NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 254. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2095.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sunday Evening, February 1, 1874.

ONE WEEK ONLY

AND

Saturday Matinee.

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mardi Gras Night, February 17, 1874.

CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE,

Under the auspices of appropriate committees composed of well known citizens.

Applications for ladies' invitations may be left at the box office, subject to approval of invitation committee, and due notice will be given when ready for delivery. fe3

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday, February 3, 1874.

LA FAVORITE,

Grand opera.

Le Passant,

Comedy in one act.

Thursday, February 5—Matinee at 12.

fe3 1t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Third week of the charming

LOTTA,

Supported by Mr. S. A. Lockie and Frank Evans

Monday Evening, February 2,

And until further notice

FIRE FLY.

FIRE FLY, with songs, dances, duets, etc., LOTTA

FRIDAY—Benefit of MISS LOTTA.

SATURDAY—LOTTA MATINEE, at 12.

CARD.—Owing to the rush for seats for LOTTA'S MATINEES, the whole DRESS CIRCLE will be reserved during her engagement. Admission seventy-five cents.

In preparation, with new scenery, OLD LONDON.

Nineteenth Annual Mardi Gras Ball, February 17, 1874.

Invitations for ladies can be obtained at the box office on application to Mr. P. Gleason, treasurer, subject to the approval of the invitation committee. fe3

VARIETIES THEATRE.

T. C. DE LEON.....SOLE LESSEE

T. W. DAVEY.....MANAGER

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

OF

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

This Tuesday Evening,

RETURNING FROM MATINEE PERFORMANCE IN MOBILE GIVEN THIS DAY,

Will be repeated, for the last time,

RICHELIEU.

Wednesday Evening, February 4,

Only performance of

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Lawrence Barrett as.....Claude Melnotte

Thursday, February 5,

MACBETH.

Lawrence Barrett in his grand delineation of MACBETH.

Friday, February 6,

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. BARRETT.

Only night of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

CASSIUS by Mr. BARRETT, in addition to which role he will deliver the famous Antony oration over Cæsar's body.

Saturday Night,

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. Mr. Barrett in his magnificent rendition of

KING LEAR.

.....of which has been unanimously demanded.

Wednesday, February 4,

.....o'clock, GRAND LADIES' MATINEE—Last time of

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Saturday—Grand Farewell Matinee,

For the last time

ROSEDALE.

Lawrence Barrett for the last time, positively in

fe3 5t New Orleans, as Elliot Gray.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW OF THE LATE THEODORE V. LA HACHE,

AT GRUNEWALD HALL,

ON

Friday, February 6, 1874.

PROGRAMME.

1. Quartette—Ich geh noch Abends spat.....Kreutzer
2. Grand Duo, from Norma, for two pianos.....Thalberg
   Mme. L. Herr and Miss M. W. Wilson.
3. Cavatina, from Freischutz.....Weber
   Mme. A. B——.
4. Tenor Solo, from Massaniello.....Auber
   Mr. C. St. ——.
5. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Mozart.....Allard
   Mr. Resch.
6. Quartette—Wie sind ich sie geliebt.....Mehring

PART II.

7. Quartette—O sah ich auf der Haide.....Kucken
8. Air, from Mignon.....Thomas
   Mme. A. B——.
9. Concerto, for two pianos.....C. M. von Weber
10. Basso Solo—Winter.....Kucken
    Mr. F. W. Bremer.
11. Soprano Solo—The Tear.....Gumbert
    Mme. A. B——.
12. Grand Duo—Vorgelein Schlummre.....Abt
    Mlle. P. Greuling.

The two Steinway Grand Pianos have been kindly furnished by Mr. Louis Grunewald, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street. fe1

VARIETIES THEATRE.....SALVINI.

MR. MAURICE GRAU.....Lessee and Director

MR. D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager

SALVINI! SALVINI!

The best living actor.—Robert Browning.

The greatest of all actors.—New York Times.

The most powerful, artistic and original performer the world has ever seen.—New York Herald.

MR. GRAU has the honor to announce that Signor TOMASSO SALVINI, the illustrious Italian tragedian, in conjunction with his celebrated dramatic company, comprising forty artists, en route to Havana and Mexico, will appear in New Orleans for a BRIEF SEASON of dramatic representations, unsurpassed in the history of arts here, commencing

Monday Evening, February 9,

When will be produced the romantic drama,

INGOMAR—(Il Figlio delle Selve.)

Salvini is the ideal son of the forest. The triumph was as complete and the ovation as enthusiastic as those which he won in "Othello."—New York Herald.

TUESDAY, February 10—The new and thrilling drama by Giacometti, author of "Elizabeth," entitled

LA MORTE CIVILE—(Civil Death.)

In which Salvini has won his greatest triumphs.

His death scene in "Morte Civile" stands alone in the history of arts in America.—New York Times.

WEDNESDAY, February 11—

OTHELLO.

The greatest Othello the world has ever seen.—Charlotte Cushman.

FRIDAY—

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

SUNDAY—The great tragedy,

SAMSON.

Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location.

Admission, $1; gallery, fifty cents; quadroon boxes, seventy-five cents.

Sale of seats will begin on Thursday, at the box office, where libretti os are for sale. ja31

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR

WILL OPEN

Friday, January 30, 1874.

AT

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The ladies in charge of the different tables have exerted their utmost ingenuity and talent to render the entertainment an attractive one, and they ask of their friends and the public that hearty support which the worthy object in view so richly merits.

The best of refreshments will be served at REASONABLE PRICES, and the large assortment of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES which adorn the tables will be sold at rates that must tempt the most careful buyers.

Come One, Come All,

And give your assistance to

OLD ST. PATRICK'S. ja30 12t

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER.

MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,

No. 15 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Private Supper Saloon for parties. ja15 1m

$2 PER DAY.....$2 PER DAY.

CARONDELET HOUSE,

No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Two squares from Texas steamship office.

de31 4m MRS. E. A. AINSLIE, Proprietress.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill appropriating $20,000 to the officers and men of the Metropolitan Police force, who performed militia duty in the several parishes.

Mr. Thomas called up Senate bill No. 278, an act to encourage ship and steamboat building in the State of Louisiana. The bill having been read the necessary times, Mr. Thomas moved that it be considered engrossed.

Mr. Barber asked to have it read for the information of himself. It was accordingly read, and he said he would be compelled to oppose the bill in its present shape. He was not in favor of excluding vessels built here from wharfage dues. He contended that such exemption conflicted with the chartered rights of the city, and desired to have the bill so amended as not to conflict with existing rights.

Mr. Thomas said it should be considered wise to encourage the industries of the State; it was the economy of time that should be rendered profitable not only to individuals but to the State. He would like to have all the privileges conferred upon labor, for without that Louisiana could never be made to flourish.

Mr. Sypher thought the State ought to encourage home industries in every way possible.

After some further discussion the bill, on motion of Mr. Thomas, was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Whitney called up Senate bill No. 124, an act regulating tax sales. He said it was an important bill, and would, therefore, ask that it be read in detail for the information of members. It was ordered to be read, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Mr. Harris, it was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Friday next, at one o'clock.

Mr. Bovee called up Senate bill No. 181, an act authorizing the parish jury of the parish of St. James to sell the property known as the old Vacherie road.

The bill finally passed the Senate, and goes to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Brewster called up Senate bill No. 279, an act appropriating to Mrs. Alice A. Crawford, widow of the late Judge T. S. Crawford, and to Mrs. S. F. Harris, widow of the late District Attorney A. H. Harris, the balance of the salary that would have been due each of them had they lived to the end of their term of service. On motion of Mr. Brewster the bill was read twice and considered engrossed.

Mr. Burch called up an act granting exclusive ferry privileges for five years to E. D. Triplett, who is to establish a ferry across the Mississippi at the Mount Pleasant plantation, situated in the parish of East Baton Rouge. The bill finally passed the Senate and goes to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Chadbourn called up Senate bill No. 308, an act for the relief of Benjamin Campbell and his minor child. It was read twice and referred.

Senate bill No. 176 was called up.

Mr. Harris said as this bill created a new judge and other officers in a portion of the State where they were not needed he would move to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Twitchell called for the yeas and nays on the motion to table, and it was lost by a vote of nine yeas to seventeen nays.

Mr. Harris called for the special order of the day, Senate bill No. 275, an act to provide for the payment of the militia or police force called out to suppress riots or public disturbances, or to enforce the laws, by the parishes in which services are rendered, and the mode and manner of levying and collecting the taxes therefor, and for suit against the parish.

Mr. Barber asked for a reading of the bill.

The first section was read.

Mr. Daigle moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. Barber thought the gentleman making this motion should, in common with all good citizens, vote for it. Something has got to be done to put a stop to the spirit of lawlessness that pervades many of the parishes in the State, and he knew no better way than to make the people of the parishes where disturbances occur pay the expenses of the State militia, when its presence is necessary to suppress riots and restore order. This, he thought, would prove a most effectual mode to prevent the recurrence of disturbances and bloodshed in the future and inspire a better feeling among the property holders of the parishes in question, who have heretofore given their countenance to desperadoes instead of assisting the officers of the law in arresting and bringing them them to justice. Mr. Barber dwelt with much force upon the terrorism that prevailed in some of the parishes, and told of threats of vengeance that had been made against individuals for attempting to sustain the laws. He concluded by moving to table the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and his motion was sustained.

Mr. Blunt was opposed to making the citizens of the parish in which disturbances occur pay all the expenses. He was opposed to this because he knew that disturbances were often brought about in a certain parish by the citizens of a dozen parishes, who had combined and gone into a parish for that purpose. These men, he said, are organized, and move with the regularity and celerity of regular troops whenever they are called into service, and the parishes to which they belong should be made to pay their quota of the expense that is incurred by sending the militia to suppress violence and restore order. If the bill could be so amended, Mr. Blunt would support it.

Mr. Thomas was of the opinion that if the act became a law it would be unconstitutional, as the constitution said taxation should be equal. He was in favor of passing the most stringent laws to suppress violence and maintain order, but he believed that if parishes having Democratic majorities were permitted to elect their representatives and fill the offices with Democrats, there would be no trouble and consequently no use for the militia.

Mr. Barber called for the adoption of the first section.

Mr. Brewster said he regretted the necessity for such legislation, but he felt constrained, under the circumstances, to vote for the bill as the best means of putting a stop to the sad scenes that have been so frequently witnessed in some of the parishes of this State; occurrences that have not only caused the death of many, but driven others from their homes. "It is a well-known fact," said Mr. Brewster, "that the sheriff of Jackson parish has been driven from his home, and is here now to avoid the danger of being assassinated, simply because he had accepted office under the Kellogg government. He was not a carpet-bagger, but a native of the State, and known to be a good citizen. A band of desperadoes had driven him from his home, and the good people of Jackson were afraid to raise their voices against such a state of things."

Mr. Burch approved of the bill because he thought it would put a stop to the midnight assassinations and wholesale murders in broad daylight that had been indulged in by the sons of property-holders. He wanted the bill passed because he believed it would have a wholesome effect in checking violence and bloodshed in such parishes as Grant, Jackson, Bossier, etc.

Mr. Thomas interrupted Mr. Burch for the purpose of saying that in the parish of Bossier accounts of disturbances had been greatly exaggerated, and that property-holders did not sanction or countenance acts of violence.

Mr. Greene favored the bill, because he thought it would effectually put a stop to the wholesale murders that had disgraced many of the parishes of the State. He regarded the measure a just one, that made those who encouraged lawlessness pay the expense of restoring law and order. In regard to the remarks of the Senator from Bossier (Mr. Thomas), who said that if the offices in the parishes where disturbances occurred were given to Democrats there would be no trouble, he said that if Mr. Lincoln had not claimed to be President in 1861, there would have been no rebellion. But the fact that Mr. Lincoln did claim to be President did not make the rebellion right; nor does the fact that Democratic assassins for offices do not always get them justify the many acts of violence that have invariably followed results that have disappointed Democratic office seekers. Mr. Green thought it high time to put a stop to such a condition of things. He thought it would be better for all parties.

Mr. Crawford was satisfied the bill was a good one, because it touched the pockets of the very men who had given countenance and support to the desperadoes who banded together to break down all lawful authority. He pronounced the bill constitutional if it should become a law, as he hoped it would; and he desired to see it strictly enforced. He was convinced that it was the only way of effectually reaching the men who waylay and shoot down their fellow men like they would wild deer.

Mr. Barber then renewed his motion for the adoption of the first section; and his motion prevailed by a vote of 22 yeas to 2 nays.

The second, third, fourth and fifth sections were then adopted without much discussion, all that occurred being upon the adoption of the fourth section. Mr. Twitchell wanted it amended so as to make all the parishes whose citizens participated in the riot alike responsible with the one in which the disturbance occurred requiring the militia to restore order. He thought this should be done without regard to the number thus engaged from adjoining parishes to the one in which the disturbance occurred.

Mr. Brewster was opposed to holding a parish responsible for the acts of one or more of its citizens who saw proper to join an unlawful assemblage of men for the purpose of invading a parish and entering upon acts of violence. He moved to lay Mr. Twitchell's amendment upon the table, and the motion was carried. This ended the discussion upon the bill, and, under a suspension of rules, passed it through all the forms of legislation in the Senate and was declared finally passed. It goes to the House for concurrence.

The Senate adjourned until 11 M. to-day

House.

Mr. Keating, of Caddo, called up his resolution relative to the employment of a clerk by the special committee on the school fund.

Mr. Keating said the Enrolling Committee had given his committee all the clerks they could spare. If there was to be a thorough investigation a clerk was necessary. He detailed the amount of work to be performed, and asked the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, offered an amendment that the clerk should receive no pay. He objected to any more clerks. It was not right. Here were regular clerks, pages and messengers who were not getting their pay because of so many resolutions appropriating money for extra pay. Let us first pay what we owe. He did not choose to go down into the pockets of his constituents to pay for clerks that were not needed. He would rather pay the money himself, and if he were assured the investigation of the school fund would do any good he would pay a dollar out of his own pocket. If his friend from Caddo would do the same, he would pay one out of his eight dollars a day for the benefit of the clerk, but he would not vote to pay him seven dollars a day.

Mr. Benham, of Carroll, trusted the resolution would be voted down. The State had not the money to pay clerks and there was no necessity for them. It was the duty of the committee themselves to do their own work. They had plenty of time, were educated and accomplished gentlemen, and better able to do the work than a clerk. If this committee are allowed a clerk, then half a dozen committees will come for clerks to-morrow and a score of them the next day.

Mr. Allain, of East Baton Rouge, as a member of that committee, thanked the gentleman from Carroll for his flattering opinion of its members, but desired to inform the House of the great amount of work that had to be done in order that a proper report might be made. It was one of the most important committees of this session, and its object was to discover why teachers had to go on the market and dispose of their certificates at a depreciated value. The committee would be compelled to examine the books of the Administrator of Finance, Auditor and Treasurer for three years, and the work could not be decently performed unless a clerk was furnished. If the Committee on Enrollment would supply enough clerks that would answer every purpose. The committee did not care how the clerk was furnished, but they wanted facilities to make such a report as would satisfy the House.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, thought if there was so much work to do, the committee had better go out of the House and do nothing else until they had accomplished it.

Mr. Montaldo, of Orleans, favored the resolution. He was surprised at hearing it suggested that members of the committee should do the work of clerks. They were elected as legislators, and not as clerks. He moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The House tabled the amendment.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved to amend the resolution by allowing the clerk $7 per day for twenty days. He was opposed in general to giving committees clerks, but this was such an important one that it was necessary. They did not need one for the whole session, and limiting the time to twenty days ought to be satisfactory.

Mr. King, of Orleans, said the examination of the multitude of accounts required an expert. He doubted if he were competent to unravel all their intricacies without assistance. If the House did not allow the committee a clerk, it would be a virtual rescinding of the resolution appointing it.

Mr. Estilette considered it very important that the committee should have a clerk, and hoped the House would allow it.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced the order of the day, which was the reconsideration of the report of the Committee on Elections seating Mr. O. P. Fernandez, from the fifth representative district.

Mr. Demas, of St. John, hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail. He thought the committee had not had sufficient time to make a proper report, and the one before the House was certainly not such a one. If the House examined the case he believed it would find that the gentleman was not eligible. He never had been heard of before. If he were elected he would receive his support, no matter what his opinions were. But if the House would reopen the case they would find that it was an utter impossibility for Mr. Fernandez to have been elected. Mr. King, who occupies a seat in the House today, is from the same district. Mr. Fuselier, whose seat Mr. Fernandez contests, ran 500 votes ahead of his ticket. How could Mr. Fernandez be seated if Mr. King, who received less votes than Mr. Fuselier, was elected. Both Mr. King and Mr. Fuselier were legally elected, and he could not vote to seat any contestants to their seats when he knew they were not entitled to them. He proposed to do justice to everybody, according to his oath. Besides, it was first necessary to declare Mr. Fuselier's seat vacant, and that requires a two-thirds vote, which can not be got. The adoption of the report is not sufficient. The majority of the House, too, had better consider that once in power was not forever, and sometime this action would return to plague its authors.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, desired to discuss the question and not have debate choked off by the previous question, and if it is sprung on the House by any member from New Orleans he wanted the country members to vote it down. Put the members of the committee on oath and not one of them will say he believes Mr. Fernandez was elected. Members are not responsible to New Orleans for their votes, but in a few days will have to go back to their constituents and tell them how they have obeyed the obligations of their oaths. The city of New Orleans is of no importance compared to the country, and yet they come here and, by the operation of the previous question, force measures on the country members which they would be ashamed of afterward.

[Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, in the chair.]

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, said that from the time man was created no such preposterous action had ever been taken in a legislative body; no parallel to the doings of this House in the dangerous precedents it was setting. Leading members of the House have sneered and scoffed at honest members who have endeavored to prevent this wrong. Every honest man in the House should be opposed to seating men on party grounds. He would be governed by the report of the returning board. Before the contestant was seated the present member must be expelled. It is the duty of the committee to have the evidence printed and laid before the House. The papers have called this body an unscrupulous one, and actions like these would prove the charge. He hoped the committee would have the matter referred to them again, and would take the proper action. If the House chose to admit this gentleman when he had not the shadow of a case; when not a scintilla of evidence had been presented, when every member knew he had not been elected, when each individual member of the committee knew he had no case, in the face of the facts that the other Democratic Representative from that ward had been seated when he got less votes than Mr. Fuselier; in defiance of precedent and of law, it would justify the charges that have been made. No case had ever been presented with less show of justice or right than this one, and he implored members to throw aside considerations of party and act honestly and justly. If this man were admitted no member was safe in his seat. Any one who opposed him at the polls, no matter how few votes he got, could rally his friends in the House, and by a mere report of a committee be seated by force of a majority. There would be no help for him if he happened to be a Democrat, and even the conscientious Republican who might oppose some party measure would not be safe from such assaults. He had sat quietly in his seat when other contested cases had been brought up because there was some show of right in them, and he was willing to trust to the judgment of those who were best informed about them. But here was a case where it was criminal to remain silent. Not a shadow of right was pretended, not an argument offered and every member knew there was no case to vote upon. The proceedings are irregular, and the whole action an outrage on the good sense of the members. For one he could not be false to the oath he had taken by voting to seat a candidate who was beaten by over 800 honest votes.

Mr. Stewart was continually interrupted by questions, but declined to yield.

Mr. Devezin, of Orleans, said the fifth ward was Republican. He didn't believe that any member who voted for the adoption of the report would stultify himself by changing his vote on the arguments advanced. He moved the motion to reconsider be laid on the table and called for the previous question, but subsequently withdrew the call.

The House laid the motion to reconsider on the table, and on motion of Mr. Montaldo, Mr. O. P. Fernandez was sworn in, Mr. Gair objecting on the ground that it required a two-thirds vote to expunge the name of a member from the roll of the House.

The House then adjourned.

Senator Morton.

At the close of Senator Carpenter's remarks in the Louisiana case on Friday, Senator Morton submitted some of his views in a brief speech, but which is very pointed. While he was thus engaged, however, the reporters whose duty it is to prepare the news for the Southern press were out among the hangers on in the lobby, gathering up ill natured remarks to send on in lieu of the speech of the great Indiana Senator, which was entirely suppressed. We are compelled, therefore, as usual, to supplement our reports from the Western press. The St. Louis *Republican* of the thirty-first ultimo supplies the missing chapter, which we copy, as follows:

Mr. Morton said he would inquire who it was demanding a new election in Louisiana; but first he would tell the Senate who did not demand it. The Republican party of Louisiana did not demand it. It regarded it as a movement in favor of its enemies—a movement to put the party in the hands of its enemies. The business men of New Orleans, he was informed and believed, opposed it. The men who were interested in the preservation of order and the protection of honest labor opposed it for the reason that they were opposed to anarchy, and knew full well that the overturning of this State government would be the signal for disorder and the shedding of blood. There was blood in this work, and all this argument of the gentleman (Mr. Carpenter) was in direct condemnation of the administration. Yet, in the same breath, the gentleman said that a large majority of the people of Louisiana are Republicans. He (Mr. Morton) argued that the Kellogg government was in sympathy with and sustained by a large majority of the people of Louisiana. The speech of the gentleman (Carpenter) was a tissue of contradiction from beginning to end. He denies the jurisdiction of the court in one case, and admits it in another. The Chief Justice of that court was a man whose legal ability was of a high order, and of which the Senator from Wisconsin need not be ashamed. Senator Carpenter assumed that he knew more about the Louisiana case than the court there, and asked that Congress set aside the State government. In whose interest was this? He would tell the Senate. In the first place, that of Governor Warmoth and his trusty lieutenants, who were here on the floor of the Senate to-day, and of John B. McEnery, also on the floor of the Senate, he who had caused bloodshed in New Orleans. The Senator (Carpenter) had picked a little out here and there, but had stated nothing correctly. He (Morton) did not mean to say that gentleman did so intentionally. The Senator had said the President's proclamation was without authority, and yet said he was glad the President issued it. There was blood in this movement. The men moving in it were covered all over with blood. They are the old assassins of '66, '68 and '72. The murderers killed more than 2000 men in '68, most of them colored people. In May, 1868, the Republicans captured the State by 26,000 majority, but the terror wrought by the massacre, the work done by the Ku-Klux gave the State to Seymour by 40,000 majority. The assassins of 1868 are there now, and he had evidence to show that John McEnery was acting with the mobs of the eighteenth of March, 1873, where a number of men were killed, and the men in that mob were acting by authority of the pretended Governor. It was proven before the committee that the returns from Grant parish were forgeries. He reviewed various circumstances attending riots, stating that in one case colored men were put in file and shot like the Virginius prisoners. The whole world was shocked a short time ago by the murder of fifty-three filibusters engaged in an unlawful expedition. They were tried by courtmartial and hurried out of the world. But time was given them for their confessions, and to say their prayers, but here in Louisiana were a hundred people murdered, and nothing said about it.

Some of the men composing this mob are on the floor of the Senate to-day, urging a new election. The life of the colored man in Louisiana was of no account, and of all the murderers not one had been brought to public punishment. His friend Carpenter found himself with that crowd. He knew his friend did not intend to do anything wrong, but he would tell him now that he was doing the behest of the worst men in that State. Governor Kellogg did actually represent to-day a large majority of the people of the State of Louisiana, and he (Morton) was assured that the better class of Democrats were utterly opposed to any change. They are Democrats in politics, but are interested in the cause of peace. He would prosecute Kellogg, Pinchback, or any of them whose faults or crimes came within purview of his jurisdiction. It was not the men, there were great constitutional questions involved. One of them was, when a State government is in existence and going on peaceably, the government of the United States shall not interfere. When the Congress of the United States sets aside one State government upon such ground, then every State government would be at the mercy of the federal government. Congress must recognize the fact that a State government has rights.

Attention is called to the notice in another column of the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held this evening at No. 82 Campstreet. It is proposed to elect a board of managers for 1874, and it is to be hoped that an energetic board may then be chosen, as this institution has grown to be one of the most useful organizations in our city, where there is an ever opening field before it for further work.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
February 1	66	72	65
February 2	55	62	57

Lowest point during the night of February 1, 55°. Rain February 1 and 2, one inch and three-fifths inches.

Last week, in Ohio, a young lady died from what a round-head old doctor said was "heart kiot, or embyolism of the main flue of the heart," but she revived in an hour, and it was found had been temporarily choked by a chew of gum which she had swallowed.

A New York school boy, twelve years old missed his lessons one day last week, and the teacher wrote his name on the black board for the whole school to gaze at, for a punishment. The poor boy's pride was wounded, and he went home and hanged himself with the strap in which he carried his books to school.

MASS MEETING.

The Voice of the People—Free Markets Demanded.

The mass meeting, announced to be held at the corner of Rampart and Bienville streets last night, was well attended. Despite the untoward weather the meeting room was filled.

Mr. Filleul called the meeting to order, and Colonel George May was unanimously voted president. Mr. William Gilman was elected secretary.

The purpose of the meeting was then announced, and Senator Brewster made a telling speech against the proposed monopoly.

He was followed by the Hon. George E. Paris, who moved that a committee be appointed to arrange a grand mass meeting of all citizens opposed to the obnoxious measure denominated the "market ordinance."

Mr. Paris' resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

A resolution of thanks to Dr. V. O. King, Senator Brewster and the Hon. George E. Paris, for their manly and vigorous defense of the people's rights against the would-be monopolists, was adopted.

As an exhibition of spontaneous feeling on a subject so nearly touching every poor citizen of this metropolis, last night's meeting is worthy of regard. The men who then assembled care little for politics; they are seldom met with on the vast highways of commerce; still they are men whose will must not go unheeded. They are of the great mass that go to make our State and city great. They form a body corporate whose will should be a law in the land and whose lightest breath should be as a hint to our law makers.

On Saturday next a grand meeting is called, when we may look for a popular demonstration on this subject that will strike terror to the hearts of all eratic legislators. A committee has been appointed to request prominent speakers to address the meeting.

Free Mission Baptist Association.

This religious body yesterday assembled in its ninth annual session, meeting in the second Baptist Church, Melpomene street. The assembly was not as large as expected, but those present were earnest workers.

The mission was called to order at noon, when prayer was offered.

Elder Burrell, from St. John parish, delivered a short sermon, taking his text from the sixteenth chapter of St. Luke, fifteenth and sixteenth verses. His discourse was such a one as drew the closest attention of his hearers, who seemed heartily in accord with him. In concluding his remarks, the speaker called the attention of the audience to the objects of this convention, and the necessity for unanimity of action in deliberating for the mission. He asked them to put their shoulders to the cross, and to pray that success might attend all their efforts to advance the cause.

Elder William Fountain, of Orleans parish, gave out an appropriate hymn, after which Moderator J. H. Winston opened the conventional business. Mr. Henry C. Johnson is secretary.

The messengers in the hall were requested to step up to the secretary's desk and record their names. The representation is not half as large as it was last year, and is as follows:

Bethlehem, St. John parish—Messengers: Elder Burrell, Robert Thomson, John Dorcey.

American Church, Orleans—Charles Williams, D. Cane, York Austin.

Mount Zion, St. James—Jesse Keyes.

Zion, Carrollton—John Brown, Luke Brooks, H. Clark.

St. John Baptist, Assumption—J. John Brown, S. Nelson, John Williams.

Mount Olive, Assumption—William Warfield, Pen Jones.

First Baptist, Algiers—Edward Jones, Joshua Mircle.

Star Temple, Iberia—E. L. Hill, John Owens.

Baptist Church, Tunisburg—John Boltil.

Peter Baptist Church, Plaquemine—John Sanders, Sial Farris.

Baptist, St. James Parish—D. King, Frank Miles, Henderson Summidges.

First Baptist, St. James—Dr. King, J. Ellis.

Marine Baptist, Carrollton—F. Joe, Andrew Harrison.

Pleasant Green Baptist, Lafourche—John Brooks, Moses Stamps.

First Baptist, Greenville—John Robertson, L. Morrison.

Second Baptist, St. Mary—A. Dembly.

Free Mission, Carrollton—Anderson Robertson.

Mount Cavalry, Orleans—James Brown.

Pilgrim, St. James; Providence, Bonnet Carre; Royal Oak, Pointe Coupee; Liberty, Orleans, Piety street; Zora, St. Mary, Brashear; Second, Orleans; Free Mission, Orleans; Gilfield, Tensas; Oleander, Free Mission, Jefferson; First Baptist, Algiers; Pleasant, St. Charles.

Moderator Winston announced the following committees:

On credentials—Charles Williams, M. Lowdon, H. Higby.

Devotional exercises—H. Davis, Jesse Keyes, M. Allen.

Grievances—W. Fountain, J. Steptoe.

Business—Burrell, M. Keyes, E. Jones.

The other committees will be appointed hereafter.

When this was completed the hour was late, and several motions were made to adjourn, but a question arose as to where the mission should meet to-day. It was finally settled to assemble at the Baptist Church on Common street, near Claiborne market.

State House Gossip.

Under the heading of "State House Gossip" the *Picayune* amuses its readers with an account that some wag has given its reporter of "an important caucus," that is supposed to have been held last week. The *Pic* has been played upon so often by the wags of the State House that it is a wonder that it will continue to be deceived by their small talk, and hash it up as something palatable for its intelligent readers. The idea that they can be made to believe there is any misunderstanding between Governor Kellogg and the Legislature is too flimsy to be seriously entertained by the paper that makes room for the rumors to that effect. The story about that important caucus has not the slightest foundation in fact. It is only the fiction of a wag.

Speaking of law as at present violated, the Rev. T. K. Beecher says: "It is extremely difficult to commit the crime of murder in such an accurate and honest way that it shall satisfy the specifications of the statute. Unless the would-be murderer takes legal counsel beforehand and follows instructions minutely, he will fail nine times in ten, however sincerely he may try. Anybody can kill a man, but he can not do it in first degree muder style without counsel and care."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred.

A joint select committee was ordered to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia.

A resolution to pay mail contractors in the South for services prior to the war, was offered by Mr. Young, of Georgia, but failed.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the subject was offered by Mr. Sener, of Virginia, and adopted.

Articles of impeachment were presented by Mr. White, of Alabama, against Judge Busteed, and were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill for the trial of General Howard passed.

Senate.

Preliminary business was unimportant. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Wright, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the internal revenue office and imposing the duties of that bureau on the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Morton concluded his speech upon Louisiana, and the Senate voted to lay the matter aside, and discussed the bankrupt bill until adjournment.

Mr. Cooper's bill was introduced for refunding certain internal revenue taxes, and directs the remission or repayment of all taxes assessed or collected from citizens in the insurrectionary States contrary to the provisions of the Treasury Department circular, issued June 21, 1865.

The Chair laid before the Senate House joint resolution for a special court of inquiry in the case of General O. O. Howard, and a verbal amendment, offered by Mr. Logan, was adopted.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, objected to the passage of the resolution. The usage of the army was to appoint three officers on the court of inquiry, but this resolution proposed to depart from that usage and to appoint five officers on the court.

Mr. Logan said he knew nothing about the facts of the case, but understood that General Howard was anxious to have the court appointed.

Mr. Sumner inquired if it was not desirable to have the action of the Military Committee on this resolution. It was certainly an innovation in the number of officers (five), and he would like to have the committee inquire into the matter and explain the exact condition of the case.

Mr. Conkling said, as these charges against General Howard had emanated from the executive branch of the government, it was right and proper that it should consist of five officers. He understood that General Howard was willing for the the court, and that he regarded it to his credit. He was an officer, distinguished in the service, having been maimed in body, and, until after this investigation should clear him, maimed in reputation. The judgment of a court composed of five members would have more weight than one of three.

Mr. Morton inquired why it was necessary to have the court inquire into the legal and moral responsibility of General Howard.

Mr. Conkling replied that it was for the purpose of having the court pronounced, not only as to the cold formalities of the case, but also as to the question of the integrity and honor of General Howard.

Mr. Thurman said that he was somewhat surprised that this measure was brought before Congress. The President had, all the time, authority to organize a court of inquiry, and he could not see why Congress was called upon to stir up the President.

Mr. Conkling said that the statute of limitation had run against the case.

Mr. Thurman said he did not understand it so, but if there was the least foundation in the world for the accusations against General Howard, he must express his surprise that the executive had not long ago ordered a court to investigate them. He read from the letter of the Secretary of War containing the charges, and said that while he (Thurman) gave no opinion as to the truth of the charges, he was surprised that the President had not long since ordered a court of inquiry.

He next read from the opinion of the Attorney General on the case, and said that the Attorney General had, all at once, become exceedingly anxious as to the liberty of citizens, and doubted if a Major General could be tried by a military court. There was a time when people, not in the army, were tried by military courts, and that, too, in States where the civil law was in full operation. There was no doubt, though, in the mind of the Supreme Court, when the question came before it. If the law officers of the government gave such an opinion as that, he (Thurman) did not blame the President nor the Secretary for sending to Congress for advice.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said that General Howard was perfectly willing for the court. He (Morrill) did not believe that a single one of these charges would lay at the door of that officer.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Morton addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs. He reviewed the arguments of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter), and contended that the Kellogg government was the legal government of the State, the President and the other house of Congress both having recognized it.

He quoted from the Rhode Island case, of Potter against Robbins, and said it directly sustained his views in this case. Senator Carpenter would admit that he was more familiar with the laws of Wisconsin than he was with those of Louisiana, and certainly the decisions of the legal tribunals in Louisiana were entitled to more might than the argument of any politician or Senator. No question before the Senate now depended on the former decisions of Judge Durell.

Mr. Morton then spoke at length as to the legal power of the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and said the views of the Senator from Wisconsin on that question were too narrow. He thought the argument of the gentleman (Carpenter) that the President had never recognized the Kellogg Legislature, seemed to be trifling with the whole matter. The President did recognize that Legislature, even if he had not recognized Kellogg as Governor, and that amounted to the same thing. The recognition of the Kellogg government by the President was in pursuance of law, and in every sense was an act of the United States consistent with the public good. The proposition to set aside the State government of Louisiana, and order a new election, was one of the gravest character. It could not be done without setting aside a portion of the constitution of Louisiana. If Congress should order a new election now the constitution of Louisiana would require another one for members of the Legislature next November. Mr. Conkling thought that nothing could be more fallacious in testing the powers of the President than the arguments of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) that he must receive information from the Legislature of the State, and a demand for interference before he could interfere. He (Conkling) would venture to say that if turbulence existed in any State of the Union, and the President knew of it, he could interfere, even if he received no outcry from the Governor. No matter about the form of application, the President's power would be as full as if he received an application reciting all the particulars. The authority to decide whether the exigency had arisen for the use of federal forces rested entirely with the President, and he had a right to take into consideration the letter of Mr. Pinchback, claiming to be Acting Governor on December 19, and all other information he could get degenerated into a mere criticism on the form of application.

Mr. Morton resumed, and said he agreed with the Senator from New York (Conkling), and further, he (Morton) believed the Presi-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]