NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 245. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2396.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CULINARY EXPOSITION.

GRAND DRESS AND FANCY BALL
To be given by the
SOCIETE CULINAIRE,
at GRUNEWALD HALL, on
Saturday Night, January 23, 1875.
Applications for ladies' invitations may be made at S. KUNTZ'S confectionery store, on Canal street. Tickets $2. The band will be under the leadership of C. Jaeger. All liquors and wines will be from C. Lacoume's St. Charles Exchange. ja20 4t*

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last week of America's greatest actress Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, supported by Mr. W. H. WHALLEY and the Academy company.
Monday and Tuesday, January 18 and 19, LEAH THE FORSAKEN. Wednesday, January 20, EAST LYNNE. Thursday, January 21, OLIVER TWIST, Miss Western as NANCY SYKES. Friday, benefit of Miss Western. Saturday, last Western matinee.
In preparation Augustin Daly's UNDER THE GASLIGHT. ja17

VARIETIES THEATRE.
JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
THEO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager
Engagement of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Supported by T. W. Davey's
SUPERB DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Thursday Evening, January 21, 1875,
Will be presented Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
KING LEAR.
Friday evening, benefit of Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT when will be presented the beautiful idyl of the Heather Hills, entitled the MAN O'ARKLE. Saturday matinee, MARBLE HEART. Saturday evening, RICHARD III ja21

SUBSCRIPTION BALL,
GIVEN BY
INDIVISIBLE FRIENDS COMMANDERY No. 1,
JACQUES DE MOLAY COMMANDRY No. 2,
ORLEANS COMMANDERY No. 3,
Under the auspices of the
GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
ON
Wednesday Evening, January 27, 1875
AT
EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Board of Managers.
Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, P. G. M.
Sir Joseph P. Hornor, E. E. G. C.
Sir Rufus L. Bruce, E. Gen
Sir John A. Peel, V. E. D. G. C.
Sir W. L. Stanford, E. G. C. G.

Indivisible Friends No. 1.
Sir J. G. Fleming, P. E. C., Sir I. W. Homan, P. E. C
Sir S. Hopkins, Jr. P. E. C., Sir S. Alston, Jr. G.,
Sir Berry Russell, E. C., Sir A. J. Armstrong,
Sir George Soule, C. G., Sir A. F. Cleaveland,
Sir E. Bell, Sir D. R. Graham,
Sir D. A. DePass, Sir John Thorn.

Jaques De Molay No. 2.
Sir J. A. Stevenson, D. G. C., Sir James B. Scott, P. E. C
Sir D. C. Johnston, G., Sir Robert Strong, C. G.,
Sir W. S. Pike., Sir George W. Race,
Sir F. N. Thayer, Sir Charles Chaffe,
Sir E. A. Yorke, Sir B. J. Montgomery,
Sir David Hughes, Sir J. R. Mitchell.

Orleans No. 3.
Sir W. R. Whitaker, P. E. C., Sir George Baldey, P. E. C.,
Sir John H. Clark, P. E. C., Sir E. Baker, C. G.,
Sir W. S. Benedict, Sir J. A. Walker,
Sir Harmon Doane, Sir Albert Baldwin,
Sir L. H. Gardner, Sir E. Heather,
Sir W. H. Bofinger, Sir J. J. McGinnis.

Floor Managers.
Indivisible Friends No. 1 Jacques De Molay No. 2.
Sir G. W. Carey, Sir Albert Eyrich,
Sir E. Bell, Sir Fred. Holyland,
Sir K. M. Ivens, Sir E. C. Bullard,
Sir W. F. Cleveland, Sir R. G. Eyrich,
Sir D. A. DePass, Sir Frank H. Wilson.
Orleans No. 3.
Sir E. E. Adams, Sir Thomas Henry, Jr.,
Sir I. J. Rodgers, Sir Louis Power.
Sir James H. Rothwell, Sir Thomas O'Connor.

Subscriptions will be received by the above board of managers, or the Sir Knights of the different commanderies, to whom application for ladies's invitations should be made.

Committee of Arrangements.
Sir Joseph H. DeGrange, P. G. C., Chairman;
Sir S. M. Todd, P. G. C., Sir Harvey Cree, E. C.,
Sir W. L. Stanford, G. C. G., Sir A. Hero, Jr., G.,
Sir John W. Madden, E. C., Sir Alfred H. Isaacson,
Sir J. W. Carey, ja15

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Friday Evening, January 22,
Benefit of the World Famous Actress,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
Supported by
FRANK LAWLOR'S STAR COMPANY.
First time in this city of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA. Saturday matinee at 12, the new arrangement of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Saturday night, ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA. Sunday, January 24, TONY DENIER'S GREAT PANTOMIME TROUPE.
Twentieth Annual Mardi Gras Ball,
FEBRUARY 9, 1875.
NOTICE—Invitations to Ladies can be obtained at the Box Office, on application to Mr. P. GLEASON, Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Invitation Committee.
Prices as usual. ja22

BANKS AND BANKING.

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

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PARTIES having unclaimed sums of money to their credit in the NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature adproved March 17, 1853:

Ables J. H.	$16 60
Burgess & Co.	16 05
Donnelson A. A.	12 92
Genard E.	20 00
Laidlaw J. P.	20 82
Becton T.	16 70
Kleinbach J.	10 00
Blanchard J. B., administrator	16 65
Bean Mrs. M. J., administrator	20 65
Smith J. C.	17 00
Robertson R. L. (House of Refuge)	119 00
Renault J.	22 10
Portwaite J.	20 47
Sorman K.	14 00
Shute G. B.	22 22
Wimple J. D.	16 60

CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.
ja7 law 4w

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. R. ESLLAR, 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.
jy 1 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 Bourbon 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. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

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

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Preliminary Meeting Yesterday

WHAT REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC COUNSEL PROPOSE TO SHOW.

Four members of the national House of Representatives, the majority of a committee appointed to investigate political affairs in Louisiana, arrived Thursday night and took rooms at the St. Charles Hotel.

Their names are: George F. Hoar, chairman, of Massachusetts; William A. Wheeler, of New York; William P. Frye, of Maine; S. S. Marshall, of Illinois.

The committee held an informal session in parlor P, St. Charles Hotel, yesterday morning, when a line of action was agreed on. Attorney General A. P. Field, General H. J. Campbell and Mr. John Ray appeared for the Republican side, and Messrs. F. C. Zacharie, R. H. Marr, D. C. Labatt, Charles Cavanac, J. H. Kennard and H. D. Ogden for the Democrats and White Leaguers.

It was evident that the members of the committee had posted themselves to a considerable extent.

It was agreed that counsel for both sides be requested to make known their wishes, and the meeting was adjourned until one o'clock.

About one o'clock the doors were opened. Judge Hoar made a formal explanation to the counsel on both sides, stating the cause of this investigation. He said that this committee, a majority being present, was prepared to hear from gentlemen who appeared for either side. Messrs. Zacharie and Marr stated that they were prepared to prove that there was no violence or intimidation in the election of 1874; also, they intended to show that the Returning Board had falsified election reports; could show that there was no ostracism because a man was a Republican; they were prepared for a thorough investigation, to show the real condition of affairs in this State for a long time past; they invited a complete investigation and were prepared to prove that they were not the barbarians some of the press has represented; they could also show that United States troops actually intimidated white people in the country on election day; and that colored Conservatives have been intimidated by Republicans.

Colonel Field spoke for the Republicans, and gave the committee an outline of the points they expected to bring out. He would prove that from the time of the Colfax massacre there has been intimidation up to the fourth of November, all directly chargeable to the Democratic party; they would be able to produce John McEnery's speech, which asserted that this was a white man's government for white men. Many parish officers have been forcibly driven from their homes simply because they were Republicans; others have been kept in prison. They would produce country newspapers which advise unlawful proceedings; officers have been wanted on by mobs who forced them to resign their commissions and depart; six such officials, on their way out of the State, were murdered near Coushatta, and yet not a single person has been prosecuted for those crimes, and it is not likely they ever will be: the White League is not a charitable association, nor yet a police organization. It will be shown that the White League is a military society and that our merchants contributed money to purchase firearms.

On the fourteenth of September the White League overthrew the State government and assumed possession of the several offices. It will be shown that 10,000 more votes were polled in this city than should have been, and nine-tenths of those votes were given by the Democrats, etc.

General Campbell read the following outline of the proposed line of policy of Republican counsel:

First—That at the late election there were not less than 10,000 Republican voters who were either intimidated or driven from the polls, or forced to vote the Democratic ticket by organized violence, murder and assassination, this intimidation being exerted especially—1. By the Colfax massacre 2. By the Coushatta massacre 3. By the White League conspiracy. 4. By the revolution of the fourteenth of September. 5. By the violent deposal of parish officials throughout the State by mobs and the installation of the McEnery officials. 6. By the general proscription of Republicans.

Second—That the White League is an armed and organized conspiracy against the State government, and is confederated with kindred organizations in other States, and has for its object the overthrow of the reconstructed State governments and the virtual annullment of the constitutional amendments relating to negro suffrage; and one of the dangerous effects of the White League is the renewal of the old spirit of hostility to the government of the United States.

Third—That the pretended Wiltz organization of the House of Representatives on the fourth instant was a revolutionary mob and entirely destitute of legality, and was part of a conspiracy to overthrow the entire State government.

Fourth—That the White League press, in the plainest and most outspoken manner advocated assassination, murder, revolution and resistance to the authority of the United States.

Fifth—That the pretended intimidation of white people by the United States military was only the fear felt by parties guilty of complicity in the Colfax and Coushatta massacres, or who thought that they were suspected of such complicity, or by arrests under warrants held by United States marshals. The service of these warrants could only be safely made under protection of the United States military.

Sixth—That the White League campaign led to the expulsion by mobs of colored children from the public schools, and to a new and unaccustomed proscription in theatres and other public places.

Mr. Hoar informed the attorneys that several unimportant points of procedure had not been decided, but would be during the day.

Both sides were urged to bring forward their witnesses as soon as possible. Colonel Field announced that many of his were close at hand.

After a little more informal talk the committee adjourned, and during the recess were to decide on some room in which to hold the sessions.

The subject of keeping out idle or inquisitive persons was freely discussed and agreed upon.

About dark last evening the committee reassembled, when it was announced that future meetings would be held in the district court room in the Customhouse. The session will open at ten o'clock this morning, and after hearing from counsel on both sides witnesses will be called.

After Attorney General Field and General Campbell had handed in their written report of what they intended to prove, the committee requested the Conservatives to do likewise, but at a late hour last night the request had not been complied with. Of course Judge Hoar will to-day insist on this point, in order to place the contestants on a square footing.

It seems as if this committee has come prepared to remain a month, if necessary, and all delays on the part of either side will not wear the members out.

POLITICAL SMALL TALK.

Yesterday was another dull day at the State House. No quorum was present in the House. Many reasons are given for this fact by the knowing ones; but it is very clear that when there are but two members more than a quorum acting in the body, it is likely to be broken by accident at any time. The gentlemen absent yesterday were Messrs. Lane and Wilson, of East Baton Rouge, and Souer, of Avoyelles. The fact that Messrs. Lane and Wilson's absence broke the quorum Wednesday gives some plausibility to the rumor that the absence of these gentlemen is intentional. It is said that there is a difference of opinion between these gentlemen and Senator Burch as to the proper person to fill the office of tax collector of their parish, and that the Representative delegation is on a "strke" for the purpose of forcing the appointment of their favorite. How much truth there is in this story we can not say. If it is true, however, it strikes us as being hardly a fair way of accomplishing their object. The House has no power over the appointment or confirmation of officers, and it is not right to punish that body for acts over which it has no control.

Mr. Demas, of St. John, yesterday suggested that the House adjourn *sine die*. A good many other members expressed disgust at the condition of affairs.

After the adjournment of the Legislature yesterday there was a caucus of the Republican members of both houses held in the Senate chamber. We understand Governor Kellogg was present and addressed the caucus on matters of grave interest to the State.

It was rumored around the State House yesterday that applicants for office were seriously annoying the Governor, and were a source of much dissatisfaction and disagreement among Republican members of the Legislature at a time when the public interest demanded that they should be united and harmonious.

The Democratic members of the House and Senate each day hold a caucus at Deutsche Company Hall. They do not seem to have decided upon any line of action further than to "stay out" until something "turns up." In conversation, the Democratic members generally declare that they will not occupy their seats until they can all come in, including the five members whom they illegally voted in on the first day of the session. We fear that if they adhere to this determination they will sacrifice their mileage and per diem on the altar of their patriotism, for it is not at all likely that the Republican majority will ever feel generous enough to expel the men whom they have voted in and seat their opponents.

In conversation our Democratic friends say that all they want is the House, that if they were allowed to have the organization of the House they would be willing to stop there; that they would not attempt to capture the Senate nor oust the executive. Further, they say that they never have contemplated anything of the kind. We would like to have them explain about those trunks which General Campbell told about at the Union Chapel meeting. Those trunks were brought to the State House on the fourth of January, about the time when it was thought the House would be ready to canvass the returns of 1872. They were said to contain those returns. If they did not intend to turn things wrong side out and go for everything in sight, what did they want those trunks for? And when we witness the high-handed way in which they conducted themselves on the only day in which they actively have participated in legislation for many years, what reason have we to suppose that they will not act like the bull in the china shop all the time?

The presence of the congressional committee enlivened the politicians somewhat yesterday, and last evening the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel had an increase on its usual congregation of those who have so deeply at heart the political interests of the State. One or another of the counsel representing the political parties before the committee would occasionally flit in or out with a bundle of paper under his arm. Mr. Marr's slight figure, considering its size was quite conspicuous. If that gentleman weighed 200 pounds, and his capacity for making things lively was increased in proportion to the increase in his weight, what a stirring city New Orleans would be!

Condition of the Levees.

General M. Jeff Thompson reached the city yesterday evening, after making an extended examination of the levees from Red River to Plaquemine in a skiff, and from the latter point to the city by steamboat. He reports that he found imminent danger at Hog Point, and staked out a new work to be built there. At Morganza the ends were measured for protection. At Red Store he thought the work would have to be extended. At Point Coupee the temporary levee is nearly completed, but will ultimately have to be extended. The Point Marion levees are completed, and the Longwood and Hereford levees are completed; and on the Lobdell levees three different gangs are working with sufficient force to complete them in time. The Patrick levee and the Walker levee will be done this week. The Hebert levee will be completed in a few days. Opposite this work are the dangerous points on the Arlington estate belonging to the late W. S. Pike, and the break on the Conrad point. At the Hickey levee the line was extended 1000 feet upward and drainage ditches planned. At Australia plantation the levees were examined and found very defective, and at the Trullhet levee the break of last year was nearly completed, and the Schleatre was completed.

With General Hancock as President, what will the Union League Club of New York do about Louisiana affairs?

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

This body was called to order at 12 M. yesterday by Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The Secretary was instructed to call the roll. He announced nineteen members present and seventeen absent. There being a quorum, the chaplain opened the proceedings with a prayer. The minutes of the previous day were corrected and adopted.

Senator Pollard gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Christian Benevolent Society of Delta, Madison parish; also of a bill to incorporate the Missionary Mount Pleasant Baptist Church of Delta, Madison parish.

Senator Herwig, chairman of the Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate for the regular sessions of 1873 and 1874, made a report for each year. The reports lie over under the rules.

Senator Greene called up the concurrent resolution providing that only those members of the Senate and House of Representatives who have attended the regular meetings of the General Assembly shall be paid their mileage and per diem, and then only for the days they have actually been in attendance.

Senator Blunt moved to strike out all after the words per diem.

The resolution and amendment were finally tabled on motion of Senator Wharton.

The resolution fixing the fifth day of next February as the day for the adjournment sine die of the General Assembly came up in regular order.

Senator Harper moved its reference to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and after some discussion it was so referred.

Senator Greene called up the resolution providing that the general appropriation bill for the year 1875 shall have passed both houses of the General Assembly on the third of February, 1875, and be in a condition to receive the Governor's signature.

On motion of Senator Wharton, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Governor's veto of a bill authorizing the attorney of the town of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, to institute suit to declare forfeited a charter granted by the General Assembly under act No. 16, extra session of 1870, came up as the special order of the day.

On motion of Senator Stamps, its further consideration was postponed until next Wednesday, at one o'clock.

The bill making an appropriation for the general expenses of the State for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1875, came up in its regular order, was read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to-day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Hahn called the House to order a few minutes after twelve. The roll call developed the fact that there was no quorum present. The Sergeant-at-arms was sent after absent members. Fifty-three members were finally got together, Messrs. Lane and Wilson, of Baton Rouge, and Souer, of Avoyelles, being the absentees.

Mr. Davidson moved that the House adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Demas moved that the House adjourn till to-day at twelve o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Davidson again moved to adjourn till Monday at twelve o'clock. He said that in this practice of breaking a quorum every day was to be kept up he was going home.

Mr. Demas said he thought the House had better adjourn sine die. He was going to quit and go up to St. John parish and plant cane if this was repeated a few times.

Mr. Davidson's motion to adjourn was lost.

The House finally adjourned till to-day at twelve o'clock.

IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE.—ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE ANE INTEREST IN THE SUCCESSION OF PATRICK MCGUIGIN AND WIFE, A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE AND A LOT OF DIAMONDS, BY AUCTION, BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sales by auction to be made to-day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. One diamond finger ring and two diamond studs.

2. A certain lot of ground, with the brick buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, fronting on Girod, between New Levee and Commerce streets.

3. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, fronting on Claiborne, between Cypress street and Florida landing.

4. Two certain lots of ground, in the Fourth District of this city, fronting each on Freret, between Philip and Jackson streets.

5. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements theron, in the Second District of this city, fronting on Customhouse, between Marais and Treme streets.

6. Five certain lots of ground, with all the improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, fronting on Maine, between Port and Hagan streets.

7. All the right, title and interest of George McGuigin, in and to the succession of his deceased father and mother, Patrick McGuigin and wife.

8. A certain promissory note drawn by J. Frank Pargoud to the order of Ernest & Co., and indorsed by them, for $6000.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson sell five valuable lots of ground on Laurel street, near the upper flatboat landing and near the Poydras Asylum, at twelve o'clock M. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, for account of the succession of Thomas Rogers, deceased. See the advertisement.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 22, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 63°; at 2 P. M., 64°; at 6 P. M., 62°. Lowest point during the night of January 21, 55°. Rain January 22, one-half of an inch.

COURT RECORD.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875.

Supreme Court of the United States.

The following case was disposed of on the eighteenth instant:

No. 562. The Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, plaintiff in error, vs. Kennett & Bell.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, dismissing the writ of error in this cause for the want of jurisdiction.

Superior District Court.

JUDGMENTS.

In the suit of Hypolite Bellocq vs. the State of Louisiana, judgment was rendered against the plaintiff with costs. Mr. Bellocq, now of St. Mary, was the owner in 1866 of a square of ground in Algiers, parish of Orleans, occupied by him as a residence, a dairy for the sale of market vegetables, and the reception and sale of animals for slaughter. The State, through its proper agents and engineers, located and constructed a line of levee through and on this square, to protect the rear lands from overflow. Its construction necessitated the tearing down of buildings and improvements. Plaintiff claimed that this square was ruined and rendered worthless, his business and residence were destroyed, and he has been unable to renew his former highly profitable business; also, that by act No. —, passed February 24, 1872, he was granted the right to sue the State for damages, leaving to judicial determination the amount. He claimed $48,550 as compensation for all losses. The act claimed to have been passed does not appear to have become a law, and for other reasons plaintiff's claim was not sustained.

In the suit of J. A. Donnelly & Son vs. the Merchant's Mutual Insurance Company, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $1270 and $72, with interest at five per cent from October 1, 1873, until paid.

First District Court.

NEW TRIAL.

Larceny—Frederick Happish. The district attorney is ordered to show cause on the twenty-sixth instant why a new trial should not be granted.

CONTINUED.

Assault and battery—Manuel Johnson, alias Double Head; Jacob Schilling, indefinitely discharged on bond; John Eritcher, to February 2; Bob Lanzy, Catherine Richards, Flora Hill, sentence continued; capias issued for Catherine Richards.

Larceny — Emma Smith and Lucinda Williams; indefinitely discharged on bond.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Trespass and malicious mischief—Richard Murray.

SENTENCED.

Larceny—Peter Davis; two years in the Boys' House of Refuge and costs, Henry Merritt, six months hard labor in Penitentiary and costs.

Second District Court.

The succession of Dina M. Muller, wife of John P. Baker, was opened.

Charles X. Fahrman has applied for emancipation.

Suit against P. M. Baker's management of the *Bulletin* under judicial order indifinitely postponed.

What Senator Morton Thinks.

After interviewing Senator Morton, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* submits the following statements, which throw additional light upon the plan of the McEneryites to subvert our State government. Reference is made to Mr. Foster's letter of admission, which was not admitted into the report he signed, and to the statements made by Dr. McMillan, a practicing physician from Ohio, but a gentleman intimately associated with Mr. Wiltz on the fourth of January, and described, to show his disinterestedness, as a "McEnery United States Senator," whatever that is. The correspondent says:

When asked what he thought the new committee would learn, he said they would learn one very important thing. They will show that the object of Wiltz was to organize the House and to connect with the McEnery Senate, which was in the State House at the time of the assembling of the House, and then to recognize McEnery and compiete the revolution. The Senator said McEnery had declared that he had 19,000 or 20,000 fighting men ready for work if it was needed. These facts, according to the Senator, are beyond question. Mr. Foster, of the sub-committee, heard Dr. McMillen, one of the McEnery United States Senators, say that such was the purpose. During the excitement of organizing on the fourth instant McEnery made the same acknowledgment to a member of Congress. Mr. Foster wrote the facts to Senator Sherman, who turned the letter over to the President and it is now in the hands of Senator Frelinghuysen. Mr. Morton thinks that a reference to this ought to have been made in the sub-committee's report, or that at least some testimony ought to have been taken on the subject to show the evident intention of Wiltz.

The political horizon, as seen by the Indiana Senator's eyes, is by no means cloudy. He thinks the Republican party has yet a great future before it, and that its victories will be no less than they have been in the past. He thinks the conduct of the people of the South and of the Democratic party will unite the North on the old war issues, and that the Republicans will carry every Northern State. He believes there will be a greater war feeling in the North than in 1872, and that the people will show an earnestness on the Southern difficulties that must be heeded. He referred to the late elections to show the tendency of the Southern people to support the old rebel element. He said he was informed by persons who had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts that in the next House of Representatives there will be eighty-six rebel officers and soldiers and twenty-two Union officers and soldiers. He had no doubt that the Forty-fifth Congress would be as largely Republican as the present one.

The Banditti.

The following dispatch was published in the papers of the eighteenth instant:

CLINTON, La., January 17.—Just after dark on the fifteenth, three miles from Clinton, when three negroes with their wagons loaded with shingles had gone into camp, they were visited by a white man, mounted, who proposed buying their shingles. After a few words the white man pulled out a pistol and shot two of the negroes, killing them. The other escaped and gave the alarm. From evidence given at the coroner's inquest the jury came to the conclusion that the murders were committed by Lawson Blunt. A posse has gone in pursuit.

It is now about time something should be heard from the "posse" which went out to protect the murderer. The killing of these poor men was as coldblooded as any of the thousands of similar murders which have been committed in this State. What has the White League organized for protection—"such protection as the vulture gives the lamb"—done about it? The St. Louis *Journal*, published in a city where some value is set upon human life, says:

Two negroes were yesterday murdered in cold blood by a white man in Louisiana. And a jury of intelligent indignationists throughout the country promptly brings in the satisfactory verdict, "Served 'em right."

Under the head of pins a paper reports that a Connecticut manufactory turned out 4,914,000,000 of those useful little articles last year.

The Question of an Early Adjournment Before the Senate.

In the Senate yesterday there was quite an animated debate on Senator Greene's resolution fixing the fifth day of February next as the day of adjournment *sine die* of the General Assembly. The resolution came up in its regular order, and Senator Greene urged its adoption. He said the condition of the State from political disorders, overflows, etc., was truly lamentable; from these causes poverty had overtaken the people to such an extent that they were unable to pay their taxes; and he thought the best thing the General Assembly could do under the circumstances was to pass as little legislation as possible and do that speedily. An early adjournment he thought would not only be a saving to the State, but it would enable members to go home and go to work. The planting season was about to commence and he thought members could do better at home.

Senator Brewster also advocated an early adjournment. He was in favor of members returning to their constituents and telling them why reform measures had not been passed; that the failure to pass such measures did not arise from any indisposition on the part of Republicans to do their duty, but was caused by a determination on the part of Democratic members to stand in the way of reform by refusing to take their seats. They had been sent here to aid in the work of legislation, and their absence was preventing the passage of such reform measures as they stood pledged to pass when they were before the people as candidates for the Legislature.

Senator Brewster did not want the resolution referred to a committee, but wanted it disposed of by a direct vote of the Senate. To remain in session until the end of the sixty days allotted by law for the General Assembly to sit, without being able to accomplish any good, he thought would be bleeding the State without any good result.

Senator Blunt did not favor an early adjournment. Members had been sent here to work out an extended system of reform—a reform that would help to relieve the State and people of the embarrassments which now surround them. He was in favor of reducing the pay of members one half if necessary, to accomplish the work members of the Legislature had been sent here to do, but he was not in favor of reducing the time fixed by the constitution for the sittings of the General Assembly. He wanted the salaries and fees of all officers cut down, and all unnecessary offices lopped off before the Legislature adjourned.

Senator Burch considered the remarks of Senators who favored an early adjournment as a direct reflection upon the Senate. He would be in favor of an early adjournment if that course would really conserve the public interest; but he did not believe an adjournment without some legislation looking to general reform would be the best course under all the circumstances. So far as the remarks of the Senator from Ouachita were concerned, he did not believe that members of the General Assembly were bleeding the State when they met here from day to day, in accordance with law, for the purpose of legislating for the general interest. If Senators were here for the purpose of breaking down the government, as Democratic members were endeavoring to do, there might be some reason for the remarks of the Senator from Ouachita. But Republican members were not here for that purpose, and therefore he did not propose to hoist the white flag and retire, leaving the enemy master of the field. He was here to help work out reform, and would vote to cut down the salaries of all officers, and for the abolishment of all offices not absolutely needed. Until this is done he would oppose the resolution under consideration.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Senator Logan's Speech.

The speech of Senator Logan on "Self-government in Louisiana" has come to hand. It is a formidable document in length, and, as it would occupy about four pages of the *Tribune*, it is manifestly impossible to print it. The telegraph has furnished a fair summary of its contents and has given its general spirit, so that it is only necessary to glance at a few points in the "embarrassment of riches" not hitherto presented in detail, and of these the historical seem to possess the most value, especially in the light of precedent.

At the time Mr. Logan delivered his speech the whole Bourbon party was clamoring against "the military usurpation," as it was termed. General De Trobriand and his fifteen soldiers were denounced on the stump, in legislative halls, in Congress, and in the press, as the minions of a tyrant and subverters of popular liberty and constitutional law, regardless of the fact that "the military usurpation" was inaugurated by the Democrats themselves, who made the first call upon the troops. Mr. Logan emphasizes this fact by placing the Democrats upon the record to the "military usurpation," and cites some historical facts which will bear repetition. Over sixty years ago General Jackson arrested Mr. Louiallier, a member of the Legislature, who was one of the most troublesome of his enemies, and then put the judge of the United States court, who had granted the prisoner a writ of habeas corpus, in jail, and banished him from the city. The Democracy eulogized the General for the act, and afterward elected him President of the United States. In 1854 Franklin Pierce, the Democratic President of the United States, sent several soldiers and marines into the city of Boston, arrested Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, and returned him to the State of Virginia on a government vessel. In 1856, under the orders of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, acting under the authority of a Democratic President, Colonel Sumner, at the head of the United States troops, dispersed both houses of the Free State Legislature at Topeka, Kansas, by force, and this action was indorsed and applauded by the Democracy all over the country. In 1861 General McClellan issued his order for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, and the first opportunity that presented itself the Democrats ran him for President. These instances are sufficient to stamp the inconsistency of the Bourbon outcry over the use of the troops in New Orleans. That point is now well settled, and has already ceased to be used as a factor in the Louisiana problem. The only distinction which a Democrat draws is as to whose ox is gored. If it is the Republican, the use of the troops is all right; if the Democratic, it is all wrong. When Wiltz called for the troops to disperse the police, it was all right. When Kellogg called for troops, it was all wrong. Even while the Bourbons all over the country were clamoring against military tyranny, Wiltz called upon the President to reinstate him with the military, and it was all right. Senator Logan deserves the credit of having pushed the Democrats to the wall upon this question and silenced their howling over the use of troops.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Pupils are forbidden to study out of school hours in Philadelphia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate—Reception and Reference of Pinchback's Credentials—Renewal of the Debate on Louisiana Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. West, of Louisiana, presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator elect from that State for the term expiring March 4, 1879, and they were read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved that the credentials and all accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Thurman said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purported to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were recommitted to the committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. Sherman said it would be impossible for the committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed to, and the further consideration of the resolution was then postponed till Wednesday next, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the constitution.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, being entitled to the floor, said he did not regret that some little time had elapsed since this question was last discussed here, as it could now be debated with less excitement. If the subject could not be discussed here fairly and calmly, where could it be? He then referred to the organization of the Legislature in Louisiana on the fourth instant, and said of 102 members present then fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. The conduct of Wiltz was a bold and daring usurpation, and any member would have been justified in going up to the Speaker's chair and taking him from the seat. He quoted from the report of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, and said it showed Wiltz had violated all law as well as the constitution of Louisiana. The Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber had not uttered one word of condemnation of the course of Wiltz, while denouncing that of General Sheridan and General Grant.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said the question before the Senate was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not the province of the President of the United States to interfere in the organization of a State Legislature.

Mr. Sherman, resuming, said: This act of usurpation on the part of Wiltz, as a crime, was more dangerous in its consequence than the murder of a hundred or a thousand men. It was the first time in the history of the country where a minority had usurped the rights of the majority in this manner. The signal gun of all this trouble in Louisiana was the usurpation of Wiltz; but for his conduct there never would have been any interference by federal power in the Louisiana Legislature.

Mr. Schurz said if the Senator was willing to take the report of the House subcommittee which visited New Orleans as true, then he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the Returning Board, and therefore that board was the cause of all the trouble.

Mr. Sherman said he would refer to the Returning Board afterward. In his judgment, Wiltz would have been overthrown by revolutionary force had not General De Trobriand interfered, and there would have been a scene of bloodshed in that hall.

Mr. Bayard said Wiltz had administered the oath to 102 members, who were present, hence the Legislature was a lawful body.

Mr. Sherman said the roll call had been denied in that Legislature by the Democrats. Suppose roll call had been denied in the House of Representatives when General Banks was elected Speaker, did any one doubt that there would have been bloodshed? There had been half a dozen times in the history of the country where a refusal to call the yeas and nays would have resulted in bloodshed. With the five men whose seats were contested excluded no one could doubt that the majority of that Legislature was Republican. Nothing could excuse or defend the lawlessness of Wiltz in this matter. The Democratic party in Louisiana had seized upon the organization of the Legislature and trampled under foot every guarantee of constitutional liberty. They would rather win by force than gain by fairness. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a communication from the New York *Times* which he said he learned was written by D. W. Stoughton, a lawyer of eminence, and he thought took an unprejudiced view of the whole matter. It was the duty of Kellogg to put down that irregularity in the Legislature. The oath which he had taken compelled him to interfere. He could not do it by calling upon the State militia because his call would not have been obeyed. Under all the difficulties which surrounded him, he was perfectly right in calling upon the military power of the general government. General De Trobriand went into that Legislature without any intention to trample on the liberties of any; he went there to put out the five men who had no business there; his colleague (Thurman) had asked him if he approved of that; he (Sherman) approved of it; the President of the United States did. To call this Louisiana trouble a great historical outrage where the rights of people had been trampled upon was simply making a mountain out of a mole hill. Governor Kellogg had the undoubted right to call upon the President to put down domestic violence. The Legislature was not in session, and the constitution expressly provided that the Governor in that case might call on the President for aid. What was the result of this interference? No blood was shed, but the five men who had no business there were excluded. The Legislature would have acted on the cases of those members. He had seen a Republican House seat