NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 250. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2401.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

This body was called to order yesterday at 12 M., by Lieutenant Governor Antoine. The roll was called by the secretary, and there being a quorum present the Senate proceeded to business.

The journal of the previous day was corrected and adopted.

A message from the House was received asking the concurrence of the Senate to a concurrent resolution relative to the suspension of Anthony Drayton, clerk of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court of Louisiana. A transcript of the proceedings in the case was also sent to the Senate.

A message from the House was also received, asking the concurrence of the Senate to House bill No. 20, an act making an appropriation for the payment of the members and salaries of the officers and employes and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, for the regular session of the year 1875, and prescribing the manner in which the same shall be paid.

A communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts informed the Senate that in his report for the year 1874, the name of Mr. O. Delahoussaye, Sr., State tax collector for the parish of St. Martin, appears as a defaulter for the sum of $19,345 60. The sum of $6275 31 of this amount, the Auditor says, has been made good by return of his, Delahoussaye's certified delinquent tax list, and the balance settled satisfactorily to the Auditor.

On motion of Senator Allain the communication of the Auditor was ordered to be spread upon the journal of the Senate.

Senator Kelso gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to carry into effect the purposes of the donation by the United States of public lands for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and to establish an agricultural and mechanical college in the State of Louisiana, and legalize donations to such institution.

Senator Stamps, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the better protection of persons and property insured; to provide for the appointment of a State insurance inspector, and to regulate his office and compensation by a pro rata assessment upon insurance companies.

The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

Senator Alexander, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to be entitled an act relative to habitual criminals, and providing for the expulsion of the same from within the boundaries of the State, etc.

The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Kelso introduced a bill, according to previous notice, to be entitled an act to secure landlords in their privilege on furniture or property for rent, and to protect tenants from costs and charges.

The bill, under a suspension of the constitutional rules, was read twice and referred to the proper committee.

Senator Gla introduced a resolution, which lies over under the rules, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to proceed to the parish of Carroll and examine the books and papers of the State and parish tax collector and treasurer of said parish, and make such a report thereon as the law requires; said committee to have full power to send for persons and papers, and take such testimony as in its judgment may be deemed necessary to secure the ends of justice.

Senator Cage obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the House concurrent resolution suspending Anthony Drayton, clerk of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court. It was read and finally concurred in by the Senate.

Senator Allain, chairman of the committee on contested election cases, submitted a majority and a minority report in the case of Hon. John Gair, contesting the seat at present occupied by Hon. John E. Breaux.

The reports lie over, under the rule.

Senator Young called up House bill No. 20, an act making an appropriation for the payment of the mileage and per diem of members, etc. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate then, on motion of Senator Cage, adjourned to meet again to-day at 12 M.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Hahn called the House to order yesterday a little after twelve o'clock, and fifty-seven members responded at roll call. Reading of the journal was dispensed with, and it was adopted.

Mr. Jourdain called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to investigate the books and accounts of the Committee on Contingent Expenses for 1874, said committee to be allowed a clerk.

Mr. Sartain moved to strike out that portion in relation to the employment of a clerk.

Mr. Jourdain moved to lay the motion of the gentleman from Carroll on the table. Lost.

The amendment was then carried.

Mr. Ray presented papers in the contested election case of the parish of East Feliciana and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Elections. It was so ordered.

A notice was given by Mr. Demas of his intention at a future time to introduce a bill to abolish the present charter of the city of New Orleans, and to provide a form of government for the city.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of a bill abolishing the board of harbormasters and port wardens of the city of New Orleans.

Notice was given of other bills of minor importance.

A communication from the Auditor was received in regard to the account of O. Delahoussaye, Sr., tax collector of St. Martin parish, stating that Mr. Delahoussaye's name had appeared in his list of tax collectors as delinquent. The unsettled balance had been made good.

Mr. Hunsaker presented a resolution instructing officers, employes and committees to furnish a detailed account of expenditures made by them.

Mr. Guichard offered an amendment requiring the different heads of departments of the State government to hand in their annual reports. The resolution and amendment were adopted.

Mr. Hunsaker introduced House bill No. 24, in relation to the public administrators throughout the State. Also, House bill No. 25, to amend article 162 of the Code of Practice, which bill provides that in certain cases a man may be sued in a civil case outside his own judicial district. Also, House bill No. 26, to amend act No. 73 of 1874, in relation to the levy of taxes in the city of New Orleans, and to restrict the lien of the city of New Orleans and the State for taxes. All these bills were, under a suspension of the rules, read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Drury introduced House bill No. 28, to defer for five years the assessing and collecting of the city park tax in the city of New Orleans. It was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Also, House bill No. 31, providing for the creation of a salary fund from which to pay the constitutional officers of the State. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Triplett introduced House bill No. 37, to prohibit the buying and selling of produce in the night time. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnson introduced House bill No. 39, to enforce the existing law in relation to organizing a militia throughout the State. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Butler introduced House bill No. 41, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Souer introduced House bill No. 44, making an appropriation of $22,000 to pay the mileage and per diem of the officers, members and employes of the Returning Board, and their contingent expenses. Read twice and referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Marie introduced House bill No. 47, a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three from the House, and two from the Senate, to inquire into the alleged organization of illegal and revolutionary societies in the State of Louisiana. Read three times and finally passed. This bill is intended for the benefit of the White League.

Many other bills were introduced—in all twenty-seven—but those enumerated above were of the most importance. Our readers will find them all in the official journal of the House in another portion of this morning's REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Ray called up a resolution introduced by him some days since, directing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether pawnbrokers in the city of New Orleans charged more than the law allowed them. Adopted.

Mr. Ward called up his resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Slaughterhouse Company.

On motion of Mr. Lowell it was referred to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

Mr. Dewees called up Senate joint resolution indorsing General Sheridan, which passed its several readings.

Mr. Lowell called up Senate joint resolution in relation to the employment of experts to assist the committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer. The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed.

The order of the day was called, being Senate joint resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire as to whether there was a bone fide agricultural and mechanical college in this State, as contemplated by law. The resolution passed its several readings.

The House then adjourned, after having performed more work during the day than during all the session previous.

Distinguished Visitors at the State House.

Yesterday the House was visited while in session by some of the members of the congressional committee. Hon. John C. Moncure, of this State, in company with Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, and several other gentlemen were shown seats near the Speaker's platform, shortly after the House was called to order, and remained interested spectators of the proceedings of that body for nearly an hour. After these gentlemen had retired, Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New York, entered the hall of the House and was invited to take a seat beside Speaker Hahn on the platform. Speaker Hahn called Mr. Mathews to the chair, and after Mr. Wheeler had been accorded a good opportunity to witness the workings of the House, the Speaker escorted the distinguished Representative from New York to the Senate Chamber, but that body had adjourned. Mr. Wheeler expressed himself pleased with the appearance of things at the State House, and said that he would endeavor to visit the Senate when it was in session.

The gentlemen of the congressional committee had an excellent opportunity to witness the workings of reconstruction in the House, as that body was in full working order, and was performing its duties in a manner most gratifying to its friends. It is a source of regret to us that our distinguished guests must have observed the great number of vacant seats in the House—nearly half; but we assure them that it is no fault of the Republican party that they are vacant. They belong to our Democratic friends, who persist in absenting themselves from the duties to which their constituents have elected them.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has changed but little at Shreveport. The Missouri remains frozen. The Cumberland has fallen two feet at Nashville. The Mississippi has fallen eight inches at Davenport, six and a half feet at Cairo, seven and a half at Memphis, eight at Vicksburg, and is now falling at New Orleans. The Ohio has fallen fifteen inches at Louisville and eight at Pittsburg, but has risen three and a half feet at Cincinnati.

A capital thing,
A capital thing,
Is a $20,000 prize.
Is a $20,000 prize.
Do you want it?
Do you want it?

Then purchase a ticket in the great single number drawing of February 6, when $75,000 will be given away in 440 prizes.

Mr. Sidney Lanier is the poetical pride of Baltimore. He has written a long poem called "Corn." Southern critics say if the name of Longfellow had been attached to the poem, all the world and New England would have applauded it; but Mr. Longfellow does not acknowledge the "Corn."

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

A FEW MORE REVELATIONS

TESTIMONY OF GOOD WITNESSES

The sixth day's proceedings opened with a small audience, all the committee, attorneys and witnesses present.

Lieutenant Charles De Rudio, recalled—According to my belief the great cause of complaint on the part of white people of the St. Martin section of country is because the negroes are guaranteed equal rights by the government; 160 families were driven away by planters because of politics; these facts have been published in the local papers; only last Saturday quite a number of colored people were sent off; there is a turbulent spirit among the whites; they told the colored men that in a few days they would "fix them," as the troops would soon be removed; last election day the blacks were not permitted to vote as they were inclined; heard of four negroes who were shut up on the night before the election to prevent them voting; there were other similar cases; had not the soldiers been there the negroes would have had no chance at all; before the troops arrived blacks could not register; as it was, they had only three days in which to register; there is a White League in St. Martin parish; saw some of them armed on election day; they had a cannon that they got out of the bayou; they seized and took arms from houses of colored people; know that only from general rumor; I asked some white men why they acted as they did; they said they had been in the army and knew how to obey orders; never saw any violence myself, but heard of numerous instances; there is little disposition to punish white Conservatives for killing or injuring negroes; negroes are punished for crimes; a colored man's arm was broken, and a doctor refused to set it because the man had no money; somebody paid the fee, and the arm was set; white Republicans are ostracised; white Republicans have been refused bread for money; Democrats complain that Republican officials are dishonest; I found the Republican officers good men; Republicans, white or black, would not be liked as officers, whether honest or not; the White Leaguers do not associate with Republicans; the juries generally were composed of a majority of colored men; I think that without the troops the United States marshal could not have made arrests; did not actually see colored men intimidated; the White League association I deem to be both political and military in its character; I gathered that much from two officers of that organization; I am not prejudiced against the people of St. Martin.

Captain James H. Gageby—To Mr. Frye: Belong to the army, and have been stationed in St. Martin parish since last October; of the White League I learned from observation that its object was a political one, to endeavor to place in power men of their choice; Republicans believed that the White League intended to carry the election at all hazards; have heard that the White Leaguers were armed; the effect was to intimidate colored men; was told that White League meetings were open; before I went there learned positively that there was intimidation; had not troops been there election day negroes could not have voted as they desired; many colored men did not register, as they were afraid to; some were discharged before and after election; if a man voted the Republican ticket he was discharged; heard complaints against Kellogg's officials; most of them are natives of Louisiana; do not think the Conservatives there would be satisfied with any Republican official; the whites are not disposed to give the negroes legal rights by any means; Colored De Blanc, a White League leader, told a United States marshal that if white men were to be arrested for discharging colored men he might as well be arrested at once, for he would discharge his men who voted the Republican ticket; he did discharge them immediately afterward; that is the general sentiment among the whites; many negroes worked on shares, but most of them have been cheated out of their dues; so far as I have learned no suits have been instituted to recover; it was believed that there would be a riot on election day; the supervisor of election requested my assistance at the polls; I spoke to the leaders and the men who had gone for their arms returned without them.

Cross examination—To Mr. Marshal: I have heard that the clerk of the parish court was indicted for murder; the men who threatened to get arms on election day said they did so because they had heard that colored men were arming.

To Mr. Hoar—I think that the people of St. Martin are more violent in their opposition to the government than men are generally, as politicians, in opposing their opponents; the object of the Democrats is to get their own men, whether good or bad, into office.

Mr. Hoar annouced that counsel must hand in a list of the witnesses they wish, the parishes and the points expected to be made. This course is necessitated by a desire on the part of the committee to make an estimate as to future proceedings.

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Morrow called by the Democrats—Been in the army since 1862; for the last few months have been in New Orleans; was twice appointed to inspect the state of affairs in Louisiana, to see if more troops were needed and to look at the general situation; the feeling manifested in the parishes of Claiborne, Ouachita, Caddo, Lincoln, Jackson and other parishes, according to my information, is not in opposition to the federal government; I think the main cause of dissatisfaction is in consequence of a belief that they have twice been defrauded in their elections; another cause is that white people think that the negro should not have the position he has been placed in because he is not qualified for high places; do not know about the character of Kellogg officials; I found that many people thought processes of courts had been used to oppress them; with few exceptions, I was assured that none of the negro's rights would be taken from him; have heard men say that "the darkey must take a back seat;" I will furnish the committee a copy of my report on some of the parishes; I found that troops were needed in Claiborne, Lincoln and Jackson parishes; [witness here read a portion of his report on Claiborne parish, concerning the troubles of Lieutenant Hodgson]; it was difficult to get a citizen to take the position of deputy marshal at Shreveport; my idea of the character of the people at those places is that they desire peace restored; talked with a man in Shreveport about the situation, and he said he would bb d—d if he would raise a crop of anything as long as the Kellogg government existed; I think the proper remedy to cure the general existing despondency would be to put natives in office; there is social ostacism in Shreveport.

To Mr. Hoar—Did not talk much with negroes in the country; I found that money had been collected to sustain colored schools, but that it had been stolen; did not find a disposition on the part of white people to educate colored people.

To Mr. Marshall—The great desire on the part of nineteen-twentieths of the white people is to live in peace; many men said they would prefer a military rule to the present government.

To Mr. Hoar—I think if an honest Republican should settle among those people and advocate his principles he would be ostracised, at least Republicans told me so; I believe that the inhabitants of Louisiana would submit to a free, fair and untrammeled election; I think if a white men were to cheat a negro out of his dues he would lose caste; I met Dr. Boult and he refused to answer my interrogatories on the ground that the feeling was so bitter against him in Natchitoches that he declined to reply; the editor of a Republican newspaper, Mr. H. Tunnard, told me that he believed no man not returned as elected by the supervisor could hold office there; some men thought a United States marshal could make arrests without troops, but other men thought otherwise; they would not acquiesce in the action of the Returning Board.

To Mr. Wheeler—Were all the Kellogg government removed peace would not reign; all the trouble and dissatisfaction is not ascribed to the Kellogg government.

Cross-examination—Judges Sayle and Eagan represented a mild type of Conservatives in Shreveport, and Mr. Leonard represented the White League branch; Leonard is a leading man; I regard the Shreveport *Times* as a very violent paper; Leonard told me he was editor and proprietor of the *Times;* he said that at one time a United States marshal could not serve a warrant in Caddo parish without assistance; there exists a spirit of lawlessness in that section, he said, but now a marshal can serve a writ without the aid of troops; Leonard told me that if the Returning Board did not return the proper officers for them, the people would take the remedy in their own hands, and there would be trouble.

Dr. Scruggs—I know ex-Governor Wells; he and I met at the City Hotel on one occasion, when two drunken men evidently intended to make a fuss with the Governor; we left, but the Governor expressed a desire to give the men a fight; we did not know the persons; this was in the hotel dining-room, about the twentieth of last November; I was told that the drunken men would probably attack the Governor.

Raford Blunt—Reside in Natchitoches; am State Senator; am pretty well acquainted with the people of my parish; last June a meeting was held by persons who called themselves taxpayers; Mr. Cunningham said if the people desired they could take charge; I was a slave in Georgia and Louisiana; have a little education; have lived in Natchitoches twenty-one years; the general condition of affairs between the whites and blacks there was tolerably pleasant up to last June; a portion of the meeting was not taxpayers; it was proposed to reduce the taxes; also to demand the resignation of some officers; in July last the Republicans held a mass meeting; many white men made suspicious movements, and Mr. Duplex, a white Republican, was carried off; those officers were told to resign on the sixth of July or they would be assassinated; some of us were in favor of the police jury resigning, and they did resign; when on a steamboat, on my way to New Orleans, some men went on board and said they intended to fix me; during the night the men were put off the boat; on July 25 we held a nominating convention in our parish; armed men were assembled in a room in the town; I understood that they were there to assassinate us if we nominated a certain district judge and district attorney; we did not nominate those officers then in consequence of the threats; as soon as the convention adjourned the delegates left for their homes, believing that it was not safe for them to remain in town; a few days afterward the armed men appeared again and made the tax collector resign; I was told that there was no objection to me; when I was in Alexandria in August last a man assailed me and said that all of us would be strung up before this trouble was over; I had to pay $25 for a hack to go home in, and I expected to be killed; after that I was hunted and I believe white men wished to take my life, as they said I had too much influence and was in their way; they (the white men) told me I must get out of the way; I thought I would, rather than be killed; I told them if they attacked me I would try and sell my life dearly; I resigned my position on the school board; they continually said they had nothing against me personally; there were regular meetings held by persons generally known as White Leaguers; did not dare to attend their meetings; I seldom slept at home; other colored men remained in the woods until after the registering office was closed; about 500 colored men did not register; some of those who registered could not vote, because the registrar spelled their names wrong; there was a reign of terror up to election day; I resigned my position as Senator to save my life; there is a petition in my parish asking Congress to do something to protect the colored people; colored men believe that the whites intend to reduce them to slavery again; the negroes are better off financially than when they were slaves; many of them have purchased property since the war; more colored men have made money since the war than planters have; on election day many of my people were prevented voting as they choose; some of them voted the White League ticket; they voted that way to save themselves; without the presence of troops on election day I think that not more than 500 colored men would have voted; white people agreed to employ men who voted the Democratic ticket and next men who did not vote at all.

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

Evening Session.

Senator Blunt recalled—We have separate public schools for white and colored children; colored children attending the schools are in a majority; it was a long time before the whites would send their children to public schools; there are ten colored Democrats in Natchitoches parish; when a colored Democrat wanted to vote there was a back door open for him; never knew of a Black League; as a general thing colored men who worked on shares came out about even or behind; in some instances laborers would receive a bit of paper which was worth nothing.

Cross-examination—I was proprietor of the official journal, but am not now; never had been paid a dime for use of my printing material; Mr. Cunningham was the defeated candidate for district attorney; I believe that the White League organization was a military one; at 10 A. M. on the sixteenth of September the White League was posted; at least 1200 Republican voters were intimidated and did not vote at the last election; the police jury appointed the election commissioners; the supervisor was a Republican; he could not perform his duties with safety to himself; colored men have paid as high as $10 per acre rent; the greatest number of murders was committed by white men.

W. H. Maxey—Reside in Claiborne parish; in my opinion there was not a free, fair and full election there; at a meeting in that parish a colored man was shot by a white man, the latter was tried and discharged; after the fight over thirty white men formed in line, most of them armed with shotguns; the Republicans were beating a drum, and the Democrats demanded that the colored men be disarmed; they said the negroes would be fired into in ten minutes if they did not disperse; the sheriff was armed, and said he could not disperse his crowd; the same for the justice of the peace; the mayor said the Republicans could have their club meetings; but that they must not march or beat a drum; I was compelled to leave town in the night, and was broken up in business because I was a Republican; I was often threatened by bad men with deadly weapons; I am entirely broken up financially in consequence; I was a Union man during the war; there are some things I can not tell; at the close of the war I had $100,000, and to-day I am a bankrupt; it was impossible to have a fair registration and election last year; when Mr. McEnery made a speech in Homer, and when about half way through his speech he said there were too many Maxeys and Blackburns, and if some of them were hung it would be a good thing; a man said openly to me, with his hand on his pistol, that he would as soon eat my heart as eat a beefsteak; this was before the election of 1872.

Cross-examination—Jasper Blackburn publishes a Republican paper there; it has been mobbed twice; he was hidden two weeks last summer; a gentleman of this city told me that there was likelihood of an outbreak in New Orleans any time, and it would spread all over the State.

C. H. Mehring—Reside in Claiborne; since my residence in Claiborne parish my life has been threatened; I was a soldier in the Union army, and was wounded; my sister taught a colored school, and she was threatened; the school was broken up, and my sister cheated out of her salary; I was compelled to run away from Homer; I believe that it was impossible to have a fair election the last time.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Louisiana State National Guard—Report of the Adjutant General.

With the compliments of Brigadier General Henry Street, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, we have received a copy of his annual report.

The Adjutant General states that the encouragement he had previously received, of organizing a good and efficient division of the National Guard during the past year, had been entirely overthrown. This fact the officer attributes mainly to the political excitement of the year, as well as to the act of the Legislature authoring the muster of the Metropolitan police force as a part of the militia of the State. We are informed, however, that—

The National Guard consists at present of one division, five brigades, three regiments and two battalions of infantry, one battery of artillery and two troops of cavalry. The grand aggregate of the force is 2970 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

This aggregate is made up, in fact, of thirteen general officers and forty-nine staff officers, many of them holding a rank not known to the militia law of the State.

The first division is commanded by Major General James Longstreet, the first brigade by Brigadier General A. E. Barber, the Metropolitan brigade by Brigadier General A. S. Badger, the third brigade by Brigadier General Louis J. Souer, the fourth brigade by Brigadier General T. Morris Chester, and the fifth brigade by Brigadier General Frank Morey. The First Regiment of Field Artillery, 323 strong, is commanded by Colonel William J. Behan; the Second Regiment of Infantry, 618 strong, by Colonel Rudolph B. Baquie; the Third Regiment of Infantry, 421 strong, by Lieutenant Colonel Emile Detiege; the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, 644 strong, by Colonel Orlando H. Brewster; the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, 441 strong, by Colonel Thomas Flanagan; the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, 339 strong, by Major R. R. Ray; the Metropolitan Cavalry, fifty-five strong, by Captain Philip Taylor; the Metropolitan Battery, twenty-eight strong, by Captain Jacob Gray, and Troop B of Cavalry, forty-three strong, by Captain James Forsyth.

The Adjutant General says: "The constitution of the United States, and even the articles of confederation which preceded it, declares that 'every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred and ready for service;'" and strongly urges such legislation as will promote a higher order of discipline than at present obtains, and recommends "that the militia laws of our State may be so amended as to compel every officer of our National Guard to take a deeper interest in their commands, and to enable them to secure a more thorough and complete regard for discipline than heretofore on the part of their men."

In this connection he recommends the reorganization of the first brigade, by abolishing it altogether; and the consolidation of the Second and Third Regiments of Infantry into one good and efficient regiment, whose commander shall report direct to division headquarters; all officers in the brigade whose terms of office have expired should receive an honorable discharge, and those whose terms of office have not expired and who do not resign, should be placed on the supernumerary list.

Notwithstanding the notorious fact that the First Artillery Regiment was an active participant in the White League *coup d'etat* of last September, as a portion of what was called the "Penn militia," we fail to observe any recommendation in the case, or that any of its officers have been subjected to discipline. This is doutless an oversight on the part of the accomplished Adjutant General.

The uniforms of the militia, except such as were stolen by the rioters in September last, are in good condition. State arms, however, to the value of $167,131, stolen at that time, have not been returned. The condition of the State armory is praised, and Amorer James Wallace complimented. The disbandment of the first company of City Guards, is annouced as having occured on the first day of last October, "in consequence of the little encouragement given by the State, and the impossibility of obtaining recruits." The Adjutant General, as an incentive to young men to enrol themselves in the militia, recommends "that our State Legislature will, at its next session, pass such laws as will exempt all active members of the National Guard from jury duty, and from taxation in the sum of $1000 of their real or personal estate. Such exemptions are made in nearly every State where they have a National Guard, and are considered but a just reward for faithful services rendered."

The moral advantages of being a Louisiana militiaman are thus set forth:

The burden of military service is as onerous as it is necessary; to many it is in itself distasteful, and to others it is objectionable, as intertering with business pursuits or social pleasures. To those who voluntarily assume the duty, the remainder owe an obligation which is too often ignored. It should always be remembered that the national guardsman has entered into a serious contract, requiring on his part a large expenditure of time and money, and involving possible jeopardy of life and limb. These are real sacrifices which should be appreciated by those who escape them, and not, as is too often the case, derided as a vain monomania for wearing a uniform. When the public witnesses the march of the troops and their proficiency in every martial exercise, then should be recalled the hours of patient endeavor and toil that have produced such laudable results and captious opposition to the few civil exemptions claimed by the citizen soldier should be silenced. Moreover, the habits of discipline and subordination learned in the most perfect and rigid of schools, have an inestimable business value, and the employer may rest secure in the presence of his clerks at the evening drill as the best protection from the numerous temptations to evil that leisure hours offer to the young. No policy can be more short sighted and injurious than that which deprives our young men of these hours of healthful recreation, of the physical exercise and endurance, of the lessons of self-restraint, and of the influence of discipline and obedience to proper authority, and which substitutes nothing that is so worthy in its stead.

The Adjutant General expresses regret at his inability to pay the bills of the department promptly, owing to the injunction obtained by the Attorney General. As acting paymaster he has received and disbursed the sum of $20,229 08, leaving unpaid bills and accounts amounting to $11,346.

Target practice with breech loading arms is recommended and an appropriation urged to cover the expense. Amendments to the existing militia law are desirable. The report concludes as follows:

In closing my report I would say that it has been my aim and desire, during the time that I have held my present position, to make the military branch of the government a credit to the State, and to infuse into it a spirit of discipline that would make it a useful and reliable power in preserving the peace whenever it might be called into service. I have, with your approval, introduced many reforms and regulations for the care and protection of the uniforms, arms and other military property of the State. Some of those regulations were at first looked upon as useless and arbitrary, but since they have been effectively carried out, I think that all parties interested see the wisdom and benefit of the adoption of them, and they are now cheerfully obeyed. I again acknowledge my thanks to you for the continued confidence and trust placed in me during the past year, and I also thank Major General Longstreet and the members of his staff for the kind assistance so uniformly rendered by them to me in the discharge of my official duties.

Appended to the report are sundry tables of an interesting character, and a file of the general and special orders issued during the year.

Insurance.

Senator Stamps introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to be entitled an act for the better protection of persons and property insured; to provide for the appointment of a State insurance inspector, and to regulate his office and compensation by a pro rata assessment upon insurance companies. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a State inspector of insurance, whose salary is fixed at $5000 per annum, and $2000 per annum is allowed for office expenses, all of which is to be levied by a pro rata assessment upon the incomes of insurance companies and insurers for premiums for the previous or last expired calendar year. The bill further provides that the inspector of insurances shall present his estimate of such incomes to any district court for the parish of Orleans having civil jurisdiction, during the month of February in each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable. It is made the duty of each insurance company and insurer during the first fifteen days in January in each year, or within fifteen days after notice from the State insurance inspector, given at any time after the passage of the bill, to present a summary statement of revenues received from premiums the previous year. In default of such statement being made by the parties above designated, it is made the duty of the insurance inspector to estimate for them, and such estimate is to be taken as true unless disproved to the satisfaction of the court homologating the estimate and pro rata levy. Public notice of presentation of the estimate of incomes and levy provided for as above, is required to be given by the clerk of the court to which the estimate may be presented, by one insertion in the official journal a week in advance of the homologation. It is also provided that the homologation shall fix the amount assessed upon each insurance company and insurer, and any appeal from such homologation shall be denied. The amount assessed may be recovered by suit, with costs, and the State insurance inspector is entitled to an injunction against such insurance company prohibiting it from effecting any new insurance or collecting insurance money until its pro rata be fully paid. The bill also gives the State insurance inspector the right to examine the books of all insurance companies and insurers at any time, without removing them from the usual place of business, or to remove them, if access be refused, by writ of seizure, to be sued out upon cause shown before a competent court. It is also provided that he shall, by petition and information before a competent court, take proceedings to close, dissolve and liquidate the affairs of all such companies or insurers as may be insolvent and whose continuance in such business shall be likely to be an imposition upon the public; and furthermore, to take such conservatory steps as may be allowable in law or equity to protect persons and property already insured, and prevent further fraudulent or unsafe insurances.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION AT TWELVE MONTHS' CREDIT OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the sales at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Four lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements theron, situated in Suburb Franklin, in the Third District of this city, on Elysian Fields and Marigny streets; one of said lots forms the corner of Marigny and Josephine streets.

2. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on Robertson street, between Esplanade street and Bayou road.

3. And a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Bayou road, between Claiborne and Robertson streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

It is a matter of congratulation to the business community that this company has finally succeeded in getting at work, and is now ready for the transaction of business for the public. The office of the company is established at the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, and is in charge of Mr. E. Leloup, well known in this city on account of his former connection with the Western Union line. The office was opened to the public yesterday, and has already struck a good line of business.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Fremaux's pharmacy, 50 Chartres street, on January 28, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 67°; at 2 P. M., 75°; at 6 P. M., 73°. Lowest point during the night of January 27, 59°.

More money, better chances,
More money, better chances,
In drawing February 6,
In drawing February 6,
Louisiana State Lottery,
Louisiana State Lottery,
Capital prize $20,000.
Capital prize $20,000.
$75,000 in prizes.
$75,000 in prizes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Filibustering continues. The Speaker declared that on Monday, under a call of States, the resolution to amend the rules could be referred to the Committee on Rules. Upon motion the Speaker would allow no dilatory motions. The Committee on Rules can report at any time, and an amendment of the rules will bring the civil rights bill before the House, and allow the majority to pass it.

The Senate bill extending the time for claim and payment of pre-emptions of public lands failed.

The bill protecting the postal rights of inmates of insane asylums was reported favorably.

Midnight—The House is still in session.

Senate.

Mr. Conkling made a three column speech on Louisiana, which was much admired by his friends and the party. He sustains the President, and approves Kellogg's call for troops, but says there are many acts by both parties which he can not approve. The general tenor of his speech favored letting things alone. He made no allusion to Pinchback's claim, but may to-morrow, when he concludes.

The Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Committee on Privileges and Elections.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—On the proposition of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to recognize the Kellogg government, the vote stood:

Yeas—Morton, Logan, Anthony, Mitchell.
Nays—Alcorn, Hamilton, Saulsbury.
Absent—Carpenter, Wadleigh.

Mr. Alcorn stated in the committee that if the Senate recognized the Kellogg government, he should vote to admit Pinchback.

The Statue of Farragut.

Miss Vinnie Ream signed a contract to-day with the Secretary of the Navy for a bronze statue of Farragut, in accordance with the decision of the congressional committee to select the artist.

A Fraud.

Solicitor Bluford, of the treasury, pronounces the Fort Sugg, Robinson county, Tennessee, case a fraud. Civil and criminal proceedings are instituted.

Gossip.

Others are, but Governor Hebert is not despondent in regard to obtaining a limited appropriation for closing crevasses. At all events, he has not ceased his importunities.

General Morey, just from the House, says all parties are determined.

Conkling, while generally applauding Sheridan, said he (Sheridan) suggested impossible measures.

NEW YORK.

Marine.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The Havre, for Tybee, returned short of provisions. The Samuel C. Clover had a collision whereby she was much damaged.

Specie.

Specie shipments to-day $750,000

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—Carpenter, 58 Bragg, 52; scattering, —.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, January 28.—Three ineffectual ballots. The Democrats have 37, Republicans 36, Independents 4.

FOREIGN.

A Denial.

HENDAYE, January 27.—The Carlists positively deny that they have entered into negotiations with the Alfonsists for a convention.

Paid Up.

VIENNA, January 28.—Spain has paid Germany money indemnity for the Gustav affair.

Submarine Railway.

PARIS, January 27.—A bill has been drafted which authorizes a government concession for the construction of a submarine railway tunnel between France and England. Copies have been distributed among the members of the Assembly.

Canrobert.

Marshall Canrobert declines to stand as a candidate for the department of Soane.

The Liberal Leadership.

LONDON, January 28.—The home rule members take no part in the election of a Liberal leader.

Three Per Cent.

The directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting, fixed the minimum rate at three per cent.

Disabled.

The steamers Brainschweig, from Bremen, from Baltimore, and Deutchsland, for New York, have returned, disabled.

Carlos to the Front.

MADRID, January 28.—Don Carlos will personally command in the impending battle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mendacity in Legislation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 28.—There was a tumultuous session of the Legislature to-day. Louisiana affairs were considered. Four deprecatory resolutions were adopted. The fourth condemns Grant for upholding Kellogg, and especially condemns him for sending soldiers to break up the Legislature. It passed by a vote of 75 yeas to 67 nays. The other deprecatory resolutions passed by larger majorities.

Steamer Burned.

NORFOLK, Va., January 28.—The steamer Lady of the Lake, loaded for Washington, burned to the water's edge. Cargo lost.

Raid on Illicit Distilleries.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 28.—Collector Holtzclaw made a raid into Rabun county and seized twenty-two distilleries, and arrested thirty eight illicit distillers.

Trade in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—The annual statement of trade, commerce and manufactures of Memphis for 1874, the advance sheets of which were furnished the press to-day by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, shows a very satisfactory state of business generally. The total value of merchandise imports for the year was $73,016,867, and of product of home manufactures $5,300,860; total gross business $78,317,727, of which cotton sales amounted to $31,000,000. There is a healthy increase in all departments compared with 1873, and compared with 1861, the most prosperous year before or since the war, exhibits an increase of $26,617,727. The population, which by the census of 1870 was 40,226, and in 1860 was 22,621, is now, according to the census taken in 1874, under the supervision of the school commissioners, 66,965, an increase since 1860 of 44,344.

Church Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—The Cumberland Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Canal and Cumberland streets, burned; the congregation lose $38,000. Spontaneous combustion the cause.

Charley Ross Again.

The mayor offers $5000 reward for Ross.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, January 28, 1875, 4:35 P. M.

In the Western Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valley, rising barometer, falling temperature, northeast to northwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 28, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind south, and fresh. Arrived—Schooner

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]