NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 231. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2382.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
EMEO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager

Engagement of the popular
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Matinee
DIVORCE.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
ALIXE.

Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee,
ARTICLE 47.

Seats may be secured for any performance of the week. ja3

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For the week commencing January 4, 1875.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIALTY COMPANY
All appearing in new acts in connection with the great sensational drama THE SEA OF ICE.
Monday, January 11—Lucille Western. ja3

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE CHARMING ACTRESS,

MISS ADA GRAY.

Thursday—ARTICLE 47, and STAGE STRUCK TAILOR.
Tom Tape.....Ben DeBar
Sally Scraggs.....Miss Ada Gray
Friday—Benefit of Miss Ada Gray—EAST LYNNE.
Saturday Matinee—CAMILLE.
Saturday Night—NEW MAGDALEN.
Sunday—LUCRETIA BORGIA and DICK TURPIN.
Prices as usual. ja7

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, &c. No lease; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of owner. No boarding-house keeper need apply. Only private parties who wish to purchase at reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. de11

BANKS AND BANKING.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PARTIES

... unclaimed sums of money to their ... in the NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved March 17, 1859:

... H.	$16 00
... & Co.	16 86
...en A. A.	12 92
...	10 00
... J. P.	20 32
...	16 70
...ph J.	10 00
...rd J. B., administrator	16 95
...s M. J., administrator	73 65
... C.	17 00
...n K. L. (House of Refuge)	119 00
...	22 10
...e J.	20 47
...	14 00
... B.	22 28
... D.	10 80

CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

...PT & CAMMACK,
BROKERS,
12 Carondelet Street,
(Front Office.)
...nds and Securities bought and sold, ...d on securities. Taxes and Licenses ja5 1m

...ANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
...E DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
...APITAL.....$500,000.

R. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
R. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
R. C. PALMER.
...its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
...ly JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.
Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.
GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.
M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
DIRECTORS.
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
...W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. J. Newton Mercer, La F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles ... Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl John, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. E. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

SALOONS.

HOYT'S VARIETIES BAR,
14.....Burgundy Street.....14
UNDER VARIETIES THEATRE.
Having leased the BAR of the Varieties Theatre for the ensuing season, and having made arrangements that will, I trust, meet the approbation of the most fastidious, I respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and the public.
ad 3m CHARLES J. HOYT

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLYLAND,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 8 St. Charles street.
Ball Invitations, Wedding and Visiting Cards, neatly engraved and printed. Also, all kinds of general engraving in the best style. Ball committees are specially invited to call and see his selection of orders of dancing and German favors, as he is satisfied that the most fastidious will be pleased. Special attention will be given to the engraving of New Year's cards. de15 eod

ORANGE TREES.....ORANGE TREES.
I have for sale from 2000 to 3000 fine ORANGE TREES, from two to six years of age, superior quality. I will sell at a very low price at my nursery, Carrollton Gardens.
de12 1m DAN HICKOK.

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
mh16 1y

CONSTABLES' SALES.

E. H. Benson, Algiers Winchester subrogated, vs. Robert Bean and wife, in solido—Fifth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 311.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Thompson, Fifth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction in front of the Fifth Justice Court, Tolmes street, Fifth District of this city, on SATURDAY, January 30, 1875, at twelve o'clock M. the following described property, to wit—
A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the improvements thereon, rights, ways, etc., situated in McDonogh Fifth District of the city, right bank of the river, in the square bounded by Madison, De Arcana, Decatur and Monroe streets, designated by the No. 21, and measuring 30 feet front on Madison street, by 120 feet in depth, between parallel lines, French measure.
Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
Deed of sale to be passed before W. H. Seymour, Esq., notary, at purchaser's expense.
de31 jn 14 21 28 F. C. SWIFT, Constable.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S TESTIMONY

Messrs. Phelps and Foster of the investigating committee met yesterday at the usual hour to complete their labors in this city. The following testimony was taken:

William Vigers—General De Trobriand directed me to call the roll, saying that he would protect me; I began to call, when Mr. Wiltz said that he desired Conservative members not to answer; there were fifty-two Republicans and fifty Conservatives; there was so much excitement that I can not distinctly remember, and could not keep a proper tally; Mr. Maginnis was one who answered on the first call; one other Democrat answered; on the vote to repeat the call I had forty-two answers; three of these names were admitted subsequent to first call; all the Republicans answered, except Cousin, absent, on the organization; I announced, at first, 102 answers; the motion to make Mr. Wiltz temporary chairman was made by Mr. Bielleu; Mr. Wiltz ordered me to give up the roll; I told him that I could not give it up, as that would not be lawful; on the second call I called the name of Mr. Maginnis.

Mr. Zacharie made some extended statements concerning political affairs in the country, but as they are ex parte we decline to print them. He asserted that his party had found considerable difficulty in sending off mail matter, or rather there was much trouble in having the matter delivered; recently I received a letter from the country containing political documents; the letter had been cut open and a portion of the contents abstracted, and since I have been attending on this committee I received a letter which had been opened.

Judge Dibble asked that in justice to the Republican party Governor Kellogg should be permitted to make statements in the same general manner as Mr. Zacharie has; it is due to the party and to the Governor; it can be proved that Governor Kellogg's financial policy has reduced taxes and reduced the State debt. Governor Kellogg has in his possession testimony which will make important disclosures concerning the White League.

Attorneys for both sides handed in documentary evidence, most of which is Louisiana history, made within the past few months.

C. W. Lowell—I had connection with papers before the Returning Board from the parish of Iberia; I obtained testimony from that and other parishes; I took in many affidavits; some of them I received by mail; had a dozen or fifteen parishes under my charge; can not remember the names, as I am not acquainted with the parties; never withdrew any papers from the board.

Judge Dibble—Came to Louisiana in 1863 in the United Stetes army; I am representing the Republican party before this committee; my position has been such that I have been able to have an intimate knowledge of our political history; the number of white Republicans in New Orleans may be indirectly estimated at 3000; according to all precedents, with a population of 191,000 there should not be more than 32,000 voters, yet there were more than that number registered; the Democratic majority in New Orleans can not be more than 5000 or 6000; there are certainly 3000 white Republicans in this city; I believe there was fraud in every registration office in New Orleans on both sides; few or no persons have ever been punished in Louisiana for perpetrating election frauds; considering that there were about 6000 fraudulent votes cast at the last election, this committee may consider that we had no election; the frauds were committed by both sides, but the Democrats lead in that business; the obnoxious features in our State revenue system originated with the Democratic party; the State assessment is less than that of the city; our party was aware that gigantic frauds had been practiced in the courts were paturalization papers were taken out.

C. W. Lowell recalled—Mr. Fontelieu, supervisor of poll No. 1, Iberia parish, informed me that he had made no return of that poll because he did not receive the box; Mr. Fontelieu had papers showing the irregularity.

P. M. Scull—Reside in Iberia parish, near the town; know that Republicans were threatened with discharge from their work if they voted the Republican ticket; I was personally threatened; Frank Johnson threatened to put a bullet through me; many others were threatened; the threats intimidated colored people; threats were made at the poll; some colored men voted the Democratic ticket, but they did it against their will; no one was shot or struck; the men ran off Mr. Belden, the district attorney; when Democrats voted the voter put his ballot in the box direct; when Republicans voted the ticket was passed through two or three hands before it was put in the box; colored men's tickets were changed; I was and am constable and tried to have men vote as they pleased; some men outside the poll carried loaded whip handles.

Mr. Zacharie announced that he had just been informed that General Sheridan was about to make important arrests of well known citizens, and called the committee's attention to the fact that our civil courts are fully able to attend to all civil process; that our citizens are willing and ready to assist the proper court officers in making arrests.

A note of this statement was entered in the records.

Mr. Zacharie stated that he had withdrawn from the White League because he disliked the name, fearing that his opponents would make capital out of it; I deemed it best not to make the association a purely white one.

Mr. Phelps wrote out a form for those who protest against military arrests and those present acknowledged that he had understood them in their assurance to assist civil officers in executing process of law. In the form the word government was used, and when the gentlemen were asked what government was meant, they besitated to reply, and as no direct answer was made as to whether the gentlemen would assist in arresting a well-known White Leaguer, Mr. Phelps said he did not see anything for them. Mr. Marr said he would assist in making a proper arrest; Mr. Zacharie said he would even assist a Metropolitan in making an arrest; Captain Fenner hesitated somewhat, as did others sitting near him. Mr. E. H. Farrow sat next to Mr. Zacharie, but did not express himself as fully as did Mr. Marr or Zacharie. When Messrs. Phelps and Dibble insisted on Mr. Marr making a direct response as to what government he meant he failed to make further reply than that he would lend his aid in enforcing due processes of law.

When Messrs. Phelps and Foster found that they could not obtain from the gentlemen a full response as to what government was meant, they announced that they would adjourn to the State House and take more testimony from Governor Kellogg. Mr. Phelps intimated that it was not likely that he could give General Sheridan any assurance, and that the form spoken of above would likely go for nothing.

The committee then visited the State House and obtained the following from Governor Kellogg:

Governor Kellogg—The White League is a distinctive organization; it was organized in April or May, 1874 first in St. Martin or St. Landry parish; St. Mary was among the first; Franklin is in St. Mary parish; I understand you have determined not to go back of 1874; I could go further back than that time when there were similar organizations; originating on the Teche it spread to other parishes; when I went to Washington in June last, everything was quiet; the military left on the seventeenth of June; up to the first of July no city was more quiet and orderly than New Orleans; on my return from Washington I found some excitement existed, owing to publications in the *Picayune* purporting to be an expose of the organization and objects of a Black League which was to make a parade on that day and murder all white people who opposed them, submitted a copy of the *Picayune* of the thirtieth of June; this publication had an immense effect; a neighbor's workmen would not work because they wished to be at home to protect their families; in consequence of the excitement the militia were ordered to make no parade, copies of the *Picayune* of June 30 and July 4 were filed bearing on the same subject; there was no truth in any of those statements; much feeling was produced in the country by the local press publishing incendiary articles; reports that arms were being sent to colored people in the country were also circulated; submitted the report from the Adjutant General bearing on the subject; 130 guns were sent out, nearly all Enfield rifles, for cadets at Baton Rouge; the balance were burned in a country parish; under the law I am required to arm the militia; the arms were always left in the armory in this city.

July 2 the *Picayune* published a communication advising a White League; I wish to show that there was a persistent and determined effort to organize a White League; no doubt many intelligent people believed there was a Black League; I submit a history of the White League organization; I submit an account of the Democratic convention at Baton Rouge, at which incendiary speeches were made; Colonel McEnery advised the people to slaughter the militia in case they defended the State government; the killing of the State officers was even advocated by him in his speech; ten days later a ratification meeting was held on Canal street addressed by E. J. Ellis and R. H. Marr; I submit the report of their speeches, which were incendiary; organizations were formed and arms were being sent here from New York, Boston Baltimore, notably the latter city; ward clubs received arms consigned to Mr. Oliver and ether parties.

Mr. Phelps here excused himself, desiring to catch the four o'clock train.

Mr. Morey, on behalf of the Republicans of North Louisiana, wished the committee to receive evidence on the subject of intimidation.

Mr. Phelps said that they would take the subject into consideration at Washington, but had now agreed to adjourn to that place.

General R. L. Gibson desired to introduce testimony to prove the peaceful condition of affairs in his congressional district. He was nominated for Congress without being a member of the White League.

Governor Kellogg continued—Mr. Oliver said that a small invoice of arms for a party in this State had been seized; Mr. Oliver voluntarily handed over his consignment of arms to the police, and the arms were sent back North; the only actual, irregular seizure of arms was that of a dray load found on the street; a gentleman informed me that the steamship Mississippi had several boxes of arms on her for private parties here, and he asked me to seize that consignment; a car load of arms about that time came here on the Jackson railroad, and were delivered at Leeds' foundry; I did not know of the fact until an hour after the guns had been given out to men; a public meeting was called, to be held at the Clay statue, by the opposition about or on the fourteenth of September, and the call narrated some of the grievances; the great grievance was that private arms had been unlawfully seized; this produced the collision; the State government was called on by that meeting to abdicate, but we could not confer with an armed body, and refused to have anything to do with such a rabble; the speeches made at Clay statue were inflammatory; men were told to go home and get their guns and return; that was after I had refused to abdicate; streets were barricaded, etc.; for further particulars the committee is referred to documents which I furnish.

This documentary evidence contains nothing further than what our readers already know, and such as has been published by us.

I think that the attack made on the fourteenth of September was not at first intended to overthrow the State government; I have heard that soon after the fourteenth of September a secret society was formed here, the members to take various routes to rendezvous at Baltimore, and there perfect arrangements to assassinate President Grant; I do not think that the persons were more than mere visionaries; that information reached me so direct that I was compelled to believe it; I submit Major Merrill's recent report of the proceedings in the Red river department; our present registration law has some bad features, and should be repealed; in many parishes the registration offices had a majority of Conservatives in charge; in some parishes not a single Republican was placed in the registration office; I discovered gross frauds in naturalization in this city, and submit documents referring thereto; the law constituting of the Returning Board was promulgated by Governor Warmoth; I have denounced the Returning Board law; I was not in daily communication with the Returning Board, as has been falsely stated; talked with two members of the board about St. Helena parish; made no suggestions to the members; often urged Mr. Anderson to hurry up the returns; I did not learn that the White League had anything to do with the proposition to assassinate the President; the arms sent to three country parishes, Madison, Latourche and Catahoula, were given out under the militia law; those arms were poor things.

Immediately after the committee began taking Governor Kellogg's testimony Mr. Phelps retired, announcing that he was about to start for home. This left Mr. Foster alone, and he remained and heard all that the Governor had to say. After that the testimony was closed, and the committee, or all which remained, adjourned.

Mr. Foster left last evening for Washington, taking with him a mass of evidence which will require several days to digest.

Captain Eber B. Ward.

This great capitalist and prominent business man was stricken dead of apoplexy in the streets of Detroit on the second of January. Captain Ward was the owner of large mining interests, and was closely identified with the railways of Michigan. He was born in the year 1811, and at the age of twelve years commenced life as a cabin boy on a small lake schooner. He was the ruling spirit of the Louisiana Central railroad enterprise. The stroke of the dread archer has closed a long life of usefulness and honor.

Governor Kellogg on the White League.

A large number of prominent gentlemen, representing both political parties, assembled in Governor Kellogg's parlor at the State House yesterday afternoon to hear the testimony of the Governor in relation to the White League. Among those present were Congressmen Morey and Darrall, Representative elect R. L. Gibson, General Hugh J. Campbell, Captain Charles E. Fenner, and others. Governor Kellogg's testimony went back to the incipiency of the organization, which he ascribed primarily due to the publications in the *Picayune*, about the last of June, 1874, in regard to a Black League. It will be remembered that that journal published a sensation story at that time to the effect that a Black League had been formed, and that on the fourth of July the colored militia were to parade with loaded guns and were to murder all who refused to furnish them with soda water and other refreshments. The Governor's testimony was very strong, supported, as it was, by figures, dates and documents. Its most remarkable statement was to the effect that he (the Governor) had received information of a plot to assassinate the President of the United States. This statement produced a profound sensation, and was received with murmurs of astonishment from the gentlemen present. Governor Kellogg testified that the basis of his call on the military for intervention in the matters in the House was the following document, signed by fifty-two members of the House:

NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1875.

His Excellency, William P. Kellogg, Governor:

SIR—The undersigned members elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, assembled at the hall of the House in the State House at twelve o'clock this day and answered to the call made by the clerk. Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House contrary to law. We can not obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We therefore invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members elect that we may attend to the performance of our duties.

Mr. Robert F. Guichard, of St. Bernard, explained his reasons in the following note:

I sign this document on the ground that the Conservative members of the House have set the precedent by appointing a special committee to wait on General De Trobriand, who immediately appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by said special committee.

An Open Letter to General Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1875.

General Sheridan:

During the late war I looked upon you as an enemy, a dangerous foe, and your "ride to the sea" was marked by the desolated homes of my Southern sisters, who had all my sympathy. I love my State too well to willingly see it given over to the rule of selfish men who, by appeals to the baser passions of our hot-headed people, incited them to bloodshed and revolution on the fourteenth of September. Nightly the youths of our city are seen drilling in military clubs, regardless alike of command or entreaties of mothers, and for *what?* A second war, I ask, while the scars of the first are still festering? Alas, those youths are led on by those of mature years of whom we ought to hope better teachings.

The battlefield of Chickamauga drank the blood of my nearest and dearest ones. Believe me, that it is with deep humiliation I admit my people in fair, beautiful Louisiana *have* fallen so far beneath the brave record left from the late war, that I, her daughter, acknowledge that your telegram to Secretary Belknap *was no falsehood*, only the *plain, bitter truth*, and would only have emanated from a brave, fearless soldier as you have *proven* yourself. The announcement of your first general order brought the first sense of security in many weary weeks to many who are neither "oppressed" or "forbearing." Rest assured, there are many brave, true hearts, who have given their *all* on Southern battlefields, suffering privation and grief as only my sex can, who to-night exclaim: "God bless General Sheridan; peace and order will reign while he commands!"

A SOUTHERN WOMAN, NATIVE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Banditti.

General Sheridan, since his arrival here, has received many threatening missives, couched in no honeyed phrases, telling him of assassination, and other horrible deaths in store for him. Such matter is not particularly pleasant reading for a marked man, but it does not seem to disturb the soldier's equanimity, and really he has nothing to fear since the evidence of the drummers has been taken as to the security of life and liberty in our State. The General, however, has considered the threats worth mentioning, and alludes to them in a letter to the Secretary of War, which reads as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 6, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the government that there localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanning.

Whatever may be said against General Sheridan by the enemies of the United States, the banditti, they must acknowledge he deals squarely, and makes public what he says, and stands by it. He does not command in the rear by cipher dispatches, but is open and frank at the head of the tolumn. He only wants peace assured forever here, and it is better that we should receive the olive branch from him than the saber.

The School Board.

This body met last evening, but there was no quorum present. Judge H. C. Dibble took the chair, and on motion the board adjourned to meet at its room to-morrow evening. The schools are to be reopened on Monday next, and a full attendance of the board is expected at the meeting to-morrow evening.

Eighth of January.

The anniversary of Jackson's great victory will be observed with due honor. The customs offices of the port will be closed, excepting between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., for the entry and clearance of vessels. The State and city offices will also be closed.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

At twelve o'clock the Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The secretary called the roll and announced twenty-seven Senators present.

There being a quorum, the proceedings were opened with prayer. The journal was corrected and adopted.

Senators gave notice of a number of bills they intended to introduce at a future time.

The resolution previously introduced by Senator Herwig authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, came up in regular order.

Mr. Cage advocated the passage of the resolution. He thought the Legislature and the people of the State had a right to know what was going on in those departments of the government. He thonght that a proper and thorough investigation of the manner in which the business of those offices had been done would require more than ten days, and therefore moved to have the time for the committee to report extended to fifteen days.

Senators Stamps and Young opposed the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Stamps the resolution was laid upon the table by the following vote: Yeas—13; nays—11.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was laid upon the table was made.

Senator Brewster was not opposed to investigation, but his experience of committees in that line did not lead him to think much good could be accomplished by the appointment of a special committee for that purpose. He, therefore, was not in favor of reconsidering the vote by which the resolution had been laid upon the table.

Senator Stamps desired to further debate the question, when Senator Allain arose to a point of order. He said the pending motion before the Senate was a reconsideration of the vote tabling the resolution, and until a vote was taken upon that motion, further discussion was out of order.

The President decided the point well taken, and a vote was had, and the motion to reconsider lost by a vote of ten yeas to fourteen nays.

Senator Weber made a motion that when a committee was appointed, in compliance with sections 1540 and 1552 of the Revised Statutes, to investigate the condition of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices, it be instructed to report the result of their investigation to the General Assembly within fifteen days from the time of their appointment.

Senator Stamps opposed the motion. He said until there was a full representation of all the political elements present it was improper to entertain motions or resolutions looking to the appointment of committees.

Senator Wharton also opposed the motion of Senator Weber, and concluded his remarks with a motion to postpone further consideration of the subject at this time.

Senator Buch hoped the matter would not be postponed, as the law made it imperative that the Legislature, at the commencement of its session, should appoint a committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer.

Senator Weber sustained his motion in a speech of considerable length. He argued that as a good deal of money went into the public treasury, the representatives of the people, and through them, the people themselves, should be informed what had been done with the money. The Senator concluded his remarks by urging upon the Senate the necessity of information in regard to the manner in which the revenues of the State had been received and disbursed, and how the Auditor and Treasurer were conducting the business of their offices, generally. He said the subject could only be reached now in the manner indicated by him, and, therefore, he must insist on a vote being taken on the adoption of his motion.

Pending the further consideration of Senator Weber's motion, Senator Herwig made a call for executive session, and at two o'clock the Senate sat with closed doors.

At three o'clock the Senate came out of secret session, and shortly after adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order promptly at twelve o'clock by Speaker Hahn, and fifty-two members answered to their names at roll call. None of the opposition members responded. No quorum present.

Mr. Hill, of Ascension, was announced as being sick, Messrs. Lowell and Ward as being before the congressional committee, and Mr. A. J. Cousin forcibly detained in St. Tammany parish by the party of kidnappers who recently captured him and took him away from this city. While the House was waiting for the return of absent members; General W. L. McMillen entered hall and, taking a seat beside Speaker Hahn, engaged that gentleman in a pleasant conversation. After waiting for a quorum for some time, on motion of Mr. Dowces the House adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock.

Meeting of the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The seventh annual meeting of this conference was begun yesterday in the First Street Church, New Orleans. Bishop Foster presided. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. James Morrow, Revs. Scott Chinn and J. C. Hartzell prayed. After reading the conference roll, Rev. James Morrow, pastor of Ames Church in this city, was unanimously elected secretary. He briefly returned thanks, and nominated Revs. J. S. Leavitt and Christopher Hunt as assistants. Revs. J. L. J. Barth and George Dardis were appointed statistical secretaries. Bishop Foster then delivered a brief but very suggestive address. He dwelt upon the character and responsibilities of the Christian ministry, and happily pointed out the power of conduct. Various committees of the conference were afterward appointed and the time of the sittings of the conference arranged. The meetings are open to the public and will well repay a visit.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 6, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 40°; at 2 P. M., 46°; at 6 P. M., 48°. Lowest point during the night of January, 5, 37°. Rain January 6, one inch.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

The Louisiana Question in the Senate and House.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—After the transaction of some local business, Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana threatens the destruction of law, order and civil rule in that State; and whereas, by section four of article five of the constitution it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State of the Union a republican form of government; and whereas, in the judgment of this House, the most practical mode of rendering this guarantee effectual in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the minds of its people by a new, fair, well guarded election for their civil officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and report without delay a bill providing for a new election of State officers and representatives in Congress in Louisiana under such guards, restrictions and guarantees as will insure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the rights of suffrage without restraint and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, said he should object to the present consideration of the resolution in that form. He had no objection to its being referred to the Judiciary Committee, but he did object to a declaration by the House that it could order an election in Lousiana or any other State.

Mr. Hale remarked that the resolution was offered only for the purpose of getting an expression of the sentiment of the House on this most solemn matter. He did not care particularly whether the subject went to the Judiciary Committee or to the select committee on Louisiana affairs, but he wanted an expression of the House so that the House would at once begin to grapple with this important matter. It was not a new question to him; he has no doubt that the solution of the matter was in accordance with what was embodied in his proposition; he had believed so for two years, and that conviction had been strengthened every day.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said he desired to interpose an objection so as to prevent debate in anticipation of the report of the select committee.

Mr. Cox, of New York, wanted to know whether debate on the resolution was to be general.

The Speaker replied that debate could only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Kasson—Then I object to precipitating a debate at this time.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—It is better to precipitate a debate than to precipitate civil war.

Mr. Willard—I do not approve, by any means, of the course taken in Louisiana during the last two years, but I do object to having this House brought at once to vote upon such an important proposition as the right of Congress to fix and determine the election of State officers.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin—It seems to me that this is the most opportune occasion (objection by Mr. Kasson); there can be no more pressing question on Congress. Renewed objection by Mr. Kasson, enforced by the Speaker with a vigorous hammering of his gavel, but Mr. Eldridge, in spite of the noise thus made, continued his remarks, which were to the effect that the proceedings in Louisiana were now being managed by the same individual who had lorded it over that people when that State was being reconstructed by the same tyrant.

Mr. Hale—As objection is made I now give notice that I will on Monday next move to suspend the rules in order to adopt this resolution. I do not propose to take the subject from the select committee, if the House chooses to send it, but the impotency of any committee getting any information that will help the question is already shown by the fact that the most high handed proceedings have taken place while the committee is sitting there.

Mr. Randall—Who has committed these high handed proceedings?—

Mr. Cox—The gentleman from Maine has given notice that he will offer his resolution next Monday. I give notice of another resolution, on the same subject, which comprehends the idea of the withdrawal of the military from Louisiana. I hope the line will be drawn on that.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, made a remark that Cox had offered a similar resolution, before he fall of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Hale—This is no new idea of mine.

Mr. Eldridge—I object to further debate; if I have to run a race with the Speaker's gavel, the other side must do the same thing.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania—Before this question is settled, we will have to send more military force to Louisiana.

Mr. Hale's resolution was returned to him from the clerk's desk, and there the matter ended for the present.

The House went into committee of the whole on the fortification bill.

Among the appropriations were: Fortress Monroe, $20,000; Fort Moultrie, $15,000; Fort Pickens, $25,000; Fort Jackson, $25,000; Fort Jefferson, $15,000; Fort St. Philip, $25,000; Fort Morgan, $25,000.

Senate.

After local business the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Thurman in regard to Louisiana troubles, the pending question being, on motion of Mr. Conkling, to insert the words, "If not incompatible with public interest."

Mr. West, of Louisiana, said it was somewhat remarkable that those who thrust this resolution upon the Senate declared that they were in possession of all the facts about Louisiana, yet they wanted the President to send information to them. He then spoke of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and quoted from the dispatch of General Sheridan to show that it was necessary for the government to interfere to protect life in that State. It had been charged here by Senators on the other side of the chamber that the President had used the army in Louisiana in violation of the law. They need not think that the President had made a mistake; he might make mistakes sometimes, but he never made a military mistake. It had been charged here, further, that General Sheridan had been ordered to New Orleans, over the General of the army, and contrary to all usages. He (West) before commencing his speech, fortunately, had found upon the floor of the Senate the Secretary of War, and, upon asking him if such had been the case, the Secretary replied in the negative, and handed the evidence to him to contradict the statements that the General of the army had been ignored. Mr. West then sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, the following letter, received by him from the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
St. Louis, December 10, 1874.

General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington:

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of December 26, with the enclosures.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware—That is simply an acknowledgement of the receipt of confidential communications and does state the character of them.

Mr. West—When this resolution shall have been passed and all the information comes out, the Senate will see that it was an acknowledgement of the receipt of all orders and communications in reference to General Sheridan being ordered to New Orleans. That is the fact, and I know it to be so. He then proceeded to review the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature in New Orleans on Monday last, and charged that by the laws of Louisiana the acts of the Conservative members of that Legislature were illegal, violent and revolutionary, and, in fact, were the acts of a mob. The seating of five members whose seats were contested, before any permanent organization was without parallel. He quoted from the records of Congress to show that John Quincy Adams at one time presided in the House as temporary Speaker for sixteen days on account of certain contested cases which were not acted upon until long after a permanent organization had been effected. The so-called Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives had declared those who contested seats were entitled to them without any evidence to show that they were elected. The vote by which Wiltz claimed to have been elected Speaker lacked five of a legal majority of the body. He next read from a telegram stating that Congressman Potter was present at the organization, and discountenanced the action of Wiltz. General De Trobriand was first called upon to maintain order in the lobby by the so-called Conservative majority in the House of Representatives. The five men who contested seats had not as much right upon the floor as those in the lobby, and when those men were ejected by Colonel De Trobriand he did not see how exception could be taken. It was all proper for the military to be used in clearing the lobby, but all wrong when used to quell a mob and eject from the floor five men who were not entitled to be there. The charge that the President had been guilty of malfeasance was entirely contradicted by the facts before the Senate. He then spoke of unkind treatment toward Northern people in Louisiana, and said over 3000 lives in that State had been yielded for the sake of their political opinions. Talk about peace in Louisiana, but there was no peace there.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, said he did not propose to reply to the speech of the Senator (West). He was quite willing it should go to the country and make its own answer, but whom the people whom he (Gordon) loved as his own life, whose fortunes were his through weal or woe, through life or death, were held up as assassins or murderers, he could not and would not remain silent; and if his voice and gestures were tremulous now with emotion, it was not the emotion of anger, but the emotion of indignation at the outrage perpetrated upon his people. He stood aghast at the spectacle presented in this Senate yesterday—a spectacle of one portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair name and honor of the people of one section of this country before the civilized world. He was amazed, utterly amazed, that there should be found in the heart of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor so much hate. He was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions which he heard from the Senator's lips yesterday reflected the sentiments of the Northern people he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to act. If he believed that those expressions foreshadowed the policy of this government toward the South, then he would say let us have done with this farce of local self government. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by Northern people. He did not believe that the brave men against whom the people of the South had lately contended entertained any such sentiments. He believed the great majority of the American people, of both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such spirit of animosity. He believed the movement inaugurated in 1872 by that large headed and large hearted man of New York, to bring about good feeling and harmony, would be successful. In the support which he (Gordon) gave to the resolution as presented by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), he protested against any construction which would make it appear that he was wanting in respect to the President of the United States. Much had been said here about the President being commander-in-chief of the army. He (Gordon) was glad he was commander-in-chief; glad that the military was subordinate to the civil powers. He did not propose to discuss the resolution, but to reply to what he was forced to conclude were gratuitous insults offered to his people by some of the Senators on the other side of the chamber. It was charged that murder prevailed throughout the South, and that these murders were by the hands of the Democratic white man's party. His reply to that was brief; the charge was false. It was true that murders had occurred, but no one deplored them more than himself, nor more than the people he represented. His people had always said that the class of people committing these murders were the worst enemies of the South. If murders were committed was that any reason for branding the whole Southern people as a set of assassins and barbarians? Wherever in the Southern States people of honesty and integrity have control of public affairs, property, life and liberty are as safe as they are in any Northern State. [Applause in the galleries.] Did the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) forget that there were States in the North in the hands of the Democrats? He (Gordon) apprehended that those States were governed just as well as States governed by Republicans. He was sure that such was the case in the South. Since the war not a solitary arm had been raised in a Southern State against the power of the federal government, and yet the Southern people were charged day after day with being disloyal toward the government because there were riots at the elections or riots at the cross roads. A band of misguided negroes, who marched at night with arms to murder and hearts to plunder, could not be attacked by whites in self defense; if they were attacked, and a conflict ensued in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the federal government. Colored militiamen might insult women, rob, pillage and drag innocent men from their beds, and when the white men resisted them the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest with them. These men made the laws, collected the taxes and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New England likes that law the West would like that and strive by every lawful means to overthrow these men. Her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. How long are we thus to be misunderstood in the face of every evidence we give of our readiness to meet the Northern people upon equal ground? But we are told that we intimidate voters; it does not matter what may be our minority though we may be as one too many; still we intimidate voters. It would soon be found that there was intimidation on the other side. He (Gordon) then read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* certain testimony taken in Alabama to the effect that bacon for the relief of persons in the overflowed district, was distributed to persons living out of those districts on the eve of the election. Other colored