NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 284. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2125.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, March 2, 1874.

BIDWELL'S

COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

mh1

SOCIABLE OF FELICITY METHODIST CHURCH.

SACRED MUSIC

In the Church.

REFRESHMENTS

Served in the Basement.

March 11 and 12, at 7:30 P. M.

Admission—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. mh10 3t

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

The grand Opera in five acts of

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

THURSDAY, March 12—Matinee at twelve o'clock, LA MUETTE DE PORTICI.

Thursday Evening, Performance at 7.

Benefit of M. DUCATEL—L'AFRICAINE. mh10 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM,

tendered by the

VARIETY DRAMATIC CLUB,

in response to the appeal of his Grace, Archbishop N. J. Perche, to be given

Saturday Evening, March 14, 1874,

at eight o'clock,

upon which occasion the Club will present the two act drama of

CHARLES II.,

and to conclude with the laughable farce of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR

N. B.—Reserved seats can be secured at the box office Wednesday, March 11, and Saturday, March 14, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

mh11 7t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager

ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY OF THE

Eminent Natural Actor,

MR. ROBERT McWADE.

Sunday Evening, March 8, 1874,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Mr. McWade's own adaptation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

RIP VAN WINKLE.....Mr. Robert McWade

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. ROBERT McWADE.

SATURDAY—RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE at 12 M. mh8

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS D.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, March 28, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is.....	$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is.....	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is.....	5,000
40 prizes of 500 are.....	20,000
200 prizes of 100 are.....	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are.....	2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.....	1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are.....	900
270 prizes, amounting to.....	$30,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice,

New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 9, 1874.

CLASS 57.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	20	31	39	53	8	25	61	46	65	40	43	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this ninth day of March, 1874.

R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

$300,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

50,000 NUMBERS.

CLASS C, TO BE DRAWN MARCH 7, 1874.

3880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000

1 prize of.....	$50,000	500 prizes of.....	$100
1 prize of.....	13,450	9 prizes of.....	1000
1 prize of.....	10,000	9 prizes of.....	500
1 prize of.....	7,500	9 prizes of.....	300
4 prizes of.....	5,000	9 prizes of.....	250
4 prizes of.....	2,500	36 prizes of.....	200
20 prizes of.....	1,000	36 prizes of.....	150
20 prizes of.....	500	180 prizes of.....	100
40 prizes of.....	250	5000 prizes of.....	10

Tickets $10. Half tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of the drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.

Remit by postoffice money orders, registered letter, draft or express.

Send for a circular. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,

Postoffice box 3446, St. Louis Missouri.

ap10 eod 91y

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—A MORTGAGE NOTE, made and signed by M. Murphy and E. E. Cox, to the order of C. M. Fogg, and indorsed by him, dated May 15, 1873, payable twelve months after date, for $241 66. Also, a Charity Hospital certificate, No. 65, for supplies of 1871, dated January 1, 1872, favor of M. P. Dunn, and by him indorsed, for $168. The public are hereby warned against buying or receiving the above-named obligations, payment of same having been stopped.

mh8 3t JOHN C. STEWART.

Death of Millard Fillmore.

The telegraph informs us that ex-President Millard Fillmore died at his residence in Buffalo, New York, at ten minutes past eleven o'clock Sunday night.

Millard Fillmore was born on the seventh of January, 1800, in Cayuga county, New York, of good old revolutionary stock. He was a tailor's apprentice, but studied law in his leisure hours, and was admitted to practice in 1823. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1828, and was sent to Congress in 1833.

He was defeated the next term but elected the next one, and served three successive terms. In 1844 he was the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, and was defeated, but at the next election he was chosen Controller of the State. The National Whig Convention found him in this office when they selected him to run as Vice President with Taylor in 1848. The fourth of March, 1849, he took his seat as President of the Senate, but held it only till the ninth of July, when death invaded the White House and called General Taylor away. In an unostentatious way he took the oath of office as President in the hall of the House of Representatives, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of chief magistrate. He brought around himself an able Cabinet, and during his administration nothing occurred to militate against its success.

In 1856 he re-entered the presidential race, in company with Andrew Jackson Donelson, upon a ticket which savored strongly of Native Americanism, but carried off the electoral votes of only the little border State of Maryland. Since then he has lived in comfortable retiracy at his home in Buffalo, where his days have quietly crumbled away and left him as a landmark in our nation's history.

Board of School Directors.

Pursuant to adjournment, the board met last evening at the Council Chamber at half past seven o'clock, with the following members present: Messrs. T. G. Tracy, T. W. De Klyne, J. H. Ingraham, C. W. Boothby, John R. Clay, H. C. Dibble, H. L. Rey, J. B. Gaudet, Dr. C. S. Russell and General James Longstreet.

The minutes of the last meeting, embodying the reports of the various district committees, were then read and adopted without dissent.

The report of the division superintendent was then read. The superintendent set forth the number of pupils attending the High School, and urged upon the directors the necessity of frequent visits to the high schools, stating that many of the pupils and teachers did not know who their directors were. The report further set forth that care should be had in the distribution of furniture, an instance being cited in which fifty desks were furnished, whereas twenty-five only were needed. The report showed the school buildings in general good order, and the new building for the De Soto school nearly finished. The schoolhouse will be ready for occupation on May 1.

The report of the treasurer was read, showing a balance on hand March 2 of $9222.

The reports of the district committees were then read.

The First District committee reported recommending the transfer of Miss Fannie Collyanni, third assistant of the Clio, to the Marshall School. Adopted.

The Second District committee recommended the promotion of Miss L. Deltrigo to first assistant Rampart School vice, Miss M. King resigned, and the appointment of Miss Casanovia, vice Miss Deltrigo, promoted. Adopted.

The report of the Third District committee recommended the confirmation of Miss E. Blancq, third assistant, Le Breton School, also Miss F. Micker, third assistant Laharpe School from February 15, 1874.

The committee in their report, set forth that they decline to enter into a contract of lease for the house of Mrs. M. J. Piles, that building being unfit for occupation as a schoolhouse. The committee further report that they have continued the lease of the Marigny Schoolhouse at $60 per month. The report embodies a recommendation that Miss J. M. Piles, principal of the Elmira School, be transferred to third assistant in the McCarthy School, and that Mrs. S. Williams be promoted from first assistant to principal of the Elmira School, vice Miss Piles, transferred, and that Miss A. Coyne be promoted from third assistant in the McCarthy School to first assistant in the Elmira School. Report adopted.

The report of the Fourth District committee, General Longstreet, chairman, sets forth that a necessity exists in the Magnalia School for an additional teacher in the primary department, and that an additional teacher is also needed in the St. Andrew School of the grade of third assistant. Report adopted.

Miss Mary Wessel was nominated for the position of assistant teacher at the Magnolia School, and Miss Georgia Johnson was nominated for a like position in the St. Andrew School. Both confirmed.

The committee of the Fifth District offered the name of Mrs. Rosa Wheeler as portress of the Tunisburg School for confirmation. The nomination was confirmed and the report adopted. Then several applications and petitions were read and referred to the proper committees.

Resolutions were now in order, and the old resolution offered by Mr. Ingraham, standing over from last meeting, discontinuing the payment of teachers during vacation, was brought up.

Mr. Rey's motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was carried by a small majority.

Dr. Thompson offered a resolution to the effect that whenever a vacancy occurred, such vacancy should be filled, if possible, from schools that possessed a redundancy of teachers.

Pending the discussion of this resolution a motion was introduced to go into executive session.

Official Directory.

There is now being printed, and will be ready for delivery in a day or two, an official directory of the city and State. The work has been prepared with great care, and embraces full information concerning the executive and legislative departments, the judiciary of the State, the municipal and parish governments, the Metropolitan Police, besides giving much valuable historical and statistical matter. The work will be sold by subscription.

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

Trial in the United States Circuit Court.

Thirteenth day's proceedings in the trial of W. J. Cruikshank and others in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woods presiding, charged with conspiracy and murder in Grant parish last April:

Arista Simmes sworn—Am a servant in Mr. Tom Hickman's house; my mother, Victoria Scott, is the family cook; know nothing of our people carrying provisions to Tom Hickman Easter Sunday; Hickman spoke of colored men having been killed at Colfax, and said it was a shame; I knew that there was to be a fight at Colfax Easter Sunday; Tom Hickman was at home all the time; James and William Hickman were at the house Easter Sunday; can't remember at what hours the family takes meals; Tom Hickman was home Monday and Tuesday because his wife was afraid of the people; saw no white people of the house several days before the fight; I swear positively that no provisions were sent to Tom Hickman at Colfax during the days named.

M. E. Lazard sworn—Was born in Rapides parish; live in Grant parish now; was on my plantation (Plaisance), eight miles below Colfax, on Easter Sunday and ten days before; everybody left their places fearing that the colored people would execute threats that had been made; there was a feeling of insecurity among the members of my household; some of the ladies went to Alexandria; saw colored armed men in droves inducing plantation hands to go to Colfax several days before the fight; saw no armed white men; saw pickets seven and a half miles below Colfax, near my place, and knew some of them; they beat one of my cooks, and they took some of my stock; they tried to take my horses, saying that they held government orders to book them; they turned my horses loose when I ordered them to.

Cross-examination—Do not know a single man, except Abe Singleton, who made any trouble at my house; the men took Mrs. Cazabat's horse and she told them to let it alone; no colored man ever threatened me; can't remember the name of any particular white man who was threatened; can't remember more than two or three colored men that I heard make threats; heard Spencer Jones and Jim Green; Spencer is a witness in this case; white men told me that they had a camp on the Darrow; Easter Sunday I saw Mr. Bullit and his son Ben; did not see Cazabat until after the fight; have not heard anybody say they were in the fight; never talked with white men about the fight.

O. J. Butler sworn—Last April I was in Colfax; left Colfax on the third day of April and got here on the seventh; lived in Smithfield quarters; was employed in a store kept by Peter Bolden; about the time I left Colfax, saw old Mr. Hadnot at Colfax with a squad of men; saw them about noon; Gilly Hadnot and Mr. Torry were with them; did not see Johnny Hadnot; there was nothing peculiar about Mr. Hadnot's dress; there was nothing unusual about the men; Hadnot had a pair of pistols; they had double-barrel guns; left Colfax because I was ordered to by Eli Flowers; saw that Judge Rutland's house had been robbed; told Flowers that it was wrong; Flowers told me that I had better leave Colfax inside of twenty-four hours or I would be killed; I left the next evening; was never induced by the colored men to join them in the courthouse; when I left Colfax guards were stationed about the town; saw no drilling in Colfax, but did in Smithfield quarters by Flowers; never knew Allen as a captain.

Cross-examination—Flowers and I had not had a quarrel; don't know who broke into Rutland's house; we soldiered together on Ship Island; I was in Colfax when Richardson left.

James Patton sworn—In March and April last year was living three miles below Colfax, at Maurice Craft's store; on the fourth of April left there because the negroes were running in crowds to Colfax; I am a Republican in politics; I went to Ben Craft's store at the mouth of Cave river; went into Colfax just after the fight ended; was opposite the town nearly all day, looking at the fight; don't know Clement Penn, but saw a man called by that name, whose foot was lame; did not see him across the river Easter Sunday; I remained in Colfax until near dark; saw a white flag hanging out of a window in the courthouse; saw Clement Penn in Colfax just before dark; saw old man Hadnot and Mr. Harris in Colfax wounded; before the thirteenth of April several black men visited Craft's store and stated that they had run off old Hadnot; Levin Allen told colored men at our place that if they had no arms they could have his when he was killed; he said they intended to kill the rebels; heard colored men make threats against white people; heard and saw firing between two parties of mounted men near Colfax before Easter Sunday; there was drilling almost daily; we counted 200 or 300 colored men in Colfax before the fight.

Cross-examination—When I left Craft's store had heard of the death of Jesse McKinney; after deserting the store I returned to a place below the store; got out a few bales of cotton to have it shipped; felt unsafe while there; it was in Grant parish; knew nothing of bodies of armed white men; during the evening two men crossed from Colfax to get whisky for a wounded man; one of the men remained and I went back with the other; he told me that they had taken the courthouse, and there was no danger for me to go over; saw only the one boat; do not know the man in the boat; saw Nash in Colfax; while there, saw about 120 white men; saw many dead and wounded colored people lying around; the courthouse was burning when I saw the white flag out of a window.

Mrs. O. J. Butler sworn—Am O. J. Butler's wife, and live in Grant parish; did not live there last Easter Sunday; left there the third of April; knew Judge Rutland; went to his house the morning after his house was robbed; the things were broken, and things had been stolen; never saw any of the property afterward; saw a casket containing the embalmed body of the judge's daughter turned upside down; knew there was to be a fight; saw armed colored men drilling; Mr. Flowers drilled the men.

Cross-examination—Saw Judge Rutland when he left; saw nobody shoot at him then; my husband and Flowers had a severe quarrel; Flowers drew a gun on my husband; don't know anything about drilling; don't know one gun from another; do not know who broke into Rutland's house; the coffin had been in the house three or four years; the coffin was not broken; never saw the embalmed body; Mrs. Rutland told me she had had it five or six years.

John Miles sworn—Live in Colfax and was there last April; lots of colored folks in Colfax before Easter Sunday; Levin Allen had command of the men; Nash sent for me to meet him at the time the white flag came into Colfax; I told Levin Allen about Nash; Allen, accompanied by several of his friends, went out to see Nash; Nash asked Allen what he intended to do; Allen asked Nash if he knew of the letter he (Allen) had sent to old man Hadnot; Nash said that Hadnot was not the man of that company; Allen told Nash that he intended to remain as he was until assistance arrived for him; Nash then told Allen that he would give him fifteen minutes to get the women and children away, for he was going to the courthouse; saw the colored men drilling, and Flowers and Allen were captains; Charles Thomas was a lieutenant; the Sunday before the fight I counted 400 colored men in Colfax; Easter Sunday there were not so many; there were pickets and guards posted before the fight; Charles Thomas, Dave Allen, Thad Clark and others were with Allen at the conference with Nash; I was there and heard the conversation.

Cross-examination—When the party met the conversation was opened by inquiries about health; Nash asked Allen if he was in command, and what he intended to do; Allen said he intended to stand until relief came; an old pipe was fixed up for a cannon, but (laughing immoderately) it was nothing; when the white men got in sight the pipe was fired, and all the men went to the courthouse; the pipe was fired when the white men were half a mile off, before the conference was held; Etienne Elsie was a corporal, and he wore stripes; Levin Allen and Thomas had swords on; never saw Allen wear the sword before the troubles began; saw them drill, but don't know what drilling is; do not know the men who were with Nash at the conference.

J. C. Marintuy sworn—Live opposite Colfax, on the other bank; can see Colfax plain from my house; last April saw many colored people in the village; when the men were marching they had guns; my place is closer to Colfax than Craft's store is; saw the fight in Colfax from beginning to end; saw a white flag hung out the courthouse; three men went toward the courthouse door, having a white flag; when they were about seven or eight steps from the door smoke issued from the courthouse; can not say what became of those men and flag; immediately afterward the firing became general; I know William Ward; would not recognize his handwriting.

Cross-examination—Easter Sunday there were about thirty people at my house; can see one end of the courthouse from my house; I was looking at the fight continually; at the last firing saw colored people run and white men chassing; saw one black man fall and get up again; went to Colfax next day; saw many dead negroes; saw one colored man wounded, but he couldn't speak; first knew the fight was to come off a week before Easter Sunday; heard there was a body of armed men somewhere; have not since boasted that I was in the fight; have never heard white men say they were in the fight; have no idea as to what white men were in the fight; was not in the fight myself; can tell a white man from a colored man across the river.

Sam Cuny sworn—Lived in Grant parish last April; was opposite Colfax Easter Sunday; was postmaster and a merchant at that time; know William Ward; the document now before me I think is that of Captain Ward; was formerly a slave; the colored people in Colfax drilled often; during one of the times I was near the steamboat landing, Thomas, son of William Thomas, drew a gun on me, saying that I was a spy; Levin Allen told me he was in command; had four men on guard at the postoffice, but Allen ordered them off; took the mail matter to Alexandria; belong to the Republican party; Easter Sunday there were not more than 150 men, and all of them were not armed.

Cross-examination—The colored people did not give me any reason for calling me a spy; there was no trouble before Jesse McKinney was shot; never telegraphed to white people that passing steamboats had or had not soldiers on board; Ward and I once had a little difficulty.

Railey sworn—Left Colfax on the eighth of April, with Flowers, Register and others; the colored people generally did not know that we intended to leave; took the steamboat St. Mary for New Orleans; threats had been made against old Hadnot, Nash and others publicly; am not certain who made threats; Spencer White made threats against Hadnot; I and Ward made attempts to induce colored men to go into Colfax; we sent verbal messages; we got 250 men; there was drilling by Ward and Allen; there were pickets; men were armed with shotguns and other arms; do not remember that there was a roll.

Cross examination—I sent for some of the colored men; before I left I made a speech and indorsed all that Ward said, though I did not know what he said; I then knew that I would run away from them; I know Terry; I was clerk of court; in my speech I advised the colored people to stick together; did not know that Register, Ward and Flowers had skulked off.

Edward Clark sworn—Was in Colfax a week before the fight; saw armed men going around the country recruiting men to go to Colfax to fight for their rights; did not know what rights; went because I was threatened if I remained away; I took a letter from Ward for Rev. Jacob Johnson, a preacher in Rapides; would not know the letter now; returned to Colfax, but did not remain long.

Cross-examination—I delivered the letter at the Cotille ferry, but can't say that the ferryman delivered it; after Jesse McKinney was killed the colored people became greatly frightened, supposing that others would be served likewise.

P. A. Huger sworn—Was at Mr. Rhorer's house Easter Sunday; saw Tom Hickman there about one o'clock, and reported that some of his hands had heard firing; he then went toward home.

William Brooks sworn—I was at Tom Hickman's last Easter Sunday; saw Tom twice that day; a woman with two children passed along and told us that we had better leave, as the colored people had all been killed in Colfax; never said that I carried provisions to him in camp; did not see him riding about Easter Sunday; think he had nothing to ride; Easter Sunday always falls on the thirteenth of April.

Adolphe Le May sworn—Lived in Natchitoches last March and April; on one occasion I attempted to go to Colfax, and was informed that it would be unsafe; before the first of April there was a spirit of lawlessness abroad.

Allen Richardson sworn—Lived in Grant parish last April, seven miles from Colfax, east; was at home most of the thirteenth of April last; Cazabat, Grayson, J. Lynchman and others were together at Darrow bayou, not far from my house; heard firing as if at Colfax then; we expected that the niggers would carry out their threats and the excitement was great; saw armed white men Easter Sunday.

Cross-examination—Had heard that there would be a fight; heard that there was a number of white men camped on the Darrow for a week before the fight; a Mr. Hunnycut first told me about the fight; he brought a crippled man to my house; never heard but one man, Mr. Woods, say that he was in the fight; Cazabat was not armed; none of those I saw at the Darrow were armed.

R. G. Walk sworn—I live about one mile from Tom Hickman; saw him about four or five o'clock Easter Sunday evening at his home.

Cross-examination—Heard about the fight from some colored people; can't say when I first heard that Tom Hickman was arrested for participation in the Colfax fight; never heard a white man say he was in the fight.

Recess until 7 P. M.

The first witness called at the night session was—

Henry T. Pursell sworn—Live sixteen miles below Colfax; know Tom Hickman, and live six miles from him; Easter Sunday met him at his gate about 11 A. M.; had ten minutes conversation with him.

Cross-examination—I go to the Rosedale plantation every Sunday; first heard of the fight when I reached the Rosedale, Easter Sunday; first heard of Hickman's arrest at the time of his capture; did not know for what purpose I was summoned; first knew of the fight when I saw, from the Rosedale place, some colored people running away, when we were eating dinner; did not visit Colfax until a few weeks ago; saw no armed men after the fight; on my return home saw George Hickman and Mr. Ussey; ate dinner about two o'clock.

Jerry Williams sworn—Last April lived at Dr. Luckett's, twelve miles above Alexandria; saw Charles Thomas and Glasgow Rogers at the place a month before the fight; they asked us to go to Colfax with them; they said they were going to Alexandria to procure ammunition; Easter Sunday morning went out on the road, several miles from home; saw Tom Hickman on his gallery; we talked together a long time; I got back home about dark; Thomas said if we would assist them they would assist us afterward; he said they had the Colfax courthouse and intended to hold it; he said he left many at Colfax.

Cross-examination—Know it was Sunday when I went to Tom Hickman's; next day heard of the fight; did not hear that Tom Hickman was charged until the soldiers went up; had been at Hickman's many times before.

Thomas Jones sworn—I live at John Hadnot's; was at old Mr. Hadnot's one day last April, before the fight; saw armed mounted colored men in Milbank's field, going toward Cruikshank's; knew Louis Meekin, Johnson and Peter; they threatened my life; asked me if Jim Hadnot, Daniel and Harris were at home; they told me they were going to Hadnot's; that was the second day of April; they had double barreled shotguns and six-shooters; I was told that it was the second of April; do not remember who told me.

Cross-examination—Was at John Hadnot's place on the first of April; Easter Sunday was twenty miles from home; went there to save my life; did not see old man Harris there; first learned that I would have to testify was about three weeks ago; Meekin drew his gun on me in the road, on my way to Mr. Lewis'; they were near Mr. Cruikshank's quarters.

Henry Emory Cruit sworn—Last April lived ten miles east of Colfax; saw Irwin, one of the accused, several times just before the fight; saw him with Nash a week before the fight did not see Irwin Easter Sunday; saw him on the first day of April early; saw him on the fifth day of April; he was at my house; did not see Irwin at my son's house Easter Sunday evening.

Cross-examination—I am sure that I was not at the Baptist church the night before the fight; saw armed white men pass my place going toward Colfax the week preceding Easter Sunday; after the fight saw more armed white men; first heard of the fight Monday morning; armed white men who stopped at my gate, informed me; they were strangers to me.

Louise Meekin sworn—Live about a mile from Bill Irwin; about the time of the fight Irwin was at home; he was planting corn and plowing full a week before Easter Sunday; a week before the fight he was at my house; did not see Nash there.

Cross-examination—I saw Calhoun pass my house in company with ten or twelve men; it was early in the morning; they returned that evening; some of the men stopped at my house, remaining an hour; know old man Hadnot and Cruikshank; they were not in the company; think I saw Irwin Easter Sunday evening passing my house.

Frank Soult testified to something, but his voice had such a cold he could not be heard or understood very well. Apparently his evidence threw but little light on the Colfax fight. He had heard that there would be a fight; heard it the day before Easter Sunday; colored people told him.

Jacob Irvin sworn—Live in Alexandria; W. J. Cruikshank is my son-in-law; he and his family remained at my house several days before the fight; he left the day before the fight.

Cross-examination—In Alexandria we knew that there would be a fight at Colfax; did not see the cannon taken from the steamboat John T. Moore; heard that Richardson's house had been burned.

Samuel Fellowes sworn—Live in Alexandria; saw Cruikshank there from the seventh of April until Saturday morning before Easter Sunday; saw him the day after; he took a drink in my bar-room.

Joseph Solidanis sworn—Live opposite Alexandria; saw Cruikshank several days before the fight.

Cross examination—Cruikshank was in the crowd when Calhoun was taken off the steamboat.

At this juncture the defense announced that they had no more witnesses present, but would offer some documents.

The letter addressed to the Rev. J. Johnson, intercepted at the Cotile ferry, claimed to have been written by Ward. The letter purports to be a call on Johnson for assistance of men.

A something was presented which was called a muster roll, written in a hand resembling Ward's.

Nash's commission as sheriff, issued by Warmoth, was offered. Mr. Beckwith objected, and the objection was sustained by Judge Woods.

A certificate that Shaw had not filed his oath of office was offered, but Judge Woods thought that no officer had a right to certify to something that did not exist.

Defense presented a copy of the daily REPUBLICAN, which contained a news item announcing that Nash had been appointed sheriff of Grant parish. Ruled out as not evidence.

Defense is quite confident that they will close their evidence to-day; at least an effort will be made.

The court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Mr. R. H. Marr appeared in court to-day, assisting counsel for defense.

Death of Mrs. J. R. G. Pitkin.

It becomes our sad duty to record the untimely death of Mrs. J. R. G. Pitkin, which occurred at four o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Pitkin was a most lovely and accomplished woman, an affectionate wife and a devoted mother. She was the centre of a charming circle of loving and admiring friends.

We extend to the bereaved husband our sympathies and those of his many friends. We feel how utterly language fails to convey to the stricken and sorrowing family of the deceased any degree of comfort. We can only express our faith that Heaven will care for the orphan children, and the angel mother will still watch over them and be ever near the ones she loved most on earth.

The funeral will take place to-day from her late residence, corner of Magazine and Orange streets.

Duties on Green Fruits.

The Committee on Ways and Means today heard the argument of a number of importers of green fruit, urging the abolition of duties, especially on oranges and lemons, the most perishable articles of their trade. It was contended that the cost of collecting the revenue made it unprofitable to the government, while putting these articles on the free list would relieve customs officials as well as the Treasury Department of much labor. The question is still pending, with the opinion of the committee at present adverse to the prayer of the petitioners.—*Washington Correspondent New York Herald, fifth.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a portion of ground situated in the First District of this city, forming the corner of Girod and Peters streets. See advertisement.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The fine Parisian and home made furniture, French plate mirrors, carpets, etc., to be sold by Messrs. Montgomery, will be ready for inspection on Thursday, March 12, 1874, at Blaffer's building, Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—Four hundred bundles of cane seat chairs, slightly damaged, to be sold this day, at eleven o'clock, at No. 80 Camp street, for account of whom it may concern. Messrs. Montgomery are the auctioneers.

What will not woman do for the man she loves:

Her hand was the first to reach and drag
The bottle from the shelf—
"It is your curse, dear John," she said,
And drank it up herself.

—*Brooklyn Argus.*

W. S. Gilbert's last comedy is called "Charity." It begins at home, in London.

If thine enemy wrong thee buy his child a drum.

Ada Clare.

The remarkable woman known to the world socially, in literature and on the stage theatrical as Ada Clare, died at her residence in New York last Wednesday evening of hydrophobia, the effects of a bite from a pet dog. Her real name was Jane McElhenny, and she was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1836. She came of a good family, and was cousin of the poet, Paul H. Hayne. At an early age she commenced writing for the press, and produced many short stories, sketches and miscellaneous articles, brilliant and original enough to attract considerable attention at the time they were written. Her only novel published was called "Only a Woman's Heart." It was talked of for a day and forgotten. A novel called "Asphodel," from her pen, was put in type, but never published, owing to the suspension of a Boston firm, engaged to bring it out, during the war.

Ada Clara was not only a brilliant writer—she was a beautiful woman, and mingling in a free and easy society of literateurs in New York, was proclaimed Queen of Bohemia. The old club of Bohemians, who were wont to meet at Pfaff's saloon, numbered among its members some of the most charming, reckless and talented authors, actors and artists of the day. Of them E. G. Wilkins, Fitz James O'Brien, Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Riley), Artemus Ward, Dolly Davenport, George Jordaff, Harry Niell, Charles Seymour and George Arnold are all now dead. Ada Isaacs Menken, who was one of this circle, rests with them.

In such society, and in such a place, Ada Clare asserted her right, although a woman, to mingle and meet. She necessarily caused many harsh words to be said of her. All of her errors were known to the world. She made no secret of her attachment at one time to Louis Gottschalk, the pianist—as talented and handsome as he was cold and heartless. As years went on, and death thinned out the old ranks, she grew to a soberer life, and of late years and since her death, only the good that was in her is remembered.

She made her first appearance on the stage November 27, 1855, at the Academy of Music, New York, as *Ophelia*, in "Hamlet." In 1866 she acted at the New Memphis Theatre, and afterward joined W. H. Crisp's dramatic company, and acted in this State and Texas under the name of Agnes Stamfield. As an actress she did not become famous. September 9, 1868, she was married, at Houston, Texas, to Mr. J. F. Noyes, an actor well known to the habitues of our St. Charles Theatre, and they have since lived quietly and happily together. Her last appearance on the stage was made in Rochester, New York, with a company supporting Miss Lucille Western. This was on the second instant—one month after the injury inflicted by her dog. She was seized with hydrophobia while on the stage at Rochester, and was immediately conveyed to her home in New York city, where, after suffering most intense agonies, she breathed her last, surrounded by friends and medical attendants who were powerless to relieve her.

In accordance with her last wishes her remains were taken to Hamerton, New Jersey, and laid to rest beside a son who went some time before her, and who was very dear to her heart.

The life of Ada Clare has been one of remarkable vicissitudes. Her errors were not of the heart. She had many and strong friends who speak gently of the good she possessed, and who will wear her memory, while they live, with kindly tenderness.

Printing Contracts.

The following important communication was received by Governor Kellogg yesterday from the State Auditor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, March 9, 1874.

To his Excellency William P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—No appropriation has been made this year to pay country newspapers for printing laws. I therefore respectfully urge that no new contracts be made, and that all old ones be annulled.

The work done is of little or no value to the State, and, if continued, will necessitate an appropriation next year of nearly $100,000. The appropriation already made for work of this kind done in 1873 is a serious embarrassment to our finances, and I trust the expensive gratuity will not be continued another year.

There is an appropriation to pay such papers for all necessary notices and advertisements in relation to the collection of the revenue.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

Mrs. Gaines After Caleb Cushing.

That persistent litigant, Mrs. Gaines, is again in court, and it seems as if she is bent on giving all the attention she possibly can to her bachelor friend, Caleb Cushing, before he lays eyes on the senoritas on the other side of the water. Just now, on the eve of his departure almost, she throws after him an old slipper for good luck in the shape of an action for libel, which can only be blotted out with the round sum of $200,000.

She came into court yesterday through her attorneys, George W. Paschal and Henry S. Foote, and filed a declaration wherein, after reciting the history of her bargains and subsequent correspondence with said Cushing relative to the recovery of lands in Louisiana (with the details of which the public are familiar), she charges that Cushing in certain pleas lately filed in court, "went out of his way and published the following libelous, scandalous, false and malevolent statement: 'Put upon inquiry, however, by the wantonly and grossly mendacious accusation of himself, he now states, on information and belief presently acquired, that the said Gaines contrived and endeavored to perpetrate two distinct frauds in the general land office;' 'that she had acted surreptitiously, and been guilty of fraud in abstracting and suppressing papers in the land office at New Orleans.'" Wherefore she considers her reputation and standing in the community injured to the extent of $200,000, and prays action of the court accordingly.—*Washington National Republican.*

Important Decision.

The following is the substance of a late dispatch from Milwaukee:

Intelligence has been received here that the United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the city of Watertown cases, to the effect that private property can not be levied upon and sold to pay judgment debts of the city.

In the Watertown case the city had defaulted in the payment of both principal and interest of its bonds, and final judgment had been recovered against the city for the amount of the debt; but all plans to enforce the collection of the judgment had failed, by virtue of the virtual disorganization of the city municipality, except for street, school and police purposes. It is understood that the people are willing to settle with the bondholders at a discount, and this will doubtless now be done.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Sheats to improve certain rivers in Alabama.

Mr. Giddings, of Texas, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Texas, thanking the President of the United States for upholding the rights of local self-government by declining to furnish troops to Governor Davis to enable him to keep himself in power.

A committee was appointed to attend Mr. Fillmore's funeral.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Warlike Congressman from Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The prosecution against Pelham for assault with intent to kill failed. The Attorney General was instructed to file information for assault and battery, which will be tried to-morrow.

Kellogg vs. Warmoth.

In the Supreme Court, in the case of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, against H. C. Warmoth, in the Louisiana Circuit, the court was petitioned to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the motion has been refused, on the ground that the record does not show a final decree.

The Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee have but one witness yet to hear in the Busteed impeachment case. Said witness is en route hither. The testimony in the Durell case is complete. The committee commenced on Judge Duvall, of Texas, to-day. They have a question of "tainted ermine" from Kansas before them.

Executive Message on the Death of Millard Fillmore.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., March 9, 1874.

It is with deep regret that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, New York, last evening. The long continued, useful public service, and eminent purity of character of the deceased ex-President, will be remembered beyond the days of mourning, in which a nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the executive mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion, to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now clos