NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 248 NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2399.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Last four nights of
TONY DENIER'S GREAT PANTOMIME TROUPE AND SPECIALTY COMBINATION.
TWENTY-FIVE SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
Wednesday Matinee at Noon and Evening,
Last performances of
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Matinee, and Evening.
The laughable comic pantomime of
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
New tricks, songs, dances and specialties.
Friday—Benefit of Tony Denier.
MONDAY, February 1—The celebrated comedian and character actor, Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY.
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. ja27

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS............................Director
THEO. HAMILTON.................Business Manager
Last Week of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Supported by T. W. Davey's
SUPERB DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Monday January 25, 1875,
Will be presented Shakespeare's great tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Tuesday—ROSEDALE.
Wednesday Matinee—THE MAN O' AIRLIE.
Wednesday Evening—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Monday next—JOHN E. OWENS. ja24

AN OLD FOLKS CONCERT,

(Amusing, Entertaining and Instructive)
Will be given at
GRUNEWALD HALL,
(To assist the Congregation of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church in building a House of Worship),
On Tuesday Evening, February 2, 1875.

The Singers will all be dressed in the costumes of the Olden Time, and will comprise much of our amateur talent, and will be under the leadership and direction of
PROFESSORS WATTS and BEARDSLEY.
Between the first and second parts of the programme, as well as at the close of the concert, the ladies will offer refreshments for sale in the rooms adjoining the main hall.
We can confidently promise those who attend the concert an evening of delightful and novel entertainment. Good music, well rendered, and by a full chorus in the dress of a hundred years ago.
See the tickets and programmes which, as curiosities of ancient literature, are well worth the price of admission to the Concert—fifty cents.
ja24 2t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, January 25, 1875, every evening during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Augustin Daly's UNDER THE GASLIGHT, embracing the full strength of the Academy's Dramatic Company. In addition, several specialty artists, including THE VAIDIS TWIN SISTERS.
Monday, February 1, 1875—THE LINGARDS.
ja24

SUBSCRIPTION BALL,

GIVEN BY
INDIVISIBLE FRIENDS COMMANDERY No. 1,
JACQUES DE MOLAY COMMANDERY 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, R. 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. DePas, 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 R. 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. Heath,
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 F. M. Ivens, Sir E. C. Ballard,
Sir W. F. Cleveland, Sir R. G. Eyrich,
Sir D. A. DePass, Sir Frank H. Wilson.
Orleans No. 3.
Sir R. 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. C., Sir A. Hero, Jr., G.,
Sir John W. Madden, E. C., Sir Alfred H. Isaacson,
Sir J. W. Carey, ja15

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE BUTCHERS, FISH AND VEGetable Dealers, Marketmen, and the People generally.—There has been a general branch office of the Louisiana State Lottery established at No. 222 Canal street, between Rampart and Basin, south side, for the sale of policy, combination and single number tickets.
Give us a call. A lucky office, and sure to get lucky numbers. ja22 3t

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

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

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
(GREAT JACKSON ROUTE
On and after December 28, 1874,
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.......7:00 A. M.	Express.....11:30 P. M.
Mail.............5:00 P. M.	Mail.........11:15 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 31 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja13 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.
On and after November 16, 1874.
Trains will LEAVE depot foot of Canal street, as follows:
Express and mail, daily.................. 8:10 A. M.
Through night express, daily............ 4:15 P. M.
ARRIVE:
Express and mail, daily................ 2:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily.......... 12:00 P. M.
This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
R. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
C. H. ALLEN,
my13 General Manager.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine called this body to order yesterday punctually at 12 M. The secretary called the roll and announced twenty members present and sixeen absent. There being a quorum, the chaplain was called upon for a prayer, after which the Senate proceeded to business. The journal of the previous day was corrected and adopted.

Senator Whitney rose to a privileged question. He sent to the desk of the secretary a copy of last Tuesday morning's *Picayune*, containing strictures on the State Auditor of Public Accounts. The Senator requested that the secretary be instructed to read the comments of the *Picayune* respecting the Auditor for the information of the Senate.

The secretary read the comments in question, and after he had concluded Senator Cage rose to a point of order. He said that by the rules no Senator could rise to a question of privilege unless he is personally interested in the question, or has been attacked in person.

The President decided that as Senator Whitney had not yet made known his question of privilege, he must be allowed to state it: and that, therefore, the point of order made by the Senator from Terrebonne could not be sustained.

Senator Whitney said the strictures of the *Picayune* contained very grave charges against a high State official, and for that reason he would move that the Senate committee, appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer be requested to take notice of the charges contained in the article just read, and make a thorough examination into the same.

On motion of Senator Blunt, the motion of Senator Whitney was so amended as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the joint committee of the General Assembly appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer be requested to take notice of the charges contained in the article just read, and make a thorough examination into the same.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted as amended.

The report of the Board of Returning Officers, made through the Governor, was submitted to the Senate.

Senator Kelso obtained unanimous consent to have the report read. It was read in part, when on motion of Senator Whitney its further reading was dispensed with and the report referred to the Committee on Election and Registration, with an order to have 500 copies of it printed in pamphlet form for public use.

A short report from the Auditor of Public Accounts was also read, stating that for the year 1874 the name of J. B. Cason, ex-tax collector for the parish of Tangipahoa, appears as defaulter in the sum of $251 56. The report says that Mr. Cason's delinquency was caused by his failure to obtain the proper credit for reductions on assessments, and that this having been duly adjusted his account with the State stands fully settled.

A report from the Lieutenant Governor was also submitted, giving a detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund appropriated for the use of his office. It was referred to the Auditing and Supervising Committee of the Senate.

Senator Alexander gave notice of a bill to be entitled an act relative to habitual criminals and providing for their expulsion from the State, or in default thereof for their confinement in the Penitentiary.

Senator Kelso, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, etc. Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Weber called up the report previously made by him as chairman of the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

The committee reported a bill to reorganize and render more efficient the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, to define its powers and prescribe its duties and those of quarantine and other officers under its control; to provide for its expenses and for the recording of births, deaths and marriages; to provide penalties for the enforcement of the same, etc.

Senator Stamps moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until to-day at one o'clock.

Senators Stamps, Burch and Detiege opposed the bill on the ground that it had not come before the Senate properly, and that it contained clauses that they could not indorse. They even intimated that it was a scheme of the Board of Health that was attempted to be smuggled through the Senate.

Senator Weber denied that the bill was a bad one; or that it was a scheme of the Board of Health; or that he wanted to pass it over the heads of Senators without giving them the proper opportunity to investigate. He had introduced the bill for the purpose of having it properly canvassed by the Senate. The Senator said he had endeavored to get the Committee on Health and Quarantine together for the purpose of laying the matter before them; but the gentlemen of that committee had failed to come together when properly notified to do so, and he had take the only course in the premises left open under the circumstances. He had made a report by bill. He did not pretend to say that all the features of the bill were good. That was a matter he desired the Senate to determine; and to enable it to do so he desired to have the bill printed and laid upon the desks of members.

Senator Detiege denied that he had been properly notified of all the meetings of the committee. He did not like the bill because it proposed to incorporate among other duties of the Board of Health the duty of keeping a record of the marriages, births and deaths occurring in the parish of Orleans. He hoped the motion to print the bill and make it the special order of the day for Wednesday week would not prevail, and asked that it be recommitted to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

Senators Whitney and Sypher spoke in favor of having the bill printed and laid upon the desks of members.

Senator Burch held that the bill was improperly before the Senate because it had not been presented in the regular manner; that is, through notice given by a Senator that he would introduce a bill at the proper time.

Senator Weber, by permission, interrupted the Speaker, and inquired whether the rules of the Senate did not permit the chairman of a committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Senator Burch admitted that the rules of the Senate did give the chairman of a committee the right to do this, but denied that the bill in question originated with the Committee on Health and Quarantine. He said the paternity of that bill belonged to the Board of Health.

After some further discussion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday (to-day) week, and five hundred copies of it ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned until to-day at 12 M.

House of Representatives.

The House met yesterday in an apparently better frame of mind than it enjoyed on the day previous. Fifty-four members answered at roll-call—one less than a quorum. Speaker Hahn called Mr. Murrell to the chair.

On motion the chair instructed the sergeant-at-arms to go in search of absent members.

Mr. Ray entered the hall and a quorum was announced as present.

Speaker Hahn resumed the chair.

Adoption of the minutes was postponed for consideration at one o'clock.

After reading by the clerk of communications, which will be found in the journal, Mr. Dewees moved that the report of the Committee on Elections, in reference to the case of W. D. Floyd vs. O. L. Collins, be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Floyd was sworn in as a member, and took his seat.

Mr. Dewees moved that the report of the same committee on the case of Reichard vs. Burkhardt in the seventh ward of Orleans, favoring the seating of Mr. Reichard, be taken up. Carried.

Mr. Mathews, of Tensas, opposed the adoption of the report. If it was true, as stated in the report, that the Republican candidates were deprived of a majority of the votes cast by intimidation and fraud, there was no election. The House should so decide, and the Governor should be informed of the fact, and a new election should be had to fill the vacancy. He made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Pierson opposed the adoption of the report. He would not vote to seat gentlemen in this body whom he did not believe elected. He had confidence in the Returning Board and was not willing to go farther than the board had gone.

A call was made for the order of the day, but, on motion, it was postponed till two o'clock.

Mr. Murrell was opposed to making flesh of one and fish of another. The House had just seated Mr. Floyd, of St. Helena parish, and he should vote for the seating of the gentleman from the seventh ward of Orleans, as he regarded his case the clearest of any one before the House.

Mr. Keating said that he did not believe there were 100 colored men in the State who would voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket, and where a contest came from a parish or ward where there was a colored majority he should always vote for seating the Republican contestant so long as parties were divided on the issues which separated them to-day. He was surprised at the remarks of the gentleman from Natchitoches. Every true Republican should vote for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Pierson in the chair.

Mr. Ray said that a large Republican majority was registered in the seventh ward.

Mr. Jourdain said that at the close of the registration the Republicans had a registered majority of 350.

Mr. Ray continued, and said that the Democratic candidate only claimed fifty majority. The Republican candidate was born and brought up in the ward, and was universally esteemed. He could not be convinced that he had been fairly defeated.

Mr. Mathews rose to a privileged question. The gentleman from Madison had made a reflection on himself on the ground of inconsistency, referring to the fact that he had voted to seat the gentleman from St. Helena (Mr. Floyd), and objected to doing the same to the gentleman from Orleans. He said there was a very wide difference between the two cases—so great a difference that there was no inconsistency in voting for the one and against the other.

Mr. Hahn, taking the floor, said:

Mr. Speaker, no man can charge me with inconsistency in my action on questions of this nature. I have in every instance opposed the seating of members unless I was satisfied of their election. In this case, sir, I shall vote for the adoption of this report. This pretended election was characterized by fraud, rascality, intimidation and violence. If there is a ward in this city that is Republican it is the seventh ward. Its population is largely Republican, and the fact that the Returning Board has returned a Democrat instead of a Republican shall not blind my mind to truth and justice. It is time for this body to perfect its organization and go to work. I am in favor of seating the gentleman who has manifestly been elected. The fact that Mr. Burkhardt has not come forward and taken his seat is sufficient evidence to my mind that either he does not intend to perform his duty, or that he does not conscientiously believe he was fairly elected. I will vote for the adoption of the report.

The remarks of the speaker were received with applause.

Mr. Demas said that he had declared in the previous Legislature, and he would repeat it now, that the seventh ward was about the only honest Republican ward in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Murrell called the previous question on the adoption of the report.

Messrs. Mathews and Guichard asked permission to explain their votes, but, objections being made, they were deprived of the privilege.

Mr. Guichard moved to reconsider the vote just taken. If the fact stated in the report, that the Republican contestant was entitled to his seat on the ground that fraud and intimidation had been exercised to his prejudice, was good argument, then every Republican candidate in the parish of Orleans might be seated on the same ground. General F. N. Ogden, in his testimony before the congressional committee, stated that he had a detail of fifteen White Leaguers at each of the 118 polling places in New Orleans on the last election day, ostensibly for the purpose of preserving the peace. There was certainly intimidation exercised against every Republican candidate. It is true that there was a colored majority in the seventh ward, but he understood that there was a colored Conservative club in that ward numbering over 200 men.

Mr. Ray said that there was no evidence that there was such a club in that ward. There had been violence and intimidation throughout the State. Had the Democrats been in possession of the House two hours longer on the first day he presumed he would have been compelled to give place to a Democrat, although there was no doubt as to his election. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

[Speaker Hahn in the chair.]

Mr. Reichard was then sworn in as a member.

[Mr. Mathews in the chair.]

Mr. Demas called for the special order of the day—the adoption of the journal of yesterday.

After several points of order had been made by Mr. Demas, all of which were decided by the chair not well taken, the journal was approved.

The veto message of the Governor of the bill making a new charter for the city of New Orleans, passed at the last session of the Legislature, was read and the veto of the Governor was sustained by a unanimous vote.

On motion the House then adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock.

WHAT ELSE CAN WE DO?

Mr. Higby's Response to Major Howell.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I your paper this morning, Major Howell says I surrender to Captain Eads and his jetties. I simply wish to say he is mistaken. I said nothing about Captain Eads or his jetties. I have worked very hard since the meeting of the National Board of Trade at Cincinnati, in October 1870, and since, at each annual meeting of that board. The "Fort St. Phillip canal" has been indorsed by that body of merchants, and by the business men and merchants of New Orleans also by eminent engineers in the War Department, so much so that six to one of the commission for last year reported in favor of the canal. This year, after all the arguments and extra surveys for the past six years, six to one report in favor of improving the South Pass.

We know what defeated the canal bill last year, and now we would have the same influence and the present commission to oppose. We can not afford to wait till all the engineers are in accord. Every year's delay reduces our strength, as our up river friends are daily improving their railways, and trade is centering East as they grow stronger.

The business men in the valley do not care for the canal if one of the passes can be utilized. Our masters of ships to this port are in favor of an open mouth if it is possible. As this board has decided it the best to be done, I think that nine-tenths of the people and Congress will sustain it by a liberal appropriation at this session.

I see nothing in their report that Captain Eads has or will have anything to do with their plan; but the work will be done as other river outlets have been done throughout the States, which, so far as my experience extends, has uniformly been in charge of the resident engineer. I hope, therefore, that Major Howell will abandon all personal feelings and judgment in this great work, but submit to the powers that be and try it. Time will tell who is right. Time has told us the Essayons can not give us over eighteen feet of water when twenty-two was calculated on. When engineers disagree who shall decide? Give us twenty-five feet of water, and New Orleans property will be doubled in value, and the grain raised on this river and tributaries worth ten cents more per bushel.

Very respectfully,

L. J. HIGBY.

Another Reform Bill.

We understand that a bill has been prepared and is now in the hands of Mr. Souer, a member of the General Assembly, which, if passed, will work a saving to the State of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars. The bill is relative to assessments. It provides that there shall be but one set of books or rolls and that the whole business shall be done in one office. The State to adopt the city rolls; the State and city tax to be on one bill; city treasurer to deposit daily with the State Treasuer; city controller to send memorandum to State Auditor daily; no extra cost to State, but whole machinery of city procedure adopted; judgment entered up at same time for State; State to allow $10,000 to controller and city treasurer for all State charges. These, we understand, are the chief features of the bill, and as its object is to save the State some two or three hundred thousand dollars a year by instituting reform in the department of assessments it is certainly worthy of the serious consideration of the General Assembly at this particular time.

A Fish Story from Fort Livingston.

Mr. John Flowers writes to the REPUBLICAN from Fort Livingston of a recent capture of a whale. The fish belonged to the sulphur-bottom species, and was thirty-two feet long. It was killed by C. Perroin and his son, off Grand Terre, nearly abreast of E. Forstal's plantation. The captors first fired twelve bullets into the fish and then finished it with an ax. The fish had floated in over a bar, a quarter of a mile from the island, and as the tide fell, was left a prisoner between the bar and the mainland. The fish made a vigorous resistance, floundering terribly in his rage and lashing the water to foam, but was finally overcome by its assailants.

The Templars' Ball.

To-night will occur, at Exposition Hall, the grand Knights Templar's ball, which will be the event of the season in the fashionable and Masonic world. Orleans, Jacques de Molay and Indivisible Friends Commanderies will be strongly represented in the show drill, and all of the dancing members, with their sweethearts and wives, will be present. It is not yet too late to subscribe for tickets.

Who wants $20,000!
Who wants $10,000!
Who wants $75,000!
Who wants $75,000!
Dont speak, but buy tickets.
In the drawing of February 6,
Of the Louisiana State Lottery,
Two hundred prizes added.
Number of tickets unchanged.
The best chance ever offered.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff of furniture and movables, in stores No. 33 Magazine street and No. 96 Gravier street, will be continued to-day, at 10:30 A. M.

A Milk and Water Adams.

The publication in the New York *Nation* of a letter, dated from the vegetable portion of Quincy, the Adams' milk farm, and signed C. F. Adams, Jr., has led to the mistake made by the *Bulletin*, in particular, of supposing the writer to be the original Jacobs. The minister to England during the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, who a year or two ago evinced his gratitude to his patron and appreciation of the honor by slandering the martyr President; whose career in England is chiefly remembered by the number of Confederate privateers built and equipped in that country, almost sanctioned by his milk and water protests, and by his absolute indifference to the fate of American citizens seized on Irish soil; whose return, post haste, to America in 1868, to obtain a nomination by either convention, laid him safely on the shelf for four years; who wrote a silly letter imposing conditions on the Cincinnati convention, only equaled by another from his son John to the Louisville Bourbons; who came to Faneuil Hall the other day with some more country people to represent Boston, not expecting to meet Wendell Phillips; this distinguished gentleman always signs his name Charles Francis Adams, and looking at it with a mental magnifying glass would no more abate one letter of it than he would part with or allow one acre of the paternal land, which the bustling town of Quincy surrounds, to be improved. "The town of Quincy, sir, rejected my son John."

The other claims to notice presented to the American people by the ex-minister are that he had a father and grandfather who were noted, not only for possessing a greater wealth of brain than most of their fellow beings, but because it has since been demonstrated that they left none of their wealth behind them, and that he has a son who has defeated the Democratic party of Massachusetts by being its candidate for Governor more times than he has hairs on the top of his head, the place where the hair ought to grow.

But he did not write that letter. Its composition is the work of a still more diluted product of the Quincy milk farm. Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., is the son of "the son of the last of the Adamses," as Rufus Choate said, and is a profound student—of books. He has published several articles in the *North American Review*, the "Erie Railroad Row" attracting the most attention; is a lawyer, and was once appointed railroad commissioner to settle some of the Bay State's difficulties with the corporations.

The advice of the letter which is so satisfactory to the *Bulletin*, in brief, is that the Conservative Legislature (whatever that may be) should "give notice" that when a "day of relief" comes every debt and tax title of the State of Louisiana shall be repudiated. Meantime, they are to "disperse" and "submit." As the *Bulletin*, with a firm reliance in the "day of relief," considers this advice good from its standpoint, it can have no objection to its being accepted as such from another. If this advice were carried out strictly in accordance with the letter, it would have a most beneficial effect, but not in the way anticipated by the *Bulletin*. Should the White League and its allies and the discordant and revolutionary elements "disperse" and "submit" until the next election, there would be an era of peace and good order in Louisiana for nearly two years. That would be a "day of relief," and would have such beneficent effect on the welfare of the State that the truly conservative, orderly and respectable people would never allow the "dispersed" to disturb them again. By all means, gentlemen, accept the advice of Mr. Adams.

From the date of the epistle it appears that the writer vegetates on the farm with the "old man." The scene that is daily presented there at the frugal evening meal must be worthy of the pencil of Jonathan Trumbull. Omitting a description of the historical hearth, andirons and shovel, the inevitable snowy table cloth and patriarchal chair, and the table loaded with wholesome food called, in spite of Joel Barlow, mush and milk, and illuminated by candles (my grandfather never heard of gas), the group surrounding it must arrest attention. At the head the venerable descendant, refreshing himself with undiluted milk after the labor of composing the first sentence of an answer to Phillips, to be published after the latter's demise; next his namesake, junior, meditating the probable extent of his sufferings when the *Bulletin* discovers that his father didn't write that letter. opposite my son John, laboring at present under the misfortune of having no impossible nomination to decline; Henry, further down, composing an argument on an expected brief, and around the foot a juvenile collection, who "will be Adamses when old Adams is gone."

The moment to be selected by the artist is when, in consequence of the consumption of supply, the demand has ceased, and with it the clatter of spoons against the bowls; the patriarch has raised his farewell tumbler of milk and opened his mouth; the descendants of the descendant each individually raise tumblers of milk and water, and shut their mouths; silence proclaims an expectation of an avalanche of wisdom.

The first words seem to be a monologue addressed to the descendants' own greatness: "My father and his father, my grandfather, were Presidents of the United States." Then turning to his sons who bow their heads and clutch their tumblers more firmly in expectation: "Your grandfather and his father, my grandfather, were Presidents of the United States." The tender shoots of the extinct ancestral stem at the foot of the table suck their empty spoons, and as the venerable eye turns upon them, in their agitation lay themselves liable to maternal correction by unconsciously moistening the spotless linen with their diluted milk. "Your grandfather's father and his father, my grandfather, were Presidents of the United States. Another example of the proverbial ingratitude of republics is afforded in the fact that, *as yet*, you are unable to claim that a nearer and more deserved honor has been conferred by the unsolicited suffrages of a grateful people. Drink your milk."

Get in out of the wet,
Get in out of the wet,
And make a fortune,
And make a fortune,
By buying a ticket,
By buying a ticket,
In the single number drawing,
In the single number drawing,
Of Saturday, February 6,
Of Saturday, February 6.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MESSAGE.

Louisiana Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The President sent to the Senate to-day, in further response to its resolution of inquiry, another large mass of manuscript copies of correspondence relative to disorders in Louisiana. The correspondence dates back to October 25, 1874, and begins with various cypher telegrams sent by General Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses strong disapprobation of Major Merrill's action in making affidavits against citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the enforcement act. General Emory informed Major Merrill that he considered his personal action, appearance as prosecutor, was a departure from the established rules of the service, and mischievous in its tendency. Major Merrill thereupon explained that his action was due to the fact that no citizen could have made the affidavits except at the risk of his life, and submits sundry voluminous reports detailing the lawless condition of affairs in the Red river region.

Major Merrill says, under date of Shreveport, October 26:

"No civil authority or machinery of any kind, local, State or national, has for a long time existed here, and the community was fast drifting into a state where any uncontrolled lunatic could set a match to the mine.

"My action was taken to set the civil functions going and restore respect for civil law, and to remind the community that this was not a state of war."

These reports being all before the department, Adjutant General Townsend telegraphs to Merrill, December 7, 1874, through the headquarters of the army, that the department considers his action justified by the circumstances.

The papers next comprise a long report from General Emory, concerning Lieutenant Hodgson's arrest by civil authorities for cutting telegraph wires, and various reports of subordinate officers, giving details of the disorders and massacres in Colfax and Coushatta parishes, etc. Emory subsequently reports his action, detailing Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Morrow to proceed to the Red river region and make a thorough examination of the condition of affairs.

On November 16, 1874, Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed General Emory as follows: "If troops in New Orleans still occupy the State House, it is desired by the President that they be transferred to the quarters they are to occupy for the winter. Are there any in the State House?"

Emory replied the next day: "The troops moved as directed. It will slightly increase estimated expenses for quarters. While in the State House strict orders were observed not to interfere with free ingress and egress of citizens or with State officers."

On the fifteenth of December, Emory telegraphed to the department as follows: The Returning Board and the people representing the opposing party differ on vital questions. Each avers against the other crimes of such enormity that, in the present excited state of the public mind, violence is imminent. On the occasion of the fourteenth September, I was informed in a dispatch dated September 15, that the President directed you to say previous orders are not to be obeyed, in consequence of which my order to Colonel Brooke to recognize Governor Kellogg was revoked and an interregnum intervened. To avoid further misunderstanding in the impending disturbance, which may happen at any moment or may not occur until after the meeting of the Legislature in January, I ask to be informed if the instructions of your dispatch of September 18 are to be considered in force, or if I am to await the result of another application from Governor Kellogg to the President?

To this Adjutant General Townsend replied, December 16, as follows: The President directs that you make arrangements to be in readiness to suppress violence, and have it understood that you will do it.

On the sixteenth day of December Emory telegraphed: Since my dispatch of yesterday information comes which I think justifies the conclusion that personal violence and armed conflict will not be used by contesting parties to settle the pending political troubles in this city.

Under date of Shreveport, December 11, 1874, Lieutenant Colonel Morrow makes a brief report of his investigation in that vicinity, in anticipation of a longer report, which he says he will write out subsequently. After stating that there is no need of more troops in that vicinity, he says: "An arrangement has been made between the United States civil authorities here and prominent citizens, under which it is more than probable there will be no further calls for troops to act as posse to marshals. If this shall follow from the arrangement referred to, the army will be relieved from a most unpleasant and onerous duty and a great cause of local irritation be removed. As to the general condition of affairs in the parishes of Caddo and De Soto, I reserve my opinion until I have had fuller opportunity for forming one; but this much I may say, it is not such as to give any ground of apprehension on the part of the commanding General of serious disturbances of any kind, at least not at present. It is not to be disguised, however, that local disturbances of a very serious character may take place in the event of the Returning Board, now in session in New Orleans, ruling out the votes of the parishes for mere technical reasons."

He goes on to say that the universal sentiment there is that resistance and violence will be entirely justifiable to secure to the people a change of local administration, to which they claim to be entitled as the result of the late election. He continues: "In all I have said it is important to understand that so far as relates to the United States there is not the slightest disposition to oppose the general government, but the opposition to the State government is determined and expressed, and will manifest itself in open violence whenever and wherever it asserts itself."

On the twenty-fourth of December Lieutenant Colonel Morrow, then in New Orleans, submits a detailed report of his investigation. Its main conclusions are the same as those above given in his skeleton report. He expresses the opinion that the troops may be safely withdrawn from Alexandria, Colfax and Natchitoches, and need not be increased at any other point to compel obedience to the laws of the United States, though he adds: "Troops will be required, however, in nearly every section of the State to sustain the State authorities if Congress, by appropriate legislation, does not give some relief." He says he is aware of the fact that the federal troops have not been ordered into parishes except on requisition of the civil authorities; but recommends that stringent orders be given to the officers to exercise caution, and not to furnish posses except in cases where a marshal unaided has tried to serve his process and failed, and has made application to the citizens for proper assistance and been refused. This, he believes to be good policy as well as good law, and if strictly adhered to fewer demands will be made on the military. He says that the general condition of affairs [illegible] Red river is bad. Respect and regard for the general government are expressed by all classes of people, but they also express open contempt and defiance of the authority of the State government. This dissatisfaction and discontent affects all departments of business, and the whole aspect of the country has a look of poverty and neglect. The law has fallen into disregard and disrepute, and the judges are openly charged with corruption. United States deputy marshals have used soldiers in cases where there was no necessity for them; in some parishes they have discharged their duties in an unnecessarily harsh manner. Colonel Morrow gives the following as his deep-seated conviction:

"The present State government can not maintain itself in power a single hour without the protection of federal troops, and even with this protection, they will not be able to collect taxes and perform the functions of the government. The State government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community." Further on he says: "If the expressions of the people are to be believed, and I do believe them, there is a very sincere desire to live quietly under the protection of the constitution of the United States and enjoy the blessings of the national government; but there is no disguising the fact that the protection afforded by the federal administration to the present State executive is the cause of bitter personal and political feeling in the breasts of nineteen twentieths of the white inhabitants of the State."

In forwarding this report, December 27 General Emory says: "For nearly two years the condition of affairs has been very precarious, and the State government has constantly shown itself unable to cope with the difficulties of the situation in which it is placed. This state of things is daily growing worse, and I commend the subject to serious consideration. The mission of the army, to keep peace without the power of removing causes which disturb, has, I think, been carried as far as practicable, and I therefore respectfully recommend that, if it can be done, the powers of the military commander be greatly increased, or some other measure be resorted to, to obtain the desired end."

General Sherman makes the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
St. Louis, January 4, 1875.

This paper is most respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with a request that he submit it for the perusal of the President? I know of no officer of Colonel Morrow's rank who is better qualified to speak and write of a matter like this, and his opinions are entitled to great consideration.

I profess to have some knowledge of the people of that section, both white and black, from a long residence among them before the war, and several visits since, but I shall not intrude my opinion in the confusion in which the subject is now enveloped.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President. Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The following bills were passed: Senate bill to facilitate the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States and for other purposes; House bill to amend twenty-third paragraph of section three of the act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals and attorneys of circuit and district courts of the United States and for other purposes, approved February 26, 1853; House bill to extend provisions of act approved March 3, 1851, entitled an act to provide for the collection of debts due from Southern railroads and for other purposes; House bill to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor; House bill relating to the punishment of the crime of manslaughter.

The Senate bill to change the boundaries of the Eastern and Western judicial districts of the State of Texas, and to fix the times and places of holding courts in the same was passed, but Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, entered a motion to reconsider.

The Chair presented a message from the President of the United States, transmitting the report of the commission of engineers, appointed in compliance with the act of June 22, 1874, to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi. Referred to the committee on transportation routes, and ordered that 10,000 extra copies be printed.

After the morning hour the Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the constitution.

Mr. Pease, of Mississippi, continued his argument commenced yesterday. He commented at some length upon the condition of affairs in the South, and said outrages were daily committed there. In Georgia a militia company had refused to carry the American flag. He said the American Senate and American people should become awakened to the fact that the country was on the eve of another revolution, more fatal in its results than the late revolution.

He next referred to the trouble in Colfax and Coushatta, Louisiana, and argued that Kellogg was right in calling upon the government for troops, as he knew the character of the men he had to deal with. These outrages in the South were for the purpose of advancing the cause of the secession Democracy. He read from the statistics of crime, and argued that crime was much greater in the South than in the North. Referring to his own State, Mississippi, he said until within the past year there had been better order and less lawlessness there than in any other Southern State. It was a well known fact that it was one of the best reconstructed of any of the insurrectionary States. It had the best judicial system of any Southern or Northern State, yet there had been ninety-nine murders committed there in a year. He read numerous extracts from the papers published in the South, complaining of outrages, and then from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a statement that crime was a blot upon the Southern section; that grand juries would not indict, and petty juries would not convict, on account of politics. Continuing his argument, he said: In Alabama there were thirty-nine murders committed in three counties. He did not know of a single instance where a white man had been convicted and punished for the murder of a negro, but there were hundreds of instances since reconstruction where negroes had been hung or incarcerated in prison for killing white men. He next read from a Georgia paper a paragraph advising the formation of White Leagues in every hamlet, village and town, that the people might prepare for a great conflict, which seemed inevitable, and said the same spirit pervaded the press of the South at this hour as in 1861. He knew there was a large element in the South which did not subscribe to these wild doctrines. The old Whig party did not subscribe to them, but that party was powerless. The same old secession Democrats who brought on the difficulty before were the men who were the leading editorial writers to-day. The men who were firing the Southern heart to murder, assassinate and overturn the government of the United States if necessary. There were in the South to-day at least half a million of arms of the most improved styles in the hands of these Democrats. During the late canvass in Georgia the distinguished Senator from that State (Gordon) made a speech in Macon county, and he (Pease) had been informed by an honorable gentleman that the Senator, during that speech, said, "I suppose there is not a white Republican in this county; if there is I want the good people of Macon county to drive him out, and not permit him live here." He (Pease) was informed of this fact by Jack Brown, a man of character, who belonged to one of the first [illegible] Georgia, and he was responsible, as a gentle[illegible] and a man. Continuing his argument, Mr. Pease said fifty schoolhouse had been burned in Mississippi, and the number of crimes in other States was greater. In almost every case where the treasury of a Southern State had been plundered, it had been done by Democrats—a Democrat was in the scheme some way. The prospect of a Democratic victory in 1876 had done more to paralyze the industries of the South than anything which ever happened. Many people of that section knew and felt a Democratic victory would ruin them. He would say to his Southern Democratic friends not to count too strongly upon the assistance of the

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