public peace upon that day.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, offered a resolution instructing our Congressmen to vote for appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Centennial Committee of thirteen.

Mr. Bechtel offered some strong resolutions relating to the law regarding a bill of exceptions in criminal cases; also, regulating the entry of judgments for want of an affidavit of defence.

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was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As General De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk, I had a chance to look at the General. De Trobriand asked the acting speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to a U. S. officer.

Mr. Wiltz said it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to a U. S. officer. Mr. De Trobriand proceeded to the lobby, and addressing a few words to the excited crowd peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked General De Trobriand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew. The Republicans had now generally withdrawn from their seats and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking for redress.

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