NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII--NO. 237. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2388.

AMUSEMENTS.

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

ST. 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.
JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
TOM HAMILTON.....Business Manager
Last week of the
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee,
MONS. ALPHONSE.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings—LED ASTRAY. Friday and Saturday evenings—GENEVA CROSS. Saturday Matinee—DIVORCE.
Monday next—Lawrence Barrett. ja10

COAL.

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

BANKS AND BANKING.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
At the close of business, Thursday, December 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$535,261 71
Domestic exchange	21,112 31
Stocks and bonds	2,000 00
Suspended debt	22,850 46
United States bonds to secure circulation, five-twenties	200,000 00
Premium on bonds	24,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	10,000 00
Current expenses	11,938 51
United States taxes	1,502 56
Due by redeeming agent, New York	41,353 71
Due by other banks and bankers	20,983 68
Redemption fund, with Treasury Department	9,000 00
Legal tenders $42 000 00	
Bills, national banks 11,417 00	
Fractional currency and nickels 1,732 84	
Specie 334 03	
Exchanges for Clearing House 59,086 06—114 569 93	
Total	$864,508 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000 00
Circulation outstanding	176,080 00
Surplus	1,000 00
Deposits	403,786 49
Due to banks and bankers	4,213 13
Undivided profits $46,325 05	
Earnings past six months 26,103 54—72,428 59	
Total	$864,508 21

I, John H. Pike, cashier of the New Orleans National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN H. PIKE, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this twelfth day of January, 1875.
GEORGE W. CHRISTY, Notary Public.
Attest:
J. P. GARVEY.
CHARLES CHAFFE.
SAMUEL DELGADO.
ja14 3t

BARNETT & CAMMACK,
BROKERS,
No. 12 Carondelet Street,
(Front Office.)
Stocks, Bonds and Securities bought and sold. Money loaned on securities. Taxes and Licenses settled. ja5 1m

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.
Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
jy7 1y 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, 1873, 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. 24 Baronne Street.
M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
DIRECTORS.
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
R. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. F. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl John, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. 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.
no4 3m CHARLES J. HOYT

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD—OCCUPANTS for three very desirable front rooms, neatly furnished, with or without board. References given and required. Apply at No. 153 Camp street. ja9 1m

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, etc. No lease; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. de11

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Antoine in the chair. The Secretary called the roll and announced twenty members present, and a quorum. The President announced that in accordance with action taken by the Senate on Tuesday, the Senate would now proceed in a body to the House for the purpose of comparing journals in regard to the election of a United States Senator.

Upon returning to the Senate chamber, after the joint session, the roll was called, and there being twenty-four members present, the Senate proceeded to regular business.

Senator Weber gave notice that he would introduce a bill at a future day to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of St. Francisville, in the parish of West Feliciana; also a bill to amend an act to establish an Insane Asylum, and to regulate the same, approved March 15, 1855; and also to amend act No. 50 in relation thereto, approved March 12, 1874; also a bill entitled an act to compell planters and others to take out and pay a license for furnishing supplies or selling goods of any kind or nature, and to provide for the manner of collecting the same.

Senator Burch introduced a joint resolution providing for a special committee, to consist of two members from the Senate and three from the House, to be appointed by their respective presiding officers, to investigate whether there is a bona fide agricultural and mechanical college, as provided for by act No. 125 of the session of 1874, and whether said institution is in keeping with the act of Congress, session of 1861, and subsequent amendments, and that said joint special committee have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths. The resolution lies over under the rules.

Senator Stamps introduced a joint resolution requesting the congressional committee on Louisiana affairs to visit New Orleans. Under a suspension of the rules the joint resolution finally passed the Senate.

Senator Weber introduced a resolution setting forth that eight Senators, entitled to seats in the Senate, and fifty members of the House of Representatives have failed to attend the sessions of their respective houses, and have absented themselves without cause or consent therefrom, in violation of the constitution of the State and the rules of both houses; and for these reasons asking that a joint committee of eight members be appointed, to consist of three to be appointed by the President of the Senate and five by the Speaker of the House, whose duty shall be to ascertain if said members have anyl legal cause or reasons for absenting themselves from their respective posts of duty, without the consent of the Senate and House, and in violation of the constitution of this State and the rules governing each House of the General Assembly. The resolution makes it the duty of the committee to report the result of their investigation in writing within three days from and after its passage. It lies over under the rules.

Senator Cage introduced a bill to be entitled an act to relieve the tax payers of the incorporated town of Thibodaux, in the parish of Lafourche, from the payment of parish taxes and licenses. Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its second reading and was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

The Committee on Rules reported through its chairman, Senator Brewster. The report was received, partly read, and on motion of Senator Weber, ordered to be printed in the journal of Wednesday.

The Senate then went into executive session.

After the doors were opened, the Senate, on motion, adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock by Speaker Hahn, and on a call of the roll fifty-five members responded.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The Senate was announced as being present to meet the House in joint session, and, preceded by its officers, that body marched up the centre aisle of the hall and took seats immediately in front of the Speaker's stand, the members of the House receiving the Senate standing. Lieutenant Governor Antoine took a seat beside Speaker Hahn, and called the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana to order, and instructed Secretary Bechtel, of the Senate, to call the roll. Twenty-five Senators and a quorum were announced as being present. Chief Clerk Vigers called the roll of the House, and fifty-six members and a quorum responded to the call. Secretary Bechtel then read that portion of the Senate journal in reference to the election of United States Senator Pinchback, and Chief Clerk Vigers that portion of the House journal relating to the same subject.

Senator Burch rose to a question of inquiry. He desired to know if it would be in order to change the record of the journals in relation to the vote for United States Senator.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine ruled that such action was not in order at this time.

Mr. Antoine then announced that P. B. S. Pinchback, having received a majority of the votes cast, was the legally elected United States Senator for the term ending in 1879.

Mr. Lowell then moved that the certification of the action of the General Assembly in electing Senator Pinchback be immediately transmitted to the Governor. Carried.

The Senate then returned to its own Chamber.

Speaker Hahn announced the receipt of a communication from the State Auditor announcing that early next week he would be ready to furnish the committee with his books. Received and ordered spread on the minutes.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, offered a joint resolution requesting the committee on Louisiana affairs to visit this city at the earliest practicable moment, to inquire into the present condition of affairs of this State and the causes thereof.

Mr. Demas introduced a bill repealing the act providing that the Governor be empowered to appoint an assistant attorney general.

Mr. Murrell moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed for one week, and in the mean time be printed and laid on the desks of members.

He subsequently withdrew the motion, in order to enable the bill to be placed on its second reading, with the understanding that he should be allowed to renew the motion at that stage; but as soon as the bill had been read the second time, Mr. Demas moved that the rules be suspended in order to place the bill upon its third and final reading.

Mr. Murrell called for the yeas and nays, and the rules were not suspended. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee when appointed.

Notice was given by Mr. Butler of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath.

Mr. Ward gave notice of a bill requiring land offices to furnish tax collectors with a record of all lands entered in the State.

Mr. Sartain gave notice of a bill providing for the taking of the census of the State.

Mr. Ray gave notice of a bill regulating charges of clerks, sheriffs, recorders and notaries public throughout the State, and providing penalties for overcharging or failing to perform their duties.

Mr. Drury gave notice of a bill to repeal section 3946 of Ray's Revised Statutes.

Mr. Snaer gave notice of a bill to remit penalties for non-payment of taxes on property overflowed last year.

Other notices were given of bills of a local nature, for which we refer our readers to the official journal.

Mr. Dewees moved that the two bills in relation to the seventeenth judicial district be referred to the Representatives from the parishes composing that district.

Mr. Stewart objected. He moved that the bills be referred to the Judiciary Committee when appointed.

The Chair ruled that when motions were made to refer a bill to different committees the motion to refer to a standing committee was first in order according to the rules of the House.

Mr. Dewees moved that the rules be suspended and the bills be referred to the special committee.

Two divisions were had on the motion to suspend, no quorum voting in either case. A demand was then made for a call of the yeas and nays, which resulted in the rules being suspended, and the bills were finally referred to the delegation of Representatives from that judicial district.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, moved that the House take up the report of the Committee on Rules, the rules to be acted on seriatim. Carried.

Mr. Souer in the chair.

The rules were adopted and 250 copies ordered printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. Demas called up the resolution pending when the House adjourned Tuesday, in relation to the appointments of sergeant-at-arms. He moved that that portion of the resolution be struck out which empowers the sergeant-at-arms to appoint assistants. Mr. Demas said that a dozen, or fifty, or a thousand assistant sergeants-at-arms would do no good, and he was opposed to spending the money of the State in that way.

Mr. Ray took the same view of the case.

Mr. Lowell could not see where his young friend John Gair, the Sergeant-at-Arms, was going to get the money to pay his assistants. The wording of the resolution was imperative that he should discharge and pay them. He thought that portion of the resolution should certainly be struck out. He would like to know if it was contemplated to pay our ardent young friends who sprang forward so gallantly a week ago Monday with blue ribbons pinned to the lappels of their coats.

The Chair was unable to inform the gentleman.

The Senate joint resolution requesting the congressional investigating committee to visit this State was taken up, on motion of Mr. Mathews, by consent, and passed its several readings under suspension of the rules.

A substitute for the original resolution, in reference to assistant-at arms, was offered by Mr. Ray, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to now discharge all persons employed as special assistant sergeants-at-arms, and that he be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the persons so discharged.

At this point the enforcement of a very inconvenient rule was called for, and the House went into a sort of executive session, everybody being excluded from the hall except members.

Immediately upon the opening of the doors the House adjourned.

Senator Pinchback.

This gentleman, immediately after proper certification had been made to Governor Kellogg yesterday of his election by the General Assembly to represent our State in the United States Senate, received from the Governor his credentials.

The Senator was in receipt during the day of congratulatory telegrams from his friends in different portions of the country on this renewed expression of confidence from the Republicans of Louisiana. Among them was one from his colleague, Senator West, urging him to go immediately to Washington, and assuring him that he would be immediately accorded his seat. He leaves for Washington to-day or to-morrow.

General Campbell Rises to Reply.

In answer to a statement made in the *Picayune*, General Campbell has furnished the following pointed reply:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1875.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

SIR—In reply to your challenge to me to "explain why it was that I was so anxious to fight the United States soldiers two years ago," I state that the charge is not true.

I never advised, either privately or publicly, any such insane course. Permit me to say that whenever it is necessary I am prepared to show quite as clearly as will be comfortable, that the inconsistency of the day is with the men of the White League and Conservative party, who, in 1874, have forsaken and repudiated every promise and principle they proclaimed in the fusion of 1872, and not at all with me.

Yours, respectfully,
HUGH J. CAMPBELL.

Information Wanted from New Jersey.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Please oblige an ardent inquirer by asking the New Jersey papers where was Mr. Phelps during the war; when and in what manner did he identify himself publicly with the Republican party?

PRIVATE Q.

The Message.

The message of President Grant, sent yesterday to the Senate of the United States, strikes directly at the root of the evils out of which have grown the disturbances in the South, and particularly in this State. It is a more elaborate message, fuller in detail and narration than we were led to believe he would publish; but the occasion and subject admit of so much, and more could have been said, had it seemed necessary, to impress Congress more deeply as to the importance of action regarding Louisiana affairs. The facts related in the message of frauds at elections, of violence, murder, ostracism and lawlessness, committed, suffered and even commended in this State, all acting against Republicans and with a view to their extermination, are a tale that has been many times told, and it must continue to be told until the life, property and personal, civil, religious and political rights of all men, white or black, coming as men from wheresoever they may have come, are as secure in Louisiana as in Vermont. It is to impress Congress with the necessity of securing peace here that the message is submitted. It does not assert that the election of Governor Kellogg was not accomplished without question, nor ask that he be sustained as Governor, right or wrong. That question is left where it belongs.

Congress, by non-action at its last session, left the President in a position where he was obliged to assume responsibilty, and he long since recognized Governor Kellogg as Governor, following the best evidence in the case, and with the certainty before him that Mr. McEnery was not elected.

The message alludes to the riots and massacres of 1866 and 1868, of the Colfax butchery, the Coushatta murders, the Crawford and Harris assassinations and the events of the fourteenth of September. It is but a faint outline, necessarily so in a single message, of a trail marked by the blood of Union men and Republicans from the beginning of the reconstruction of a rebel State up to the present day. Military interference is also considered. Generally, the military arm of the government has been stretched out after the outrages have been accomplished. On the fourth of January the army was in time, and prevented a slaughter which one party threatened, another feared, and both unite in saying would have taken place had not General De Trobriand appeared at the right moment and cleared from the hall of Representatives those persons who had no legal right to be there.

General Sheridan is spoken of as an officer who was sent here to observe and report the situation. What he did and what he said is approved and believed; what he suggested as a remedy for the evils found here remains to be considered according to law. Congress is asked to take such action as may be necessary concerning the happenings in this unhappy State. The White Leagues are yet to be disbanded, and wholesome punishment is yet to be meted out to those who deserve it. The members of Congress should not shirk their duty, when as now, and previously, the President has done his. The message is a strong one, and good one. It should do good.

Board of School Directors.

The board met last evening, Mr. Billings in the chair, and present Messrs. Shaw, Tracy, Ray, Longstreet, Pinchback, Gaudet, Carey, Ingraham, Dumont and McCarthy.

The committee on schoolhouses reported that in the Keller and St. Andrew schools there are too many pupils for the space possessed, and the committee recommended that these schools be consolidated, which will permit of a reduction of a number of teachers. Adopted, but the question of teachers will be considered hereafter.

The committee on teachers made recommendations, which were laid over to be considered in executive session.

The following changes were authorized in executive session:

Mr. A. Dufilho appointed principal of McDonogh School No. 3, vice, J. Weber, removed.

Mrs. Howard, appointed first assistant, Webster School.

Miss E. McKay, promoted to first assistant, Clio School.

Miss G. Hodgkins, promoted to second assistant, Clio School.

A resolution fixing the standard for pupils, applicants for promotion to the High Schools, was put at seventy-five per cent instead of sixty-five as heretofore. Those who fall below the standard will be given a second trial immediately.

Mr. Pinchback objected to its immediate passage, and Mr. Gaudet proposed to post pone action.

On motion of Mr. Tracy the resolution was tabled.

A proposition to change "readers" was opposed by Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Tracy stated that the readers in present use were rather obsolete, and the independent series is superior. The board is about to purchase new readers, and it is better to procure the most approved works at once. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Longstreet. That such pupils who fail to pass an examination be afforded another hearing. Adopted.

Does anybody want a fortune?
Does anybody want a fortune?
Then go for the $20,000 prize,
Then go for the $20,000 prize,
In the grand single number drawing,
In the grand single number drawing,
Of the Louisiana State Lottery,
Of the Louisiana State Lottery,
Next Saturday, next Saturday,
Next Saturday, next Saturday.

The Republican Press and Louisiana.

The Republican press of the State, with the exception of the Utica *Herald*, sustain the course of the President in preserving the peace in Louisiana. The editor of the *Herald* lost his head last November, when he was defeated for Congress. He is a disappointed and an unhappy man. His hate is so intense against Senator Conkling, that he would destroy the party, to be avenged on him and the administration. The party and the administration will survive the defection of the editor of the Utica *Herald*, and all the other soreheads who are seizing the Louisiana affair to show their malignity and bitterness.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Treasure trove! Treasure trove!
Treasure trove! Treasure trove!
$20,000, $20,000, $20,000,
$20,000, $20,000, $20,000,
To be had for $10,
To be had for $10,
In the great single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which takes place next Saturday, January 16.
Buy your tickets immediately.

The State House.

Matters in and around the State House are daily improving. One of the best evidences of this fact is that it is no longer necessary to keep a strong guard there to prevent persons unlawfully disposed from entering. The turbulent disposition that manifested itself all over the city, and particularly in and around the State House, on the first day of the meeting of the present Legislature, has entirely subsided. Then it became necessary to have lawful force in and about the building where the General Assembly met in order to prevent unlawful force from doing violence to those politically opposed to them. It was known that frequent threats against the lives of Republicans had been made; that in fact the Democrats had repeatedly announced, through the press and otherwise, that they intended to seat just such members as they believed elected, and that they would do this as they had kept voters from the polls—by violence if necessary. Well, we must give the Democrats the credit of having kept their word to a very serious degree on the first day of the meeting of the House. They did violently take possession of it, seat such members as they wanted, and held it by force until a superior force was brought to bear upon them. Then, and not till then, did the Democrats show any disposition to "go back" on their word. But when they were assured that force would be used against those who had arrayed themselves against the law, they had not only the good sense, but sufficient regard for their own safety, to desist from their course of violence.

Since the first day of the meeting of the Legislature matters have, as already stated, been in reality growing daily more peaceful, until it has become so quiet that it is no longer necessary to keep a guard to watch who goes in. The entrance to the State House has also been improved, so that visitors have more than one way of entering.

Yesterday a very large number of persons visited the State House, and among them were to be observed some ladies. Everybody seemed to be in a good humor, and both branches of the Legislature were in session, and there was a joint session to take final action in the re election of Mr. Pinchback to the United States Senate.

Last Act of the Opera.

We are informed that at a rehearsal at the Opera House last night a letter from the manager was read to the company which stated that, owing to the pressure of the times, the lack of public patronage, and the great expense attending operatic exhibitions, he was not warranted in continuing the organization of his troupe or giving further performances. It is possible, as usual, in case of the failure of a manager, that the artists may make a combination of talent and labor jointly for the benefit of each other, thus prolonging the season. To those of us whose theatrical amusement has been limited to the performances at the Opera House the untimely death of the French opera will be greatly regretted. New Orleans has been the only American city where a regular opera troupe, engaged for the purpose, has ever played through a season. It seems now that we are no better off than Boston or New York, and can not afford the luxury.

It has been rumored upon the streets that Governor Kellogg was opposed to the reelection of Mr. Pinchback to the United States Senate by the General Assembly, on Tuesday last. We understand that this is not correct. The Governor did not oppose the re-election, but did object to the statement embodied in Senator Burch's motion to the effect that "the validity" of the Legislature which first elected Mr. Pinchback had "been made the subject of partisan questioning in the Senate of the United States." He is understood as having said very emphatically that this is not the case, and that the Legislature, in giving publicity to such a charge has done the Senate great injustice.

Threatened Assassination.

During the past three days the President has received four anonymous notes, two of them from Baltimore, threatening him with assassination if he does not at once recall the federal troops from Louisiana. One of them kindly suggests that he make peace with God, as he will surely meet the "deserved fate of Abraham Lincoln." In this connection it may be stated that before the fact above stated was made public a thoroughly reliable gentleman stated that in conversation with a Baltimore lady (?)—whose name can be given—yesterday morning she expressed a wish that "there was another Wilkes Booth, as there was work for him to do." The gentleman expressed surprise at such sentiments, when she replied that "Grant was a greater tyrant than Lincoln, and that desperate diseases required desperate remedies."—*Washington National Republican.*

That Precedent.

The Democrats have been looking after precedents for the Louisiana case. They have found one. It is located in Kansas. James Buchanan was President of the United States at that time—not quite twenty years ago. Colonel Sumner was his "military satrap." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* briefly tells the story: "Sumner, under orders from Washington, entered the Kansas House of Representatives, and, while that body was engaged in the transaction of legislative business, said that his orders were to disperse the Legislature. In answer to a question by Judge Schuyler, he replied that he should employ all the force necessary to carry his orders into effect. Colonel Sumner then entered the Senate chamber, and in like manner dispersed that body. The whole power of the government was then brought into the service of slavery to strangle freedom in Kansas."

Two Introductions Necessary.

A Nashville (Tennessee) paper describes a little lucident thus: "One of Nashville's brightest and most sensible young ladies was busily engaged a few morning's since in making cake. She donned a calico dress, pinned a flaming red shawl about her shoulders, fastened her heavy brown hair in a coil on the top of her head, and had just plunged her hands into the dough, when the door-bell rang. She happened to be the only one in the house at the time, and so was forced to answer the bell herself, which she did after hastily washing her hands, and was horrified at discovering her visitor to be a spruce young gentleman friend and three stranger gentlemen. An embarrassing introduction took place, the visitors were seated in the parlor, and then the young lady excused herself, to reappear in a few moments in a costume better suited to the parlor. During her absence she made such a complete transformation in her appearance that she was mortified at finding her stranger visitors did not recognize her, thus rendering a second introduction necessary, which ceremony the Nashville young man performed by saying, 'She is the same young lady we met at the door, gentlemen—the very same young lady.'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senator Logan's Speech.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—As unfinished business Mr. Schurz' resolution in regard to Louisiana was resumed.

Mr. Logan said he believed it was considered the duty of the sailor to stand by his ship in the midst of a great storm. Senators on his side of the chamber had been told that a great storm of indignation was gathering in this land which would certainly wreck the Republican craft.

The Republican party had been characterized as tyrannical, oppressive, and the course of the party and the executive had been denounced even by men who had received clemency from that party. What was the cause of all this? He might be mistaken, but he thought this was the beginning of the campaign of 1876; he proposed to discuss the question which should be presented to the American people truly and fairly from an honest and legal standpoint. He argued that there was a government in Louisiana; whether it was a government of right or not was not the question.

Could any Senator on this floor to-day stand up and deny the fact that a government existed in Louisiana? Whether they called it a government de jure or a government de facto was another question. It would not do for Senators to talk about the election of 1872. That had no more to do with the organization of the Legislature on the fourth instant than an election of 100 years hence.

If there was no government in Louisiana, as had been argued by the Senator on the other side, why did they make all this noise and confusion about overturning a Legislature. If there was no State government there was no Legislature. He did not propose to evade the question in that manner, however. There was a government in that State—a government recognized by the courts, recognized by one branch of Congress and recognized by a majority of the citizens of the State.

The acts of the Conservatives in the Louisiana Legislature on the fourth instant were acts of treason against the State, for which they should have been punished. It had been said here that there was no intimidation in the South. He denied that such was the fact. On the night before the election in Louisiana last fall notices were posted up on the doors of white and colored Republicans, notifying them if they voted the Republican ticket their lives would be in danger. Such notices were two by six inches in size, indicating the size of a grave. Passes for safe travel were given to colored men who voted the Democratic ticket to protect them against the White League.

Mr. Logan then read from one of these passes as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS, November, 28, 1874.

"This is to certify that ——, a barber by occupation, is a member of the first ward Democratic club, and at the late election he worked and voted for the Democratic candidates."

Mr. Logan next read from a Shreveport paper to the effect that the Democrats wanted no concessions or favors from Kellogg or Packard; that the Returning Board should understand that unless it made returns as the votes were given on the day of the election they should forfeit their lives. There should be some concert of action throughout the State and such action should be prompt and emphatic.

Resuming his argument, he said: The Senator from Georgia (Gordon) was in the habit of bringing in Georgia at all times when intimidation was spoken of to show that that State was peaceful. He (Logan) would speak on that point before he concluded. The Senator (Gordon) had yesterday asked where the judicial officers of Louisiana were; why they did not arrest and punish the perpetrators of the crimes in Red River parish? He (Logan) would tell him where they were. The attorney was murdered by the same banditti which murdered the men at Coushatta.

Mr. Gordon asked where was the United States attorney, where was the enforcement act, where was the army of the United States.

Mr. Logan said: Great heaven! did the Senator want the army? he thought he had been railing against the use of the army. [Laughter.] The Senator had denounced the Republican party and the government.

Mr. Gordon said he defied the Senator to find an utterance of his against the government of the United States or any one in authority, except miserable men in his State.

Mr. Logan said the Senator had denounced the administration, and it had been spoken of in this debate as government. He then reviewed the circumstances which took place in New Orleans on the fourth instant, and said the acts of the Wiltz Legislature were acts of a revolutionary body. Governor Kellogg took no action whatever until the Legislature had been taken possession of by a mob. As Governor of the State it was his duty to do so; to do all in his power to preserve peace and order. It was Kellogg himself who took the responsibility of calling upon the troops. Grant had nothing to do with it. Sheridan had nothing to do with it, and the Senate had nothing to do with it. Therefore, the denunciation heaped on President Grant by the Democrats for using the army went for naught, for he knew no more about it, than the Democrats did until he saw it in the public prints. The Democrats could not wait to have all the facts about Louisiana. They wanted to have a clamor raised before the country for political purposes and for nothing else. The Democratic party had endorsed usurpations ten times as strong as this complained of in New Orleans. He (Logan) believed that this raid made in the Senate, in the New York press, and by the New York meeting showed that there was some kind of understanding that this revolution was to be made in Louisiana for the purpose of overturning the Legislature of the State. He did not say the understanding was among the Democrats of the Senate, but it was somewhere. He defended the action of Kellogg in calling upon the military, and said had the Democrats been in power and the Republicans had tried to overthrow them as the Democrats tried to the Republican government in New Orleans, the Democrats would have acted just as Kellogg did. The Democratic party had frequently endorsed the use of military force. General Jackson, when in this same city of New Orleans, arrested and imprisoned Judge Hall for issuing a writ of habeas corpus. A few years afteward the Democrats elected him President of the United States. In 1854 there was a runaway slave in Boston, and Franklin Pierce, a Democratic President, ordered the use of troops from the Navy Yard and Fort Independence to arrest this fugitive slave. When the Republican party used the army to enforce a law the same Democrats howled as if a set of pirates were about to fire their houses. In 1856, in Kansas, in the town of Topeka, a Free State Legislature met. Franklin Pierce, a Democratic President, issued his proclamation commanding that body to disperse, and Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, issued an order placing the United States army in Kansas under command of the Governor of that State. Colonel Sumner, afterward a General and killed in battle, did disperse that Legislature. That act was indorsed by the Democratic party all over the country, but that same party to-day denounced Republicans because Kellogg, without the order of the President, used the army to put out men who were not members of the Legislature.

Mr. Logan then read from an order of General George B. McClellan to General Banks who he said was a Conservative independent member of the next Congress, directing the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, said order being dated September 12, 1861, though the State of Maryland had not been declared to be in secession when that order was issued. The Democrats ran General McClellan for President the first time they got the chance. They had denounced Sheridan in this debate; he would remind them history sometimes repeats itself, and there might be a second President from the same cause. There were plenty of men in the Southern States who were ready to rise up, seize and destroy the government, as was the case once before. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read resolutions introduced in the Virginia Legislature a few days ago, requesting the Governors of all States to meet for conference upon the Louisiana outrage, and said such resolutions breathed a spirit of rebellion.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, stated the resolutions never were passed.

Mr. Logan said it was true, as it had been said here, that Virginia had furnished a Washington, a Patrick Henry and a Jefferson, but the second brood did not equal the former. He had no hatred for the Southern people and would meet them friendly if they would obey the laws. The Senator from Delaware (Bayard) had said Sheridan was not fit to breathe air of a republic. If he was not he (Logan) appealed to heaven to name the man in this land who was? If Sheridan, who did as much as any man beneath the shining sun to preserve the republic was not fit to breathe its air, who in the name of heaven was? He (Logan) could see on the canvass now passing before the Senate what would transpire when the Democrats should obtain control of the country. Sheridan would have to go out; then Grant must pass away; all men who helped to save the republic would have to go out, and the Democrats would bow themselves in—bow in their Earlys, their Breckenridges and such men, who had tried to destroy the nation. He thought it would be a long time in this country before a little indiscreet remark in a dispatch would cause the American people to forget the services of Phil Sheridan, and the gentlemen who undertook to destroy his fair name by such language as had been used here did not understand the hearts of the American people.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said his rights here to comment upon the character of an officer of the army of the United States were secured to him by the law, and proposed to use that right according to the dictates of his own conscience. What he said of this officer was said calmly and deliberately, and he repeated it now. Sheridan had drawn the disgrace upon himself by his own hand. He (Bayard) asked the Senate—asked the American people—to read the dispatch of Sheridan, and then say that he was fit to breathe the air of the republic. If this idea recommended by Sheridan should be carried out, he would be the only man free, and everybody else would rest subject to his will. No matter what respect he (Bayard) might have for a military officer, he here professed his superior admiration and respect for the power of the law, which the glories of the soldier should not be made to surpass.

Mr. Logan said since the Senator had repeated his attack upon Sheridan, he (Logan) would say that the remark of that Senator, that Sheridan was not fit to breathe the air of the republic, was an invitation to the White League to assassinate him. If he was not fit to live in the republic he should die. The Democrats in this Chamber had denounced Sheridan more since he wrote this dispatch than they ever denounced Jeff Davis and the whole rebellion during the four years it was thundering at the constitution of the country. He next referred to the speech of the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) as to peace existing in that State, and said the only reason why peace existed there to-day was because the government had tried the Ku-Klux, and sent them to the penitentiary. Grant told the people of that State they must stop their outrages, or he would make them, and they had to stop through fear. He would read from the testimony of John B. Gordon, of Georgia, taken by a committee of the Senate to investigate Southern outrages. He (Logan) did not know if it was the same John B. Gordon, now Senator. That gentleman could answer for himself. Before that committee Mr. Gordon testified in reference to Ku-Klux having been spoken of in his State, and that the position of chief of the order was offered to him, but the organization never was perfected, and he heard no more about it. Mr. Logan next sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter signed by Jack Brown, claiming to be a resident of Georgia, in which he stated that no man having any Republican proclivities or sentiments could hold any social position in that State, and further complained of the Democrats serenading him with tin pans when he accepted a nomination for Congress on the Grant ticket, called him a hog, etc.

Before Mr. Logan concluded his argument he yielded to Mr. Boutwell for a motion for executive session.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The confirmations to-day were Maney, minister to Ecuador; Baker, minister to Russia; George W. Ingalls, agent for the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

Appropriation for the New Orleans Mint.

The legislative bill appropriates only $12,000 for the New Orleans Mint. If the financial bill shall be signed by the President, of which there is little if any doubt, that mint will be put into full operation.

NEW YORK.

Suspended.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Union Bank of Jersey City has suspended.

A Little Too Bad.

The proceedings in the Beecher and Tilton trial are too indecent for the telegraph columns.

Ashore at Barnegat.

The steamer South Carolina is ashore at Barnegat. She is expected to get afloat hourly.

ARKANSAS.

The Union Soldiers of Arkansas Sustain Sheridan's Report.

LITTLE ROCK, January 13.—To-day's *Republican* contains a card to the President, signed by 195 Union soldiers, about half colored, who indorse the action of General Sheridan in New Orleans, and indorse the statement of the Lieutenant General that a reign of terror exists in this State. They further state that they have carried their lives in their hands for ten years, and call upon Union soldiers throughout the country to stand by them. They denounce as untrue the card published in Sunday's *Gazette*, and signed by a large number of Union soldiers, in which the latter state there are no White Leagues in this State, and most perfect quiet prevails.

Action of Governor Garland—The White League to be Outlawed.

To-day Governor Garland sent for the prosecuting attorney of this circuit and instructed him to have each one of the parties whose names appear signed to the card summoned as witnesses to appear before the grand jury, now in session, and that if the facts are established as set forth in their statement, the guilty parties will be punished to the full extent of the law, as provided in what is known as the Ku-Klux act, enacted during the administration of Governor Clayton, for the suppression of the Ku-Klux. In addition to this the Governor will to-morrow send a special message to the Legislature calling attention to this matter and urging the passage of more stringent laws if present statutes are found to be inadequate, in order that every citizen may have the utmost security without fear of molestation of any kind.

The following dispatch was forwarded to the President to-night:

If there is a White League or any like

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]