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VOLUME VIII—NO. 256. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2407.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Friday Evening, February 5,
Benefit of the Celebrated Irish Comedian and Character Actor,
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY.
The new Irish-American Drama,
MAUM CEE.
Mr. Murphy in four characters.
Saturday, Sunday and Saturday Matinee MAUM CEE will be repeated.
Twentieth Annual Mardi Gras Ball, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.
NOTICE—Invitations to Ladies can be obtained at the Box Office, on application to Mr T. GLEASON, Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Invitation Committee.
Prices as usual. fe5

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS.....Director
THOS. HAMILTON.....Business Manager
Last appearance this season of the popular comedian and artist,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
ENTIRE CHANGE EACH PERFORMANCE.
Thursday Evening—Married Life and Forty Winks; Mr. Owens as Henry Dove and Sprugins.
Friday Evening—Heir at Law and Happiest Day Mr. Owens as Dr. Pangloss and Gilman.
Saturday Matinee—Mr. Owens as "Mr. Henry Dove, Esq."
Saturday Night—Paul Pry and Live Indian; Mr. Owens in four characters.
Monday—Mr. J. K. EMMETT in "FRITZ" fe4

REPETITION.....REPETITION
YE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
The Ladies' Aid Society of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church would announce that in consequence of the large crowd who could not gain admittance to the Concert at Grunewald Hall, on Tuesday evening February 2, and in order that holders of tickets, sold and not used, may have the opportunity of hearing the fine old music of the olden time, there will be given, under the direction of Professors WATTS AND SEARDELRY, at
ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
On Monday Evening, February 8, 1875,
THE
SECOND AND LAST GREAT CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS, IN AID OF THIS CAUSE.
Admittance, Fifty Cents.
Tickets and programmes will be ready by FRIDAY, fifth instant, and can be had at Griswold's Tyler's, Seebold's, Tavernel & Lyman's and other prominent stores and offices, or by application to any of the Ladies of the Congregation.
No further effort will be made by personal solicitation to sell tickets. We ask the community to assist us in building our Church, promising a novel and delightful REVIVING ENTERTAINMENT in return for the money. Tickets bought for the first concert, and not punched, will be good for this evening. There will be no matinee entertainment. fe4 1d

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Success of the season. The LINGARDS in their great society plays. Wednesday, February 3, Matinee and night for the last times, Dundas' favorite DIANA. Thursday, February 4, W. S. Gilbert's great comedy, CHARITY. Friday, February 5, benefit to Miss ALICE DUNNING. Grand CHARITY Matinee Saturday. fe3

A GRAND BAL MASQUE
Will be given
Mardi Gras Night, February 8, 1875,
AT THE
GLOBE THEATRE,
Corner of Baronne and Perdido streets.
Under the management of a well known citizen. A valuable present will be given to the best fancy dancer, either lady or gentleman. The Ball opens at 9 P. M precisely. Card of admission $3, which, together with ladies' invitations, may be had at Comiot's Restaurant, No. 23 St. Charles street.
Jaeger's full brass band of twenty pieces are engaged for the occasion. fe2 8t

BANKS AND BANKING.

BARNETT & CAMMACK,
BROKERS,
No. 12 Carondelet Street,
(Front Office.)
Stocks, Bonds and Securities bought and sold. Money loaned on securities. Taxes and Licenses settled. ja5 1m

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
E. CORBEY, FRED. WING,
J. N. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.
Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.
Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.
GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 93 Baronne Street.
M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
DIRECTORS.
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAN,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PARTIES having unclaimed sums of money to their credit in the NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved March 17, 1859:

Abies J. H.	$16 00
Burgess & Co.	16 86
Donnelson A. S.	12 92
Gerard E.	10 00
Laidlaw J. P.	20 82
Beeton T.	16 70
Kleinbach J.	10 00
Blanchard J. B., administrator	16 95
Bean Mrs M. J., administrator	73 65
Smith J. C.	17 00
Robertson R. L. (House of Refuge)	119 00
Renaut J.	22 10
Portwaite J.	20 47
Forman E.	14 00
Shute G. E.	22 28
Whipple J. D.	10 80

CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.
ja7 1aw 4w

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 136 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILBRAW, Treasurer. mh26 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 Rampart and Franklin streets No. 403, 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 M. L. Newcomb, on the premises, or to A. Kochersas & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street New Orleans. ja8 15t

FOR SALE.

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 ROUSE, REPUBLICAN office. de11

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

A Little Democratic Testimony

ATTEMPT TO DISPROVE PROOF

Thursday, February 4, brought Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Wheeler and Marshall to their seats at the morning session.

Mr. Marshall explained that it having been stated that a remark of his had been construed into an imputation against Mr. Frye, he disavowed all intention to be discourteous or disagreeable.

Mr. Frye made his acknowledgement.

Robert T. Hunter—I reside in Rapides parish; am proprietor of the *Caucasian*, published in Alexandria; was born in that parish, and have been quite familiar with its history; in the year 1868 hundreds of negroes, some of them armed, were massed at Alexandria; the police disarmed them; that political campaign was a vigorous one; some Republicans were elected, and everybody acquiesced; in the campaign of 1870, the negroes took possession of one poll, and voted in a body; Republicans were elected, and took their offices without molestation; in the campaign of 1872 I voted the Fusion ticket; there was considerable feeling on the part of negroes, who said they had been deprived of the right to register; saw Harry Lott, a negro leader, at the head of a cavalry company, but they committed no excesses; in 1868, 1870, and 1872 negroes had secret clubs and met at night; we invited colored men to attend our political meetings; a few of us started a campaign newspaper and drew the color line, but it was not intended to take away any rights from the colored people; indorse and offer an editorial in the *Caucasian* of March 28, 1874; taxes amounted to confiscation; I can furnish this committee with a file of the *Caucasian;* I never took any part in any movement to oppress negroes; believe the whites are in a majority in Louisiana; I believe that appealing to white men on the matter of their race caused them to vote; the colored men are in a majority in Rapides parish; the negroes intended to finally throw overboard their carpet-bag friends and put none but colored men in office; Louisiana was to be made an African paradise; registration was not interrupted by the fourteenth of September news; we held a writing over the event; I made a motion that a committee, unarmed, should install the McEnery officers; the committee did its work and all the offices were taken in charge by us; the McEnery men held the offices up to the election day; there was a company of United States infantry in the courthouse yard; our people do not intimidate very well; we did not give our consent to the request for use of the troops; the capition took one room; Metropolitan militia were riding around the country; making arrests; they arrested Mr. Cosgrove and others; the arrests were for the Colfax massacre; some white men fled the country; no one knew who was to be arrested; on election day was at the Pineville and Alexandria polls; Captain Snow was in Pineville with eight or nine men; the soldiers walked around the streets; negros voted as suited them; over 100 colored men voted our ticket in Alexandria; Mr. Moore said he would not hire men who would not vote for him; a petition to that end obtained but half a dozen signatures and the project was abandoned in Alexandria; any amount of laborers can be employed in our section to-day; men will not be questioned as to how they voted; there never was a White League or other secret association of white people in Rapides parish in 1874; the Colfax and Coushatta affairs affected some people in our parish; the two races in our section have always been on friendly terms; the *Caucasian* condemned the Coushatta massacre; the Alexandria *Gazette* is a Republican paper; I have a list of the murders in our parish committed since 1868; an armed body of colored men in Grant parish took out a man and murdered him; (witness here related the outrage by Hamp Handerson on the person of Miss Lacour); Miss Lacour is now insane; that affair occurred in May, 1873; there was considerable excitement and a feeling against the negroes before the Colfax affair; the assault on Miss Lacour occurred after the Colfax massacre; some residents of Rapides were at the Colfax affair; took the list of murders in most cases from the official record; there were fifty-seven homicides; seventeen were whites and forty negroes; there were only three convictions; one man got Penitentiary for life, but escaped; one is now in the Penitentiary and the other convicted man was pardoned by Governor Kellogg; when Lloyd Shorter, a leading colored politician, was killed, the country was disturbed and the Metropolitan militia was sent there.

To Messrs. Hoar and Wheeler—We have had but little law since 1868; Needham Walters, whose name is in the list, was killed in Grant parish, and Mr. Philips has been prosecuted for the killing; Governor Well's family has never been ostracised nor has he been to any great extent; people do not associate with DeLacey or his colored wife; we do not believe in miscegenation; the parish debt, January 6, 1875, was $34,594 70; I exonerate the police jury from the blame; the $10,000 school fund deposited in the Freedman's Bank created a bad feeling among the negroes, causing them to desert the Republican party; a colored meeting denounced the action of the Returning Board; resolutions were passed to that effect; a Democrat wrote the resolutions; the meeting adopted a resolution declaring that nobody but white men had been intimidated at the election; November 14 we had a public meeting at night, attended about equally by blacks and whites; it was a jubilee meeting over our success in carrying the State, but we did not know that the Returning Board would have a say; I claim that the Democrats at last election carried the State by 5000 majority; at the other State election our majority was greater, notwithstanding the fact that many colored people have since joined our party; have lost all confidence in President Grant; if Kellogg and all his officials were removed, Louisiana would immediately begin to thrive; we had no connection with the White League of New Orleans, and we had no White League; do not know of any disloyalty on the part of our people toward the general government; Grant's failure to act in the Arkansas and Cuba cases, and acting too much in the Louisiana case, caused people to lose all confidence in him; the feeling in my section is that the United States government has no particle of right to interfere with our affairs; think that in order to get rid of Kellogg and his dishonest officials the people would accept an order from the United States government for a new election, or even a provisional government.

To Mr. Hoar: Question—In the election of 1872 you had the aid of Governor Warmoth and other Republican leaders, had you not? Answer—I always regarded that aid as injurious.

Question—A considerable number of colored voters in Rapides voted for McEnery in 1872? Answer—I don't think it.

Question—Throughout the State? Answer—No, sir; I think not.

Question—Is it your opinion you had more or less colored votes in 1872 than you had in 1874? Answer—I think we had less in 1872 than in 1874.

Question—Will you tell me how it happens that in the parish of Rapides in 1872, with a white registration of 1011, McEnery received 1960 votes? Answer—I can not tell you anything about 1872 at all; I refused to participate in that campaign.

Question—But I understand you to say you resorted to this extraordinary remedy of organizing a white man's party and drawing the color line because your arguments had hitherto failed to induce the colored men to join the white men in reforming these abuses? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—I ask you then, how you account for the fact that in this parish, in 1872, McEnery claimed 1960 votes, when the registration showed only 1011 whites? Answer—I do not attempt to account for it. Governor Warmoth had a way of doing things which did not suit me.

Question—Do you not believe there was in Rapides parish a fraudulent count for McEnery of at least 900 votes? Answer—I would rather you would excuse me from answering that question.

Question—If you do not answer it you will see the inference that may be drawn. Answer—You can draw your own inference.

Question—Don't you think, before starting what you admit to have been so objectionable a step as, under ordinary circumstances, the founding of white man's party would be, with its tendency to stimulate those race antagonisms, from which you have suffered so much, you ought, at least, to have informed yourself whether in your own parish there were 900 colored votes cast for the Democratic ticket in 1872? Answer—I had a pretty general idea of the way the election of 1872 was conducted, without going into detail.

Question—From that general idea, were there 900 colored votes cast for McEnery, or were they fraudulently so returned? Answer—Well, the general idea I had upon the subject was that Governor Warmoth had a way of doing things which was not exactly fair

Question—I also understand that in the parish of Natchitoches in 1872 the colored registration was 1875, and the vote for Kellogg only fifty five? If that be so would you not infer that either 1820 voters must have refrained from voting or that the returns were fraudently made? Answer—Well, Mr. Pierson, who was Warmoth's supervisor, was on the stand, and he can tell you how it was done.

Question—Do I understand you to say that the official votes returned or counted for McEnery in 1872 were to a large extent fraudulently returned and counted? Answer—I can not say.

Question—Do you believe that the votes returned or counted for McEnery in 1872 were to a large extent fraudulently returned? Answer—I expect there was some irregularity.

Question—You believe that? Answer—If you press me on my oath, yes, sir. I preferred not to answer the question because I had nothing to do with the politics of that year.

Question—Don't you think this, that if an intelligent Conservative white man like you believes that the vote returned and counted for McEnery in 1872 was to a large extent fraudulently returned and counted, it is a little steep to take up arms and plunge the State into civil war for the sake sake of establishing that man in office? Answer—I have always believed that the white men were in a majority, and in spite of the frauds of Warmoth in 1872 the white people honestly carried the State.

Question—Do you think the returns on either side were sufficiently authentic to base a revolution upon? Answer—The official counts and returns were not.

Question—Then if the count on neither side was to be relied upon, how would you have had President Grant act so as to get at the result? Answer—I don't believe he could have done it. I blame Congress more than the President.

To Mr. Wheeler: Question—What could Congress have done? Answer—It could have sent down a committee.

Question—Do you suppose it would have been practicable for a committee of Congress to have gone over your State, parish by parish, and settle the fact of all the claims of fraud or intimidation and determine what would have been the result of a fair and free election going behind the returns of both sides? Answer—I think not.

Question—Then what would you have had Congress do? Answer—Restore the status as it was before Durell issued his midnight order and let the people fight it out themselves.

To Mr. Frye—Governor Warmoth, in 1872, appointed Greeley men as supervisors all over the State; had a congressional committe gone to Rapides and neighboring parishes they would have found many irregularities; can't say that in Rapides there were 900 fraudulent Democratic votes; think that nine-tenths of the unnaturalized persons reside in New Orleans; believe there are 14,000 aliens in Louisiana, and but few of them are Republicans. [Mr. Frye read several editorials from the *Caucasian*, and asked witness if such extreme ideas were his opinions, and he replied in the affirmative. One of the articles called President Grant an infamous drunkard and knave and other bad names; another item can be construed directly into a revolutionary advice; it asserted that no defeated Republican should ever take his seat in Rapides parish]. My associate editor participated in the Grant parish massacre; the Republican newspaper office was mobbed and the material destroyed; the persons who did it were employes of a Democratic paper; my father, R. T. Hunter, is a last ditch Democrat.

To Mr. Hoar—We were prepared to use force if it was necessary to seat our candidates; had our members been refused their seats in the Legislature and the government backed by the police, there would have been somebody hurt, had not the United States troops been on hand.

To Mr. Frye—Fifty-nine colored men were killed at Colfax and two white men died; the *Caucasian* praised the men who took part in the Colfax massacre; I approved of it, as did most of our people; my paper counseled resistance to the United States troops in a certain emergency; had not the Colfax affair ended as it did, not less than a thousand niggers would have been killed later.

Counsel for the Democrats put in as evidence some papers concerning the protection papers held by colored men.

Louis Texada (to Mr. Marshall)—I reside in Rapides parish; believe the people of my parish are of a quiet disposition; concur in most of Mr. Hunter's evidence.

To Mr. Hoar—I think there were impediments thrown in the way of some colored men at the election of 1872; about 200 colored men voted the McEnery ticket; about 100 white men remained away from the polls.

To Mr. Marshall—Mr. Stafford, of Rapides, stated that he was at the Colfax affair; he still enjoys the confidence of our people; white men believed they were fighting in the cause of civilization; was in public life up to the war; am a planter and own a plantation of 4000 acres; Mr. Hunter made a mistake in his statistics; parish tax last year was twenty-one and a half mills; reduced this year.

To Mr. Wheeler—My remedy to restore peace to Louisiana would be to install the men elected in 1872; there is no feeling against the United States government; think that Grant should withdraw the troops, and we would take care of Kellogg; we would have the House of Representatives; think the people would then support Governor Kellogg; never regarded him as Governor; think Kellogg, if he had the power would accord the people their rights and make a tolerably fair administration; those who surround him are objectionable persons; as it is he is too weak.

David Pearson—I reside in Natchitoches parish; since 1866; came from Georgia; was district attorney after the war; was a member of the secession convention, but would not sign the act of secession; a mass meeting denounced the parish judge, police jury and others; Judge Meyers was denounced; the police jury passed a resolution granting themselves fifty cents per mile for traveling expenses in the spring of 1874; a mass meeting demanded the members of the police jury to resign, except the president, Mr. Barrow; they resigned, and there was some trouble in filling the places; the tax collector abused his trusts; a committee was appointed to lay the case before Governor Kellogg; we came to New Orleans and saw the Governor; he asked us to make charges against our delinquent and ousted officials; the new officials cut down parish taxes from sixty-four to sixteen and a half mills; (witness did some tables concerning financial affairs of the parish); and specified some of the jobs manipulated by the old police jury]; an attempt was made to start a White League in our parish last June, but the attempt was a failure; Senator Blunt has told the committe that he saw armed white men in the firemen's hall at the time a Republican meeting was in session; I was in the hall and saw no armed men; am satisfied that the social position of Mrs. Meyers has not been materially charged from her former position.

A recess was taken until 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Hoar announced that hereafter persons not having business in the room would be excluded rigidly.

Evening Session.

The committee reassembled at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and the first witness called was—

Mr. Pearson, of Natchitoches parish, the last one on the stand at the recess, resumed—[Witness offered some newspaper articles to prove the situation of affairs in Natchitoches parish for the years of 1860 to 1864; the total number of homicides, 40] Republicans have had charge of the parish since 1868, a portion of our parish was taken off to make up Red River parish, which took away from us about 3000 inhabitants; we had no White League or armed organization; troops first arrived in our parish on the nineteeth of October; citizens were arrested; Messrs. Cosgrove, Markham, Taylor, Brazile, Lane and Lowe were arrested, charged with conspiracy and murder in the Coushatta massacre; these arrests by the United States marshal intimidated several white men; it was universally admitted that Cosgrove was not in the Coushatta affair; had the warrants been in the hands of a known and non partisan marshal he could have executed his writs easily; it is not the general practice on the part of our employers to cheat laborers out of their dues; the feeling toward the federal government is kindly; there is an opposition to the State government; up to the fourteenth of September the State government was recognized; in 1868 old man Hastings, an influential colored man in his vicinity, was murdered by unknown persons, and it was on account of politics; the administration of criminal law has not been prompt.

To Mr. Wheeler—During the war I was a colonel in the Confederate army; the demand made on the parish officials to resign was made by a mass meeting; men from Winn parish were present and participated in the meeting; do not know of any White League organization attempted to be made after election; have no knowledge of it; Republican leaders have not generally been cordially received; the Democratic party did not "cut" Mr. Levy because he held a large amount of parish warrants, in partnership with the tax collector; Senator Blunt was afraid that he was not personally safe; Blunt's personal character is unkown to me; some consider him a bad man; he gave colored men bad advice and reminded negroes of the blood from lashes that ran down their backs in times of slavery; C. C. Nash was at our meeting which requested our parish officials to resign; I knew that a warrant was out for his arrest as implicated in the Colfax murders; had not the officers resigned there would have been trouble; it would have been almost impossible to control the populace; first knew Judge Meyers as an unreliable man in 1871; in 1873 I recommended him for the district judgeship, although I knew that he had been charged with complicity in bad jobs; $1200 were actually paid on the map contract, and that money was paid to a Democrat; heard that two Democratic members of a police jury received an unlawful amount of pay; my personal relations with Judge Meyers are not the most friendly; after 1872 there were two police juries—one a Kellogg and one a McEnery; neither did much business; Governor Kellogg told us to make charges against our tax collector and prove them, and he would remove him; a new man was afterward appointed in his place; the debt of our parish accrued before the Kellogg government was installed; when the parish tax was sixty-four mills very small sums were collected.

Judge Taylor Beattie—Reside in Lafourche parish; was born there; am judge of the district court; in the election of 1864 met with many people of both complexions while passing from one of my plantations to the other; the white vote is in a majority; last election was a quiet one; in the parish of Terrebonne there was a contest for several parish offices, and the case went to a jury; the supervisor of registration was named Board; on the trial I ordered the court clerk to take out a tally sheet to show the vote; he refused to obey my order and I removed him; I am not a Democrat, but I think I am a Republican; am not ostracised on that account; parish officers generally are very good in my section of country; in Lafourche parish there are perhaps seventy five white Republicans; in Assumption there are not more than twenty five, and in Terrebonne there may be fifty; do not know of any intimidation; one of the jurymen in the election contest case was badly beaten the day after the trial; I believe that our people are loyal to the federal government and no disposition to reduce colored people to slavery; I was a secessionist.

To Mr. Hoar—My neighbors were secessionists; believe the war settled that question; our people do not believe that the federal government is oppressive; they think that the present State government is a usurpation; the people believed that secession was right, but after the war they settled down to the situation and would not try the fortunes of war again; was willing to support Grant for another term, and believed in the civil rights bill; was denounced as a bad man thereafter by a few hot headed young men; in the last four years the homicides in my three parishes would amount to about twenty; two white men have been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life; in 1872 I supported Greeley for President; I with others attempted to speak at the St. Charles Hotel here, but was prevented by a mob.

To Mr. Marshall—I think that most people have no ill feeling toward the federal government; they consider it their real protection.

To Mr. Hoar—The election of 1872 had frauds in it; do not think that a congressional committee could not have settled the question as far as concerns New Orleans; I think that Mr. McEnery was elected in 1872.

Mr. Hoar called attention to the fact that although the Democrats had been allowed a larger number of wittnesses than the Republicans, they were consuming much more time.

The committee adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

We learn that a change has been made in the management of this road. Mr. C. H. Allen, the late manager, has resigned that position, and Mr. D. B. Robinson has been appointed acting superintendent. Mr. Robinson has been connected with the road from its inception, in various capacities, and his promotion can only be considered as a worthy recognition of his faithful services heretofore.

Only a few days more
Only a few days more
And the great drawing
And the great drawing
Will be over
Will be over
At which $75,000
Will be distributed
By the Louisiana State Lottery.
Don't miss the opportunity—don't!

Alfred Tennyson is to be made a baronet and Thomas Carlyle is to have an order of some kind bestowed on him.

Brief Review of the Situation.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Joaquin Miller, in one of his wild and sublime poems, descriptive of the plains of our great Northwest, says:

"That wide domain of mysteries,
And signs that men misunderstood."

And this is precisely what is the matter, in a great measure, with the Louisiana case, and with Southern affairs generally.

And is this Louisiana case ever to be any better understood than it now is and has been for a long time past? Are the investigating powers of congressional committees likely ever to illuminate the dark winter of our political discontent?

Judging the future by that safe rule of what has been, I should say not.

Congressional committees come down here now, at the national expense, almost as often as we have a new moon, to pass upon the question of our "sovereignty," and after hearing both sides—that is, both sides of our "sovereignty," return more thoroughly befuddled than ever.

Meantime, anarchy reigns supreme here, and human life is as cheap as human honor.

I do not pretend to know or say what the Democrats may be enabled to do in showing up their case properly and fairly and decently before the present committee; but the Republican evidence having closed, judgment may be somewhat entered upon that side. And notwithstanding I could enumerate and specify several palpable, and I fear, willful falsehoods that have been sworn to on this side of the question, in regard to the condition of affairs in that portion of this State where I reside, nevertheless the Republican testimony has been of such a character in the main, as would seem sufficient to convince even the most prejudiced mind, that a very bad condition of things exists in this State, calling for the interposition of the most active and well applied remedy—a remedy that shall vindicate the right and put down the wrong.

But who shall apply this remedy, and how shall it be applied? When and where is this miserable business to have an ending? And shall it be said that all the wrong is on one side? I can not say so.

We talk of a compromise, by which more honor and more honest intelligence may be thrown into the scales of legislation; but how is it to be effected?

What say the honorable members of our present congressional committee? Let them "be not deceived."

Is the Kellogg government to be sustained? And how? It evidently should be; for if any State government was elected here in 1872, it was elected. But how is it to be sustained and maintained? That is the question. And there is no use for gentlemen on either side to "get mad" and go into spasms. Practical statesmanship does not go into fits in looking at a knotty question; nor does it yield to passion over reason.

The so-called Kellogg government of Louisiana, however righteously entitled to rule and reign, can not exist without the most stern and rigid and continued national interference; unless there can be some amicable compromise or adjustment here at home that shall bring together and mutually combine elements and interests which are at present discordant and conflicting.

And to which horn of the dilemma shall we cling? I am in favor of the latter, and to that end am ready to make any reasonable sacrifice, official or otherwise.

Now, Mr. Editor, I write this neither to complain nor dictate, but to give my candid views of the practical phase of the situation. We must have peace and quiet in this State, or speedy and irretrievable ruin. It has very nearly reached that already. And no congressional committee report will do much good to either side. We have been burdened with this sort of thing ever since reconstruction began, and if any practical good has been the result the people do not know it. For myself, I am thoroughly tired of all such patchwork, and believe such to be the feeling and sentiment of every intelligent man in the State, of whatever party. If we are to have national interference, let it be direct and positive, and in such form of authority as will command obedience if not respect.

The throbbing loyal heart of Louisiana wants peace and rest that a common prosperity may ensue; and the heart which does not desire this, whether loyal or rebellious as to any particular phase or type or government, is not fit to beat in an American bosom.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

Death of General Roberts.

Brigadier General Benjamin S. Roberts, a retired officer of the United States army, who died at Washington on Friday last, is well remembered by citizens and officers of the army in this department. He died at the age of sixty four years, and his record shows a long career of active service. He was born in Vermont in 1811, and graduated at West Point in 1835. He served four years on the frontier, then resigned and became a civil engineer. At the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846 he returned to the army, and as a lieutenant participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo and others; was made captain in 1847. In 1861 he was commanding a district in New Mexico. In 1862 he was ordered to Washington, and appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, and reported to General Pope as chief of cavalry, Army of Virginia. General Roberts came to Louisiana in the spring of 1864, and was given a command with headquarters at Carrollton. He afterward commanded a division of the Nineteenth Army Corps and became chief of cavalry. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Cavalry in 1866; but his health would not allow him to serve in the field, and he was finally retired in 1870.

Mr. J. K. Emmett.

This talented young actor will make his appearance in this city for the first time in three years, in the Varieties Theatre, in a number of new pieces, commencing next Monday evening. Mr. Emmett has a host of friends among our theatre goers, and will receive an enthusiastic welcome after his long absence from our midst.

There are four clubs in Boston patronized by ladies, viz: The New England Woman's Club, the Saturday Morning Club, the Brains Club and the Young Ladies' Club, the members of which are in general high toned persons, interested in intellectual and philanthropic matters—no cigars, no champagne and no "draw," except in the tea-pot.

[Communicated.]

The Record of a Renegade.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Through the kindness of a friend I have received a copy of the REPUBLICAN for January 14, in which I find the following inquiry:

Please oblige an ardent inquirer by asking the New Jersey papers where was Mr. Phelps during the war, and in what manner did he identify himself publicly with the Republican party?

Part of this question I can answer, but part of it, although a citizen in the district that gave Phelps an opportunity for mischief, I can not. He is a young man, comparatively unknown, and but for his wealth, estimated at from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000, would probably have remained so. He is not a Jersey man, but a New Yorker, who has a residence on the New Jersey side of the river. The question where he was during the war was frequently asked by myself and others on the stump last fall, but whether he was in Europe to play gentleman and evade the draft, or whether he was yet in boarding school, acquiring the education necessary to practice "statesmanship" among the unsophisticated and confiding rustics of New Jersey, has never been satisfactorily answered.

To the rest of the question I can reply without doubt or hesitation. In all the great achievements of the Republican party, during the war and subsequently, Mr. Phelps had neither part nor lot. Even his whereabouts at the time is unknown to his constituents. Up to two years ago he was a man without a name and a record. Happy for him had he remained so. The first we heard of Mr. Phelps was as an office seeker. He wanted to go to Congress. Failing to get the "Liberal Democratic" nomination, his wealth enabled him to pack a popular convention of Republicans in his favor, and over the head of known tried and true Republicans, a young and unknown political adventurer became the Congressional candidate on the Republican ticket. In numbers, if not in principle, the Republicans of the fifth district are strong, and he was elected by a majority of 2700 votes.

In Congress he has distinguished himself principally as a supple tool of the Bourbon Democracy. The Northern doughface, a class we hoped we had got rid of forever, revives in Mr. Phelps. On every distinctively Republican measure he never once failed to vote with the Democrats. In every contested election case from the South he, with a pretence of non-partisan fairness, took sides with the Democracy, and of the twelve Republican renegades who defeated the civil rights bill Phelps was one. By this course he secured the good will of a large portion of the Democrats in the district, and it was seriously proposed last summer to make him the Democratic nominee, or to make no Democratic opposition to his re-election. The Republican party, the leaders of which saw "money" in such a course, and the rank and file completely befogged and befooled by the tricks of an impudent political mountebank, however made him its candidate again and hoped an easy victory. Yet three weeks before election it was thought doubtful if any man in the district would accept the nomination against him, so certain was he of victory. At this time a new element made its appearance, and for my part in the movement, which is considered that of a leader, I am willing to take the responsibility. The colored vote in the district numbers about 1000. We are Republicans from principle, and always hitherto had voted for any and every candidate the party offered, but Phelps, in view of his shameful record, we could not and would not support. To the consternation of the mere politician, we raised the standard of revolt, and on the third of November, when the votes were counted, the nearly 3000 majority of two years ago was nowhere, and Phelps was defeated, with a majority of seven against him.

His recent course in New Orleans proves the wisdom of our course. His position as yet gives him an importance his character as a man does not warrant, but let us have patience. After the 4th of March he will be like a bird I have read of. He will have to "roost lower."

The Republicans of the district, till recently his friends, now utterly repudiate him; and the Democrats, though willing to use him as a tool while he remains in Congress, are not anxious to take him into full membership, as they have men enough of their own to fill all the offices at their disposal without taking the now powerless and disgraced Phelps on their hands to provide for him also. A. P. SMITH.

Saddle River, Bergen county, N. J., January 26, 1875.

Congressional Mortality.

The telegraph announces the death, at Bangor, yesterday, of Hon. Samuel F. Hersey, member of Congress from the fourth Maine district. Mr. Hersey was elected to the next Congress, and his is the fourth death announced within a few weeks of members of that body. The others have been Hon. Garrett McMillan, of Georgia; Hon. George W. Head, of Tennessee, and Hon. Augustus F. Allen, of New York. Of these, Hersey was a Republican; Allen, a Liberal Republican, and McMillan and Head, Democrats

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 4, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 39°; at 2 P. M., 41°; at 6 P. M., 40°. Lowest point during the night of February 3, 38°.

Do not be intimidated
Do not be intimidated
From buying a ticket
From buying a ticket
In the great single number drawing
Of the Louisiana State Lottery,
On Saturday next, February 6.
You may win a fortune.
Capital prize $20,000.
$75,000 to be given away.

The widows of fifty-four Generals draw pensions from the United States Government. It is stated that when the pension paid to the widows of Brigadier Generals, $50 a month, was offered to the widow of General Meade, she emphatically declined to receive it because it was less than that paid to Mrs. President Lincoln.

A petition from Kentucky, signed with 6000 names, was recently presented in Congress, by Mr. Durham, Representative from the eighth district, asking for an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirituous liquors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—There was great excitement in the House to-day, arising from a speech of Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, on the civil rights bill, in which he spoke in the most scurrilous manner of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

A resolution of censure was passed upon Mr. Brown, after a very exciting debate, and was administered by the Speaker.

The civil rights bill then went over until to-morrow; and the House adjourned, to meet at ten o'clock.

Senate.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial signed by 1500 colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Baltimore branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, asking for releif. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendment, the Senate bill to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service. Calendared.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, from the Committee on Pensions, reported with amendments, the Senate bill amending the pension law so as to remove the disability of those, who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination, enlisted in the army of the United States, and become disabled. Calendared.

A large number of bills were reported by the Committee on Claims, and passed. The House bill for the relief of Octavia Levert and her children was taken up and led to some discussion. Mr. Scott said there were eighteen or twenty claims set on the list which might properly be called Southern claims or claims arising out of the late war. If the Senate would give the committee further time claims of this class might be considered to test the sense of the Senate. He moved that the time allowed can be extended one hour for the purpose of considering the class of claims referred to. Pending discussion the time allowed the committee expired.

The Senate then took up the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. Morton, to repeal the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses of Congress in relation to counting the electoral vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. Morton said the existence of this rule subjected the country to great danger. After consultation with a number of Senators he had determined to offer the following as a substitute for the motion to repeal: "No objection to the reception and counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State shall be valid unless such objection is sustained by the affirmative votes of the two houses."

After discussion the subject was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate passed a bill for the relief of Lemuel D. Evans, late collecter of internal revenue, fourth district of Texas.

WASHINGTON.

On the Defensive.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The Democrats have summoned witnesses in rebuttal of testimony taken by the Alabama investigating committee. The report will be delayed several days.

Canada Reciprocity Treaty Rejected.

The executive session of the Senate rejected the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

They will Draft a Bill.

The joint committee to investigate Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill.

Bad Accountants.

The Committee on Expenditures have summoned R. M. Douglas, marshal of the western district of North Carolina, to explain. Mr. Brown, marshal of the southern district of Illinois, is $6000 short, but may avoid legal proceedings by settling before the fifteenth instant.

Slim.

The House session last night was slim. Several asked leave to print their speeches.

Transfers of Revenue Supervisors.

Sutton to St. Louis, McDonald to Philadelphia, Hendrick to Chicago, Munn to New York, Powell to San Francisco, Foulks to Richmond, Perry to