

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. JOHN R. OWYSS, Director. THEATRE DE LA CITE. Engagement of the popular FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. ENGAGEMENT OF THE FASCINATING ACTRESS, MISS ADA GRAY.

CAMILLE. Wednesday—NEW MAJDALES. Thursday—A TICKET.

FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL CONCERT BY THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE ORLEANS PLAIN BAPTIST CHURCH.

PROFESSORS WATTS AND BEARDSLEE. Tuesday Evening, January 5, 1875.

DEWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The week commencing January 4, 1875.

THE THEATRE OF THE SPECIALTY COMPANY. Engagement in new acts in connection with the national drama THE SEA OF ICE.

THE GREAT MEN OF THE SOUTH. Monday, January 10, 1875.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

A FEW MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

The congressional committee, composed of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, met in the Customhouse at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a full audience in the room.

Mr. Dibble expressed a desire to prove that Mr. Wiltz first called on General De Trobriand to effect persons from the State House.

Ex-Governor Hahn—I am a member of the present House of Representatives; do not think that General De Trobriand appeared in the House until a resolution was passed asking his presence, a friend of Mr. Wiltz offered the resolution.

In order to shorten the proceedings it was agreed that counsel on both sides should make tabulated and other statements, in the form of briefs, and submit them to the committee hereafter.

J. R. Beckwith—Am United States district attorney for Louisiana; I have been for years in constant receipt of information as to the activities of the colored people; am well informed about the Colfax massacre; the effects of that and other massacres continue to this day, and probably will be permanent.

Judge Alexander Walker—I am a lawyer and a journalist; my observations are not tabulated; there has been a great deal of intimidation; there is a tendency on the part of the negroes to purchase small farms, and their present condition is greatly improved.

Mr. L. H. Belden—Reside in Iberia; am district attorney for that parish; the parish is divided into two parts; the colored men in the parish are in a state of terror; the colored men in the parish are in a state of terror.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the committee adjourned at half past one o'clock last evening to meet Governor Kellogg at the State House, to take his testimony relative to Monday's proceedings in the Legislature.

The committee, with counsel and press reporters, immediately proceeded to the State House, where Governor Kellogg was prepared to give his testimony.

Mr. Foster informed the Governor that the committee had called solely to hear what he had to say regarding the proceedings of Monday, the fourth instant.

Governor Kellogg—I am Governor of Louisiana; I know what transpired on Monday in the Legislature; the United States forces were present by a process; on Saturday evening last I received a note from the Hon. General De Trobriand, informing me that the Hon. General De Trobriand intended to visit the State House for certain purposes, and to place Mr. De Trobriand in the State House.

Mr. De Trobriand was near at hand, and would furnish me with such assistance as I might require; I received a note from General De Trobriand that he had been elected instead of Mr. Hahn; he had made a contract; but he chose rather peace and union than chaos and strife; and the result was satisfactory.

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THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

At twelve o'clock yesterday Lieutenant Governor Antoine called the Senate to order and instructed the secretary to call the roll. Twenty-four members, and a quorum, were announced as present.

Mr. Burch gave notice that he would at a future day introduce a bill for the relief of the creditors of the Louisiana State University, located at Baton Rouge.

Mr. Greene, of Louisiana, gave notice that he would at some future day introduce a bill reducing the expenses of assessing and collecting the revenues and taxes of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he would at a future time introduce a bill providing that should delinquent taxpayers for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 pay their delinquent taxes within the period of ninety days after the passage of his bill, then the penalties accrued thereon for non-payment shall be remitted.

Mr. Stamps gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce a bill to reduce the fees of the civil and criminal sheriffs of the parish of Orleans.

Also, a bill to amend the present charter of the city of New Orleans by the establishment of a board of aldermen and assistant aldermen, to be elected on the first Monday in November each year, the first election to be held on the first Monday in November, 1875.

Mr. Chabroun introduced a joint resolution providing for a committee of three on the part of the House and two from the Senate, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, whose duty shall be to investigate the books of the funding board created under act No. 2 of 1874, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hunt gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to amend and re-enact the bill creating the Seventeenth Judicial District.

The Senate, on motion, went into executive session. Nothing was done after executive session, and the Senate adjourned until this morning at twelve o'clock.

House of Representatives. This body assembled in a very quiet and orderly manner yesterday morning—quite in contrast with the excitement which characterized the meeting of the day before.

After waiting till about quarter past twelve, Chief Clerk Vigers called the House to order, and requested Mr. Matthews to take the chair.

Fifty-four members and a quorum were declared present. Mr. Dewees moved that the House proceed to draw for seats.

An amendment was offered that members retain seats now occupied by them. Accepted by Mr. Dewees.

Mr. Lowell objected. He thought the Democratic members should be given a chance for the good seats. No one knew where they were at present. They might be kidnapped, like our friend from St. Tammany.

A motion was made to lay the subject on the table. Lost.

It was finally decided that the members retain their present seats.

Notice was given of contest by Mr. Chevan of the seat of Mr. Deblanc, of the ninth ward of Orleans.

What Constitutes Treason Against the State.

Article 101 of the constitution declares that:

Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

Section 553 of the Revised Statutes provides that: Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court.

The above comprises all the laws on the subject of treason against the State, and the provisions both in the constitution and the Revised Statutes, defining what constitutes treason and the character of the evidence to establish it, are the same.

The definition of the high crime of treason is derived from the common law, and every substantive word in the definition has often been the subject of interpretation by the courts of last resort in England and the United States.

There can be no question, from the foregoing extracts from the State constitution and laws, that the crime of treason can be committed against the State, and it has been so decided often.

Leaving of war is direct when the war is levied directly against the government with intent to overthrow it; Hale, 431. At common law in case of war levied directly against the government, all persons assembled and marching with the rebels are guilty of treason, whether they are aware of the purpose of the assembly, or aid and assist in committing acts of violence or war; 4 Cranch, 126.

To march in arms with a force unattached and arrayed, committing acts of violence and devastation, in order to compel the resignation of a public officer, and thereby render ineffective an act of Congress, is high treason; 2 Dallas, 296; 10 Cranch, 318.

When war is levied for the purpose of producing changes of a public or general nature by an armed force, as for the purpose of attempting by force to obtain the repeal of a statute, or to obtain the redress of any other grievance, real or pretended, it is high treason; Foster, 214.

Treason may be committed by an open and armed opposition to the laws of a State, or a combination and forcible attempt to overthrow or usurp the government; 11 Johnson, New York, 519.

The acts and the objects in view, taken together, determine the offense.

These considerations are thrown out as worthy the consideration of the people at this particular juncture in our State affairs, as acts already committed may constitute a subject of judicial inquiry, and it is desirable that those who may not know the full legal consequences of their acts should pause and consider.

Opinions and Precedents. A number of the members of the Merchants' Exchange assembled at their room, on Poydras street, yesterday, and were called to order by Mr. W. C. Raymond, president of the Exchange, who explained the subject of the meeting to be one for the purpose of taking some action on the state dispatch made by General Sheridan in his dispatch to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Odell offered a set of resolutions, the gist of which was that the General Assembly of a positive truth and a libel upon the community, when he intimated that the lives of citizens had become jeopardized in this State. The resolutions were adopted, with the provision that they be conveyed, by copy, to the congressional committee, now here, and that the agent of the Associated Press be requested to telegraph them North and West.

With the same end in view, members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting last night, and expressed an opinion and protest against the General's language in a lengthy set of preambles and resolutions, for a copy of which we are indebted to the courtesy of H. G. Hester, Esq., secretary of the Cotton Exchange. The resolutions characterized General Sheridan as one "coming among us as an almost entire stranger; overlooking the fact that he was here in 1865, then as a Major General, and that he had a command here for more than three years, and saw very much of our people; a traitor to the cause of the Union; a decline of trade, a shrinkage of values, and lack of general prosperity, which in the opinion of the framers of the resolutions was due to Republican government. The resolutions were adopted, after which General Cyrus Bussey made a few remarks.

Under this heading it is proper to state that Mr. James Jeffries, of Rapides parish, and Mr. George A. Kelley, of Winn parish, yesterday filed suits in the United States Circuit Court against "H. H. Sheridan, a citizen of Ohio; W. H. Emory, a citizen of Maryland, and P. K. De Trobriand, for \$10,000, for maliciously and unlawfully interfering with petitioner's rights and liberties, and unlawfully arresting and detaining him from a place where he was pursuing his lawful and peaceful business."

The gentlemen claimed seats in the House of Representatives, having been reported as members only by the Democratic State Central Committee. They were retired with others who were not members, hence the claim for damages. It is understood the process in each case will be served by the marshal to-day.

General Hugh J. Campbell. Too much credit can not be accorded this gallant gentleman for the fact and courtesy with which he discharged the arduous and delicate duties with which he was charged at the State House on Monday. General Campbell was in charge of the defenses of the Capitol building, and they were very creditably managed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Question in the Senate and in the House.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, being the following resolution, and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate of the any position of the army of the United States, and any resolutions by which soldiers or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control or seek to control the organization of the Grand Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, on the fourth instant, or specially, whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier, and if such has been the case, that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place.

Mr. Conkling said he would suggest that it would be better to preserve the customary phraseology of the Senate by inserting the words, "if, in his judgment, it is not incompatible with the public interest."

Mr. Thurman said he did not agree with the Senator from Ohio in the propriety of inserting the words suggested. This question did not relate to any foreign power. If it was such a question, then it would be proper to insert the words, "if, in his judgment, it is not incompatible with the public interest."

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