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THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

This body was called to order at 12 M. yesterday, by Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The secretary called the roll and announced twenty members present and sixteen absent. There being a quorum, the chaplain offered up a prayer, and the Senate proceeded to business.

The journal of the previous day was corrected and adopted.

A message from the House asked the concurrence of the Senate in House bill No. 16, an act to incorporate the Friendly Brother's Benevolent Association.

Senator Brewster presented a petition from Dan T. Head, Ariah Millsaps and others, merchants of Trenton, Louisiana, representing that under the present ruling of the Supreme Court all vendors of dry goods and groceries, selling in whole packages, are compelled to pay wholesale licenses; that the aggregate trade of Trenton does not exceed $400,000; that eighteen persons, composing fourteen firms, pay each a license of $100; that the merchants of North Louisiana are exempt from that exorbitant tax; that also merchants west of Trenton, who come in competition, are selling the same class and quantities of merchandise on retail licenses; and that they, the merchants of Trenton, therefore ask that by special legislation they be required to pay only a retail license.

The petition was read and ordered to be referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Gla gave notice that at a future time he would introduce a bill to be entitled an act to amend act No. 132 of session 1874, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Providence, to change the boundary of the said corporate limits, and to change sections nine, ten and eleven of said act, so as to confer further powers on said body corporate.

Senator Brewster obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the taking of the State census. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

Senator Crozier, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans, Great Western and Pacific Railroad Company, and to expedite the construction of their road; authorizing other railroad companies to consolidate therewith, and providing for the reduction of the actual and contingent liabilities of the State of Louisiana. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Senator Stamps introduced, according to previous notice, a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the expenses of New Orleans, and limit the compensation of the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Governor's veto of an act 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, and, on motion of Senator Weber, seconded by Senator Cage, was again made the special order of the day for next Monday, at one o'clock.

The Governor's veto of the bill limiting the fees of the District Attorney for the parish of Orleans, also came up as the special order of the day, and on motion of Senator Whitney its further consideration was also postponed until next Wednesday week.

The reports of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, made through Senator Herwig, the chairmain of that committee, were taken up, and, after considerable discussion, recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to ascertain and report to the Senate what disposition has been made of the unexpended balance for past years.

The regular order of the day having been reached, House bill incorporating the Friendly Brothers' Benevolent Association of Delta, Madison parish, Louisiana, was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Senator Dumont was called to the chair.

A call for executive session being made the Senate was cleared of all but members.

After executive session, Senator Twitchell obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of three on political persecution and outrage, whose duty it shall be to collect evidence and make a consolidated statement of the same.

The resolution was read and adopted.

The Senate then, on motion of Senator Chadbourn, adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock M.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Hahn called the House to order yesterday morning with fifty-six members present. Prayer was offered by the chaplain. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and after correction the journal was approved.

Mr. Murrell called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to report as to the nature and legality of the contract by which the St. Louis Hotel was leased as a State House, and offered an amendment that the same committee inquire into the tenure by which the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association hold the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, and whether said building had not reverted to the State. The resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Stewart obtained a suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution requiring the late sergeant-at-arms of the House to give a detailed account of all purchases made by him while in office. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Connaughton offered a resolution providing that the Speaker appoint a special committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Crescent City Live Stock and Slaughterhouse Company, which lies over under the rules.

Mr. Poindexter offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to inquire of the educational officers of the State why the December apportionment of the school moneys has not been made, which also lies over.

Mr. Keating called up a resolution offered by him some days since, providing that no committee clerk or employe of the House should be allowed pay unless regularly appointed, and that their pay should commence from date of appointment. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Cousin called up a resolution offered by him last Monday, providing that the Speaker appoint a special committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Carondelet Canal Company, which, on motion of Mr. Demas, was referred to the Committee on Canals and Drainage.

Mr. Murrell offered a resolution ordering the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions to investigate the affairs of the Charity Hospital, in relation to certain charges made in the daily papers against the State Treasurer, to the effect that that officer had failed to cash the warrants issued in favor of the hospital, whereby the institution had suffered great loss.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules be suspended in order to take the resolution into immediate consideration. This was an important subject, and it challenged the immediate attention of the House. The motion to suspend the rules was carried.

Mr. Stewart did not favor the resolution in its present shape. There was a committee already in existence to investigate the books and acounts of the Treasurer and Auditor, and this matter properly belonged to that committee.

Mr. Murrell did not want this resolution referred to the committee alluded to by Mr. Stewart. It was an affair which particularly concerned the Charity Hospital—the most creditable charitable institution of the State—and properly belonged to the Committee on Charitable Institutions. He did not want a whitewashing report.

Mr. Guichard offered a substitute to the resolution, providing that the subject be referred to the committee appointed to investigate the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer. He said that the gentleman from Madison did not want a whitewashing report, and yet in the preamble to his resolution he prejudged the case in favor of the Treasurer.

Mr. Demas said that if this resolution went to the committee indicated by the gentleman from St. Bernard (Mr. Guichard), the House might never hear of it again. That committee had now been appointed several weeks, and as yet nothing had been done toward performing the duty intrusted to it.

Mr. Lowell, interrupting, said that the committee was now prepared to commence work. The reason that nothing had been done before was that some doubt was felt as to the legality of the organization of the House, and, under the advice of the Attorney General, they had delayed matters.

Mr. Demas continued, declaring he intended to cast no aspersion on the members of the committee, but still he did reflect very severely on the committee.

Mr. Levisee was very sorry to hear aspersions thrown upon the committee to investigate the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. He was sorry to hear charges made on such slight evidence. There was too much of a disposition to ascribe unworthy motives on no good grounds. He had noticed this before to-day. There were reasons apparent to every one that no charge could be made, consistently, against this committee, as a disposition had been shown by the House to delay matters on account of the cloud hanging over the legality of the House. The report of the committee was delayed for this reason only. He was sorry to hear the charges made by the gentleman from St. John.

Mr. Demas, interrupting, said he did not intend to cast any reflection on that committee.

Mr. Levisee said he was pleased to hear the disavowal of the gentleman. He felt that a reflection had been cast on the committee, and as a member he had spoken in its defense.

The order of the day—the legislative appropriation bill—was called, and the House went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Keating in the chair, for the purpose of taking it into consideration.

The bill was amended in committee so as to make the total amount appropriated for expenses of the General Assembly $139,000. Of this amount $100,000 was set apart for the use of the House, and $39,000 for the Senate. The bill was also amended so that the warrants are to be drawn against no other fund than the general fund, and in some other slight particulars.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with amendments, to the House, and recommended its passage.

[Mr. Matthews in the chair.]

The bill passed its several readings, and was finally passed, on motion of Mr. Dewees, by a vote of 43 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. Dewees obtained permission to make a report from the special committee, composed of the Representatives from the Seventeenth Judicial District. The committee reported a bill providing for detaching Natchitoches and Red River parishes from the seventeenth and attaching them to the Eighteenth Judicial District. The report of the committee was adopted, and the bill read twice and considered engrossed. The House refused to suspend the rules to place the bill upon its third reading.

Mr. Demas introduced a bill in relation to the public printing, which was refered to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Murrell introduced a bill abolishing the office of division superintendent of public education, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Lowell obtained permission to introduce a report from the Committee on Judiciary in relation to the suspension from office of Anthony Drayton, district clerk of the Fifteenth Judicial District for the parish of Terrebonne, for contempt, by Judge Taylor Beattie, that the suspension was harsh and unwarranted by the facts of the case. The committee reported a joint resolution to that effect, and declining to ratify Judge Beattie's action. The report was adopted and the resolution passed two readings.

Mr. Guichard called up Senate joint resolution asking that a joint committee be appointed to inquire as to whether there is a bona fide agricultural and mechanical college in existence in this State.

Mr. Souer moved that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A point of order was made that Mr. Souer was not in his seat when he made the motion, which the Chair declared well taken.

Mr. Guichard moved that it be referred to the Committee on Education, pending which Mr. Lane moved that the House adjourn till to-day at twelve o'clock. Carried, and the House adjourned.

The Board of Health.

An important act has been submitted to the Senate by Senator E. L. Weber, calculated to reorganize and render more efficient the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana. If it becomes a law, it will more clearly define the powers of the board, and clothe it with powers to act and carry out such measures as may be adopted for the public health.

The act provides for a Board of Health, to consist of nine members, six of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and three by the Mayor of New Orleans, subject to the approval of the City Council. These members to be commissioned and subscribe to the oath taken by State officers, and to hold their positions for six years, unless sooner removed. Two members of the board only are to receive salary for services—the president to be paid a sum not exceeding $4000 per year, and the secretary and treasurer (one person), to be paid a salary not exceeding $3000; the salaries to be paid by the city. The act provides for State appropriations to pay expenses incurred by the board.

The Board of Health is to have power to define and declare nuisances, such as may be injurious to life and health, and to issue and enforce orders for the abatement of the same; with the provision that all offenders shall be liable for the expenses incurred in the abating of nuisances.

In case of contagious diseases the board shall have power to cause to be vacated any dwelling, premises, wharf or vessel so infected. Vaccination will not be compulsory, but it is to be encouraged, and when done by the physicians designated it shall be gratuitous, and with the purest vaccine matter.

To a certain extent, so far as necessary to enforce the orders of the board, the police are to render assistance when called upon.

Another important feature of the act relates to the establishment of quarantine. The board is to be clothed with powers to establish a quarantine against foreign or coastwise vessels from infected ports, whenever it shall, in their opinion, be necessary for the protection of the health in the city; but such quarantine need not be so absolute as to exclude vessels having clean bills of health. In carrying out the provisions of quarantine all vessels arriving at the station from suspected ports are to be inspected, and such as are entitled to proceed are to be given certificates of good condition.

The act also provides that the president of the Board of Health shall be ex officio recorder of births, deaths and marriages for the parish of Orleans; making it the duty of the father, or, in his default, any person present at the birth of a child, to report the birth within twenty days to the Board of Health. Deaths to be reported within twenty four hours. Provisions for the reporting of marriage licenses and the celebrating of marriages by officers, priests or clergymen are also made. This will enable the board to compile vital statistics of great importance to the city. The fees collected for recording births and deaths are to become funds of the board and are to be used in liquidating expenses. The bill now before the Senate has passed its first and second readings under rules, and will be in order for consideration on the third proximo.

"Typical" Justice in De Soto.

In the testimony of General Lewis Merrill yesterday before the congressional committee, he narrated the following instance of White League justice to a colored man. The case was tried before Justice of the Peace Rouch, in De Soto parish. A negro leased a piece of land on the following terms: He was to build a fence around the land, build a kitchen to the house, and give one-fifth of the crop for the rent of the land. The negro had an ox, his wife had an ox, and he bought a horse, paying $10 cash and giving his note for $40, payable in January, 1875.

After the crop was made and one-fifth thereof paid for rent, the fence which had been built by the lessee accidentally burned down. Suit was brought for the non-building of the fence and kitchen. The seller came and took away the horse and brought suit on the note, not yet due. Suit was also brought for $20 rent, four years past due, by another party. Judgment was rendered with costs in each case, and satisfied, amounting in all to about $200. The crop was valued at about $700. Citation was served the day after judgment. When the negro went for the balance he was informed that it was absorbed by the costs!

Improving Galveston Harbor.

We are indebted to Major C. W. Howell, United States Engineers, for a copy of a letter to the Secretary of War relative to Red Fish bar, Galveston bay. This document contains the estimates and recommendations of the engineer in charge for the improvement of Galveston harbor. As it may be of interest to the advocates of the jetty system of blocking up the mouth of the Mississippi river, we present the estimates: For completion of a nine-foot cut through the bar, $10,200; for a ten-foot channel from Bolivar channel to Morgan's point, a distance of about twenty-four miles, $283,479; for a twelve-foot channel, $651,562 20; for a fifteen-foot channel, $1,260,062 10. Excavation is estimated at the rate of thirty cents per cubic yard, and is predicated upon the cost of dredging the Atchafalaya by Messrs. Charles A. Whitney & Co.

The School Tax.

The distribution of the school tax collected by the State for the last quarter of 1874, is now being made. It will be determined in the next two days what proportion will be allotted to this city, and calculations can then be made how soon another month's payment will be made to the teachers.

To be had for the asking,
To be had for the asking,
Twenty thousand dollars,
Twenty thousand dollars,
By drawing the capital prize,
By drawing the capital prize,
On Saturday, February 6,
On Saturday, February 6,
In the Louisiana State Lottery,
Don't be left out in the cold.

Give the devil his due and perhaps he will not get you.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY GIVEN

EVIDENCES OF INTIMIDATION

The fifth day's proceedings opened in usual form, all members of the committee being present. Attorneys and witnesses came up looking fresh, the latter seeming anxious to testify to something.

E. L. Pierson recalled—The election law of 1872 gave the supervisor (I was supervisor) a right to place what number of boxes he pleased in the parish; there was no restriction or definite direction as to boxes; there was less interest in the election of 1872 than in that of 1874; I put up only four boxes in 1872; I changed my politics because the parish was largely Republican, and I thought I could represent the parish better as a Republican, and advised my friends to go over with me; I deemed that it was best for me to assist the colored people; there have been several murders in my parish, but I can not say that politics was the cause; I learn that there have been three murders in Natchitoches parish since I left; officials who hold commissions from Governor Kellogg are not allowed to perform their duties; a portion of the parish debt was incurred for Confederate war purposes.

Cross-examination—I came to New Orleans in August last; I once charged Judge Meyers with having embezzled the school fund; that may have been one cause of the bad feeling existing toward me; I never resigned my position as parish judge.

Lieutenant William Gerlach—Am in the United States service and am stationed at Shreveport; I have been kindly treated there; a friend has complained to me he was treated badly by the people because he was a Republican; another declared to me that he felt his life unsafe; others said they were socially ostracised for like cause; to the best of my experience and belief it would be decidedly dangerous for a man to declare himself an active Republican; he would be publicly abused and he could not do business in that section; by the word dangerous I mean that he would get a "rope," no matter what his individual character; it would not be safe for a resident to declare himself a Republican there; the people would make things decidedly unpleasant for him, and it is likely that he would be invited to leave; the feeling in a certain degree is one of respect for the national government, but there is not much love; there is a spirit of hostility to Republicanism, and also a smothered dislike to the general government; men in Shreveport have told me that they would not fight for the d—d Yankee government under any circumstances; colored men living near Shreveport complain bitterly of the manner they are treated by the whites; on election day did not see a colored man actually interfered with; only one colored man complained to me; my belief is that had not troops been there colored men would not have had a fair chance to register or vote; two men told me they belonged to the White League; white men do not need protection against colored men; never saw civilians drilling; the Shreveport *Times* contained articles calculated to intimidate colored people; my impression is that the whites, in a few instances, were intimidated by those articles; it has been reported that bands of white men scoured the country; the presence of the United States troops after the election was and is decidedly necessary to protect Republicans.

Cross-examination—I know of no Republicans who do not support the Kellogg government; some of the men say they hate the stars and stripes; some say their animosity is in consequence of a bad State government; on the morning of election I saw squads of colored men, a majority having arms; white men were ranging in the neighborhood at that time, about 3 A. M.; one of the men who said he would not fight for the Yankee government is a clerk in a drug store; I do not know their names; a person connected with the Shreveport *Times* talked in a like tone; business generally in that section is very poor; a lad described to me the particulars of the Coushatta massacre, as he had seen it; he was a very bright lad; he said that on the day it occurred he was not far from Ward's store; he saw white men running and heard much shooting; everybody got out of the way; after the shooting was over the boy went down and saw the dead bodies; they were full of bullet holes; he said that the faces of some of the parties were covered with handkerchiefs; later the handkerchiefs had been removed; the boy also said that the colored people were badly frightened at the circumstance; he asked me when the troops were going down there to look after the colored people; I think that the witness can be found, as also many another.

Captain Arthur W. Allyn—Have been stationed at Colfax, Grant parish, since last November; soon after I arrived there I discovered the existence of a White League in Natchitoches parish; Mr. Cosgrove stated that it had been agreed to work on the fears of the negroes in every style possible; he was opposed to the Republicans; a congratulatory meeting was held in Grant parish on the return of the Grant parish prisoners; after the meeting adjourned two black men were murdered; the coroner dared not hold an inquest until he had a guard; I told the sheriff I would assist him to arrest the perpetrators; two men were arrested for the offense by United States soldiers; an examination was held; there was evidence against one of the accused, but no one appeared to prosecute, and witnesses could not be found; I believe it was fear of consequences that prevented witnesses testifying in the matter; from my observations at that time I think their fears were well founded; after that there was little trouble until a meeting was held in Colfax to demand the resignation of the parish officials; Cosgrove declared that the people must enforce their demands with arms; this was about the time of the President's proclamation ordering the White League to disband; I informed Cosgrove that the intended demonstration must not take place, and it did not take place; have heard of Republicans being forced to leave their homes; through that section of country the mob controlled and the press sustained the mob; a majority of the Conservative-Democratic party did not sustain such a course; never heard of Conservatives advising a change of action; I do not believe it possible for an impartial and free or full election to have been had last November in Grant parish; colored men are in constant fear of personal violence; the presence of the troops was necessary to prevent the killing of Republicans; it would not be wise to withdraw the troops; four murders have come to my knowledge since I went to that section; am at present stationed in Mississippi; it would not have been safe for a man to advocate Republicanism; there is a combination in the bitter feelings of the trading men, mixed as against the Kellogg and the national government; there was much grumbling about taxes.

Lieutenant D. McIntosh—I belong to the United States army, and have been stationed at Shreveport; I had a company of cavalry there; was at Natchitoches on election day; know of persons being driven off; last October I took some of my men, with a United States marshal, and acted as a posse comitatus to make arrests of persons charged with having violated the enforcement act; we arrested twenty-seven men; found the state of society upturned; could not obtain assistance; the same in De Soto parish; there was a lack of confidence; there certainly exists intimidation of colored people; without the troops colored men would not be able to give a free expression of their political feelings; heard of a plot to assassinate Mr. Stockton at Natchitoches.

Major Lewis Merrill—I have been stationed in Louisiana since last October, a portion of the time in New Orleans; have been in Shreveport; the Red river section of country is in a deplorable condition, and without the presence of troops there is no telling what would happen; colored men are terrorized and they constantly fear violence; white Republicans are ostracised, that I know of; there was no free expression of political views and the control was in the hands of a few men; those men are leaders of the Conservative or White League party; they would like to overthrow the State government; there still exists a spirit of hostility to the government; there is an antagonism to equal rights; an impartial election could not have been held in that country; the several massacres have had a continual effect to intimidate colored men; weeks and weeks after the Coushatta massacre colored men did not dare to remain at their homes at night; I think that no free or fair election could have been held in Louisiana; white Republicans are socially ostracised; have no persodal knowlege of the Coushatta murders; when I visited Shreveport there was but little semblance of law; there was a volunteer police, but it had no authority to act; it would not be safe for a stranger to travel through the Red river country and declare himself a Republican; an office was vacant in that section and two gentlemen who conversed with me about it, stated that they would not dare to accept a commission; I think that the people generally consider that if a man is a Republican he can have no integrity; it would make no difference how honest Republican officials might be they would not be respected in office or out; I am engaged in making a report of all the massacres and political murders in Louisiana since 1866; in numerous instances colored men were deterred from voting because of the fear engendered by the massacres; I do not know of a single instance where a colored man voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket; do not believe a Republican speaker would have been tolerated; in some instances he might have got half through, but under most circumstances he would have been drawn into a quarrel had he tried to avoid it; do not have any positive knowledge of the existence of a White League in Shreveport, but think there was one; there was an organization of white people; I will furnish this committee a copy of my official reports of the condition of affairs in Louisiana; previous to the last election there were universal threats of discharging colored men if they voted the Republican ticket; those threats had their effect.

The committee adjourned until half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

Major Merrill recalled—To Mr. Marshall: I did not obtain all my information from one side; my reports are based on information from various sources; I have no political bias or prejudice in this matter; I have had conversations with Kellogg, Packard, Pierson, Twitchell, Ray and Field, but they did not influence my mind a particle; do not know that Pierson and Twitchell had anything to do with the Legislature; my conclusions are made up from observations and reports made to me by subalterns; the chief crime that the colored people are guilty of is petty larceny; my experience is that they are very generally truthful; I have had considerable intimate knowledge of the race; in DeSoto parish negroes are deliberately robbed before a justice of the peace; as a class the Democrats are the most intelligent in the country; white men commit crimes and are not punished for their offenses as strictly as negroes are; white people generally assert that there has been maladministration and corrupt men in State offices; taxation has been unreasonably high and white people regard the State government as oppressive.

Cross-examination resumed—Never heard of a Republican meeting in Caddo parish; am very sure that in the last election colored men did not vote there or register freely; they did not dare to; when I was up the river after election day many colored people called on me to know what they should do about being discharged, because of their having voted the Republican ticket; in Caddo parish there are at least 500 colored men out of employment for that reason; I had proofs that hundreds of negroes were discharged because they refused to vote as the whites demanded; the consequence is and will be that those unfortunates will take to the woods and must steal or starve; I made affidavits against some residents before a United States commissioner, hoping thereby to arouse a feeling among some of the best citizens to induce the worst to obey the civil law; the civil law was not resisted in that instance.

To Judge Hoar—Have never seen handbills calling on employers to discharge employes who did not vote the Democratic ticket, but have seen notices to that effect.

Lieutenant De Rudio—Belong to the cavalry, and have been stationed at St. Martinsville; went there last October; on the second of October last went with a United States marshal to help serve writs at Breaux Bridge; while so doing some men saluted us with three cheers for the White League; when at Breaux Bridge colored people informed us that white men had robbed them of their firearms, and asked us to make arrests; we were told that if we made an arrest the prisoner would be rescued; we took one prisoner, and on the way some mounted men talked to him, but I could not hear what they said; we arrested another man the following day, and took both to St. Martinsville; on election day we were a short distance from St. Martinsville, and when crossing a field saw a squad of men that a man told us were White Leagers; we met some colored men who told us that they had not voted and dared not, unless they voted the Democratic ticket, which they would not do; several days afterward was at New Iberia, where I saw a cortege of about 300 mounted men, who must have learned where the prisoners were; they gave three cheers for the White League, and had a band of music; these men appeared to sign bonds for the prisoner; United States Commissioner Riddell took bonds; we did not go all the way back to St. Martinsville that night, but remained at a gentleman's house near the bayou, and started for St. Martin next day.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when the last named witness will continue his testimony.

Returned from Mexico.

About midnight yesterday the steamer City of Havana arrived at her wharf from Vera Cruz, bringing home the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce from their important mission to our sister republic. There were forty-three passengers on board, and the ship's manifest embraced some fourteen articles, among them 1500 sacks of coffee from Cordova. An elaborate and interesting report may be expected from the committee in a few days.

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.

List of passengers per steamship City of Havana, from Havana and Mexican ports:

Pedro Callegari, wife and servant, J. Bringas, F. Mensing, Colonel R. Tallcott, B. Gould and wife, H. Villegas, Miss Virginia Arnoldi, W. F. Morgan, A. Lord, William Morrison, A. H. Bartlett, G. Townsend, wife and daughter, E. Blanchard, E. Colon, H. D. Coleman, A. Autrey, Mrs. G. Lipper and four children, E. Plumb, A. Aquilar, J. Fischer, Major B. McPhail, G. Pardo, Colonel L. Elizaga, E. Wise, A. H. Buck, W. H. Young, F. A. Haber, W. M. Burwell, I. Eugene, J. E. Beylle, Major A. W. Roundtree, L. V. Muratori.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff at auction 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.

Amusements.

At the St. Charles Theatre Tony Denier's pantomime troupe is drawing excellent houses, and they are deserving of success for the happy manner in which they furnish amusement. "Humpty Dumpty" has been shelved, and to-night "Jack and the Beanstalk" will be produced with entirely new tricks, acts and transformations. This is one of the best contrived of pantomimes, and it will have full scope on the stage of the old St. Charles, where the famous Ravels amused the public years ago. Denier has a double troupe, clowns, pantaloons and harlequins, besides an excellent combination of variety artists. He remains only the present week.

At the Varieties Theatre Mr. Barrett has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectation. Full houses greet him continually, proving him to be the most attractive star who visits New Orleans. To-night he will play *Hamlet*, and to-morrow night, for his farewell benefit, he will appear as *Richelieu*, by request of many who were unable to see him on his opening night. This is his strongest character in the legitimate line, and no one now before the public plays it better. This is high praise, but the public concur in the opinion. His support is good. Mr. Davey's company is not the best in talent, but it is equal to the task of playing well the few pieces they produce, and by constant acting of the same parts they have arrived at a fair degree of perfection. Miss Alice Brooks is a pleasing young actress, natural and acceptable. Miss Josephine Craig, the juvenile lady, is the same careful little actress she was in other days, always correct and painstaking in the part she assumes.

The Knights Templar's Ball.

The long talked of ball given by the Grand Commandery of Louisiana, and Indivisible Friends, Jacques De Molay and Orleans commanderies, came off last night at Exposition Hall. It was in all respects a grand success, in point of numbers present and enjoyment afforded. A fine orchestra, under the direction of Professor Louis Mayer, furnished excellent music, and the committee of arrangements left nothing undone to otherwise add interest and pleasure to the occasion. During the evening sixty Sir Knights, picked from the hundreds for their fine appearance and proficiency, executed several evolutions in the Templar's manual of drilling, and were heartily applauded by the fair spectators. The drill exhibition was under the direction of Sir Knight W. L. Stafford, grand captain general. The showy costumes of the Sir Knights, mingling in the hall with the tastefully dressed ladies, made the assemblage a pleasant one to look upon, and sociability and great good feeling prevailed throughout the evening. Among the spectators were Sir Knight A. S. Badger and his lady. The Colonel is still lame from his wounds, but every Sir Knight present was glad to see him yet alive and wearing his knightly sword, although compelled to walk by the aid of a crutch. Past Grand Commander J. Q. A. Fellows and other eminent Masonic dignitaries were also there in full feather, and nothing better in the way of a ball could be desired than that of last night proved to be.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

United States Circuit Court.

Judge Woods arrived in the city in the afternoon train from Mobile and immediately opened court.

The motion for an injunction in the suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, was argued to adjournment.

Court adjourned to 9:50 A. M.

Superior District Court.

State ex rel. Louisiana National Bank vs. city of New Orleans.—Relator prays for an injunction to restrain the Administrator of Finance of the city of New Orleans from receiving Metropolitan Police warrants in settlement of licenses, etc. Prayer of petitioner granted, on giving bond as required by law.

PETITIONS.

The petition of James Burns represents that he was on May 30, 1874, employed by the board of control of the Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College as Professor of Languages and Literature, at a salary at the rate of $2500 per annum, for the summer session of the college; this session extended from May 30, to August 31, 1874, or three months; he received salary for the month of June, 1874, and was dismissed from employment without cause; the board is indebted to him for two months' salary, or $416 66, for the unexpired term of his employment; the board is composed of Governor Kellogg, Chief Justice Ludeling, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, State Superintendent Brown, Daniel Edwards, John Lynch, George Y. Kelso, Thomas C. Anderson, Frank Pargoud, Alfred Shaw, H. Bonzano, Seymour Straight and William M. Burwell; Governor Kellogg is president; he prays for judgment, costs and general relief.

MISTRIAL.

On September 27, 1874, Morris Murray, a baker, attempted to drive his cart across the track of the Pontchartrain railroad, either conscious or unconscious of an approaching train. The cart was struck by the locomotive, thrown from the track and Murray instantly killed. For this loss of life and property, his widow, Mrs. Ellen Murray, brought action against the Pontchartrain Railroad Company for damages in the sum of $30,000. The case was submitted to the jury yesterday, and it resulted in a mistrail.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Larceny—Walter Maunel, two cases.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Knowingly receiving stolen goods—W. Eli Earle et al.

Trespass—Mike Britton, John Collins, Sandy Cæsar.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Larceny—Zelia Celestine.

CONTINUED.

Larceny—Samuel Ford, indefinitely discharged on bond; Mary Gray, to February 1, discharged on bond.

VERDICTS.

Larceny—Emeline Williams, not guilty; James Ryan et al., not guilty; John Murphy, guilty, recommended to mercy.

Entering a store in the night time with intent to steal—Dan Jourdan, not guilty.

Second District Court.

The successions of Louisa Clairain, Marr, John Kirwin and O. J. Donnelly were opened.

From the Bar.

[By Telegraph.]

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, January 27, 1875.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at extreme low tide, sixteen and one-half feet; least width for that depth, eighty feet; high tide at 1 A. M. yesterday. Height above extreme low tide, two feet; depth of channel at high tide yesterday, eighteen and one-half feet. Fog over the bar this morning.

C. H. ELWELL,
Master of McAlester.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PINCHBACK'S PROSPECTS

SHERIDAN STATIONARY

KELLOGG TO BE FULLY INDORSED

Republicans Satisfied with the Congressional Committee.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1875.

There is now very little doubt but Pinchback will be seated in a day or two, on his credentials of 1872.

Sheridan will remain in New Orleans for the present. The headquarters of the military division of the Missouri will be located there.

There is every indication that the Kellogg government will be fully recognized in a few days.

Leading Republicans in Louisiana have telegraphed to their friends here that they are highly satisfied with the congressional committee. They seem determined to investigate matters thoroughly, and that is all they want and all they ask.

The Pardee case will be disposed of next week.

It is rumored to-night that an important South American mission has been tendered a prominent Louisianian by the President.

G.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate and reduce the expense of taking testimony in behalf of claimants to be used before the commissioners of claims, and it was indefinitely postponed. He said the objects of this bill had been already supplied by the House bill.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, presented the concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of that State for an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of Charleston harbor. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

The Louisiana discussion was resumed, and Mr. Thurman occupied the balance of the day.

Mr. Thurman reviewed at some length the circumstances attending the election in Louisiana in 1872, as well as the last election, and read frequently from the report of the Senate committee in regard to the frauds of the Lynch Returning Board. He commented upon the message of the President in reply to the resolution of the eighth instant, and said a paper more full of omissions of material facts never emanated from a chief magistrate of this country. He argued that the dispatches of General Sheridan were one-sided and did not tell the whole truth. He replied to the charges of Southern outrages, and said a great majority of the homicides in the South were committed by the blacks upon blacks, and were not by the whites upon the blacks as had been charged. In conclusion he said it was a bad thing to assassinate a man, but a worse thing to assassinate the constitution of a State. These acts of the military in Louisiana have driven a dagger to the heart of a free institution in this country.

House.

Dilatory motions have been continued in the House until this hour, eleven o'clock. The prospect is that the session will continue until noon to-morrow.

The sixteenth roll call has just commenced.

WASHINGTON.

Civil Rights Bill in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The House caucus resolved to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report the civil rights bill in regular order.

In the House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, as a question of privilege, called up the motion made by him last session to reconsider the vote by which the civil rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A point of order was raised, but the Speaker decided, on the authority of that day's journal of proceedings, that the right existed, and thereupon the Democrats fell back upon the policy of filibustering.

The words "in order" inserted in the caucus action was not understood by many members. It appears the Judiciary Committee had presented their bill and that a motion to reconsider was pending which Butler, chairman of the committee, could call up at any time. This he did to-day "in order" as directed by the caucus.

The House has been filibustering all day and is still at it. The bill over which the House is filibustering excludes the school and cemetery clauses.

Mexican War Veterans.

The Pensions Committee will report favorably the bill to pension Mexican war veterans, of whom there are 20,000.

The Debate.

In the Senate, Mr. Conkling will follow Mr. Thurman on the Louisiana question.

The Pinchback Case.

Pinchback seems sure of having a majority of votes in the committee in his favor, and claims his seat under his original credentials, considering the new ones as an indorsement.

NEW YORK.

A Thoroughbred Calamity.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A. J. Miner, the trainer of thoroughbreds, is dead.

Cargo Saved.

The cargo of the wrecked steamer Mediator has been saved, little damaged.

FOREIGN.

De Rivero's Command.

MADRID, January 27.—Primo De Rivero will command the second corps army of the north.

Carlists Surrendering.

It is reported that many Carlists are surrendering. Don Carlos has shot several officers for treason, and a great battle is expected near Peralta.

A Flood in the Seine.

PARIS, January 27.—In consequence of a flood in the Seine, steamboats can not pass under the bridges.

Released.

HAVANA, January 27.—The authorities have permitted Garcia, who sold the stolen Murillo picture, to go free.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, January 27.—Ballot for United States Senator—Carpenter 59, Bragg 57, scattering 18.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, January 27.—To-day at twelve o'clock M. both houses met in joint session and proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. The first ballot was, as yesterday, merely complimentary. The second ballot stood: Ex-Governor Walker 5, Bisbee 1, Gilbert 3, Brevard 1, Call 5, Cottrell 2, Henderson 2, Samuel Walker 6, Raney 1, Hopkins 2, Bullock 9, Walls 3, Jones 6, Conant 1, McCaskill 3, McInn 5, Denins 13, White 1, Simmonds 3, Martin 1.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]