NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 252. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 240

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church,

Corner of Third and Annunciation streets,

AT

GRUNEWALD HALL,

On Wednesday Evening, February 3,

At half-past seven o'clock.

Tickets $1. ja31 fe3

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sunday Evening, January 31, 1875.

Last night of Augustin Daly's

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

And last performance in this city of

ja31 1t THE VAIDIS TWIN SISTERS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE GREAT LINGARDS—Miss Alice Dunning and Miss Dickey Lingard and William Horace Lingard in a series of elegant Society Plays. Monday and Tuesday, February 1 and 2, first time in New Orleans of Dumas' Grand Play, entitled DIANE. Wednesday and Thursday, February 3 and 4, William S. Gilbert's elegant Comedy, entitled CHARITY. Friday, benefit of Lingard. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. ja31

TWENTIETH ANNUAL

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL,

Will be given at the

ST. CHARLES THEATRE,

Mardi Gras Night, February 9, 1875.

Invitations for ladies can now be obtained at the box office, on application to MR. P. GLEASON, treasurer, subject to the approval of the invitation committee.

Managers.

COL. GERARD STITH,	W. M. WALLINGTON,
JOHN BURKE,	COL. R. D. FROST,
FRANK H. WILSON,	JAMES R. MITCHELL,
G. SONTAG,	M. J. M. MASON,
F. WANG,	WILLIAM L. MURRAY,
HENRY MASON,	S. E. CAREY,
P. H. LEWIS,	A. D. SHELDON,
JOSEPH H. DEGRANGE,	JOHN HAWKINS,
E. G. HULBERT,	GEORGE CENAS,
E. L. JEWELL,	FRANK McELROY,
W. R. MURPHY,	H. DUPRE,
A. B. CUSTER,	ROBERT STRONG,
C. C. HALEY,	H. HAMBURGER, JR.,
A. K. SISSOIT,	J. CASBY,
M. CLONEY,	H. N. JENKINS,
PETER K. BURKE,	A. F. STEER,

Floor Managers.

FRANK McELROY,	M. CLONEY,
GEORGE CENAS,	HENRY MASON,
P. H. LEWIS,	JOHN CASBY,
E. DUPRE,	W. L. MURRAY.

ja31 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN P. OWENS.....Director
THOS. HAMILTON.....Business Manager

The distinguished comedian

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Will have the honor of appearing in a round of his MOST FAMOUS PATHETIC and COMIC characters for a brief period of SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

RETURN OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, February 1 and 2, and Wednesday Matinee, will be presented Mrs. Bateman's American Satirical Comedy entitled

SELF.

JOHN UNIT, a Retired Banker (self opinionated) JOHN K. OWENS. Wednesday Evening—Happiest Day of My Life and Solon Shingle. ja31

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. HENRY W. MITCHELL.

Sunday Evening, January 31,

Shakespeare sublime tragedy of

MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.

Macbeth.....Mr. Henry W. Mitchell

MONDAY, February 1—The celebrated Irish comedian and character actor, Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY.

Twentieth Annual Mardi Gras Ball,

FEBRUARY 9, 1875.

NOTICE—Invitations to Ladies can be obtained at the Box Office, on application to Mr. P. GLEASON, Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Invitation Committee.

Prices as usual. ja31

WANTED.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

I HEREBY WITHDRAW

ALL POWER OF ATTORNEY

Given by me.

GEORGE ALCES.

New Orleans, January 23, 1875. ja30 3t

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh16 1y

FOR RENT.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, can be procured at No. 320 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Ramparts and Franklin streets. No. 469, at $15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. ja31

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—EITHER IN block or in lots to suit tenants or purchasers; the Woodlawn Plantation, situated in the parish of Plaquemines, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at about twenty-four miles below the city of New Orleans, having a superficial area of about 2000 acres. Buildings and improvements comprise a dwelling house, sugarhouse and machinery therein, purgeries, cane shed, cabins, etc.

Apply to R. L. Newcomb, on the premises, or to A. Roche-renn & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st reet New Orleans. ja8 15t

LOST.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875, a certain Promissory Note for the sum of $500, drawn and subscribed by George Frank, to his own order, and by him indorsed, dated June 1, 1874, and made payable one year after date, with interest, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, from maturity, until paid; said note being secured by mortgage by act passed before F. D. Seghers, a notary public in this city, on the said first day of June, 1874.

The public is hereby notified not to negotiate said note, the drawer thereof having been notified of said loss, and the payment thereof stopped. ja28 3t 16

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE EFFECTS of Mrs. Amelia Goetz, deceased, a certain promissory note, drawn by Kleoppus Nodier, of Baton Rouge, to his own order, and by him indorsed, payable four years after date, for $450, with eight per cent interest from date, to wit: April 14, 1870. Payment has been stopped, and the under is requested to return the same to

McGLOIN & NIXON,

Attorneys for Administrator, Succession of Amelia Goetz, No. 61 Como street. ja24 2t fe2

LOST OR MISLAID—CETIFICATE NO. 91 for three shares of the capital stock of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association dated February 9, 1874, issued to the undersigned, having been lost; the public is cautioned against negotiating for same; application having been made for a new certificate.

ja20 fe2 9t N. BIENVENU.

FOR SALE.

WANTED.—TO SELL.—A GOOD COMFORTable cottage on St. Charles avenue, corner Delachaise street (one block above Louisiana avenue); contains hall, parlor, diningroom, two bedrooms, two servants' rooms, kitchen and outbuildings (wood room, coal room, stables, etc.); gas throughout, all in first rate order. House stands on two lots, 58 feet front on St. Charles avenue, by 126 feet deep. Would sell for $3500, $1000 cash, balance on usual time. Address K., Republican office. ja31 1t*

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE ENTIRE furniture of a cottage house situated in a good neighborhood. The house contains six rooms, gas, etc. No lease; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boardinghouse keeper need apply and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. de11

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

VERY INTERESTING EVIDENCE

DEVELOPING IMPORTANT FACTS

Yesterday's session found all the members present, with a full array of attorneys and witnesses.

The first witness called was Mrs. Octavia Meyers.

To Mr. Frye—Reside in Natchitoches; was at home when my husband left; he was compelled to flee to save his life; it was common street talk; when my husband left, our child and my father-in-law were very sick; my husband knew that the child would die; during my troubles white people would not visit or assist me; my child died; the politics of my husband was the cause of his being ostracised; before the troubles of last July my husband was regarded as a very correct judge.

Cross examination—I found it difficult to obtain a laborer to make a tomb for my dead child; sent seven miles from home for a man to assist me.

William Reilley, colored, recalled—Witness produced a paper given him by a gentleman which designated times and places of meetings of the White League, so that he might visit them and make collections for the colored Democratic club.

To Mr. Marshall—I was told by Democrats that if we did not vote the Democratic ticket we would not be permitted to remain in Louisiana.

Thomas Lightfoot, colored—I voted the Democratic ticket last election; when I said I would I got out of jail; I was charged with having stolen eighteen cows; Mr. James got me clear of the charge; was told that if I voted the Democratic ticket I would have plenty of work; if not, I would be run out of the State; belonged to the same club that Reilley did; nobody hired me to come and testify; was asked to come here and testify for the Democrats; Mr. Brown promised to give me $300 or $400 to come here and testify; Republicans did not offer me a dime to testify; I am a Republican; was not afraid that I would be harmed if I testified here; I received $30 which I gave to members of the club; saw White Leaguers drilling; Horace Phillips told me that if I worked for the Democrats I should have plenty of work; was never given work after that; collected about $150 for the colored Democratic club; Horace Phillips is a White Leaguer.

Sandy Rice, colored—Voted the Democratic ticket; got a certificate to get work on; Republican niggers did not abuse me because I voted the Democratic ticket; H. Phillips gave me $7 50 for myself; got two certificates from the Democrats.

Cross-examination—I was offered $400 to come here and testify for the Democrats; the Democrats took my registration paper and kept it until election day; the Republican and the Democratic ballots were different in appearance.

E. T. Wester—I reside in Red River parish; have lived in Louisiana since my infancy; lost my arm in the Confederate service; have been a Republican since 1867; am a school teacher; last June I was engaged to take a colored school in Bienville parish; nobody would board me; was told that if I did not leave the parish I would be assassinated; that was on the eighth of June; armed myself and determined to remain; was warned by letter and afterward visited by a delegation who ordered me to leave; three days afterward I left and was arrested by the White Leaguers the day of the Coushatta massacre; was released when I promised to work with the Democrats; then came to New Orleans and did not return home until the troops went up there; there was much intimidation, and had not the troops been there Republicans would not have had a fair chance to vote; several office holders were sent off forcibly; no matter how honest a Republican office holder may be he is obnoxious to the Democrats; the white people do not like to see negroes in office or have any rights.

Governor Kellogg's cross-examination—To Democratic counsel—The income from State taxes was $4,000,000; the New canal lease was a valuable franchise, and was disposed of to the present lessee by a Democratic Legislature under Governor Warmoth the lease was changed a little, relative to some improvements of the canal; in 1868, when Warmoth was elected, a large proportion of white people voted; Republicans in this parish were advised not to vote in 1868; there were affidavits made that Democratic legislators accepted bribes; have held federal or State offices ever since I came here; have real property in Louisiana; own property on St. Charles street; can't say how much it is worth; I have lost money since I came here; never said to Mr. Ellison that if this was a Northern State Warmoth would be hung; it is possible that I said something like that; I believe I was elected in 1872; do not know positively that Mr. McEnery denies having uttered the incendiary speeches attributed to him; the unification scheme fell through for some reason; it was not denounced by the Republican party, and its advocates were not ostracised by Republicans; the bitter opposition is not altogether on account of the government; the same spirit existed when Warmoth was Governor; it was worse in 1868; do not know that General Campbell advised resistance to United States troops; quite a number of men who supported Governor Warmoth are now supporting me; I have pardoned a number of criminals; have pardoned five convicts and signed five death warrants since last March—one white and four colored men—the pardon list as published was about correct; some of those in that list were pardoned when I was elected; some of the pardons were given only a few days before the convicts' terms expired; some of the pardons were in consequence of petitions from judges and jurymen in the country; the Supreme Court has decided that the Governor has a power to pardon in contempt of court cases; pardoned persons are restored to all their political rights; was not aware that colored armed men had charge of Coltax before the massacre; knew that Nash had been acting as sheriff of Grant parish, and was told that there was likelihood of a collision between the races; sent militia officers up Red river to adjust the troubles if they could; they arrived in Colfax a few hours after the massacre; people asked for United States troops for that section; never sent arms up to that part of the country; I was systematically imposed on about Colfax affairs before the collision; troops went to Grant parish immediately after the massacre; I could not obtain transportation for my forces; owners of steamboats flatly refused; did not call on inhabitants of the neighboring parishes to disperse those armed men in Grant parish.

To Mr. Marshall—First established my residence here in 1865; we have broken up some of the Warmoth legislative monopolies; in 1870 the State debt was nearly $24,000,000, but it was abundantly secured; we purchased bonds which saved the State treasury considerable money; the depreciation in the price of real estate has been so great that in some instances the rent will only pay insurance and taxes. [Witness furnished statistics of State finances which he gave to the committee.] I have depreciated the State debt; sustained my government easily when not a single company of troops was here, and did so up to the time the White League was formed; I do not like the present condition of turmoil and desire a change of some kind; tax collectors have been instructed not to collect more than fourteen and a half mills annually.

To Mr. Frye—I file the constitutional amendments voted on at the last election; the city debt is almost as large as that of the State; Democrats did not subscribe to those amendments. [The Governor here explained all about the funding bill.] In funding the debt the State is not cheating anybody; the proceedings of the funding board are open to the public, which will show we are not trying to use $8,000,000 of fraudulent bonds; no fraudulent bonds have been funded; I changed the funding bill a trifle, but not sufficient to open the door to rascality; one reason for the loss of our importing trade may in part be attributed to detention of vessels at the river's mouth; also to the non-construction of railroads; business here is certainly disturbed; while large planters have been growing poorer, poor men have been acquiring property; a majority of our residents are growing better off or acquiring real estate; most plantations were mortgaged before the war; our monopolies are the Gas Company, slaughterhouse, lottery, which were adopted before my election; the Republican executive committee issued a circular to the country committees urging them to make a manly contest and carry the State by 20,000 majority; fifteen parishes are turbulent; Grant, Catahoula, Caddo, Bossier, Jackson, Lincoln, Rapides, Red River, De Soto and others are in that list; it is a notable fact that wherever the White League was established there were troubles; the White League of this city was supported by voluntary subscriptions; was charged with taking $1000 from the contingent fund for the Shreveport sufferers; I contributed that $1000 out of my pocket; some of the recipients were so ungrateful as to say they wished the donor was there and dead, so that they could use some of the money to bury him.

D. J. M. A. Jewitt—I am a United States commissioner, and reside in Jackson parish; have investigated things in Northern and Western Louisiana; have prepared statements of my personal experience; found during the past four years that there has been more or less a system of political assassination; have taken more than 1300 affidavits from persons who believed themselves cheated; in Webster parish it was known that 490 Republican ballots were deposited, but not half of that number came out; a box was taken from the courthouse to three different places, and then carried back to the courthouse; these things were exposed, and since that time it has not been "healthy" for me there; I was appointed clerk of the Jackson parish court, but they would not permit me to take the office; I then resigned; the person they said they wanted for the clerkship was then appointed, but they would not permit him to take it; no one has filled it since; Harrison, the recorder, is not allowed to take his office; on the seventeenth of August Mr. McEnery spoke in Vienna, and the result was violence; several officials were ordered to resign; myself and Harrison were told that we must leave the parish; we were told that if we did not leave the consequences would be serious; up to the fourteenth of September I traveled around considerably and found that intimidation was constant; in October troops arrived and I took a squad of cavalry and assisted a deputy United States marshal; he arrested quite a number of men; we heard that a crowd of refugees had camped near Vienna with the declared intention of resisting arrests; on election day very few colored men would have dared to vote had not troops been there; as it was quite a number of voters feared to go to the polls; Allen Greene's character is excellent and he is wealthy; there was not a full and fair election in Northern Louisiana; since 1868 twenty men have been killed, twenty-two in Vernon and twenty five in Bossier; many in Natchitoches; in De Soto 165; in Caddo five or six; in Lincoln, none of a distinct political character; the proportion chargeable to politics is quite impossible for me to say; two-thirds were colored men; in Winn parish over 400 Republicans were registered, but not one voted; know Mr. Fulford, of Vienna, and he is a man of good character; he has been persecuted.

Cross-examination, to Mr. Marshall—Had never witnessed outrages, but had legal evidence of the facts in the shape of affidavits; possessed evidence to confirm his statements in examination in chief; signed some affidavits and caused arrests in several of the parishes; presence of troops did not create a panic among white people; many white people left when the troops arrived.

To Mr. Hoar—There are sixty days for registering and only one day for voting; I was charged with embezzlement in Shreveport; the alleged amount was $900; it was not in a public office; I was arrested on the charge; I paid the amount; I was ready to pay any amount that a jury should find against me; do not know that there was intimidation in Monroe, where Colonel McEnery resides.

William M. Robinson swore to certain extracts published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, taken from exchanges, which were made in the last political campaign and since.

Democratic counsel objected to all the partisan accounts.

Mr. Frye stated that he had examined the extracts and found that some of them are not legitimate testimony.

Mr. Hoar thought that where reports were made representing speeches of certain persons the secretary of the meeting should verify them.

The committee will take the extracts and consider what portion is testimony.

Allen Greene—Reside in Lincoln parish; have been a slaveholding planter; have four sons, three of age; was a Union man during the war; on that account was badly treated; had to leave home at the end of the war; have been a Republican since the war; we have had no peace since the war; six months before the last election we began organizing Republican clubs; we were ostracised; we did not disturb the white Conservatives, and never intended to; I was shot in 1872, and my second son was wounded; Allen is the name of the man who did the shooting; they were tried, but not punished; I have a tannery and make shoes; find it difficult to keep skilled labor; brought out Northern mechanics, but they would not remain, being disgusted with the state of society; I could employ sixty men in the shoe factory and eighty in the tannery; paid laborers from $6 to $10 per week; on account of the difficulties my business is greatly reduced; white Conservatives prevent colored men from working for me; two indictments have been made against me; one for drawing a pistol on a person and the other for shooting the man who shot me; that is all that has ever been against me; one of my sons is parish judge; was tax collector; the people there will not submit quietly to Republican officials; there is a feeling against granting equal rights; colored people did not vote just as they pleased at the last election; the young men grown up since the war are lawless; the Ku-Klux killed people in our parish in 1868; I was ordered to withdraw from the Republican ticket in that year; the Colfax and Coushatta massacres had a terrible effect on all Republicans; I keep loaded arms at home, and never go out without my pistol; three years ago the American flag was not permitted to be displayed; a lot of young men went to my house to seize an American flag, but I succeeded in running them off; I was compelled to resign my position of Senator by a committee who waited on me and made threats; this was immediately after Mr. McEnery made a speech in our parish.

Mr. Hoar explained that he had been partly misunderstood in reference to his statement concerning the hearing of witnesses in secret session. He stated that the persons who were not inclined to give testimony publicly, through fear of persecution therefor, could make affidavits, and the committee would consider the cases hereafter.

Last evening the committee held a private conference in the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of mapping out work for this week. It is believed that the gentlemen made a programme which will probably shorten their task, at the same time enabling them to secure all necessary testimony, and permit them to return to Washington at an early date.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock to morrow morning.

Reform Measures.

The House Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, of which Judge Levisee, of Caddo, is chairman, has before it some very important bills, which, if passed, will have a most excellent effect. One of these is an act to fix the salary and fees of parish judges, and to direct the manner of paying the same, and repealing all laws in conflict with the act.

This bill has been introduced by Hon. L. W. Baker, of Bossier, and will be reported back favorably by the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. The bill provides that the parish judges shall have a salary payable quarterly on their own warrants on the State Treasurer, graduated as follows: In parishes having one member in the House of Representatives, $1000; in parishes having two or more members in the House of Representatives, $1250; and they are to be entitled to the fees which are provided for clerks of courts in all cases of appeal from courts of justices of the peace to parish courts (in which cases said judges shall do the clerical work), and such judges are also to be entitled to the following fees to wit:

For probating each will, $2; for granting each order for writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, injunction, attachment, sequestration or provisional seizure, $1; for each judgment on preliminary trial in criminal cases, $1; for each final judgment in criminal or civil cases, $1; for each certificate to a record to be sent out of the State, $1.

The bill further provides that these fees shall be taxed as costs by the clerk of the court, and collected by him, together with such clerk's own fees, and are made payable to the judge on demand.

It is estimated that the passage of this bill will be an annual saving to the State of at least $66,000.

Another important reform bill that will be reported favorably on by this committee, is an act to defer the assessing and collecting of the tax known as the park tax of the city of New Orleans, for a period of five years, and to repeal section eighteen of act No. 84, approved March 16, 1870.

This act empowers and directs the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans to defer the assessment and collection of this tax for the period of five years from January 1, 1875. As this tax, amounting to about $150,000 yearly, has been regarded as a great burden, its suspension for five years will certainly prove a matter of relief to taxpayers, and to that extent must be regarded as a reform measure.

House bill No. 51, already reported favorably on by the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and made the special order for Tuesday, is also another step in the direction of reform. This bill is intended to amend sections one, two and three of an act establishing four municipal courts in the city of New Orleans, and defining the jurisdiction and officers thereof, and to abolish the Third and Fourth Municipal Police Courts created and established by said act, and to transfer to the First and Second Municipal Police Courts of the city of New Orleans all cases, business and records of whatever kind now pending in the Third and Fourth Police Courts of said city, and for other purposes.

House bill No. 51 provides that there shall be established two municipal courts in the city of New Orleans, which shall do all the business of the four municipal courts now in existence in said city. The First Municipal Police Court is to have jurisdiction over the First, Fourth and Sixth Districts, and the Second Municipal Police Court over the Second, Third and Fifth Districts. The bill further provides that the Governor shall appoint two suitable persons as judges of these courts, who are to hold their office for four years; and on the nomination of the judge of each court, one chief clerk and two assistant clerks, who are to hold their offices respectively for four years, subject to removal at any time for cause by the judge.

The judges of these courts are to receive a salary of $3000 each, the chief clerk $1800, and the assistant clerks each a salary of $1200; to be paid monthly by the city of New Orleans.

The bill also provides that all cases now pending in the Fourth Municipal Court be transferred to the First Municipal Court, there to be proceeded with according to law; all cases pending in the Third Municipal Court to be transferred to the Second Municipal Court, it being the intention of the new act to abolish the Third and Fourth Municipal Police Courts of the city of New Orleans, and to confer the jurisdiction now exercised by said courts upon the First and Second Municipal Courts of New Orleans.

The passage of this bill, it is estimated, will be a saving of at least $25,000 a year to the city.

Mr. Drury presented the bill. In connection with this subject, we might as well state that it has been suggested that if the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform really mean reform, it should go to work right, and instead of abolishing two police courts, abolish five, and leave two—one in the First and one in the Second Districts. In support of this suggestion it is stated that the city of St. Louis, with a population of 450,000, has but one police court, the judge of which receives a salary of $4000 per annum, while New Orleans, with a population of 225,000, pays $50,000 a year for police courts. And looking still further for reform, it is suggested that St. Louis has but one coroner at a salary of $4000, one clerk of a criminal court at a salary of $2500 a year, while New Orleans paid $23,000 coroners' fees for 1873, and to the clerk of the Criminal Court for the same year $21,000. It is also asserted that St. Louis county paid the sheriff, for the year 1873, $35,000, covering all expenses, while this city paid for the same year sheriffs' fees amounting to more than five times that amount. It is also said that the police of St. Louis costs that city but $456,000, while here it costs something more. The attention of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform has been drawn to these facts for the purpose of having it take such further measures in the direction of reform as it may deem practicable at this time, and from our knowledge of the gentlemen composing the committee we believe they will do all they can to bring about reform in the public service.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. By Eliza A. Dupuy. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by R. G. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

Miss Dupuy is an American story writer of great vigor and greater promise. She has already contributed many stories to the novel reading world, among them "The Gypsy's Warning," "The Canceled Will," etc. "The Clandestine Marriage" is probably her best work. It is certainly one of interest to the general reader, with graphic descriptions and characters drawn from nature.

THE REPUBLIC. A monthly magazine. Published by the Republic Printing Company, Washington, District of Columbia.

We have frequently had occasion to notice this thriving publication. The January number now reminds us again of its merits. It is essentially a political magazine, published for the dissemination of political information, and in that respect it is without a rival. The latest number discusses the Louisiana question, the finance bill, Democracy and education, civil rights, internal commerce and a variety of subjects of great current interest ably and fairly.

Nailed Down.

The Worcester *Spy* nails a Democratic fabrication in publishing the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1875.

To the Honorable Charles Foster:

MY DEAR SIR—In the absence of my brother from the city, I wish to ask you if there is one word of truth in this statement which appears in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* to-day.

Very truly yours,
E. R. HOAR.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR—Your note of this date, covering the extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, which says: "The leader of those who by arguments, by coaxing, and almost by threatening, moved heaven and earth to make Mr. Foster violate his conscientious convictions of justice and duty was George F. Hoar, of Massachussetts."

In answer to your inquiry as to the truthfulness of the statement, I have to say that it is an entire mistake, from the beginning to the end. Yours truly,

C. FOSTER.

To the Honorable E. R. Hoar.

Odd Fellowship.

At a regular session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Louisiana, held in its hall in New Orleans on the evening of January 26, 1875, the following officers were elected for the present year:

S. B. Sifers of No. 8, most worthy grand master; William H. Seymour of No. 22, right worthy deputy grand master; A. J. Vandegriff of No. 9, right worthy grand warden; F. W. Delesdernier of No. 40, right worthy grand secretary; John B. Heno of No. 6, right worthy grand treasurer; Silas T. Grisamore of No. 34, right worthy grand representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Choice Liquors for Sale.

Mr. John A. Walshe, Nos 26 to 32 Notre Dame street, has one of the finest assortments of fine whiskies and brandies to be found in New Orleans, designed for supplying the wholesale trade. In his stock are superior neutral spirits, high wines, New York brandy and gin, and the famous brands of Chalmette, Walshe's Magnolia, Palo Alto, Mark Twain, Orange Valley, and other whiskies, with Acme and Glen Cove rye whisky, and old Woodcock and Hickory Bourbon. In brandies he has the L. Fabre, Gregoire & Co., and G. Martineau brands. All liquors are sold by Mr. Walshe on reasonable terms, with satisfaction guaranteed.

Pass-a-l'Outre.

A dispatch from Captain Elwell, of the dredgeboat McAlester, to Major Howell, yesterday, reports:

Depth of channel at extreme low tide, sixteen and one half feet; least width for that depth, eighty feet. High tide at 4 P. M. Friday. Height above extreme low tide, two and one-half feet. Depth of channel at high tide Friday, nineteen feet.

Hard times, hard times,
Hard times, hard times,
Can be laughed at,
Can be laughed at,
By drawing a prize,
By drawing a prize,
In the single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery,
Saturday, February 6, 1875.
Capital prize $20,000.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 30, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 45°; at 2 P. M., 53°; at 6 P. M., 52°. Lowest point during the night of January 29, 44°.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sales at auction, to be made to-morrow at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Two lots of ground adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements theron, situated in the Sixth District of this city, on Valence street, between Green and St. David streets.

2. Four lots of ground adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Carondelet, late Apollo street, between Third and Fourth streets.

3. And a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, at the corner of Mandeville and Victory streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Linen cambric handkerchiefs, already hemmed, only twenty-five cents each, at Leighton's, No. 100 Canal street.

List of passengers per steamship City of Havana, Captain Phillips, for New York via Mexican ports and Havana:

For Vera Cruz—Henry Roach, Mrs. Henry Roach, F. Giordnne, Samuel Lane, F. H. Ward, Charles Hogan and wife, Miss L. H. Hogan and servant, Augustini Barbachano, Viscompte Jean, Bishop A. Lee, Miss Laura A. Herrick, Dr. D. H. Dyer and wife, Miss K. J. Dyer, Claude Chatelet, Serra Giacomo, Beecha Bartolomio, G. F. Clark, Mrs. E. C. Sobie.

For Tuxpan—Miguel Contrevas, Patrick Howley, Carl Tornello, T. J. Flothwell.

For Tampico—Dr. M. Barbreman.

British socks, regular make, only $3 a dozen, at Leighton's shirt store, No. 100 Canal street.

[Communicated.]

The Old Story—Democracy Down on Public Schools.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Everything that tends to educate the children of the great mass of working people, whether white or black, is gall and wormwood to the good old Southern citizen. The public opinion of the North, and of all enlightened and progressive countries, is so decidedly in favor of free public schools that the enemies thereof usually try to conceal their real sentiments, and attack our system under guise of economy, their object being to render the system inefficient and worthless by destroying all enlightened supervision, and thus reduce the public schools to the condition they were in under the old-time management previous to the war.

It is a very common assertion made by these lovers of the good old times, that schools were then more numerous and better than now. A few facts from the census of 1870 prove how groundless this assertion is. In 1870 more than 12,000 white voters could not read their ballots nor write their names. The youngest of these were eleven years old at the beginning of the war. This shows something of the public school system under which these thousands grew up in ignorance.

At the same time the number of white adult females unable to read and write in Louisiana exceeded 15,000. Such were the fruits of former school management. But we have more proof than even this. I have in my possession a manuscript volume containing the annual reports of the Secretary of State during some ten years, when that officer was also Superintendent of Education. These reports were never printed, at least in book form, and their contents are but little known. On January 13, 1847, a report was made which contains the following:

The report on public education which I have the honor to present on this opening of your session is still less satisfactory than the one which I submitted last year.

I therein informed you that out of fifty-six parishes of the State, only seven had forwarded to me any returns relative to the situation of their public schools, and that since the establishment of our present system of public education the same indifference has invariably prevailed, so much so, that my predecessors in office had never been able to collect the information required by law.

Oh, the good old times! Another report shows that in the year 1841 the sum of $44,487 was spent for the support of common schools in the State. During the same year the sum of $110,688 was paid out of the public school fund for the support of colleges and academies. Poor people sent their children to the common schools; the sons and daughters of wealthy planters filled the colleges and academies. And these reports repeatedly recommend the use of all the public school fund for those higher institutions and the suspension of all the free common schools in the State. As a reason for this the report of 1843 says:

Under the present system of public schools it is impossible to make good scholars; or even to receive a common education.

A hundred extracts from these reports might be given all showing the utter failure of the State authorities in those days to provide for the education of the common people.

Coming down to a later period it is instructive to look through the book wherein Mr. Lusher recorded his failures and the failures of the General Assembly of 1866-7 to establish schools even for the white race, to whose education he limited all his efforts. We find recorded against most of the parishes: "Report sent for." "Report sent for." "No report," etc.

Compare the record thus left, both before and since the war, with the full and complete returns now given from all parts of the State under a Republican system. It is true, that during the Warmoth administration some cases of embezzlement and waste of school funds occurred, but even then the number of schools was greater, and the improper use of the money much less than in the "good old times." And since the present administration assumed the management of our public schools, *no loss of funds* has happened, but the number of schools has largely increased. X.

The Beecher Trial.

The REPUBLICAN has, since the commencement of the Beecher-Tilton trial, excluded the details of the case from its columns, holding that its readers would prefer reading matter of a different quality. The Northern and Western papers, however, are full of it, sometimes devoting three or four pages of each issue to the details of examination and cross-examination of witnesses. To such as desire this kind of intellectual nourishment, therefore, we would merely state that Staub, at Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street, can furnish any amount of it. He keeps on his counters all the late Northern and Western dailies and all other desirable reading matter.

St. Charles Theatre Ball.

Mardi Gras night, for twenty years, has not passed without due observance at the old St. Charles. No times come hard enough to keep away the gay maskers, and on the evening of February 9, they will flock there again, despite of what Rex may do to suppress jollity. Mr. P. Gleason has marshaled his forces, and preparations have been made for a jolly night of it. Ladies' invitations can be secured at the box office, and fun can be secured at the ball.

The following is a Missouri account of an accident: "Little Johnnie Donahue, a crippled boy of St. Joseph, who started his fire with Danforth's fluid one cold morning, has transfered his peanut stand to the gate of Paradise. He left a paper, certifying to the success of Danforth's fluid as an angel producer."

Street cars in Columbus, Ohio, are warmed by "fireless stoves," which are simply hot water tanks under the seats, refilled each trip. They are sometimes borrowed from the fireless stoves in the houses of the poor.

It is a remarkable fact, showing the health of mails, that all of the Boston postmasters appointed since 1822 are still living.

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.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The Senate was not in session.

House.

Immediately after the House was called to order the Clerk proceeded to read the journal, omitting to read the yeas and nays in detail, when Mr. Randall raised the point of order that they must be read.

After a long debate the Speaker decided the point was well taken, and directed the Clerk to read the journal.

After four hours' reading of the journal, upon motion of Mr. Butler, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Marines on Guard.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Marines are on guard at the Navy Department.

Judge Flagg.

Judge Flagg had an interview with the President this morning. In case Pardee's name is withdrawn, he is prominent among the aspirers.

Senator West.

General West also visited the President, who expressed anxiety that Congress should act in the Louisiana matter. What assurance he gave the President has not transpired.

Caucus on Louisiana Affairs.

The vote in the caucus yesterday was 18 to 8 in favor of seating Pinchback. There was another caucus to-day, when the Republican Senators caucussed five hours. In a resolution to support the President in what he had done, and to stand by him in support of the Kellogg government in all lawful authority, there were eight dissenting votes. The admission of Pinchback was not discussed.

A Centennial Regatta Proposed.

A large meeting of the watermen propose a centennial regatta. London and Paris crews will come.

More About the Caucus.

There was a five hour caucus to-day over Louisiana matters. The meeting was frightfully discordant. It is doubtful whether the eight voting nay will abide the action. The caucus was quite full, but the question did not involve Kellogg or Pinchback directly. It was simply whether the President should be sustained is what he had done and to sustain him hereafter when within the letter of the law. The names of those who voted nay and absentees can not be obtained to-night. Edmunds and Frelinghuysen, the latter the avowed special friend of the colored people, are aloof. No influential or representative man knows what will happen. Kellogg to the end of his term and General West as the sole Senator from Louisiana are merely probable.

On dit in caucus to-day Conkling and Howe had no objection to Pinchback, but had not vindicated the Kellogg government, and in view of the Senate report of 1872, and the sub-committees report of the House could not consistently, as lawyers, sustain the Kellogg government as de jure, but were willing to sustain the President in his provisional recognition.

Mr. Morton will change his resolution so as to seat Pinchback by a direct vote.

NEW YORK.

A Valuable Present.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The Khedive of Egypt gives General Sherman's daughter, Mrs. Fith, a necklace and ear-drops valued at $300,000. This is in consideration of advice given the Khedive by Sherman, whom he could not compensate directly. The jewels are in the sub-treasury for safe-keeping.

Reduction of Railroad Salaries.

The New York Central and Hudson River railroads will reduce the salaries ten per cent. The brotherhood of engineers appointed a committee of remonstrance. Vanderbilt was unyielding. A compromise was effected by which the engineers will be paid three and a half cents for every actual mile run.

Bank Statement.

The following is the bank statement: Loans increased $1,125,000; specie decreased $3,750,000; legal tenders increased $1,000,000; deposits decreased $1,000,000; reserves decreased $2,500,000.

A Railroad in Default.

The *Post* says the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad will default on Monday's interest and propose a funding scheme to the stockholders.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, January 30.—Balloting for United States Senator was resumed to day. No change in the result.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, January 30.—The ballotings for Senator are unchanged.

Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, January 30.—For United States Senator—Call