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LETTER FROM GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

The Congressional Committee Asked to Investigate the Returns of 1872.

LET THE EXAMINATION BE SEARCHING AND THOROUGH.

The following letter from Governor Kellogg was presented to the congressional investigating committee at its session last evening:

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1875.

Hon. Charles Foster, Member of Congress, Chairman of Committee on Louisiana affairs:

SIR—I have just been informed by one of the counsel engaged in the investigation now taking place before your committee, that you have decided not to include the election of 1872 within the scope of your investigation. I feel, me respectfully to suggest that the question whether or not Louisiana was carried by the Republican party in the election of 1872 has been the disputed point which for two years has agitated the state, religiously believing that I was elected by a majority of the votes actually cast at that election, I have struggled to discharge the duties of my office under difficulties such as few men have been called upon to encounter. Nothing but a sense of duty has kept me at my post during all these weary months of obloquy and misrepresentation.

Recently I telegraphed to the President urging that a committee of Congress be sent here, believing that such a committee being upon the ground, with power to send for persons and papers, would ascertain the *right* of this question, so far as I and the government I represent are concerned. I am intensely anxious, and I think justly so, that there should be some solution of this difficulty. I believe an investigation, that need not last many days, would reasonably satisfy any impartial mind whether I was elected in 1872 or not; but even by taking a general view of the case, I think something might be done to elucidate the question. For instance, if the committee were to take the returns of 1872, as made by both boards, and contrast them with the returns of this year, as made by the Returning Board, or as claimed by the Democratic party, with such facts and details as I think could be readily obtained, I believe a righteous conclusion could be arrived at. The census, and the relative registration, white and black, and the relative vote in 1872 and 1874 would, throw much light on the matter, and I submit that the returns from those Democratic parishes where, by the Fusion count of the Forman board, we were allowed our reasonable minority vote in 1872, but where no Republican vote, or scarcely one was permitted to be cast this year, might properly be considered.

I have had no opportunity to examine in detail the returns of 1872 as made by the Fusionists. These returns are probably accessible and their authenticity or genuineness is susceptible of proof. Allow me to suggest as another mode likely to aid in reaching a conclusion that the returns of 1872 as made by the Fusion board be taken [illegible] wherever they do not widely [illegible] from the returns of the Lynch board, and wherever they do so differ, let the returns from these same parishes this year, as claimed by the Democratic committee itself, be taken as representing the vote of 1872. For instance, take the twenty-eight parishes where both boards return the same candidates to the House, and add the returns of the Forman board. Then fairly successful in collecting taxes; heard the other parishes, where the two boards differed widely, take the vote this year, as given as returned by the Democratic committees took charge of the offices; some of these committees. This will be to concede returns in them are holding on yet; do not know of which, in many cases, the Republicans were any one who collected money in Alexandria not credited with their full vote, but were for the Colfax prisoners; when the Kellogg deprived of votes actually cast by means of appointees called for their offices there was fraudulent practices, as can be easily showing resistance.

These aspects of the case, together with other evidence procurable will, I believe, than any witness the reporter ever saw go very far to elucidate the rights of the controversy. before a court.

Believing that the committee you represent has the confidence of the country, speaking for myself, will gladly abide by decision, if it can consistently go into the much disputed question of the election of 1872, with the facts and figures and all proofs believed to be available. I feel very strongly the necessity that this important question should be determined in some decisive manner, and this is my only excuse for presuming to offer these suggestions to your committee.

Permit me to add that I trust the petition will be afforded full opportunity before your departure to endeavor to make good some at least of the many allegations of maladministration and corruption that have constantly sent abroad with regard to myself. The records of the State are at your access, and I will cheerfully afford every possible facility for an inquiry that shall be thorough and complete, to the end that it may be known how far my administration is justly chargeable with the manyfold complaints of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

Salmon in Louisiana Waters.

Mr. Jerome and Mr. Brooks, of the United States fish commission, deposited, Friday last, in the Tangipahoa river, about 15,000 young California salmon. This was done at the expense of the federal government, under the direction of Prof. Baird, and at the instance of Mr. E. Leet, of Mandeville, who has been corresponding for some time with the commission on the subject. Mr. Leet rented out the Tangipahoa river as the Louisiana stream in which to make the experiment of their introduction on account of the purity, coolness, and clearness of its water, its great length, and because it has the general characteristics of a trout or trout brook. The young fish deposited are two months old, about an inch and a half long, and will obtain their full growth in about three years, when they will weigh from eight to fourteen pounds in weight. They are the California or fresh water salmon, and differ from the Canada salmon chiefly in that they do not run to sea. Some eggs were brought from California and hatched in the Michigan hatching house. The experiment should be protected by legislation prohibiting the use of nets or seines in the Tangipahoa river for the next years.

Personal.

We received a call last evening from Colonel M. B. Hillyer, of Chicago *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*, Mr. M. L. Dunlap, of the Chicago *Tribune* who are in the city on duty for the respective journals. They will leave in a day or two for the Teche country, where they will write up with a view to encouraging immigration.

A fine stock of boys and men's goods from nine to twenty year cost for cash, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

"Where a woman," says Martington, "has been married with a breaking heart, and one that beats despond her own, she will never want to enter a maritime state again."

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

THE THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS

EVIDENCE OF INTIMIDATION

Congressmen Foster, Porter and Phelps, a committee sent here by Congress to investigate the past and present situation of affairs in our State and city, are working earnestly and find that they have a heavy task before them. Two sessions were held New Year's day and considerable testimony elicited.

Judge Fitzhugh handed in a list of twenty or more names, principally gentlemen belonging to the Democratic party, as witnesses to serve certain things for the Republican side of the question.

At the morning session of the first instant the following evidence was taken:

T. B. Stamps—Before election heard threats that white people would not give employment to colored people who refused to vote a Democratic ticket in Jefferson parish; there were probably 200 colored men who voted the Democratic ticket; I do not believe there was a single colored man in my district who would have voted the Democratic ticket by preference; one man in Kenner discharged all the colored men after the election and drove them from his place because they voted the Republican ticket; heard of men who were discharged from our places because they would not attend Democratic meetings; I know almost every voter in my district; fully one-third colored men in my section voted the Democratic ticket; knew that a number of white men voted the Republican ticket in my district; a white man who is a Republican is generally called everything but a gentleman; knowledge of a Black League, and am certain there was none; there is no secret military organization among my people that I know of, and I have good opportunities to know; colored men were often told that they would be discharged from their places if they did not vote the Democratic ticket; colored men are afraid of the White League, and dare not go out at night as they would like to; I have seen the White Leaguers drill in public streets at night; never saw other white men drill outside at night; white men repeatedly said to me that they would not hire colored men who voted with the Republicans; heard a man in Kenner make a public speech to that effect; the effect of the fourteenth of September fight was to insulate colored people generally, especially in my district; it kept them from registering; our people felt timid after the fight; never heard that the white police of New Orleans were attacked by colored men.

When Mr. Stamps completed his testimony he informed the committee that while he was testifying some one behind him had whispered that what he said was a falsehood; this he considered as intimidation. The committee made a remonstrance, warning bystanders to beware of a repetition.

Michael Le Gras—Reside in Alexandria, Louisiana; am State tax collector, and have been since 1866; am well acquainted in Rapides parish; do not know much about the last election; did not hear of any intimidation; heard that threats were made to discharge a man because of his politics; the state of feeling between the whites and blacks has been good enough since election and before; my life was threatened, but not because of politics; it was reported about election time that quite a number of arrests would be made in our section by the city of 1872. For instance, take the twenty-eight parishes where both boards return the same candidates to the House, and add the returns of the Forman board. Then fairly successful in collecting taxes; heard the other parishes, where the two boards differed widely, take the vote this year, as given as returned by the Democratic committees took charge of the offices; some of these committees. This will be to concede returns in them are holding on yet; do not know of which, in many cases, the Republicans were any one who collected money in Alexandria not credited with their full vote, but were for the Colfax prisoners; when the Kellogg deprived of votes actually cast by means of appointees called for their offices there was fraudulent practices, as can be easily showing resistance.

These aspects of the case, together with other evidence procurable will, I believe, than any witness the reporter ever saw go very far to elucidate the rights of the controversy before a court.

J. M. Barrett—I am deputy tax collector in Alexandria; the people do not pay taxes promptly because they are unable to pay; they are too poor; if the lands were seized by us we could not sell because no one would bid; the people do not like the government; know that some of the McHenry office holders took charge of the offices, and one of them still holds on.

Joseph Connaughton—Heard of a band of armed men riding around Grant parish, called the White League, who frightened the colored people; they said that anybody who voted the Republican ticket would be discharged, and the lives of leading Republicans were threatened; 500 or 600 colored men who were registered did not vote last election; Mr. Blackman made a speech in which he said that if he were elected to the Legislature he would go to New Orleans if he had to wade waist deep in blood; the *Caucasian* threatened the lives of Republicans and its tone was very bitter against Republicans; I hid myself several days before election; Giger, a Democrat, warned me; Republican tickets were not distributed until election day, as the men who had them were afraid to go out at night; know many men who voted the Democratic ticket against their inclination; I was a candidate for the Legislature, and intend to make a contest; I have been threatened, and told that if I took my seat I will be killed; do not think they would kill me; Giger was the only one who personally threatened me; heard about others making threats; saw the mounted White Leaguers in Alexandria, and saw some of them go into a store; one of them told De Lacey, the Republican sheriff, that he (De Lacey) had been stirring up the niggers, and if he did not stop it he would be killed; Jeffries and Stafford told me that my life would not be safe if I took my seat; I am contesting because I think that colored people were not permitted to vote as they chose.

Mr. Cooper—Reside at Alexandria; know of no White League in my section; in my neighborhood a colored man explained to others that the Freedman's Savings Bank had broken; on that many colored folk declared they would hereafter vote with the Conservatives; heard a man threatened at a poll; Mr. Hunter is the man who threatened a colored man.

The following was taken at the night session:

E. J. Leclerc—I am acting superintendent of the Metropolitan Police; I received information from a private source that the People's party intended to install such members of the Legislature as they considered had been elected; a call was made on me for assistance to protect those gentlemen who are returned by the Returning Board; I mentioned this fact to a federal officer; I call it an illegal proceeding for Democrats to attempt to install men who were not returned by the board; I have heard of armed men drilling in the Third District recently; know of no law to prohibit men doing so; we have about 380 regular policemen and 150 supernumeraries; it is said that there are from 5000 to 7000 White Leaguers in this city; I never called on them to assist in preserving the peace.

Dr. R. L. Lucker—Reside in Rapides parish and was recently elected to a seat in the Legislature; my parish was very quiet at the election; there was no intimidation; colored men voted the Democratic ticket and were induced to do so by several means; I was popular with the colored people and made political speeches to them; indictments were had against me and Mr. Stafford for participating in the Colfax massacre; I proved that I was not there; I never intimidated a negro; we controlled 300 negro votes in our parish; colored men were dissatisfied with the government and tired of taxation and waiting for schools; my being indicted did not affect the feelings of the negroes toward me, for they knew that I was not at Colfax; the people of Alexandria regretted that massacre, but thought it was necessary; the negroes had been drilling in town and country and they threatened white people; after the last election negroes told me that they believed all had been fair; Kelso said he thought it was fair.

Mr. Oswald—Reside in Alexandria; negroes told me they voted the Conservative ticket, on account of taxes; the colored people do not pay their taxes because they are unable to.

W. Bodley—I came from Wheeling, West Virginia, where my manufactories are; I find that the Kellogg government has produced a depressing effect on trade; I am a Republican, but oppose the party as it exists here.

Isham Jones—I am postmaster of Assumption; I was a Republican, but did not vote for Grant the last election; our recent election was peaceable; some colored people voted the Democratic ticket.

William McCutcheon—Reside in New Orleans; was in Alexandria last election, and was at the polls all day; saw more than 100 negroes vote the Democratic ticket; there was no intimidation; said cavalry in the town that day.

M. H. Twitchell—Have resided in Red River parish since its creation; I was elected to the state Senate as a Republican; my being a Republican has proved anything but pleasant in my general intercourse with men; acquaintances do not speak to me on the street, when they killed my brother they came to me to assist them in their troubles; I left there on the 15th of last August, before the reign of terror began; it was the avowed purpose to drive Republicans out of the parish; six officials were murdered because they were Republicans; they also killed some colored men in the woods; thirty families on the hills said the country was so unsafe that they would have to leave.

C. J. Greene—Am parish judge of Lincoln parish; a Republican in that section was told as no better than a dog; have been asked to resign; my fathers and three brothers held office, or have held offices; did not hold court because I was afraid to.

C. J. C. Puckette—Reside in Natchitoches; at the last election I voted for three Republicans and four amendments; there was some feeling against me, but no threats were made; many errors were made in the registration papers, by which 150 men were deprived of their votes; the white people have a very bad government, and have suffered much; taxation almost results in confiscation; this fact led to a bad feeling against officials—a personal thing, so far as I know; there was no intimidation; six members of the Boulit family hold offices; a negro on Mr. Boulit's plantation was a police juror; the people have been driven to a state of desperation.

The committee adjourned until half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, at which time the following was obtained:

Charles S. Abell—Am employed in the internal revenue department; live in Bossier parish; was secretary of the Returning Board; we held secret and public meetings; I turned over all papers to the board on the the twenty-third of December; I have a receipt for them; can't remember how many affidavits there were—at least 100; some of them were handed in and some came by mail; no papers received by the board disappeared so far as I know. [Compile returns were shown.] The action of the board in case of protests was to compare the returns and tally sheets and file them; some returns were found to have been altered; they were rejected; there was no mention made of such things in the minute book; there is no record of the changes made; in the parish of Rapides several polls were struck out; can not remember particulars; I think there was evidence filed in the Rapides parish case; can not say how many returns were accompanied by protests; I can easily procure the package from Rapides containing all the papers.

Charles Provosty—I know something of colored Conservative clubs; one such club was formed by men who were disgusted with the situation of affairs, and who said that any change would be for the better; my seventh ward club had seventy-eight names of colored men on the roll; one of the club was a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, but he was defeated; I was the only white member of the club; I was secretary; I know of a colored Conservative club in the third ward.

George W. Dupre—Reside in New Orleans; I organized colored Conservative clubs; I was a captain in the White League; there are several colored men employed in my place of business, and they wailed on me, saying that they wished to form a club; I obtained a room for them and made a speech to them; my men said that they feared to make a public parade because of Elephant Johnny, who had threatened them; the fourteenth of September had impressed these black men; I told Elephant Johnny that if he interfered with the black Conservatives I would interfere with him; our club room was over a barrelhouse near Elephant Johnny's place; on the parade we had fifty or sixty niggers in line; I was in the fight of the fourteenth of September; I believe the White League's object was in opposition to the Metropolitan militia; the White League numbers over 3000; do not expect the White League will parade next Monday; in fact, I know they will not; I am elected to the House from the sixth ward, and intend to take my seat; the police seizing our arms exasperated us; have known the police to make unlawful arrests and seen them fail to make arrests; they have been timid since the fourteenth of September.

L. B. Jenks—I was a looker-on at what was called a white man's convention in West Feliciana; voted the Fusion ticket in 1872; heard McEnery make a speech; the character of that speech was emtremely partisan; do not know that that speech was published; McEnery afterward made a similar speech here in the Varieties Theatre; in it he advised his hearers to see that their candidates be put in their offices by all means; neither McEnery nor Marr advised violence toward Republicans.

William M. Robinson, news editor of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, was put on the stand to prove that many extracts from country parish papers were actually taken from said journals and reproduced without change.

Judge A. B. Levisse—Reside in Shreveport; the effect, socially, on a man who votes the Republican ticket in Caddo parish is to break him down and make him very unpopular.

L. W. Baker—Reside in Bossier parish; the effect of a man being a Republican in my section of the country is ostracism and general condemnation.

Joseph Bowling—Reside in New Orleans; deal in dry goods; the commercial and financial condition of this city is bad; heavy taxes and lack of confidence have changed things generally, and our trade has sought new channels; we have lost the Texas trade because our people will not build a railroad to that State; the political situation is not pleasant; real estate has decreased in value, and many stores are vacant; there are buildings here which the owners will give to any one who will pay the taxes and make repairs; the general feeling of the people is that this government is not honest; do not think that Northern capital would come here if we had many such troubles as the fourteenth of September; killing negroes all over the State does not help business here; I think it possible for a reputable white man to be punished for murdering a negro; the pardoning of many criminals by Governor Kellogg created a feeling of insecurity and weakened confidence in the courts; it would be better for us if our large plantations were cut up into small farms; have heard that the taxes for last year have been reduced.

James Graham—The present condition of our city is greatly depressed financially; taxation has been reduced. [Witness told what he knew about the funding act, the city and State debts and bonds.] Do not know that the Chamber of Commerce and another street body approved of the funding bill.

Mr. Seixas—Am a money broker; I consider that the future of New Orleans depends as much on the government as anything else; there has been a great shrinkage in all values; mortgages on real estate are not sought for by capitalists; stores that formerly rented for $1000 per year now rent for $1200. [Witness gave his views on the financial condition generally.] With a good government I think that property and stocks of all kinds would improve in value and our people would then have confidence; until there is a change in the government things will not improve; Kellogg is objectionable because he is not a man of his words; he telegraphed to his secretary to contribute $1000 to the Shreveport sufferers, for him personally, and he took the money out of the State treasury; I only know it by seeing such statements as were published in the newspapers; he would not be believed on oath by nine-tenths of the people of this city; can't mention any particular items where he has done wrong; I am not acquainted with him; he has never told me a falsehood, and I have never done any business for him; I believe that our people would be glad to get rid of Auditor Clinton; he has played Auditor and Treasurer; nearly the entire State authorities are bad; Lowell, the defaulting postmaster and Speaker of the House, is an objectionable person, and one who would be sent to the Penitentiary by a Northern jury; we have an objectionable school board; these statements I have just made are strong, and I give them as matters of general notoriety; these things are not of my own knowledge; the administration preceding Kellogg's was quite as bad as his.

Bishop Wilmer—I do not know much about politics; the business condition here is greatly depressed; our people are discouraged; the cause of this is the loss of confidence by the people in the public officials; there has been a failure to punish criminals who have depredated on the inhabitants; farmers have failed to raise good crops because they would be stolen from them; there is little or no stain on the name of a man who is guilty of larceny; even a murderer does not suffer great punishment; thieves can not be punished because juries are lax; I am opposed to universal suffrage; some of my parishioners are very poor, and lost their property by petty depredations; I have a great distrust for our judiciary; parish judges and police juries are almost universally unfitted for their positions; I believe there was some intimidation to prevent persons voting as they pleased; colored men informed me they did not vote the Democratic ticket because they were afraid of their companions; they said they did not vote from patriotic motives—only to please their employers; there is a feeling of insecurity throughout the State for life and property on the part of white people.

Mr. Abel here appeared with documents from the Returning Board, and the papers from Iberia and Rapides parish were examined. An affidavit in the Rapides bundle, it is asserted by the Democratic side, has been put in since the Returning Board adjourned, and it has no date on it. It is signed by ex-Governor Wells, who charges that the elections in parts of his parish were not all fair.

A. H. Leonard—I sometimes write for the Shreveport *Times*; am publisher of that journal.

One of the papers was produced in which appeared an article recommending that certain persons should be killed, if they are counted in by the Returning Board. Witness testified that he believed just what the paper had recommended; he would resist any kind of tyranny; and the general policy of the *Times* was to make a radical change in our State government, even if it does cost human life.

Mr. Dumestre—Reside in Iberia parish; one poll was thrown out by the supervisor because the box was not handed in to the supervisor within twenty-four hours after the polls were closed; the election was fair and peaceable; I attempted to learn where the supervisor was inside of the twenty-four hours, and the box was in his office, but the supervisor could not be found until several hours after; the supervisor then refused to accept the box because the tender was made too late.

Mr. Demourelle—Reside in Iberia parish; I was a slave before the war; I voted the Democratic ticket since the war; twenty-six other colored men voted the Democratic ticket; most of them usually vote that ticket; about 100 voted the Republican ticket.

Henry Wagner—Reside in Iberia parish; last election I voted the Democratic ticket; there were twenty-five of us; I voted that ticket once before; I am never disturbed because I vote as I do; we are not disturbed because of politics; I voted the Democratic ticket because I thought it was best for me and my people.

At the evening session in a parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, the committee found as large an audience as was desirable, and at eight o'clock began to take testimony. The first witness was—

L. J. Higby—I reside in New Orleans, and have for several years; the business condition of New Orleans is not favorable; there is a want of confidence in the stability of our laws and the law makers; the mouth of the river is in better condition now than formerly; other cities have better facilities for transportation than we have; railways take frieght to the Atlantic coast easier than can be done by way of the Mississippi; our Texas trade has diminished lately; the stories of outrages in Louisiana have had a depressing influence; business has decreased annually with us; the influence of climate is not adverse to the export of grain from this point; the deepening of the mouth of our river would decrease the rates of freight from this port; the cost of exporting grain from this port is about the same as it was six years ago, or perhaps less; the effect of the White League was that if they were banded against Northern men, Northern men would not come here; the events of the fourteenth of September had a depressing influence; friends wrote to me to sell out and leave; a sense of security has been growing worse here from year to year; I am the author of several letters to the New Orleans *Times* previous to the last election; I took the ground that there was a lack of railroads in this section; if the river bar was deepened there would be ten times the amount of business for us; the distance from Chicago to New York is about the same as from Chicago to this city; State taxes are less now than formerly; the city is about the same as in the past; am personally acquainted with Governor Kellogg; his standing is about as good as that of any other man I know of; I think that if Kellogg had proper support he would make our financial condition much better than it is; the expense of maintaining the levees at present is not greater than formerly, but the contractors do not do the work.

General Cyrus Bussey—Reside in New Orleans and have been a commission merchant since 1866; the financial condition of our city is greatly depressed; several things have contributed to this state of affairs; overflows, high taxes and failure of crops, and bad government are some of the causes; we have many enterprising men here; I do not agree with Mr. Higby in all his statements; I think we have not lost the cotton trade; it costs much more to send a bale from Little Rock to New York than it does to send it here; we have lost the supply trade, which has gone to St. Louis, Chicago and New York; the loss to vessels at the bar in one year is sufficient to build the Fort St. Philip canal five times over; it costs more now than formerly to keep the levees in repair; in five years the present levee system must be abandoned; a partial scaling of the State debt has had a good effect; with the canal and a good levee system we would prosper, and become the second city in this country; we get more than one-third of the cotton crop of this country; it is possible to make money raising Louisiana in raising sugar, but we must have a better tariff, say a protection of four per cent; the protection is now only two per cent; this year's cotton crop will be about 1,000,000 bales.

George Jonas—Am president of the Canal Bank; much of our trade has been diverted by railroads built by other cities; the first cause of our troubles is a want of confidence in the government; the system of assessments by the State is a great cause of complaint; the funding bill, if conducted honestly, will meet with my approval; were there more confidence in this government there would be railroads built, our judiciary is not of good standing; it is partisan; if the Fort St. Philip canal was constructed our condition would be greatly improved, notwithstanding a bad government; the general belief is that the State functionaries are corrupt; the action of the Returning Board had a depressing effect; State bonds have increased in value since the election.

J. H. Oglesby—Can't explain about the increase in value of State bonds since the election; the two and a half million bond issue to the Chattanooga railroad is universally reprobated; these bonds were issued before Governor Kellogg's administration; I believe the funding act a very wise thing; the Chamber of Commerce employed able counsel to draw the bill, but it was slightly changed afterward; I can not say that Kellogg has made any great failure in State finances; I consider the financial condition of our city better to-day than before in thirty-five years and the cotton crop larger than usual; our people are more economical and there is less credit business; factors have not advanced as profusely as in former times; crops are to-day raised with a less expenditure than in past years; now we have a large number of small farmers, who annually produce from four to ten bales of cotton, and this is the season why we can not foretell the extent of the crop; these small producers do not draw on our capital in an attempt to work reform measures the committee was seconded by Governor Kellogg, and he assisted us greatly; the State is wholly unable to sustain its levees; we have not had a protest in our bank in eighteen months; the bills we put through the Legislature did not cost us money; I do not think the Legislature was too honest; the number of failures in the city have been far less than in any other city in our country.

The letter from Governor Kellogg was read. It will be found in another column.

The copy of a telegram from Governor Kellogg to President Grant, referred to, was presented, but not read. Mr. Potter demanded that the telegram go with the letter, and such disposition was accordingly made.

Judge Dibble, counsel for the Republican side, handed in a statement concerning the abduction of Mr. Cousin, Republican Representative from St. Tammany.

General De Trobriand—My instructions were to preserve the peace, so far as I know, the election was properly and peacefully conducted here.

A letter from Mr. McEnery to Governor Kellogg, proposing the appointment of a board to which the returns of 1872 be referred, was read. The committee will be furnished with a copy. Mr. McEnery proposes that Governor Kellogg nominate two gentlemen, and he will name two, and these four will choose a fifth: Governor Kellogg to appoint a Returning Board.

The next witness was Mr. S. H. Kennedy, who related his opinions as to the financial and commercial condition of New Orleans and Louisiana. He told about shrinkage, falling off of business, and a lack of confidence.

The committee then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

The Abduction of Republican Members of the Legislature.

Among the desperate attempts of the Democrats to control the Legislature is noted the forcible taking away from the city of Mr. A. J. Cousin, member elect from the parish of St. Tammany. At about half past eight o'clock yesterday morning four men took Mr. Cousin from the house where he was stopping, at the corner of St. Claude and Damaine streets, handcuffed him, and took him in a roundabout way to the Parish Prison. Here we learn he was detained without an entry being made upon the prison books. In the afternoon he was taken from prison by parties representing themselves as deputy sheriff and posse from the parish of St. Tammany, attended by several men of the city, and being placed in a carriage was driven through several streets in the back portion of the Third District, and finally to the Ponchartrain railroad, and at four o'clock was put on board the steamer Camelia, at the lake end, bound for St. Tammany. The only solution to this mysterious affair is a rumor of some charge of embezzlement having been made against Mr. Cousin in St. Tammany, and that he has been taken back to the country by Captain Floyd for the obvious reason of preventing him from taking his seat in the House on Monday.

Another sensation is found in the disappearance, or rather non-appearance of Hon. Cain Sartain, of Carroll parish. Mr. Sartain is known to have left Vicksburg on his way hither, and was due here yesterday afternoon by the Jackson train. It is reported that he did arrive, and was taken in charge by a party of men who spirited him away from his friends. He has probably met the fate of Mr. Cousin, and will be detained. A future disposition.

Hon. Frank Morey's Letter.

In another column will be found a statesmanlike and practical paper from Congressman Morey. It means reform and better government, and comes from one deeply interested in the welfare of his State. General Morey takes a most liberal view of what ought and can be done to redeem Louisiana, and we ask all good Democrats as well as Republicans to consider his words.

Our Commercial Delegation in Mexico.

A dispatch from Colonel William M. Burwell, secretary of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, to J. H. Oglesby, Esq., dated City of Mexico, December 29, 1874, and sent by the way of Brownsville, Texas, announces that the delegation arrived in the City of Mexico on the twenty-fifth ultimo, having left here on the nineteenth day of the last month. The colonel reports that all the members of the party are well, and that they met with a most cordial reception.

It is disgraceful that the creditors of the State, including among them judges of the Supreme Court, should be compelled to wait, day after day, at the doors of the Treasurer, for the money they have earned and that the State has agreed to pay. It is not the fault of the Treasurer, we are informed, but of the tax collectors, twenty-seven of whom have failed to turn over the funds in their hands, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will not be prolonged.

Blackstone's own and blue diagonal double breasted suit remarkets for $16, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at 5 P. M., on the premises on Miro street, between Esplanade and Kerlerec streets, Third District, two cisterns.

Clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at retail at cost for cash, at No. 100 Common street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

New Year's Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The usual reception took place at the Executive Mansion to-day. Foreign ministers, Cabinet officers, judges of the Supreme Court, army and navy officers, and many others, paying their respects to the President.

A large delegation of the Mexican war veterans was received by the President in a cordial manner. He is decidedly in favor of having pensions granted them.

Members of the Cabinet and hundreds of others opened their houses to visitors and entertained them hospitably.

During the afternoon there was a slight fall of snow.

A Vacant Office to be Sought For.

The Danish consulate at New Orleans being vacant, applicants for this office are requested to file their applications with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, Denmark, before the thirteenth of March next.

The Southern Pacific.

The Texas or Southern Pacific railroad, embracing the Texas and Atlantic Pacific in combination, as appears by the pending bill introduced by Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, and also from the map of the company showing the route of the road, finds connection in the main line from Shreveport southeastwardly to New Orleans, and from Springfield, Missouri, on the Atlantic and Pacific, via St. Louis to the Northeast and North. There is no connection provided for in the present bill or programme with railroad centres of the Virginias, Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. To meet this defect in the route, a connection is proposed from Springfield, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee, and the Senators from the Eastern and Southeastern States, including prominently and specially Senators Johnston, of Virginia; Ransom, of North Carolina; Robertson, of South Carolina; Gordon, of Georgia; Goldthwaite, of Alabama; Alcorn, of Mississippi; Cooper, of Tennessee; Dorsay, of Arkansas, and Stephenson, of Kentucky, and many leading Southern Congressmen are waiting to insure this modification of Senator Scott's bill which would unite the entire system of railway east of the Mississippi, and make it essentially a Southern Pacific railroad. The measure thus modified possesses great strength, not only as a matter of comity and justice in view of the liberal aid given to the Union and other Pacific roads by the government, but is further favored by prominent Northern Congressmen as an important and practical measure for the relief and reconstruction of the impoverished States of the South.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Wickham Inaugurated.

NEW YORK, January 1.—To-day Mayor Wickam and Register Jones were formally inaugurated into office. Subsequently they held receptions; that of the mayor was unusually largely attended.

Specie.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Specie shipments, to-day, $600,000.

Bank Statement.

Loans increased $500,000; specie increased $500,000; legal tenders increased $2,500,000; deposits increased $7,500,000; reserve increased $5,000,000.

The Lost Steamer Thomas Brooks.

Advices by mail of the loss on the Southern coast of Cuba of the steamer Thomas Brooks, before reported, state she struck on a rock about fifteen miles from Guantanamo, on the morning of the third ultimo. She backed off and sunk in ten minutes in deep water, taking down with her about thirty-five people. About as many more escaped to the shore, some in one boat which was successfully launched; the other upset, and the rest were saved on pieces of wood, etc. The greatest consternation prevailed—the shortness of the trip, the finest of weather, and the soundness of the boat, all having rendered the idea of any such catastrophe wildly improbable.

The Police and the Aldermen.

The assistant aldermen just legislated out of office were to have held a caucus to-day, in their chamber, in regard to the advisability of reorganizing for the purpose of contesting the constitutionality of the legislative act abolishing their board, but the police were stationed at the door to prevent their entering, and new locks were placed on the doors.

Tilton and Beecher.

Five hundred jurors have been summoned to appear in the Brooklyn City Court on Monday in the civil suit of Tilton against Beecher, which begins then. Subpenas were being served on witnesses to-day, and counsel on both sides were active in preparation for the trial. The trial may last the entire January term of the court.

There is a small pamphlet containing a resume of the scandal, and entitled "Crime in high places," being distributed. It is mostly made up from documents already published and is not favorable to the Beecher side. Some of these, it is said, have found their way into the hands of some of the jurymen already summoned. The attention of Beecher's counsel has been called to the matter.

FOREIGN.

Death of Mrs. Motley.

LONDON, January 1.—Mrs. Motley, wife of J. Lothrop Motley, the American historian, is dead.

Espartero Not Dead.

A special dispatch to the *News* says the report published in the Carlist papers of the death of the Spanish statesman Espartero is without foundation.

Marine.

The bark Laureate, from New Orleans, has arrived off Lizard, with the loss of her topmast. She was bound for Bremen.

Navigation and travel is much impeded by ice.

The New King of Spain.

In his interview with the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, Don Alfonso said: "Liberal constitutionalist as I am, I know that it is not a pleasure to be King of Spain at this moment, but I shall try to understand my duty and do it."

A special dispatch from Madrid to the London *Times* says: General Prime de Rivero, some time since, informed Marshal Serrano that he intended to have Alfonso proclaimed King, and persisted in this intention despite offers of Serrano to him of, the most elevated positions in his gift, including that of Captain General of Cuba.

Marshal Serrano was unable to supercede Rivero, as he alone had the disposal of the military forces in Madrid.

The *Times'* correspondent also says that the new ministry have telegraphed the Captain General of Cuba ordering him to announce the proclamation of King Alfonso to the army in Cuba, which, the King trusts, will more determinedly than ever defend the interests of Spanish territory.

The Spanish ambassador at Paris has resigned.

Ex-Queen Isabella, in response to the dispatch of General Prime de Rivera, sent the following telegram: "The King proceeds to Spain immediately."

Alfonso telegraphed to the Pope, asking his blessing and promising that he will, like his ancestors, defend the rights of the Holy See.

King Alfonso's ministry is announced as follows:

Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cardenas, Minister of Justice; Jovellar, Minister of War; Salavora, Minister of Finance; Molens, Minister of Marine; Roberto, Minister of the Interior; Orovis, Minister of Commerce; Ayala, Minister of Colonies.

Alfonso did not pass through Paris, but has gone to Spain direct. He will disembark either at Cadiz or Valencia.

General Martinez Campos has entered Valencia at the head of troops that were sent to oppose him when he pronounced for Alfonso.

The Carlist leaders Dorregary, Alvarez and others have entered Catalonia.

The republican armies in Catalonia and Saragossa have accepted Don Alfonso as King.

It is reported that one of the first acts of the new ministry will be to telegraph the Captain General of Cuba to exercise a conciliatory spirit, to pacify the Cubans by reestablishing as far as possible a cordial understanding between the home and provincial governments.

The Spanish army and navy yesterday everywhere accepted Don Alfonso as King.

Marshal Serrano has quietly transferred the command of the armies to General Lacerna.

Special dispatches to the London papers agree that the European powers will recognize King Alfonso as soon as his representatives are accredited to the various courts.

A dispatch to the News states that Castelar, Martos, Admiral Topete, Zorilla and General Pavia have promised to support Alfonso.

The Cuban army has telegraphed its adhesion to the new government.

Generals Dorregare and Lizarraga and two other Carlist officers are expected to join the Alfonsists.

Victoria's New Year.

Queen Victoria dispensed her usual New Year bounties of beef, coal and breadstuffs at Windsor Castle to-day.

A Strike.

The planers, tinsters and boilermakers at Hull have struck work on account of a reduction of ten per cent in their wages.

Dead.

PARIS, January 2.—Ledru Rollin is dead.

Concha's Proclamation.

HAVANA, January 2.—Captain General Concha has issued a proclamation announcing the accession of King Alfonso to the Spanish crown.

Von Arnim's Sentence.

BERLIN, January 2.—Von Arnim's sentence having been published in Vienna several hours before it was pronounced, a disciplinary inquiry has been instituted against Judge Reich, who was president of the court before which the Count was tried, with a view to ascertaining the author of the breach of secrecy.

It is expected that the appeal from sentence of Count Von Arnim will be tried by the Kammergericht within six weeks, whatever may be the result there it is anticipated the case will be carried to the Obergericht.

Escorting the King to Spain.

MADRID, January 2.—A squadron of government vessels has sailed from Carthgena for Marseilles to escort King Alfonso to Spain. His majesty will probably disembark at Valencia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Loss of the Steamer John B. Maude.

MEMPHIS, January 1.—A special to the *Appeal* from Helena, Arkansas, of this date, says: "The steamer John B. Maude struck an old sunken barge last night about midnight, while near or at what is known as O K Landing, forty miles above Helena, and sunk in about twelve feet water. No lives lost. The Maude left this port last evening about six o'clock, with 800 bales of cotton and a good list of passengers. All her passengers were brought back to this point by the steamer Phil Allen. It is believed the boat and cargo will not prove a total loss, but the river is rising so fast at this point that she is in great danger unless speedily raised."

The following is the insurance on the steamer John B. Maude, sunk above Helena Thursday night: Ætna, of Hartford, and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5000 each; Farmers' and National, of Cincinnati, $3000 each; Firemen's of Cincinnati, Commercial, of Cincinnati, American, of Cincinnati, and Peabody, of Wheeling, $2500 each; Eureka, of Cincinnati, $4000; Ætna, of Wheeling, $2000; Old Dominion, Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers', of Ohio, $1500 each. Total, $35,000. The boat was valued at $52,500.

Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., January 1.—The steamer San Marcos, from Galveston, is ashore eighteen miles south of Cape Henry. A wrecking steamer has gone to her assistance.

Drowned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 2.—Dr. Cornelius Adams, of this city, fell into the canal at Graniteville, South Carolina, last evening, and was drowned.