NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 257. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2408.

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 CREE.
Mr. Murphy in four characters.
Saturday, Sunday and Saturday Matinee MAUM CREE 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. P. GLEASON, Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Invitation Committee.
Prices as usual. fe5

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Continued success of the LINGARDS in elegant society plays. Saturday Noon and Night, February 6, 1875, two performances this day. Matinee at twelve o'clock, CHARITY, concluding with LINGARD SKETCHES. Saturday Night, February 6. MONS. ALPHONSE. Sunday Night, February 7, NEW MEGDALEN. Monday Evening, February 8, ALIXE. fe6

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN S. OWENS.....Director
THEO. HAMILTON.....Business Manager
Last appearances 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 Sprugging.
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. EMMET 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 SHARDSLEY, 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, Towne and 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 EVENING'S 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

A GRAND BAL MASQUE
Will be given
Mardi Gras Night, February 9, 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 Osmer'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.
R. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
R. OONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
R. 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, 1873, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $500,000.
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 HASAM,
R. 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. A.	12 92
Gerard E.	10 00
Laidlaw J. P.	20 82
Becton 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
Renault J.	22 10
Portwaite J.	20 47
Forman E.	14 00
Shute G. B.	22 28
Wimple J. D.	40 30

CHARLES JUMONVILLE, Cashier.
ja7 1aw 4w

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 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 KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh26 1y

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 less; rent $25. The furniture is in good order and is only sold on account of ill health of the owner. No boarding house keeper need apply and only private parties who wish to purchase at a reasonable price and for use. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Republican office. fe11

MISCELLANEOUS.

I HEREBY WITHDRAW
ALL POWER OF ATTORNEY
Given by me.
GEORGE ALCES.
New Orleans, January 28, 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

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

NEW DEVELOPMENTS MADE

POOR SHOWING FOR THE DEMOCRATS

The congressional committee assembled at ten o'clock yesterday morning, prepared for business. The "Conservatives," or Democrats, did not start in with a vigor that goes with a prospect of victory. As the hours advanced the dullness continued, and before recess nearly every person in the room looked sleepy.

James S. White—I reside in Natchitoches parish, but have resided in other parishes, last January went to Grant parish; a deputy United States marshal was on the boat going up; found people greatly disturbed; am a circuit rider; found some Republicans quite dissatisfied; recently a few persons have changed their minds concerning the Grant parish prisoners, thinking that the prosecution has been too severe; one of Kellogg's registrars showed his commission to the clerk of court; another registrar was appointed; Redenheimer was the first and Randall the second registrar; Randall was believed to be a bad man; he did not qualify and Redenheimer would not qualify; residents of Grant and Winn parishes live in a state anarchy; Republicans are in the majority but the Democrats are elected sometimes; colored men are not cheated out of their earnings by Democrats; there is a good feeling toward the federal government; there is great indignation toward the State government and the Returning Board; the last election in the Northern part of Louisiana was free and fair; citizens of Grant parish were disgusted with their parish officers.

To Mr. Frye—Was in the rebel army; my mind was on theology before I joined the army, did not approve of the war, but I served out my time; have voted for two Republicans; when an attempt was made to start a White League in Winn parish, did not write singular letters to District Attorney Beckwith and Governor Kellogg; never stated that I had a special mission from God to wipe out the Republican party; I know nothing about the Philips murder further than what I heard from others; think the Colfax riot was a great disgrace; twenty-five men have told me that not a single negro was killed after they surrendered; some of the names are C. C. Nash, Ford, Howell, Dyson, Torrey, Watson, Dyson, and others whose names I can not remember; those mentioned participated in the riot; I believed what they told me; think the Colfax affair was justifiable; can not justify the Coushatta massacre; think there were no Winn parish men at Coushatta; did not make affidavits against the men who participated in the Colfax riot; when it was known that arrests were to be made, about twenty five innocent men fled to the swamp; I did not give Mr. Beckwith the information he desired, because I think the blackest criminal has some rights, besides, Mr. Beckwith had the army, navy and detectives to assist him in gathering news; it was proposed to form a White League in Grant parish before the election, and I used my influence to restrain it; it was not formed—only an executive committed was formed; understood that there were White Leagues in St. Mary, St. Martin, Natchitoches, Orleans and other parishes.

Mr. E. L. Pierson—In my direct examination I said that Mr Levy had offered money to do me a personal injury; I have since learned, from my informants, that the information was incorrect; therefore I publicly withdraw my statements in that regard.

T. W. Abney recalled—I persuaded Henry A. Scott, one of the Coushatta prisoners, not to go with the others when they were taken away; I gave Captain Carr an order to furnish a guard to take the parties to Shreveport; all the right I had to furnish a guard was simply because I was president of one of the political clubs; expected my orders would be obeyed; advised Scott not to go because he was a Master Mason.

Judge T. C. Manning—I reside in Alexandria; was appointed a judge of a court by Governor Allen; in my judgment the election of 1874 in my parish was free; know nothing of a White League; the white man's party was opposed to Kellogg and his officials; it did not intend to intimidate or oppress anybody; believe the people are loyal to the federal government; in case of a foreign war the people of Louisiana would respond promptly to a call for soldiers; the man who would cheat his colored employes out of their wages would be frowned down; I, as an attorney, have often advised and defended poor colored men; as to ostracism, there is none of it in Rapides parish because of a man's political sentiment; think the Republican party North and here are unlike.

To Mr. Frye—I with others assisted to form the Liberal party in 1872, but did not like its associations after its formation; I objected to Warmoth and do not consider him a good man; do not know anything of the party chicanery; Warmoth's supervisors were appointed for the 1872 election; for the 1874 election we found white men indifferent, so appealed to their pride of race to induce them to organize; negroes could join that party; do not believe that party's intention in Rapides parish was to intimidate colored people or to silently awe the black race; approve of the fourteenth of September affair; just before the Colfax affair I was in New Orleans and called on Governor Kellogg about a man named Lloyd Shorten; many people in our section justify the massacre; voted for Mr. Stafford; did not tell Kellogg not to send troops up to Grant parish; do not approve of the Coushatta massacre; was in New York when that occurred; when I returned home, October 1, I found all the Kellogg officials ejected from office; advised replacing them.

To Mr. Hoar—Am not satisfied that there was much fraud in the election of 1872 on the part of the Democrats; Governor Warmoth put in office some dishonest men just before that election; dictated the clerk's certificate and wrote the supervisor's affidavit; did not sign either; the courts were slow in prosecuting criminals; the juries are mixed.

Daniel Kelley—I reside in Winn parish; am parish judge [Witness narrated what he knew about Randall and Redenheimer, the two supervisors from Winn parish. His statement is about the same as already told.] I am a Republican; am not ostracised for that; colored people get their share of the school fund; when Randall was prevented acting as supervisor he said he was satisfied; can't say there have been any political murders in Winn parish; a band of desperate men commit outrages; six of the desperadoes were killed; they were not tried by a jury; the action of the Returning Board created a bad feeling; think the election in my parish was a fair one.

To Mr. Frye—The Returning Board threw out Winn parish returns; our parish is one of the most peaceful in the State; the murders I spoke of did not occur in Winn parish; can't say whether colored men voted as freely as did white men at the last election; can't say that black men were afraid to vote in 1872; think there was a clear Republican majority in 1872; it is generally reported that the White League exists in some parishes.

Judge Trimble—I reside in Farmerville, Union parish; been there since 1859

To Mr. Frye—Did not say that I would fight Grant again.

To Mr. Marshall—I am a Republican; the canvass and election in my parish were quite and fair; there was no intimidation that I know of; our people are not opposed to the federal government; Lieutenant Hodgson and Deputy Marshal Selye acted bad toward people; Republicans, if upright men, are not ostracised; do not believe that these people would be hostile to the national flag.

Mr. Marshall asked numerous questions and in language which Mr. Hoar objected to. This caused considerable delay and ended by really eliciting but little testimony from the witness.

Mr. Marshall asked witness questions concerning the reputation of certain persons who have testified before this committee. Mr. Hoar ruled that it is not usual for committees of this kind to take up the character of anybody.

To Mr. Marshall—There have been political murders in Jackson and Bienville parishes.

To Mr. Frye—Between last June and election day was in New Orleans and in North Louisiana; held sessions of my court; on election day was at home; was not in Jackson parish at that time; was in Union; the registration in Bienville parish was about 400 Republicans; there were no Republican votes cast, yet I say there was no intimidation; there was no parish ticket; in 1868 I advised colored men not to vote; I cast the only Republican ticket then; since the election have not changed my politics; have justified the uprising of last September; have bitterly inveighed against the Republican policy since last fall in your presence in the St. Charles Hotel; do not know of anybody who has spoken so bitterly against Republicans as I have during the past four weeks, especially as to the Returning Board; did that after my court had been thrown into contempt; up to the time my feelings were aggrieved did not cover up all the corruption of my party; did not publish the corruptions; fined Marshal Seyle $100 and sent him to prison for contempt of my court; the Governor did not do right when he pardoned the man, although I know now that the sentence was wrong; I signed the order in great haste; telegraphed to Mr. Morey that the people must not be goaded to desperate deeds; about the first of September, 1868, in Farmerville, made a speech in which I told the colored men that if they joined the Democratic party they should have protection papers to preserve them from Ku Klux; charged the grand jury of Bienville parish on the subject of intimidation; Major Head assured me that the soldiers should not interfere with the people; think there was fraud in the election of 1872; believe that Kellogg was elected; think the President did right in sustaining Kellogg, and always said so.

To Mr. Marshall—Told Marshal Selye that I had no personal feeling in his troubles before my court; as a rule I believe there is no ostracism on account of political opinions.

L. S. Clarke—I reside in St. Mary parish; in Ohio my politics were Republican; my neighbors generally know that I am a Republican; St. Mary parish is not prosperous; believe property is insecure there; the prosecuting officers are Republicans; have heard of about forty homicides there during five years; colored men joined the Conservative party at the last election; these colored men were intimidated; intelligent colored men voted the Conservative ticket; the ticket was half colored and half white; there is a White League in St. Mary parish; meetings are held with open doors; I belonged to it; knew it simply as a political organization; it was not armed; colored men on our ticket have been badly treated; one of their schools was broken up; the teacher was a colored man; there was no intimidation on the part of white men on colored people; Train and Mentz are the judges in our parish; do not think them pure men; do not think that Republicans coming here from other States are ostracised for that cause.

To Mr. Hoar—I have not voted the Republican ticket since I came here; think that Mr. Dubuclet is an honest man; I voted against him; the parish has a large Republican majority; there were colored men members of the White League, in a sense; they were black White Leaguers; the League was abandoned after the compromise was made; I was a member of the executive committee; there had not been intimidation of colored men at previous elections; there was an attempt to assassinate our present sheriff; know nothing of the Pope and Chase assassination; the result in our parish of the fourteenth of September in New Orleans was to make our Republican officials resign; do not approve of that course; do not know much about politics; rate of taxation is fourteen and a half mills for State and nine and a half mills for parish; own a small plantation in St. Mary parish; my crop this year was worth about $7000; do not know much about the parish newspapers; the *Register* office was destroyed, and the paper says it was done by the White League; it was a Republican journal; heard one man say that the Todd letter was impracticable; Todd is a Northern man.

Adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

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

Lieutenant E. A. Belger—Belong to the Third Infantry; was stationed in Alexandria, Rapides parish, last October; found the people quiet; saw no force or intimidation of any kind; believe the people are loyal to the federal government; at least I saw no evidences of disloyalty.

To Mr. Frye—Was near a poll on election day, but did not trouble myself about politics.

Dr. Duperriere—Am a practicing physician and a planter, residing on the Teche, near New Iberia; the ignorance of many officials, especially in the Legislature, has been the source of trouble; also ignorance among the white voting population; the poll tax is not generally collected; it is generally conceded that Kellogg and Penn were elected; much of the difficulties are injustly charged to Kellogg; Kellogg is, by some, viewed as a usurper; he would be glad to receive the assistance of a good Legislature; the judiciary is not altogether good; taxes under the Kellogg regime have steadily decreased; some colored men were disgusted with the right of franchise; was not aware of intimidation in my parish from anybody.

To Mr. Hoar—One cause of our troubles was the emancipation of the ignorant colored people; I trace all our evils to universal suffrage; I would have Congress order a constitutional convention as a first step to remedy the existing evils; the State government was corrupt before the war; the remedy I suggest might not succeed because of the class of people who would vote.

To Mr. Marshall—Do not think the people of Louisiana dislike the federal government; do not know of any intimidation.

To Mr. Frye—At the close of the war there was a class of young men who had not received much education up to that time who have since been the source of considerable trouble; the election of 1872, under Warmoth, was not conducted honestly; that had a tendency to demoralize the people; the Returning Board has been a source of trouble; do not suggest anything better than the Returning Board, but there should be some check on it; there is more corruption in our State government to-day than before the war, considering the ignorance of to-day.

By Mr. Wheeler—Of the three remedies proposed, namely: The recognition of Governor Kellogg, by Congress; the establishment of a provisional government, or the ordering of a new election, which would be the most satisfactory to the great body of the fair minded citizens of your section of the country?

Answer—Well, sir, I think the recognition of Governor Kellogg would be; the present State government may be corrupt, but greater corruption existed during the administration of its predecessors.

Dr. G. J. Culgen—This witness read a prepared statement on the political situation, but read it too indistinctly for our reporter to catch more than a line or two. Witness resides near New Iberia; the "White League club of Iberia parish numbered 1000;" in Iberia parish there was no violence or intimidation.

His statement was filed without cross-examination.

Edward Jonas—I reside in new Orleans; am a Republican and have not been ostracised on that account; as far as I know the last election was fair; voted the McEnery ticket; was not ostracised by the Republicans in consequence; my employers are Democrats.

A. J. Gordon—Am a school teacher; voted the compromise ticket in St. Mary parish; my party met with opposition from the Republicans; was in Pattersonville when the White League was formed; the colored man, we were told, was to be made the dupe of Republicans; we had a free and fair election; the only intimidation I heard of was by Republicans, who said that those black men who voted the compromise ticket would be used hard; the Republicans carried the parish by about 1000; the parish ought to give 1500 to 1800 majority; in 1872 Grant and Kellogg only 128 majority, because the vote was fraudulently manipulated; our compromise project fell through, many colored people have seen the folly of their ways and are now joining hands with the white people; white Republicans who recently moved into that section are not ostracised; the people are loyal to the federal government.

To Mr. Frye—There were colored men on our ticket; Judge Mentz does not bear a very good name; somebody shot at Sheriff Gordy recently; the Warmoth crowd cheated the Republicans out of 1400 votes in 1872; Dr. White was the supervisor in 1872 and ran for Democratic Senator; he was elected to the McEnery Legislature; Penn was not a Democrat; Warmoth was a Liberal Republican; Republicans did not nominate me for the Legislature in 1872; they nominated me for police juror, because there was more money in it; had I been nominated by the Republicans I would not have joined the compromise party; have heard that Pope and Chase were killed because they were Republicans; voted for Moncure for Treasurer and for other Democrats; do not know what has become of the Warmoth officeholders; Dr. White had charge of the 1872 election; he is in the Democratic Legislature.

Henry Ware—I reside in Iberville parish; am a planter; belong to no party at present; my parish is quiet; the blacks outnumber the whites; our parish officials have generally been ignorant; some changes have recently been made in our parish officers, which has done no good to the Republican party; the man who would defraud his laborers would be frowned on; have sustained Governor Kellogg; our last election was a fair one, without intimidation; George B. Loud was charged with embezzling parish funds; other tax collectors were defaulters; they were Warmoth's appointees; I was never ostracised for being a Republican, but know of some who have been; knew but very few Democratic officers who did not steal when in office; know Mr. Maxey, and have had business with him: he and I spent considerable money by purchasing gold coin, and lost largely by the transaction; we went into other business and lost; his bankruptcy was caused by such things; I believe him to be a truthful man.

To Mr. Frye—My parish was Republican last election; heard that people in Shreveport signed an agreement to discharge persons who voted the Republican ticket; none of the Kellogg tax collectors have been defaulters.

To Mr. Marshall—One reason why the people of Shreveport signed that agreement to discharge men was to get rid of certain bad men—persons who had run the corporation in debt, and intended to make more jobs; in a manner I approve of that act.

The committee adjourned at half past eleven o'clock last night, and will meet this morning at ten o'clock.

Suicide in New Iberia.

J. M. Kokernot, a photographer at New Iberia, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, on the first instant. He had been unwell for some time, and suffered great pain. He was a native of this city, and about thirty-five years of age.

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

1. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, fronting on Delord street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets.

2. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, fronting on St. Louis, between Treme and Franklin streets.

3. Another lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the same District, fronting on St. Louis street, between Treme and Franklin streets.

4. A certain lot of ground in Faubourg Treme, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, fronting on Dumaine street, between Johnson and Galvez streets.

5. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, on Ursulines street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

6. Two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in Faubourg Plaisance, Sixth District, fronting on Louisiana avenue, between Prytania and St. Charles streets.

7. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements, in the Second District of this city, corner of Royal and Barracks streets.

8. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Third District of this city, bounded by Law, Magistrate and Warsaw streets and St. Bernard avenue.

10. A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, in the Third District of this city, fronting on History street, between Love and Craps streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

With more chances
And more money,
With fewer tickets,
With fewer tickets,
And $20,000 capital prize.
And $20,000 capital prize.
The drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery on Saturday next offers unparalleled opportunities to ticket buyers; act upon the hint.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, one piano; and at 4:30 P. M., on the premises, the goods, fixtures, liquors, stock, etc., in the premises known as the "Old Wood's House," situated at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, in the First District of this city.

VALUABLE BARONNE STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at twelve o'clock M. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a valuable lot of ground, situated on Baronne street, near Poydras street, for account of the minor Peter G. Riddell. See the advertisement.

ADJUSTMENT.

The Democrats Accept Terms of Compromise.

It has been a part of the labor voluntarily imposed upon a portion of the Congressional Committee, now in session in this city, to bring about a fair and honorable adjustment of the political differences in Louisiana, so far as they can be arranged by the representatives of the two parties. Propositions were submitted by a member of the committee to the Democratic members of the Legislature who have absented themselves from their seats since the first day of the session, looking to the resumption of their legislative functions and the adoption of such reformatory laws as meet the approval of all honest men.

Yesterday the Democrats were several hours in caucus, debating the matter, and remained together until near midnight, when a determination was reached to accept the terms proposed.

The details of the compromise are not made public, but it is understood they include a full recognition by the Democrats of the Kellogg government, and that the Democrats will resume their seats in the Legislature. The Republicans, meantime, agree to meet their Democratic colleagues half way, or more than half way, for the sake of advancing the best interests of the State. It is believed Republicans can do this without dishonor, and that mutual concessions can only redound to the good of the entire people.

The Board of Health.

The board met at half-past seven o'clock last evening, with President C. B. White in the chair.

Present: Dr. White, and Messrs. Bayley, Burwell, Heath, and Woodward.

Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary, read the minutes of the December meeting, no quorum having been present at the January meeting.

Communications from various sources, which had accumulated since the last meeting, were read.

One from Dr. Shakespeare Allen contained some interesting information in regard to revaccination. It mentioned several instances where people had been revaccinated when they had well-marked scars from cow-pox, and one case where a person had had the small-pox, and in all the vaccine developed perfectly.

Dr. Newman, sanitary inspector of the Second District, reported the name of a physician who had violated the twenty-eighth section of the sanitary ordinance, in suppressing a case of small-pox under his care.

Dr. Herrick, sanitary inspector of the First District, reported another physician who had violated the law in the same manner.

Dr. Herrick reported ten cases of small-pox in the First District during December and twenty-one during January. The January report states that the small-pox is greatly on the increase.

Dr. Joseph Holt, sanitary inspector of the Fourth District, reported two cases of varioloid during December and four of small-pox in January.

Dr. Devron reports three cases of small-pox in the Third District in December and three in January.

Dr. Newman reports forty-one cases of small-pox in the Second District during January.

Dr. Kellogg reported one case of small-pox in the Sixth District during Janpary.

A general complaint was made by most of the sanitary inspectors of the failure on the part of many physicians to report cases of small-pox.

Dr. Holt, in his report, says on this subject:

There is no greater enemy of the public welfare than the physician who willfully fails to report, or who furnishes a false certificate in a case of this loathsome disease; nor is there a criminal who deserves less mercy at the hands of the law. It is impossible for the sanitary department to suppress or even to hold in check this pestilence so long as one calling himself a physician be found so false to his duty.

Mr. Burwell stated that during his recent visit to Mexico he had made some investigations with regard to the vomito, which is so often prevalent in Vera Cruz. He had learned that this disease in Vera Cruz, and the yellow fever in New Orleans, were very serious impediments to trade between the two cities, in consequence of the quarantine charges and restrictions. His desire was that, for the sake of fostering commerce between the two ports, the board should make the quarantine restrictions on steamers running between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, as easy at possible, and rely as much as compatible with the interests of the public health on disinfection.

A general discussion on the relative merits of disinfection and quarantine as preventives of contagious diseases then ensued, and finally the board adjourned without further action.

The Civil Rights Bill.

On the first of December, 1873, Mr. Sumner introduced into the Senate a supplemental civil rights bill. It was substantially the House bill of 1872, which had been referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws, and not afterward reported. Mr. Sumner's bill, which occupied his mind at the time of his death, was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, on motion, January 27, 1874.

Subsequently, April 14, of last session, Mr. F. T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, offered a substitute to the Sumner bill; it received various amendments and finally passed the Senate, twenty-nine yeas to sixteen nays, after a session of twenty hours. In the House a bill, similar to that of Mr. Sumner, was discussed at various times when brought up by Mr. Butler or Mr. Morey. The House by referring and adjournments dodged the issue and the bill was tabled.

The bill which passed the House yesterday, reported by the Judiciary Committee, and called an original House bill, is, with the exception of clauses relating to common schools and public institutions supported by general taxation, and to cemeteries so supported, the same as the substitute bill offered in the Senate by Mr. Frelinghuysen.

It will undoubtedly become a law. Although it is not all that was hoped for by many colored men, or designed by Mr. Sumner, it is still a strong bill for the recognition of the rights of all men. It is just, and will be found in its application not to be burdensome or offensive to just men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION

A FORTHCOMING MESSAGE

Pinchback's Prospects Improving

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1875.

The President will soon send to Congress a message on affairs in Arkansas, showing the revolutionary character of the so-called Garland government in that State, and urging the necessary legislation.

The Arkansas congressional investigating committee, through Representative Ward, of Illinois, will present a report and evidence sustaining the President's message, and recommending immediate action, following the precedent established in the case of Kellogg vs. Penn.

Pinchback's chances for admission to the Senate are continually improving. C.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The civil rights bill was finally disposed of in the House to-day, after a long and exciting debate, in the presence of an immense assemblage. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, to strike out of the House bill the provision relating to schools, and that was carried by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays. The next vote was on the motion of Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, and that was defeated. The bill was then passed—yeas 163, nays 100.

The next vote was on attaching as a preamble to the bill a clause of the Democratic national platform of 1872, affirming the equality of all men before the law. That was adopted by a vote of 219 yeas to 26 nays, the nays being all Southern Democrats, with one Northern Republican—Chittenden, of New York.

The bill now goes to the Senate for action as an original House bill, having no relation whatever to the bill passed by the Senate.

The following is the bill as passed, omitting the preamble:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusements, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section, by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law, applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500, nor more than $1000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred, but the proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against violations of the provisions of this act and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial, district or circuit courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any persons whether by reason of this act or otherwise, and any district attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $1000 nor more than $5000; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petty juror, in any court of the United States or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

WASHINGTON.

The Revenue Supervisors.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The contemplated order transferring the revenue supervisors has been reconsidered by the Secretary of the Treasury. No present change is contemplated.

A Memorial from Pinchback.

In a memorial which will be introduced by Senator West to-morrow, Pinchback concludes: "As a matter, therefore, involving not only his personal rights and title to the office, but as a question affecting the right of Louisiana to full representation in the Senate of the United States, and as important to the peace and prosperity of the State, your memorialist would respectfully and earnestly ask definite and speedy action upon his credentials as Senator elect from the State of Louisiana."

FOREIGN.

Alfonso in the Field.

MADRID, February 5.—The Alphonists have captured Puente La Reina, which was destroyed by fire from a shell.

Alfonso was under fire for the first time at Otizca.

General Loura defeated the Carlists at Cestona, ten miles south of San Sebastian, after a five hour's fight.

Success of the National Troops.

The national troops continue to meet with success in their operations against the Carlists. It is reported that the insurgents are demoralized.

Moriones' Victory.

NEW YORK, February 5.—A *Herald* cable special, dated Paris, February 4, says the following has been received from the *Herald* correspondent, at Villada, February 2: "General Moriones entered Noain, eight miles from Pampeluna, by the road from Sanguesa to-day, with 20,000 men. He will enter Pampeluna to-morrow, and probably attack Carascal simultaneously from the rear, having now turned that important position. The Carlists, numbering 3000 men, are at Sanguesa. They held the Sanguesa road, but were outgeneraled, Moriones making believe that the principal attack would be made at Carascal, where they concentrated, while he (Moriones) advanced on the other road. The Sanguesa road was held by the Carlists at Morreal.

"The fighting was very severe. There are no accounts of the killed and wounded. Moriones suffered severely. The attack upon Estella will be renewed on the battle ground of Rezcza. The battle is only really commencing, and it is impossible to predict the result. I may possibly be cut off from further communications. The Carlists are abandoning Villada, and will rejoin the main army to-morrow."

Army Movements in Cuba.

HAVANA, February 5.—The following intelligence is published as official: The insurgent commander, Gomez, succeeded until now in avoiding the columns of Generals Espondas and Valeras. He sent a portion of his cavalry, under San Guile, to the jurisdiction of Trinidad, and another detachment, under Gonzales, to Santa Clara and Cienfugos. The first body was closely pressed by the Spaniards; at one time it was on the point of losing its horses, and it was finally obliged to retreat. The detachment under Gonzales was more fortunate, and after an engagement with the Spanish forces, managed to penetrate into some settlements and burn three or four plantations.

Different squadrons of cavalry have been ordered to concentrate on, and reinforce the defensive line from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara, and when they arrive there they will make it difficult for Gonzales to continue his raids. In the meanwhile orders have been issued for the volunteer cavalry regiments of Colon and Guamutas to take the field and advance into the jurisdiction of Santa Clara.

It is positively stated that Captain General Concha will soon put himself at the head of the volunteers and command them in person until all danger to the Cinco Villas has ceased. The announcement is also made that the Captain General has asked for authority from Madrid to sell at auction all embargoed property of insurgents who have been condemned by the proper tribunals, and with the proceeds indemnify those loyal subjects who have lost their fortunes by the torch of the rebels. The volunteers of Alacranes have offered their services to the government.

Religious Riot at Acapulco.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 1, via Havana, February 5.—On the evening of the twenty-sixth ultimo a mob attacked the Protestant church recently established in Acapulco by the Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Presbyterian mission. The rioters were armed with machetes and rifles. Mr. Hutchinson escaped and took refuge on a United States man-of-war in the harbor. General Mejia, commandant of the castle, ordered out the troops and charged upon the mob.

Four Mexicans and one American were killed, and eleven others were wounded. Among the latter was Mejias' adjutant. None of the rioters have been arrested. An investigation is in