NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 235. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2386.

AMUSEMENTS.

IDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ngagement for a short season of the accomplished and gifted actress.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
Supported by Mr. W. H. WHALLEY.
onday and Tuesday, January 11 and 12.
EAST LYNNE.
ednesday and Thursday, January 13 and 14—THE HILD STEALER. Friday—Benefit of Miss Western. Saturday matinee. ja10

T. CHARLES THEATRE.
Last Week of the Celebrated Tragedienne
MISS ADA GRAY.
Monday and Tuesday—CHARITY.
Wednesday—WHOSE WIFE.
Thursday—ARTICLE 47.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss Ada Gray.
Saturday at 12 M.—Last Ada Gray Matinee.
Monday, January 18—MRS. LANDER'S COMBINATION.
Prices as usual. ja12

VARIETIES THEATRE.
HN R. OWENS.....Director
EO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager
Last week of the
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY.
onday and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee,
MONS. ALPHONSE.
ednesday and Thursday evenings—LED ASTRAY.
riday and Saturday evenings—GENEVA CROSS.
turday Matinee—DIVORCE.
Monday next—Lawrence Barrett. ja10

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OR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good ighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, . No lease; rent $25. The furniture is in good der and is only sold on account of ill health o owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply d only private parties who wish to purchase at easonable price and for use. Address HOUSEEEPER, Republican office. de11

BANKS AND BANKING.

IST OF THE NAMES OF PARTIES ving unclaimed sums of money to their dit in the NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANK COMPANY, published in accordance with an of the Legislature approved March 17, 1859:

ce J. H.	$18 00
rgess & Co.	16 86
nelson A. A.	12 52
ard E.	10 00
dlaw J. P.	20 82
ton T.	16 70
nbach J.	10 00
chard J. B., administrator	16 95
n Mrs. M. J., administrator	73 65
th J. C.	17 00
ertson R. L. (House of Refuge)	119 00
ault J.	22 10
walte J.	20 47
man E.	14 00
e G B.	22 23
ple J. D.	10 80

CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.
law 4w

ARNETT & CAMMACK,
BROKERS,
No. 12 Carondelet Street,
(Front Office.)
ocks, Bonds and Securities bought and sold. ey loaned on securities. Taxes and Licenses led. ja5 1m

OUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
AFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
PITAL.....$500,000.
R. C. PALMER, President.
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Directors:
R. CONRRY, FRED. WING,
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capital gives security to depositors. Deposits fty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

HE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, ided upon the plan of popular and successful titutions in New York and London, and incorated April 24, 1872, under a special and favor charter granted by the Legislature of the e of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of 0,000.
terest six per cent per annum.
eposits of ten cents and upward received.
l deposits are payable on demand.
pen 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.
INSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HANAM,
W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
ht 1y M. BENNER.

EW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 136 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, onas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl hn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
HARLES KLEINAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLYLAND.
NGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 18 St. Charles street.
ll Invitations, Wedding and Visiting Cards, tly engraved and printed. Also, all kinds of eral engraving in the best style. Ball committees are specially invited to call and see his selection of orders of dancing and German favors, as is satisfied that the most fastidious will be ased. Special attention will be given to the raving of New Year's cards. de15 eod.

RANGE TREES.....ORANGE TREES.
have for sale from 2000 to 3000 fine ORANGE EES, from two to six years of age, superior ality. I will sell at a very low price at my nery, Carrollton Gardens.
e13 1m DAN HICKOK.

A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)
isterns made to order and repaired. All work ranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 ons, made of the best material and workmanp, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja16 1y

COAL.

OAL.....COAL.....COAL
JOHN D. MACLIN,
No. 34 Carondelet street.
TTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL COAL
Prepared for family use and delivered at
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ranch office and depot, head of Second street, rth District. ja10 3t

EDUCATIONAL.

KABODY HIGH SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
h Preparatory Department. Third annual session opens MONDAY, January 4, 1875. For particulars apply at the school, No. 73 Coliseum street, to 3 3t K. R. SHAW, Principal.

ROFESSORS WATTS AND BEARDSLEE respectfully announce that they will give structions in VOICE CULTURE and NOTATION , a normal class will be formed in singing by e and note songs for those who wish to teach colleges, schools and families, at No. 136 Julia tween Camp and St. Charles streets, every DNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at en o'clock Wednesday evening, December 30. mission free for first meeting. de29 6t

PHONOGRAPHY.....PHONOGRAPHY.
he advertiser wishes to form a class young n desirous of learning the above art. MUNSON'S STEM will be taught, in which the undersigned had experience as an able and successful cher. For terms, etc., address
6 BLAKE POSTER, at this office.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

This body met yesterday at twelve o'clock, and there being a quorum present, proceeded to business.

The consideration of the veto messages of the Governor was continued.

The veto of an act to revive, amend and re-enact sections one and two of act No. 19, of 1873, entitled an act to amend sections seven, eight and seventy, of an act entitled "an act to regulate the conduct and maintain the freedom and purity of elections," etc., was taken up, read, and on motion of Senator Greene, made the special order of the day for next Thursday at one o'clock.

The veto of an act authorizing the police jury of the parish of Iberville to purchase the dyke across bayou Plaquemine, to make the same a public highway, and to issue its bonds in payment therefor, was taken up, read in part, and on motion of Senator Allain its further consideration postponed until next Saturday.

The veto of an act to incorporate the Alexandria, Midland and Camden Railway Company, and to authorize the parishes, cities and towns on or near the line of said company's railway to aid in the construction thereof, was read in part, and, on motion of Senator Twitchell, its further consideration delayed until next Saturday at one o'clock.

The veto of an act to incorporate the Bayou Lafourche Railway Company was partly read, and, on motion of Senator Cage, made the special order of the day for next Monday at one o'clock.

Senator Allain introduced a bill to remit all legal penalties due by delinquent taxpayers, dating from 1868 to 1873, both inclusive, on condition that said delinquent taxpayers pay their taxes for said years within the space of ninety days after the passage of said bill. It was read the first and second times, and ordered to be referred to the Judiciary Committee when appointed.

Senator Breaux introduced a bill to suspend the collection of taxes for the years 1873 and 1874. It was read once and ordered to lie over under the rules.

Senator Whitney introduced a resolution requesting the State House commissioners to improve the chances of hearing in the Senate chamber.

The rules were suspended in order to obtain the final passage of the resolution, when Senator Wharton moved to amend it by striking out the words State House commissioners and inserting the President of the Senate. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Senator Cage called up the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Board, and instructing them to report by bill or otherwise. It was read and on motion indefinitely postponed.

Senator Chadbourn called up the resolution constituting Senators from the Metropolitan Police district a committee to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. It was read and, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

The veto message of the Governor, giving his reasons for not signing the act to regulate the disbursements of moneys collected by tax collectors under the law on judgments against the several parishes throughout the State, came up, together with the bill, as the special order of the day, and after considerable "filibustering," the Senate, by a vote of fourteen yeas to ten nays, refused to pass the bill over the Governor's veto.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned until today at twelve o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock yesterday by Speaker Hahn. Fifty-five members answered to their names at roll call. Prayer was offered by the chaplain. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Grant, of Morehouse, offered a resolution providing that the assistant sergeants-at-arms appointed last Tuesday be discharged, and the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to appoint the necessary number for this session. Laid over.

Mr. Jourdain, of Orleans, offered a resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to investigate the affairs of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Mr. Murrell had no objection to the resolution, but a committee was appointed last year on this subject, and no report was ever made. He moved an amendment that the committee be instructed to report within fifteen days. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Sartain, of Catroll, moved that the rules be suspended to immediately consider the resolution. The rules were suspended and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Bossier, offered a resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed to visit and investigate the public institutions of the State. Referred to the Committee on Public Institutions, when appointed.

Mr. Baker, of Bossier, offered a resolution requiring that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to investigate the accounts of the funding board. Lies over.

Mr. Baker, of Bossier, offered another resolution requiring that the Speaker appoint a special committee of three to examine the books and accounts of the Superintendent of Public Education, and requiring that the committee report in twenty days.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, raised the point of order that the resolution could not, under the rules, be referred to a special committee, as it properly belonged to the standing Committee on Education, when appointed.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Lowell moved that the Speaker be instructed to request that the Auditor and Treasurer designate a certain time when they would be able to furnish their books to the committee designated to investigate affairs connected with their offices. Adopted.

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, presented the report of the special committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the Congress of the United States, explanatory of the remarkable occurrences in connection with the organization of the House. The memorial itself, a very clear and able document, will be found in the official journal of the House, in another portion of the REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Lowell hoped that the report would be unanimously adopted. He wished to call the attention of the House to an extract from the New Orleans *Bulletin* of January 5, 1875, which is as follows:

Mr. Dupre, of the seventh ward, moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the House.

The motion prevailed, and a committee, with Mr. Dupre as chairman, was appointed to perform the duty.

The committee retired and in a short time returned accompained by General De Trobriand and a staff officer.

* * * * * * * * *

Speaker Wiltz assured General De Trobriand that his coming had prevented bloodshed and thanked him for his prompt response to the summons.

Mr. Lowell declared that the memorial of the Democratic members differed essentially from this statement of the reporter of their own journal in respect that the newspaper stated that General De Trobriand was called on "to preserve the peace of the House," while the memorial stated that the General was called to keep order in the lobby.

Mr. Lowell called attention to the fact that Mr. Wiltz called General De Trobriand to the Speaker's stand and thanked him, declaring that he had prevented bloodshed on the floor of this House.

In the name of heaven, by whom did Mr. Wiltz expect blood would be shed? Certainly not by the Republican members of this House, as they were not present at the time, being in another part of the Capitol in caucus. Subsequently General De Trobriand waited on the Republican members and requested them to take their seats. On presenting themselves at the door of the House they were prevented from entering by Mr. Wiltz' sergeants-at-arms. They went back to their room where they had been in caucus, and remained there until they were again called upon by General De Trobriand, who accompanied them into the House. Mr. Wiltz, then, certainly could not have expected violence to come from the Republican members, but must have feared that it would come from his own side of the House. Mr. Lowell trusted that this memorial would receive the signature of every one of the fifty-two Republicans present on the floor last Monday.

The report was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Demas, of St. John the Baptist, presented the report of the Committee on Rules, which, on motion of Mr. Murrell, of Madison, was ordered printed in the journal and action thereon deferred until to-day.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared and presented a message from the Senate announcing the following committee of that body to act in conjunction with the House committee to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer: Messrs. E. F. Herwig, W. W. Wharton, J. A. Masicot and T. A. Cage.

Notice was given by Mr. Ward, of Grant, of his intention at some future time to introduce a bill to abolish the Seventeenth Judicial District.

Mr. Drury gave notice of a bill to defer the collection of the City Park tax for a number of years.

Mr. Demas gave notice of a bill repealing the act creating the office of Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, gave notice of a bill making it a crime to cut or destroy private levees.

Mr. Wilson, of East Baton Rouge, gave notice of a bill repealing the act incorporating the New Orleans Sanitary and Excavating Company.

Notices were given by several gentlemen of bills of only local importance, for which we refer our readers to the official journal.

Mr. Dewees, of Red River, according to previous notice, introduced, a bill explanatory of section two of an act in relation to the Seventeenth Judicial District. The bill declares that the intention of the original act was that the term of service of the judge and district attorney of said district should expire in November, 1876, instead of November, 1874. An election has since been held in that district for these officers.

Mr. Drury, of Assumption, stated that the bill would be inoperative if passed, as the Supreme Court had decided that the Legislature was not capable of deciding the meaning of a law. That was the province of the courts.

The bill was laid over.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, moved that the House proceed to the election of chief enrolling clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Murrell nominated J. B. Davis, and Mr. Dewees nominated W. B. Phillips.

A viva voce vote was taken, and no quorum voting, the sergeant-at-arms was sent after absent members.

A motion was made and carried to adjourn till to day at twelve o'clock.

Ex-Governor Wells.

This gentlemen arrived here yesterday from his home in Rapides parish. It will be recollected that he left here immediately after the adjournment of the Returning Board, having been called home in consequence of the sickness of his wife. The friends of Governor Wells will be gratified to hear of of his safe return. He is now on his way to Washington, to give evidence in regard to the condition of affairs in Northern Louisiana, dating as far back as last spring, when the Weite League commenced to organize. No man is better posted in regard to the present disturbed political condition of Louisiana than Governor Wells, and for that reason his evidence must have great weight in determining what course is necessary to arrive at a proper manner of putting an end to the disturbances.

Coal.

Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel coal is now in great demand, and no one can supply the same with greater facility than Mr. John D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street. He has coal ready and prepared for family use for sale at lowest rates. Besides the office on Carondelet street, Mr. Maclin has a branch office and depot at the head of Second street for the accommodation of those living in the Fourth District.

Many a lucky lover,
Many a lucky lover,
Owes his happiness,
Owes his happiness,
To a prize in the lottery.
To a prize in the lottery.
The great single number drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery
Takes place next Saturday, January 16.
Capital prize, $20,000.

A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

OLD TIME POLITICAL GATHERING

A FEW IMPORTANT REVELATIONS

SEVERAL ELOQUENT ADDRESSES

SPEECHES BY LOWELL AND CAMPBELL

In Sunday's REPUBLICAN appeared a modest call for a Republican mass meeting, to be held in Union Chapel, on Bienville street, and as no great preparations had been made, political opponents thought the affair would prove a failure. Fortunately, a few Democrats looked in, disagreeable weather not dampening their curiosity.

The chapel was filled with as good natured an audience as the reporter ever saw, and it was evident that those present expected a treat, and they were not disappointed.

Mr. C. A. Baquie called the meeting to order, and requested Senator T. B. Stamps to explain the reasons for calling the meeting. He complied in a good style, stating that a certain portion of our people had seen fit to denounce General Sheridan; now it is the duty of Republicans to raise their voices in the cause and inform the country of the exact state of affairs.

When Mr. Stamps closed his introductory remarks Secretary Baquie read the following list of officers:

President—Hon. F. C. Antoine.

Vice Presidents—Dr. A. W. Smythe, J. H. Perkins, Hon. B. L. Lynch, General Hugh J. Campbell, Patrick Creagh, Hon. W. L. Evans, A. Nolasco, William Thompson, C. F. Glandin, C. F. Ladd, Robert Malcolm, Jules Lanabere, C. J. Adolphe, Thomas Carey, E. V. Leclere, John Kyser, Ed. Williams, Paul Bruce, A. Dejoie, E. Johnson, F. Alexander, John T. Claiborne, N. W. Greene, Hons. W. Harper, John Gair, T. S. Cage, Raford Blunt, Joseph Connaughton, J. A. Gla, Frederick Marie, David Young, J. J. Fisher, Michael Hahn, Henry Demas, T. S. Johnson, John Mason, Octave Rey, A. Dumont, Charles E. Nash, Charles W. Ringgold, J. M. G. Parker, D. C. Hill, R. R. Ray, J. H. Hill, J. P. Wilson, H. Bonzano, John R. Clay, A. Lafleur, J. B. Gaudet, O. A. Rice, Dr. J. T. Newman, L. D. Larrieu, F. E. Dumas, William Weeks, T. B. Stamps, B. F. Joubert, C. S. Sauvinet, A. Raynal, John L. Davis, George E. Paris, P. G. Deslonde, James F. Casey, S. B. Packard, C. C. Antoine, W. G. Brown, P. B. S. Pinchback, Victor Sochon.

Secretaries—Charles A. Baquie, W. H. Green, William Gowey, L. Lamaniere, Jr., P. J. Maloney, George C. Norcross.

The first speaker was Hon. C. W. Lowell, whose speech was received with hearty cheers:

Mr. President and fellow citizens—We are living in momentous times, and have assembled here in response to a Republican summons. It is believed that every man's spirit here is in sympathy with the call. The opposition press opposes me the same as it opposes you—because we are Republicans. I was to-day told that if I to-night uttered a certain sentiment a bullet would find my heart.

The speaker here narrated some of the scenes enacted in the House of Representatives on the fourth instant. He stated that one circumstance proved that a *coup d'etat* was intended. Judge Houston was on hand, with a Bible, or a volume that looked like one, from his pocket, and administered an oath, swearing in Mr. Wiltz as temporary chairman, after which 1000 other men were sworn in. When a Republican made a motion he was ruled out of order, and we could not have a single voice—we were put down on every side. Parliamentary rules were of no avail, and what they chose to call a temporary organization became utterly ludicrous. Mr. Wiltz admitted that his proceedings were not in order or lawful, but said it was the only chance they had. When I saw pistols and knives drawn in such a threatening manner, I knew that law was to be ignored, and that forty-nine Democrats were bent on trying to beat fifty-two Republicans. We saw revolutionary acts, and could not take part in such proceedings, so for the time withdrew. After the Democrats called in the military we returned, and the opposition started to retire, but before five of them had left the room ex Governor Hahn was elected Speaker. The Speaker took hold of the names signed to that memorial and showed that many of them are members of the Chamber of Commerce, and mentioned others, but declined to give their names, as several of them had applied to him for clerkships, in case he should be elected Speaker of the House. [Cheers.] Let us learn to tell the whole truth, and then it will be clear that we need not go out of New Orleans to find men who are ostracised for opinion's sake. We may rely on the man in Washington—U. S. Grant. Immediately after the fourteenth of September of September slaughter I called on the President, and what he then said made me understand that he meant business, and now General Sheridan is in New Orleans, prepared to perform good service.

Mr. J. Sella Martin was the next speaker. He said Mr. Lowell had given the facts and figures in regard to the organization of the Legislature. He proposed to tell what would have been the result had the organization been effected as the Democrats proposed. He had gone into the Liberal movement, but he had always been true to the colored people. He had urged the interests of Governor Pinchback in the *New Era* at Washington. He believed in Governor Kellogg, and advised the colored people to support him to the last extremity. Mr. Martin said that the Democrats pretended to have no war to wage against the colored people, but it was his belief that they wanted first to get rid of their "carpet-bag" friends and then they would turn their attention to the colored people. Mr. Martin's speech was interspersed with anecdotes, and was greeted with frequent bursts of applause.

General H. J. Campbell followed in an eloquent address as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am more impressed to-night than ever I was before that the fate of Republicanism in Louisiana is now trembling in the balance. It has been claimed by the Democracy that this State was carried for the Republican party, not by the voters but by the Returning Board. It has been said that colored men have voted their ticket. What is the reason? The answer has been given by the second officer of the United States army. It is that the people of this State have become what he characterizes them "banditti." Gentlemen, France has had one massacre in her history—that of St. Bartholomew. England has had her Glendower, but since the war, Louisiana has had nine massacres. [The speaker gave details of these different massacres, and stated that the summing up would reach 1300 murders for political opinion.]

I aver that the only reason which came so near carrying this State for the Democratic party was the Colfax massacre, together with the intimidation exercised by the White League. I state without fear of contradiction that the colored people who would willingly vote the Democratic ticket could be placed on the platform on which I stand. I aver that previous to and immediately after the fourteenth of September it was the common talk in the streets and in the White League papers that they would fight the United States soldiers. Am I right? [Cries of "Yes! Yes!"] I aver that from some time before that day till General Sheridan came here it would not have been safe for us to have met here as we are here to-night. [Cries of "That's so!"] I aver that on the fifteenth of September the *Picayune* advised that in case a white man was seen to talk to the colored people, as I am talking to you to-night, he should be killed. ["That's so."] After having gone further in the campaign of 1872 in their promises to the colored people than the Republican party ever dared to do, the Democratic party of this State has gone further back than any party ever went before in the same length of time. I have heard from members of the Legislature, and if I am not right I ask to be corrected, that Mr. Wiltz, in the hearing of several gentlemen, said last Monday, on the floor of the House, that before twenty-four hours he expected to be Governor of Louisiana. I have seen a statement in the St. Louis *Democrat*, and I have questioned the correspondent of that paper on the subject, and I believe it to be true, that Mr. McEnery said in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, on the evening of the third, that he expected on the following day to enjoy the office of Governor of this State. While I was at the State House, on the fourth instant, a wagon containing two large trunks by some means got into the lines and drove past the front door, and was compelled to turn back and go down Chartres street. I have since understood that those two trunks contained the election returns of 1872, and that they were brought to the State House at that time to be used in carrying out the plan which was to put Mr. McEnery in the Governor's chair.

After paying a brilliant tribute to General Sheridan, General Campbell concluded his able speech.

Hon. William G. Brown followed, reciting numerous acts of outrage which had been perpetrated in different portions of the State, instancing the case of Fabius Dunn, who had been killed for no offense whatever. Mr. Dunn was with the speaker half an hour before he was killed. The fatal bullet might have killed the speaker or any other colored man. It showed a state of affairs which bore out General Sheridan's statements. He stated that about 100 men passed all the denunciatory resolutions. They passed at one time for a Chamber of Commerce, at another as the Cotton Exchange, and at another as something else. It showed the same list of name throughout. The President has made good his word that he would make it safe for any man in Louisiana. Since General Sheridan has been here it is safe for you to meet in a house like this and talk as you please. I firmly believe my friend Keating would to-day be safe in Shreveport, notwithstanding the threats of the Shrevoport *Times*, and my friend Blunt I think might be safe in Natchitoches. But how would it be if General Sheridan were to leave to-morrow? Would we be safe in meeting here? ["No, no; we don't want him to go!"] Well, fellow-citizens, I don't think he is going to leave. We are under great obligations to him and to his illustrious chief, the President of the United States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's address the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The commanding officer of this military district, General Philip H. Sheridan, has recently telegraphed to the President of the United States, and has also transmitted a detailed statement concerning the disturbances and state of public feeling in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, The Democratic press of this and other States have denounced said telegrams and statements as devoid of truth, and being misled by such newspapers various meetings of citizens have been held in the several States condemning the action of General Sheridan in the premises; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting is fully assured of the truthfulness and perfect reliability of the telegrams and statements made by General Sheridan; that this meeting most heartily indorses the same, and that the representations of General Sheridan to the executive at Washington are only deficient in that they do not express one half the outrages to which Republicans have been subjected for several years past.

Resolved, That the heartfelt and sincere gratitude of this meeting is due to General Sheridan for the interest he has manifested in behalf of an oppressed and long suffering race, and for his expressed determination that justice shall be meted out to all with an even hand, and that illegal and revolutionary organizations shall be suppressed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to General Sheridan for his decisive measures in the present crisis.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to General P. H. Sheridan, that another copy be forwarded to the President of the United States, and one copy to the Secretary of War, and that a copy of the same be handed to the New Orleans REPUBLICAN for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, January 10, at 6 P. M.:

One of atrophia, 2 of apoplexy, 2 of bronchitis, 1 of burns, 1 of Bright's disease, 1 of cholera infantum, 1 of cirrhosis of liver, 1 of congestion, 1 of congestion of the brain, 23 of consumption, 7 of infantile convulsions, 1 of puerperal convulsions, 3 of croup, 1 of adult debility, 2 of diarrhea, 3 of chronic diarrhea, 1 of dropsy, 1 dropsy, the brain, 1 drowned, 3 of dysentery, 1 of chronic dysentery, 1 dyspepsia, 1 of epilepsy, 2 of malarial fever, 1 of gastro-enteritis, 1 from hemorrhage, 2 of heart disease, 1 of valvular heart disease, 2 of hemiplegia, 1 of inflammation of the bowels, 13 of inflammation of the lungs, 2 inanition, 1 from intemperance, 3 of lockjaw, 1 of laryngitis, 2 of infantile marasmus, 3 from old age, 2 of paralysis, 2 of peritonitis, 3 of pleuro pneumona, 1 of scrofula, 10 of small pox, 2 of softening of the brain, 1 of tertiary syphilis, 2 of teething, 7 of trismus nascentium, 1 of wounds, 3 of gunshot wounds; total 131. In addition to the above 10 were stillborn. Number interred from public institutions, 28; on certificate of coroners, 30; on certificate of midwives, 2.

No family should be without it!
No family should be without it!
No family should be without it!
The twenty thousand dollar capital prize,
The twenty thousand dollar capital prize,
The twenty thousand dollar capital prize,
Of the Louisiana State Lottery,
Of the Louisiana State Lottery,
To be drawn next Saturday, January 16.
Secure your tickets.

Pinchback's Chances Improved.

An editorial paragraph in the Pittsburg *Gazette* of the seventh, gives the following:

We assume our Washington correspondent's dispatch, that Pinchback will be admitted to the seat he claims in the United States Senate, is essentially correct. The violent proceedings of the Louisiana Democrats have finally opened the eyes of those who were purblind before, and the determination is now reached to give full recognition to the Kellogg government, the admission of Pinchback being incidental to that fact. The Kellogg government recognized, and nothing remains but to admit Pinchback; if his course in securing his election involved a violation of law, that can be investigated afterward.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LOUISIANA CASE

THERE WILL BE NO NEW ELECTION

How to Protect Life, Execute Laws and Preserve the Peace.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

The following dispatch was received last night, in answer to a question asking the policy of the government in the Louisiana case.:

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The Louisiana case will be dealt with less with reference to the Kellogg-McEnery controversy than as a type of the reconstructed States. The question with Congress now is, how to protect life, execute laws, and preserve the peace in the South. There will be no new election ordered in Louisiana. J. R. WEST.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—A resolution was passed calling for Major Merrill's report of the Coushatta affair. The major, on one hand, was denounced as a ruffian, and, on the other, was defended as a rough soldier.

The assassination of Grant was discussed with much laughter, and amid threats to clear the galleries.

Mr. Schurz spoke to the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation was necessary to secure a republican form of government to the people of Louisiana. Mr. Schurz, in speaking of the Louisiana troubles, said he approached the subject in no party spirit. About to retire to private life, the success of no party would benefit him, nor the defeat of any injure him. The subject now before the Senate was so great that passion or prejudice should find no place in the breasts of Senators in discussing it. He did not think the debate of last week premature or in advance of the facts. All the important facts of the case were in possession of the Senators. He then reviewed the scenes in Louisiana of Monday last attending the organization of the Legislature, the interference of the military, etc., and said: "If such interference be permitted in Louisiana who could tell how long it would be before a general of the army might occupy the chair of the Vice President in this body to determine contested election cases. He commented on the general condition of affairs in the South and said he would hail the day as a most auspicious one for the colored people of the South when they threw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers who, taking advantage of their ignorance, made them tools for their rapacity. The people of the South, he observed, were not murderers and banditti. There were bad elements among them, but the national government itself was giving to these bad elements a strength which they never would have possessed otherwise. By its unconstitutional proceedings it put every one of those bad men in the position of being oppressed and pleading for freedom.

He argued that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, where self government was unobstructed, were advancing in prosperity, while in Louisiana and other States, where self government was obstructed, there was no prosperity. He thought the lawlessness of power was becoming far more dangerous than the lawlessness of a mob. The Conservatives of Louisiana did carry the late election and were defrauded out of it by the Returning Board. No man could be able to obscure the real question before the Senate by any flimsy side issues. He hoped his motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee would not result in a bill for a new election in Louisiana, with General Sheridan as chief ruler and a Packard to conduct the campaign. No measure would avail which did not boldly vindicate the constitutional privileges of the land and preserve to the State the right of self government.

Mr. Morton followed with his usual speech.

The Senate went into executive session.

House.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Berry, Democrat, of Ohio, to abolish the office of Lieutenant General.

The following, introduced by Mr. Hawley, Republican, of Illinois, was referred to the Judiciary Committee: A joint resolution reciting that at the election held in November, 1872, in Louisiana, William P. Kellogg claimed to be elected Governor; that he and other officers holding under him have since exercised all the functions of their several offices; that the President of the United States in a special message to Congress on January 23, 1873, invited attention to the Louisiana question, and to the fact that the courts had recognized the validity of the Kellogg government, and unless Congress ordered otherwise the President would continue to recognize the Kellogg government; that at Kellogg's suggestion the President furnished United States troops, and as Congress has not taken any action, and therefore resolving that the existing government in Louisiana as represented by W. P. Kellogg as Governor is the lawful government of the State; that said government is republican in form, and that Kellogg should be sustained by the United States forces when they are called upon to do so, and that persons who have been guilty of disturbances should be punished.

The consular appropriation bill passed.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day: Thacker, of Virginia, as commissioner of patents; Spear, of Maine, assistant; Hopkins, of Virginia, first examiner; Kingley, collector of revenue, eighth Virginia district; Bibb, postmaster University of Virginia; Moore, postmaster at Bryan, Texas, and Bayley, postmaster at Warrenton, Virginia. The following nominations were made to-day: G. H. Boker, minister to Russia; Theodore Canesius, of Illinois, consul at Bristol, and George Manly, of Tennessee, as minister to Equador.

Dissatisfied.

The *Republican* says: As was stated in the *Republican* of Saturday, the majority of the Southern outrage committee are entirely dissatisfied with the action of the subcommittee which had been sent to New Orleans.

As the only way of mending the matter, they agreed to go themselves as an entire committee and take the necessary testimony. With this end in view they arranged to start for the scene of their labors last night.

The New Orleans Committee.

The statement telegraphed from the *Republican* that the whole committee had started for New Orleans was wild. There is, however, undoubted discontent. It is stated as indicative of the character of the report that Mr. Potter, the Democratic member of the committee, has been selected to phrase it.

A Remarkable Report.

The *Star* says the full committee on Southern Affairs met this morning to confer with the sub committee who went to New Orleans to investigate the condition of affairs in Louisiana. It is indicated through the evidence submitted that they will report:

First—That at the late election in Louisiana there was no intimidation of colored voters.

Second—That the White League discussed, but voted down a proposition to discharge servants who voted the Republican ticket.

Third—That the Returning Board was a fraud.

Fourth—That the United States troops executed orders issued by Marshal Packard, on election day.

Fifth—That the disorder in the Legislature had ceased, and the meeting was entirely orderly and quiet at the time General De Trobriand entered the hall to arrest the members.

Sixth—That the only request Speaker Wiltz made of General De Trobriand was to keep order in the lobby, outside of the hall.

Seventh—That the people of Louisiana generally have no sympathy with the Kellogg government, and that the colored men who say they are National Republicans proclaimed themselves as State Democrats in order to get rid of Kellogg.

Eighth—That the police force in New Orleans is demoralized.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was for the consideration of the special message on Louisiana affairs, but that not being ready the session was devoted to conversation over events there. The message will be considered in regular cabinet to-morrow. It will be very short; he will simply say that the reasons for his action will be found in the accompanying documents. These documents comprise all the papers in the executive and Attorney General's offices affecting Louisiana.

No Prospect of a New Election.

Congressman Morey, who says he has canvassed both houses closely, authorizes assurance that Louisiana will have no election.

Judge Pardee's Opponents.

T. Morris Chester is here, claiming to represent the colored people in opposition to Pardee's confirmation.

NEW YORK.

Don Piatt Apologized For.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The money paid Don Piatt, as sworn to by Charles Albert, Irwin says had nothing to do with the Pacific Mail subsidy; that Piatt fought the subsidy in person and through his paper. He and Irwin were old friends, and after the subsidy was granted he loaned Piatt the money, $5000, and it has since been repaid.

The transaction had no reference to the subsidy.

Intense Cold.

Owing to intense cold the crew of the Queen of Hearts, and those of many other vessels were among the frost bitten. Several deaths occurred from the cold.

Excitement in the Mining Towns.

The *Sun* says: "Great alarm exists among the people of the mining towns in Pennsylvania, owing to the turbulent disposition of the miners now on strike. More than 20,000 men are penniless and idle, with starvation staring them in the face. At a miner's meeting on Thursday, a resolution was passed calling on the men to arm and help themselves to bread."

Ice.

The Ice harvest commences this week.

FOREIGN.

Lost at Sea.

LONDON, January 11.—The steamer Kathleen May was lost at sea with twenty-six persons.

The Carlists and the Germans.

The *Post's* Berlin special says: A lively correspondence is in progress between the German and Spanish governments in regard to the outrage by the Carlists on the German vessel Gustav.

It is rumored that the German corvettes Victoria and Louisa have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to chastise the Carlists, if necessary.

Fighting in Valencia.

MADRID January 11.—Official intelligence has been received at the Ministry of War of an engagement in the province of Valencia between the Carlist and national troops, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of forty killed and many wounded. Forty of the insurgents were taken prisoners.

Spanish Orders Re-Established.

The Spanish orders of Charles III, Isabella the Catholic and Marie Louise have been re-established.

Carlos Will Not Recognize Alfonso.

King Alfonso will enter the capital Thursday. It is reported Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the restoration of a monarchy. The government will accordingly direct the resumption of active operations against him in a few days.

In the Reichstag.

BERLIN, January 11.—In the Reichstag to-day the landsturm bill passed the second reading. The most important clause, which gives the government power to supply the landwehr from the lansturm, was agreed to by 176 to 104. The members of the Fortschritt and centre voted with the minority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Be Hung.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—Vasquez, the bandit, hangs January 22.

Hotel Burned.

The Western Hotel at Sacramento was burned with three men. It is feared that others are in the ruins.

Union Soldiers Who Will Tell the Truth.

LITTLE ROCK, January 11.—A petitionade being signed by a number of Union soldiers, to contradict the statement of those who published a card on Sunday denouncing General Sheridan at New Orleans.

The Gubernatorial Contest in the Courts.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the Brooks-Baxter case, on appeal from circuit court.